

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1920.

NO. 30

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

Messrs. Jas. Campbell, Leslie Hooker and Ross Todd spent a few days this week at Sherbrooke Exhibition.

Mr. Geo. V. Deacon has just installed a "Free Air" Service and invites the Motor Public to take full advantage of its use. Don't pump your tires any more, but just pull up at Deacon's Hardware Store in the West End and do away with the back-ache.

CAR FOR SALE.—Ford Touring Car 1920 model, all latest improvements, been run about 800 miles, practically a new car. Price right.

G. L. Meikle & Co. Lachute.

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

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

—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.—Thoroughbred Yorkshire Pigs from Government Experimental Farm Stock. Apply to H. W. Butler, P. O. Box 221, Brownsburg P. Que.

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. Joe. 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. O.E.

STAVELEY & HADLEY.

Engineers, Surveyors, and
Draughtsmen.

Room 604,

285 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. J. Lister is spending a few weeks holiday at Boyd's Lake.

Mrs. John Boyd spent a few days in Montreal visiting friends.

Mrs. Jas. Cation is spending a short visit with friends in Shawbridge.

Miss Alice Hodge is spending a couple of weeks with friends in Montreal.

The Rector, Rev. Rural Dean Lackey is expected home, Friday Sept. 3rd.

Mr. R. Henry, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mrs. E. Roberts and children are spending this week visiting friends at Rostmont.

Mrs. Jas. McFaul and son Clifford left this week for a trip to the Thousand Islands.

Mr. Alex. Dupuis returned on Tuesday from a pleasant visit to his home in Cornwall.

Mr. J. W. Shannon, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. A. McVicar over the week-end.

Mrs. Miller and Miss Mabel Miller, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Mrs. Robt. McPhee, of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Jessie Barley for a few days this week.

Mrs. D. Joss and family have closed their summer home at Clear Lake and returned home.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Seale and J. P. Middleton, of Morin Heights, are spending a few days in town.

Mr. Kenneth Morrison left this week for a visit with friends at Toronto, Hamilton and Burlington.

Mrs. W. J. Sutton and daughter Geraldine, of Ottawa, are the guests of Mrs. H. Sutton this week.

Mr. David Lockhead and his sister, Mrs. Tait, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. John Thorburn.

Mr. Jno. Hay, M.P.P., left on Wednesday for Quebec to attend the Exhibition, acting as Judge on heavy horses.

Mrs. John Thorburn and her niece Miss Fitzpatrick, of Ottawa, have left for a short visit with friends in Montreal.

Messrs. Copping and McLaren, of Montreal, and Miss Leonard, of New York were guests of Mrs. Holland last week.

Mrs. P. J. Doran and Miss Doran, who have been visiting Mrs. John Thorburn for the past three weeks, have returned to their home in Montreal.

Presbyterian Church Services Sept. 5th Morning, —Lachute and Upper Lachute; Afternoon, —Brownsburg; Evening, —Lachute and Thomas' Gore.

Thomas' Gore Church, Harvest Thanksgiving Service, Sabbath evening Sept. 5th, 7.30 (Standard Time). Special music by Lachute Presbyterian Choir.

—When you come in to the Exhibition next week be sure to bring your friends in to "Bobs" Cory Corner for an Ice-Cream or a nice Box of Chocolates. It's opposite Banford's Store on Main Street.

Mr. Wm. A. Leggo, Mr. Jno. T. Cary, and Mrs. T. A. Leggo of New York, are visiting in town this week as guests of Mrs. W. A. Leggo. Miss Murphy, of Hamilton is also a guest of the Misses Leggo.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Paul and daughter Stella, left for Saranac Lake on Wednesday, after spending a pleasant two months visit at Lake Louise, and were accompanied on their return trip by Mrs. Henry Hadley, who will be their guest for a short time.

The Watchman was favored this week with a call from Mr. Jno. S. Gervais, of Buffalo, N.Y., who some 35 years ago used to set up the type in this office. He is now proprietor of a large printing business and has just run back for a short visit to the scenes of his boyhood days.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Sept. 5th as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m., Sunday School to a.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m., Holy Communion at each place. There will be no afternoon service in St. Simeon's Church.

The sum of \$111.90 exclusive of expenses was realized at the Ice-Cream Social given by the St. Simeon's Church on Tuesday, Aug. 24th. The names of Mr. J. Veiland, Mr. and Mrs. Stiles and Miss Hazel McGibbon, who ably assisted in the programme, were unintentionally omitted in our last issue.

The funeral of the late Mary Bilsland, sister of Mrs. J. R. Cleland, East Settlement, took place on Saturday last on arrival of the morning train. The remains were brought from Burlington, Vt., and were met at the station by a large number of old-time friends, who attended a short service in the Presbyterian Church, conducted by the Rev. J. L. George, after which interment was made in the Lachute Cemetery.

BIRTHS

McNAUGHTON, —At Lachute, on Tuesday, Aug. 31st, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. T. McNaughton.

DEATHS

BILSLAND, —At Burlington, Vt., on Thursday, Aug. 26th, Mary Bilsland, in her 73rd yr. Interred in Lachute Cemetery.

Bible Society Report.

Incomplete returns given at the annual meeting of the Lachute Branch of the Bible Society, which was held in the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, on Sunday evening last, showed this year's collection to be the best in the history of the branch, the amount being \$252.45, with other moneys yet to be received. This figure was augmented to the extent of \$15.25, by the offering received at the meeting, and a deduction of \$1.50 for postage expenses incurred during the year left a net total of \$266.20, made up as follows:—

Miss K. Read \$38.55; Miss Jessie Hay \$9.75; Miss E. Hamilton \$24.80; Miss M. Berry \$13.50; Misses C. & M. McGibbon \$23.25; Miss K. Shepherd \$14.40; Miss Bella Hume \$2.75; Mrs. E. McGibbon \$9.25; Miss M. Westgate \$5.80; Miss Ethel Scott \$3.25; Miss H. Hammond \$6.90; Mrs. R. D. Bradford \$19.00; Miss Emma Smith \$11.00; Miss May Hume \$9.95; Miss Ruth Todd \$6.50; Miss M. Morrin \$2.25; Miss Helen Nicoll \$7.35; Miss Armstrong \$1.95; Miss Hilda Cleland \$11.50; Miss Annie Miller \$2.75.

OBITUARY

THE LATE CAPT. JNO. EARLE.

The death occurred on Tuesday last, of one of Argenteuil's best known and respected residents, Capt. Jno. Earle. Deceased was in his 78th year and had been associated with military circles since 1863. He joined the 11th Battalion, when it was first organized and served in the Fenian Raid as Lieutenant in 1866, receiving decorations for service. He then retired for a few years and again entered military work in 1878, joining with Cushing company No. 7 Argenteuil Rangers and was in command of that company for several years, receiving long service medal and only retiring from Military Service in 1912 on the amalgamation of the 11th Argenteuil Rangers with the 17th Hussars. As an officer he was loved and respected for his strict adherence to truth and right, his word could always be relied on. He was a keen sportsman and loved to spend a few weeks each year in the mountains, and had the distinction of being one of the best rifle shots in Argenteuil County winning many medals. Although unable to take part in the Great War, he was keenly interested in the welfare of the boys who had gone overseas.

He was married to Miss Mary Boyd who predeceased him five years ago.

The funeral took place from his home at Earle's Mills on Thursday afternoon and was conducted by Rev. J. L. George, surrounded by a large number of friends and relatives, after which all that was mortal was placed in the Lachute Cemetery. He leaves to mourn his loss, one sister Mrs. Jno. Patterson, of Calgary, and three brothers, Jas. Earle of Bethany, and Harland and Edward of Earle's Mills.

The late Capt. Earle is the last officer from this County who served in the Fenian Raid of 1866. Capt. G. D. Walker is the last who served in the Raid of 1870.

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.

BUSINESS TRAINING NECESSARY.
A practical business training is essential to success in every business and in most professions. We all have to sell our services so that we may live. Are YOUR services of the highest order? Are you getting paid for them? These questions you no doubt often ask yourself. What will be the answer?

YOU CAN BE SUCCESSFUL, TOO!
The first step toward business success is the selection of the right school. Choose wisely now. The school whose graduates are successful is surely the one you want. You can readily equip yourself by taking a course at Lachute College. See us, and we can advise you what course is best suited to your needs. Call at our office or write for Reliable Information.

ENROLL NOW—Office open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Send for Catalogue. Lachute Business College, Desjardins Block, Main St., Opposite Post Office.

IN MEMORIAM

CRUISE—In loving memory of Driver J. Willis Cruise, who died Sept. 4th, 1918, at Wimerex Hospital, France.

We watched for his safe returning. And longed to clasp his hand. But God has postponed that meeting. It will be in a better land.

Inserted by Mr. and Mrs. J. Cruise and family.

MENZIES—In loving memory of Driver Jack Menzies, who was killed in France on Sept. 6th, 1918.

Far from his home he lies at rest. And strayers tend his grave. But deep within our loving hearts Is dear the life he gave.

Inserted by his Mother and Sister.

FALL & WINTER COATS.

We have received a consignment of Fall and Winter Coats.

These are choice lines in various Cloths and Colours, and the finest we shall have this season.

We have a few Fine Costumes also, in Navy Blue at moderate prices.

Come early and select your coat.

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 \$18 and up.

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Don't Trust to Luck—

When ordering Tea, but insist on getting the reliable

"SALADA"

The Tea That Never Disappoints

Black, Green or Mixed ■ Sealed Packets Only.

The Saving Hate

By MARGARET BJORNSON PEDROSE.

PART I.

With an awakening sigh that was half a shudder, Virginia Boardman opened her eyes; then, as a sense of her surroundings penetrated her consciousness, she bolted to a sitting position on her bed, grasped the neck of her negligee, and looked around her. She was in a large log cabin, the clay-chimney walls of which were adorned with mounted deer heads and the dried pelts of raccoon and other small game. The cabin had no ceiling, and to the rough-hewn rafters were attached bundles of dried marsh grass. The bed, the only piece of furniture in the room, was built of rough planks, covered with a thin mattress of grass, a pair of duck sheets and a robe of gray wolf pelts. A partition, which reached to the eaves of the building, separated the bedroom from the main room of the cabin, and through the wide, uncurtained doorway of this she could see a high stone fireplace, winged by neat rows of kettles and other cooking utensils that hung on hooks along the wall.

The woman was startled out of a tense contemplation of her surroundings by the dull thump of a footfall on the ground outside. The wooden latch on the front door of the cabin was shot back, there was a groan of reluctant hinges, and a gust of wintry wind smote the bundles of bed grass hanging from the rafters and rustled them eerily.

"Virginia!" said a man's voice. The woman's pretty face hardened resentfully. Her thin lips set in an obstinate line.

"Virginia!" repeated the voice, louder. "are you awake?"

A tremor shook the woman's body. "Ye-es," she answered, grudgingly. "Get up, please, and make dinner. I'm going up in the timber for a load of wood. I'll be back in half an hour." The door closed and the man strode away, his footfalls muffled by snow and accompanied by a creaking of the runners of a sled he dragged behind him.

Open rebellion now showed in the woman's face. Her refined, aristocratic features became almost ugly. She swung her feet out of bed and down to the floor.

A low cry of pain accompanied the movement. For a moment she sat irresolute, then in sudden fury tore the lace-edged gown from about her slim shoulders and, soft, rounded arms and stared, astounded, at the exposed parts.

In a number of places between her shoulders and wrists her thin, almost

transparent white skin was marred by unsightly finger marks.

Next her gaze went to her right knee, which the negligee, in parting, had revealed. She drew in her breath with a sharp gasp.

The knee was disfigured by a four-inch-long, diagonal, crimson welt.

Slowly she raised her eyes to the wall and for a long moment stared at it, her face waxen, her hands clenching and unclenching. Then suddenly she flung herself back full length upon the bed, buried her face in her arms and gave way to convulsive sobs.

When Tom Boardman, one of Alaska's newest millionaires, returned to the states after a sojourn of twelve years in the northern wilds, New York was to him a veritable realm of enchantment. He had been compelled to leave college in his senior year, owing to the death of his parents and a discovery that the paternal estate consisted of more liabilities than assets, and he had gone West and then North, to land, finally, a raw chechako, in the trackless wilderness below Dawson, on the Yukon. There, season after season, Dame Fortune alternately smiled and frowned upon the young prospector, testing his strength and endurance and slowly tempering him. Often he felt the pinch of starvation; at other times success seemed within his grasp, then, sardonically, would flit away again. But perseverance won in the end; he made a "strike," triumphed after a long-drawn legal battle with a group of dissolute claim-jumpers, and made good a vow to return home with a fortune to redeem the family name if ever he came back at all.

The old social circle of the Boardmans accepted Tom with open hearts. But those who had known him intimately found in him a different man from the twenty-year-old blade who had gone to seek a fortune on a far northern frontier. He seemed to have assimilated some of the philosophy of the bleak North, where life, of a necessity, is in the primitive. He had faded forth a carefree stripling; he had returned a man tempered by self-denial and adversity. He readjusted himself to the conventions of civilization and was, to all outward appearances, no different than any other city-bred man; but beneath the surface there lurked another being, virile, red-blooded.

Virginia Peyton was twenty-two when she met the young millionaire. Her mother, a far-seeing dowager with a small income and social ambitions, had arranged the meeting. The butterfly felt the flame and played with it.

Envious matrons with eligible daughters of their own declared Virginia saw only the pots at the end of the rainbow. Others who knew her better believed her sincere. She had wit, beauty of form and grace of carriage. She could handle a horse or drive a car and her accomplishments won the admiration of Tom Boardman. Their acquaintance became friendship, which, in turn, matured quickly. Tom Boardman, like many big men, fell in love in a big way; and Virginia, who rebounded from the enthusiasm of her mother to alight breathlessly in the exciting field of Tom's virile lovemaking, was like a dove fluttering in ecstasy in and out of a sunny cote.

Closely following the betrothal came the wedding. A six months' honeymoon to Hawaii followed.

The hotel that the pair put up at in the islands offered many attractions. There were luxurious verandahs for the stay-at-homes, hiking and riding tours for the near-adventurous and surf-boarding and big-game fishing for the full-blooded and strong.

The white-crested combers that volleyed in over the coral reefs called compellingly to Tom; but Virginia preferred to loll in the shade of the verandah palms, languorously watching the games of the more strenuous guests and chiding her husband for his restlessness of spirit. All about her she could see other girls striving to become proficient at men's games and win the esteem of the other sex; as for herself—she had won her mate and could rest on her laurels, she opined.

Tom and Virginia returned to New York in August. The young husband seemed to have lost much of his former geniality; at times he was almost morose. He chafed in the effete environment that he had come to learn his wife loved, and the pair had already drifted so far apart in their affections that an ominous gulf was becoming apparent to him. Virginia, however, did not sense the situation. Her domestic relations were no different than those of a dozen other women she could point to in her set; many husbands and wives to her knowledge lived apart although under a common roof.

On the fifteenth of October Tom Boardman suddenly announced that he was going up to the Maine woods for

an extended hunting trip, and forthwith packed his things. Virginia offered her cheek to him for a caress when he came to her boudoir to say good-bye, and wished him a good outing. He left the house with a glint in his eyes.

Each week, regularly, a letter came from the absent man. Sometimes Virginia answered with a noncommittal note; often she did not answer at all. Once Tom sent a snapshot taken of himself on snowshoes as he had come in to a backwoods town over twenty miles of trail for supplies. Virginia viewed the photograph with conflicting emotions. She did not show it to her friends for fear they would remark Tom's resemblance to some unwashed tramp, so rough did he look in fur-trimmed parka, corduroys, lumberman's socks and moccasins. She loved her husband, she told herself, but she could not help wishing she had married a man who could not so easily doff the earmarks of culture.

On the last day of November a telegram came from the absent man. It was short and peremptory. "Come at once," it said. Virginia was perplexed. That her husband had injured himself she was positive. Clearly it was her duty to go to him. She had her maid pack two bags, instructed the girl to be prepared to follow soon, and boarded the first train for Maine.

The journey had become painfully wearying by the time she reached the station from which the telegram had been sent, a terminal point far up in the north woods. A rustic youth was there to meet her with two saddle ponies. To her petulant inquiries regarding her husband's welfare, the boy vouchsafed but one reply—"I don't know nothin' about him." Luckily she had had the forethought to bring along her riding togs, although she had not worn them for several months. She changed into them in a bleak, empty shack beside the railroad track. Then her escort bundled her and her bags onto one of the ponies, mounted his own horse, and despite her whispered complaints, led the way at a trot into the snowy woods.

(To be continued next issue.)

Massacres Caused by Iron Shutters.

Iron shutters have probably caused more riots, massacres and pogroms in the Levant than political agitators, says a despatch from Constantinople. All shops in the Near East are provided with rolling iron shutters, which work in iron grooves. When they are banged down they make as much noise as a machine gun. Every time there is rumor of any sort of trouble some timid merchant slams down his shutters to protect his plate glass. Without investigating the cause other merchants follow instantly with such a clatter that the public becomes panicky and rushes about trying to discover the cause of the flurry.

At such moments excited crowds will credit any rumor which is put into circulation. Pickpockets avail themselves of such opportunities. Soapbox orators, street fakirs and magicians gather crowds by this device. In any Turkish city the circulation of a rumor that a movement is to be started against Christians will cause all Armenian and Greek shops to close within a few minutes, and frequently the noisy closing of the shops fanned the religious hatred of the Moslems into action.

A Little Red Road.

There's a little white road that leads down to the sea.
Where a boat on the shingle lies waiting for me,
Where the salt wind goes whistling through many a cave,
And the young seagull rocks on the crest of the wave.
Little road, you are sweeter than sun-light on spray,
For your white finger beckons me:
"Out and away!"

There's a little white road that leads up from the sea
To the cot on the hill where a light shines for me,
Where my welcome is sure as the turn of the tide,
And the love that's within shuts all sorrow outside.
Little road, you are fairer than moon-light on foam,
For your winding white ribbon says,
"Follow me home!"

A Crowded Ten Minutes.

"A friend who had heard that I suffered from insomnia," said Blinky, "told me of a sure cure. 'Eat a couple of bananas and drink two or three glasses of milk before going to bed,' said he, 'and I'll warrant you'll be asleep within half an hour.'"

"I did as he suggested and went to sleep soon after my retirement. Then a friend with his head under his arm came along and asked me if I wanted to buy his feet. I was negotiating with him when the dragon on which I was riding slipped out of his skin and left me floating in the air."

"While I was considering how I should get down, a bull with two heads peered over the edge of the wall and said he would haul me up if I would first climb up and rig a windlass for him. So as I was sliding down the mountain-side the conductor came in, and I asked him when the train would reach my station."

"We passed your station two hundred years ago," he said, calmly folding the train up and slipping it into his vest pocket. At this juncture I awoke and found I had been asleep almost ten minutes."

Canal boats form the homes of more than 25,000 people in England.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians



Woman's Interests

Can Corn and Tomatoes by These Methods.

Corn seems to give the average home canner more trouble than any other product. Therefore, extreme care should be used and directions should be carefully followed. Much depends upon the age and condition of the corn.

Select fresh, tender, juicy corn which has not reached the starchy stage. A little experience in selecting the ears and the ability to recognize corn that is just between the milky and dough stage are important.

Have the utensils ready before starting. The jars (already tested for leaks) and the tops should be boiled fifteen minutes or then left in the hot water until ready for use. The rubbers should be placed in a hot soda solution made with one tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda and one quart of boiling water. If a hot-water bath canner is used, either home-made or commercial, have the water heating in it before starting to cut the corn from the cob.

A steam-pressure canner is recommended for use in canning corn. If used, the water in it should be started to heating beforehand. A container of boiling water should be in readiness in which to blanch the corn.

Remove husks and silk, boil the corn from one to five minutes on the cob, then dip for an instant into cold water. After the cold bath, cut the corn immediately off the cob with a sharp, thin-bladed knife.

Speed is requisite in successful canning of corn. The best results can be obtained when one person cuts the corn from the cob and another fills the containers. Pack the corn to within one inch of the top. Add one level teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful of sugar to each quart of corn. Fill the jars with boiling water. Put rubbers and tops into position on the jars. When using jars with glass tops which have wire bails the top bail only should be put in place.

Place the filled jars on a false bottom of wood in the water-bath canner, or into the steam-pressure canner. With the hot-water bath canner have the water above the tops of the cans.

When one period of processing is used, boil steadily for three hours, starting to count time after the water is boiling vigorously. If the intermittent processing is used, boil one and one-half hours the first day and one hour on the two succeeding days, allowing only from twelve to eighteen hours between the first and second processing periods. Tighten the jar tops after each boiling and loosen just before starting the successive boiling.

Only one period of processing is necessary with the steam-pressure cooker. When one period is used, process corn eighty minutes under fifteen pounds pressure at a temperature of 250 degrees F.

When the jars are removed from the canner, tighten the tops immediately. Cool in a place away from drafts, test the seal, and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

Select only sound and ripe tomatoes for canning. Dip them into boiling water for about one and one-half minutes, or until the skins loosen. Remove skins and, with a slender-pointed knife, cut out the core without cutting into the seed cells. Have in readiness jars which have been boiled fifteen minutes.

Pack the whole tomatoes, as rapidly as they are peeled, into the jars. Add a level teaspoonful of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put on cleansed rubber which has been dipped into a hot solution of bicarbonate of soda—one tablespoonful to one quart of boiling water—and put on the top which has been boiled fifteen minutes. Half tighten the top.

If a hot-water bath canner, or other commercial or home-made, is used, place the jar on a false bottom with sufficient water to process the jars. Boil thirty minutes, beginning to count time when the water starts boiling vigorously. Remove jars, tighten tops, invert to test for leaks and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

This sauce is made by cooking the small or broken tomatoes until tender. The seeds are then removed by rubbing the tomatoes through a coarse sieve and the pulp is concentrated by boiling to about the consistency of catsup. Process quart jars for thirty minutes. If desired, all of the tomatoes may be cooked to a pulp and a more economical utilization of space within the jar will be obtained.

Money from a "Scrap Shop."

They called her "Scrappy" when she was a small girl, because of her ability to make something out of nothing. As quickly as her brain could devise and her stubby fingers execute, she made finery—dolls' dresses, hats, parasol covers, featherstitched pincushions, pillow tops, caps, ruffles and trimmings—out of the pickings from her mother's scrap bag.

Every bit of ribbon, silk, velvet, linen, elastic, braids, woolen and cotton fabrics of all kinds, trimming bits, and so forth, was saved and placed on her scrap shelf. Once she raised a missionary fund from a bazaar in her home that left her scrap cupboard bare.

Many of her women friends expres-

ed a distaste for making over materials; but because of her "scrappy" hobby, they began to bring her pieces of cloth or parts of old clothing to be made over into useful articles. She made draperies from kimono; wall pockets from discarded draperies; Red Ridinghood capes and hoods or skirts for schoolgirls out of old-style coats; boys' blouses from trousers; girls' middies, skirts, petticoats or gymnasium suits from grown-ups' cast-off cotton or woolen dresses, coats or overcoats.

From left-overs she cut out patches, holders of all kinds, leggings, work gloves, fancywork trinkets, fancy aprons, baby clothes, gimpes, draperies, wall pockets, bags, pillow tops, pincushions, morning caps, sleeves, cuffs, collars, pockets, dishcloths, dust and scrub cloths, strips for binding facings, trimmings and paddings. Rags she converted into rugs or sold to a rug weaver.

She makes her largest profits from buying remnants. Merchants not only sell her remnants at a reasonable price but ask her to demonstrate, from their counters, the uses to which they can be put; they send her remnants to be disposed of to the best advantage, on which they allow her one-half per cent. profit. Customers often furnish her with patterns of what they wish to have made from their scrap heaps. Usually, however, the instructions are, "Just get out of these what you can. They hang round like beggars that are finally sent away with few words and no money."

If an article is worthless except for rug, dust, scrub or kitchen cloths, it is saved for the ragman. The buttons that customers refuse to bother with are either utilized or placed on cards and sold collectively at the remnant sales or bazaars that she gives before Christmas and in midsummer.

She is paid by the hour, day, piece or number of articles made, according to her own terms. For cleaning, pressing and cutting she gets 30 cents an hour; for mipping, 20 cents an hour. Aid societies, clubs, charitable associations and individuals among the well-to-do engage her now to prepare material for bazaars or benefit rummage sales, in which she is assisted by seamstresses. Neither her storage room nor her pocketbook has ever been empty since her remnant resource began.

She gives usually two afternoons a week, from two o'clock until five, to her ripping. She reckons this as \$1.20, for six hours at 20 cents an hour. It takes her 3 hours to rip a man's coat or a lady's dress or coat; 2 hours to rip a skirt with much trimming; 1 hour for a plain skirt, a waist, or a child's dress. Wednesday is cleaning and pressing day, when she works 8 hours at 30 cents an hour and nets \$2.40. Thursday and Friday are cutting-out days, which, reckoned at 30 cents an hour for 8 hours, is \$4.80 for 2 days, or a total of \$8.40.

Sometimes she charges by the number of articles cut; that, if she cuts out 100 articles at 3 cents apiece,

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

**COARSE SALT
LAND SALT**
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

Not A Blemish
mars the perfect
appearance of her complexion. Permanent
and temporary skin
troubles are effectively
concealed. Reduces un-
natural color and corrects
greasy skins. Highly antiseptic,
used with beneficial results as
a curative agent for 70 years.

**Gouraud's
Oriental Cream**
FERTÉ HOPKINS & SONS, Montreal

pays \$3.00 a day. For cleaning and pressing a number of articles in a day, such as velvet sleeves, ribbons, trimmings, cushion tops or bottoms, gloves from which she makes babies' shoes, and so forth, she charges \$3 to 5 cents an article, and averages \$2.50 a day for 8 hours' work. Her average earnings a week are \$10.00. She does not work on Saturday unless she has to.

Uses for Grape Juice.

Grape juice deserves a place on our table not only as a pleasurable beverage, but as a wholesome food. It is no new and startling fact that grape juice really has food value and carries minerals and salts that are salutary. Plain grape juice is acceptable at most times of the year, but especially so when the thermometer mounts upward. But if insomnia troubles you try grape juice, heated to the scalding point, with a clove and a small stick of cinnamon.

Many cooling summer drinks are improved by the addition of grape juice. Lemonade, lime and ginger ale all combine pleasantly, and iced tea is improved by a few tablespoonfuls of this beverage. A delicious grape juice sherbet can be made with scarcely any trouble, and the rich purple color is very attractive.

Have you ever baked ham in grape juice? If not, make haste and cut a slice of ham about two inches thick, place in a dripping pan and cover with grape juice diluted with about one-third as much water. Allow to cook about twenty minutes and then sprinkle with brown sugar and bread crumbs and brown well. Baked apples baked in the same pan with the ham form a delightful combination. The apples, as well as the ham, must be basted occasionally while baking. The grape juice may be thickened slightly and served with the ham.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Harry Lauder is a native of Lark-hall, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Gillette Safety Razor

The Shaving Service for Every Man—Everywhere

Prosperity!

YOU would say that the man pictured here was well-to-do. His smart appearance gives an air of Prosperity that is a distinct asset in his business and social life.

Now imagine him with a couple of day's growth of beard! Who now would guess his prosperity. He no longer holds his head so erect!

Yet a few swift strokes of his keen-edged Gillette, and he is ready to face the world again—sure of respectful attention!

Are YOU depriving yourself of far more than you can imagine by delaying the purchase of your Gillette Safety Razor?

Do you realize that there is something more than easier shaving, time saved, and a smoother chin coming from your investment of \$5.00 in a Gillette?

Look prosperous—it is the first step towards being prosperous!

NO STROPPING—NO HONING

Make a point of asking your town dealer to show you some GILLETTE Safety Razor Sets, including the new "Big Fellow" at

\$5.00 the Set

MADE IN CANADA
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER



A clean start for the day!

Out of your bed and shaved in three minutes. This is AutoStrop Razor service.

Easily stropped, easily cleaned—nothing to take apart or unscrew. The only safety razor that sharpens itself.

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

AutoStrop Razor

—sharpens itself

Only \$5.00—complete with strop—twelve blades in an attractive assortment of cases to suit any purpose.

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

The AUTOMOBILE

Stop Those Squeaks.

It may be taken for granted that every car which costs \$2,000, more or less, has a squeak, or a groan, or a rattle which offends the ears of driver, passenger, and pedestrian as well. It may be a tiny squeak where two unlubricated surfaces rub together from the vibration of the car, or it may be the rattle-bang of loose brake linkage or some other loose part, but it goes to make up the hubbub of every busy highway. In the higher priced cars money has been spent to eliminate the causes of most of the noise, though occasionally one of the luxury cars will develop a squeak of prodigious proportions.

I am not sure that all the noises of the cheaper cars can be eradicated. Sometimes I am inclined to think that every car has its distinctive squeak, or grunt, which is as much a part of it as the radiator and no less easily dispensed with. Perhaps that might be the surest way of identifying a stolen car which has had number and paint and other things so changed that the eye cannot be sure; that distinctive noise would remain and the driver would know "his master's voice."

But while there may be some such noises which are indigenous, the great majority of the hubbub of the automobile can be prevented and overcome by intelligent action. Riding in a taxi a few days ago an annoying squeak jarred the nerves. I found that the vibration of the car and loose hinges made the door shake. The catch rubbed against the step and the squeak was the result. A drop or two of oil will end such a noise for a time.

This same vibration might cause body and dash to rub and squeak if not bolted tight, or if no felt strip be interposed to prevent the noise. Nearly all of the lighter cars vibrate excessively, partly because the frame is so light that it is not perfectly rigid, as are the frames of the heavier cars, at least in theory, and it bends and gives with the unevenness of the highway and jolting of car tracks and other bumps. Where such is the case it is almost impossible to prevent all sorts of noises from developing.

If the body is not bolted tight to the frame it will rub and squeak or rattle. It used to be considered good form to put in a felt strip to overcome this—a strip of cotton tape is used in most cars today. But be sure to keep the nuts on the fastening bolts tight, with lock washers to keep them from slipping.

Another elusive squeak was found to come from the speedometer shaft. Lubrication had been neglected, and where connection is made to the clock on the dash there was enough friction to make a noise. Loosening the nut which holds the parts together eased it until it was possible to put in grease at the garage. This is a reminder of the necessity of thoroughness in lubrication.

Another click, or knock, which is hard to locate comes from a loose key, or work keyway, where the rear hub is fastened to the shaft. It gives a distinctive sound when starting up in either direction. One case which came to the school was on this order. The hub was fastened to the floating type axle by flutings supposed to give a tight fit; they had worn enough to make a slight play. It could not be detected by the eye, but the finger tip did find it. It happened that the service station for that make car had been hunting the same sort of a click without success for some time, until the owner who had come to us told the agent of his find.

The torque rod gives forth strange sounds when it becomes loose at the forward end, or if the torque tube bearings are worn; and occasionally the bolts fastening the torque rods to the rear axle wear and give a knock going over bumps. Worn crevices and pins on the brake linkage cause rattling, which often may be overcome by putting in new parts at a cost of a few cents. Where it cannot be done it is common practice to use spiral springs, wired to linkage and frame to hold the parts taut.

Worn spring shackles bolts give forth noise when going over bumps or holes from rebound of the body and worn steering knuckle pins and tie rod bolts do the same thing on the front end.

Often a mysterious noise may be traced to the tool box, where things are thrown in carelessly. The license plate bracket has a tendency to work loose so that it vibrates—the cop can hear as well as see the plate.

Worn gears in either change speed gear case or differential case may make a hum, or grind, or knock, and broken pieces from the teeth add to the disturbance. Mud guards work loose and rattle, catches which fasten the hood become loose and noise results, the crank handle may vibrate, or the top fastenings rattle, and there may be a squeak or groan where top and windshield meet. This does not exhaust the list of noises, but is sufficient to indicate to the novice what to do when there is a noise which annoys. Neither does it refer to the knocks and other noises proceeding from the engine. For most of the noise there is a remedy, but as I said before, I am almost persuaded that on the light cars it is necessary to endure at least one squeak, or rattle or hum.

Canada's Fire Losses.

January-May, 1920 \$11,557,344
January-May, 1919 10,026,419

Increase in loss this year. \$ 1,531,525

Canada's fire loss for the current year bids fair to exceed any thus far recorded, with the exception of that of 1918, when heavy losses were entailed through the destruction of munition plants. If the average of the first five months of the current year is maintained our fire loss for 1920 will reach almost \$23,000,000.

Canada cannot afford this waste and the consequent destruction of money and effort. The Government is earnestly seeking new revenue; there is a shortage of help for building purposes and many factories are hard pressed to supply the market for manufactured goods; yet we are burning up our capital at the rate of 2-1/3 million dollars per month.

According to the "Monetary Times," from which the above figures of fire losses are taken, 103 residences were damaged or destroyed. The serious shortage of houses is thus accentuated by the fire waste.

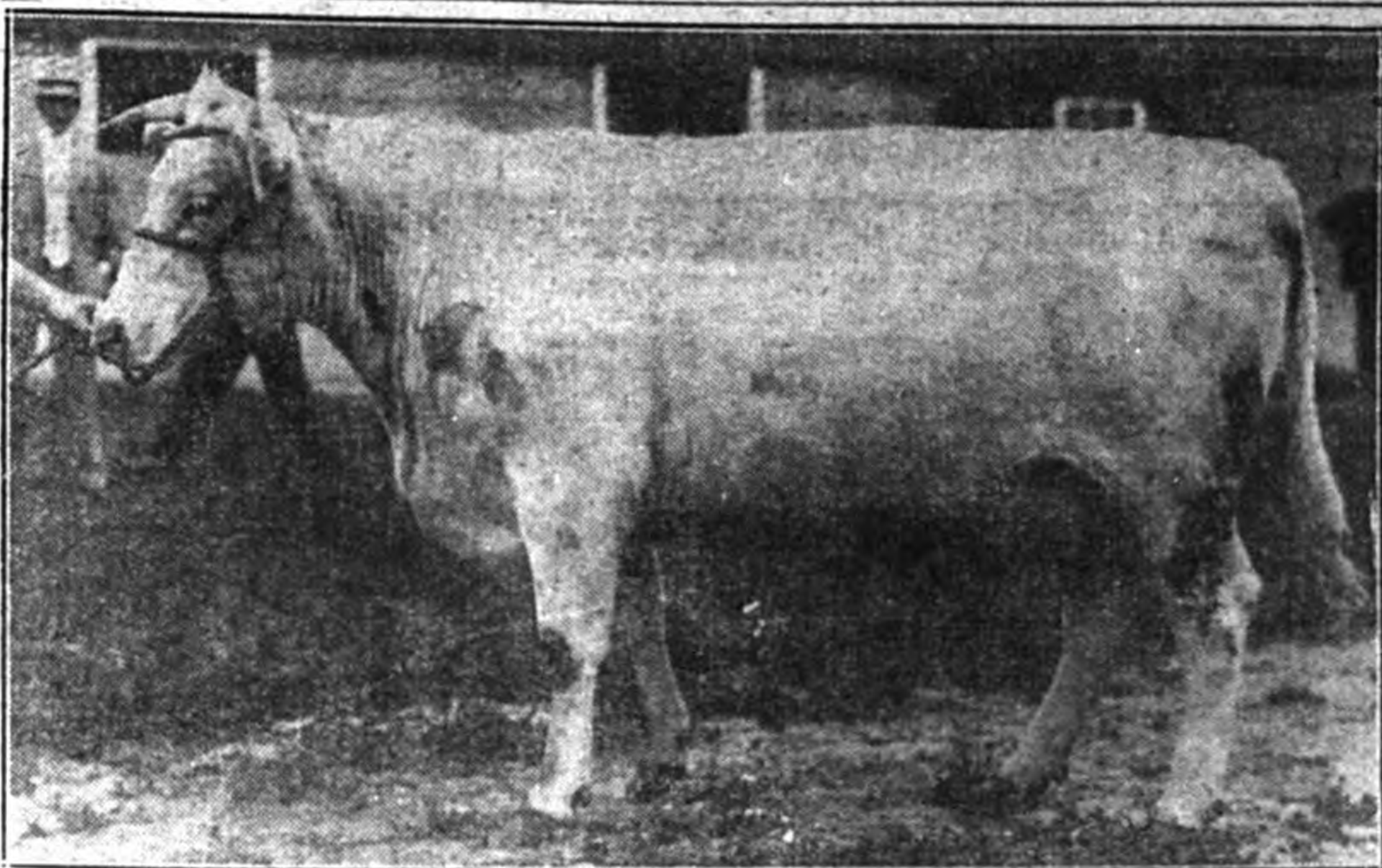
The toll being taken by fire is a charge which must be met by the people of Canada. In 1919, insurance companies collected \$40,000,000, or over \$22 for each family of five members. Had the Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton, announced in his budget speech that to replace the fire loss, a direct tax of \$22 would be levied upon each family there would have been a storm of protest from one end of Canada to the other. We are, however, silently paying this tax, which includes the loss by fire, \$15, and the charges of the insurance companies to cover business costs, dividends, etc., \$7. Everything we buy carries its percentage of this tax, and will continue to do so as long as we allow our national wealth to be burned up at its present rate.

Green Flash of Sunset.

One of the most rarely witnessed of natural phenomena, but one that has often been discussed in scientific circles and that always awakens wonder when seen, is the so-called "green flash" occasionally visible at the moment of the disappearance of the sun behind a clear horizon.

The observer's eye must be fixed upon the rim of the sun as it disappears in order to catch the phenomenon. An officer of the British Navy says that he has seen the green flash, although rarely, at the instant of setting of a bright star. Among the explanations offered is one based upon the optical principle of complementary colors. If one looks at the sun and then closes the eyes a green disc will be perceived. A sensitive eye might be similarly affected by a brilliant star.

It is proposed to establish a white-fish canning industry in northern Alberta. It is said there is no finer fish in fresh water than the whitefish of the far north rivers and lakes.



RECORD SALE OF CANADIAN SHORTHORNS

A new high price for Canadian Shorthorn (female) was set at the Dryden-Miller sale, July 21, at Brooklyn, Ont., when Sir Frank Bailey, Oakville, Ont., purchased the two-year-old Countess Selma the Fourth, with her calf, for \$5,200.00. The sale was the biggest ever held on the continent and was attended by cattle experts from all parts of the United States and Canada. The auction realized \$130,000.00 and 106 cows were sold at an average price of \$1,109.00.

How Boy Scouts Financed Summer Camp

The enormous demand for paper-making materials is causing a drain upon the supply which threatens a very rapid depletion of our forest resources. With all the newsprint mills running to full capacity, some of our Canadian newspapers have had to suspend publication for lack of paper.

The Commission of Conservation has corresponded with paper mills and dealers and will gladly furnish information to any locality respecting the address of the nearest buyer of waste paper.

What the Boy Scouts of Brockville have done can be done by others. When they required funds for their summer camp, they undertook a paper-collecting campaign to raise the money.

Mr. A. J. Traill, Scoutmaster, Brockville, states that notices in the local press informed householders that the Boy Scouts would make a house-to-house canvass for old newspapers and magazines, in order to raise funds for the local branch and requested them

to telephone Mr. Traill when the papers were ready for collection.

The collection was made during the Easter holidays. Three senior scouts were sent out with a horse and wagon. The papers were brought to Scout headquarters and the magazines and all smooth paper were separated from the newspapers. They were tied up in neat bundles and weighed, 10 or 12 at a time, on a small platform scale.

As a Toronto waste paper dealer quoted a satisfactory price, it was loaded on a car and shipped, collect freight, to Toronto.

Mr. Traill says: "We shipped 9% tons of paper and received a cheque for \$325.44. Expense for twine, notices in press and cartage, was \$38.85, giving to the Scout treasury net proceeds of \$286.59."

"We were 4 days in collecting and tying up paper and magazines, and about 6 hours in loading car. We did not bale any paper; the scrap paper left over we sold to a local junk dealer, receiving \$1.00 for it."

Simplicity.

Sing simple songs from your heart of hearts.

Or friendship and love and rest.

Work not so much with thy thinking mind.

Nor say that the brain sings best.

Our heartfelt thoughts through a mist of doubt.

Shine clear as the lightning darts.

And heads yearn not for the thoughts of heads.

As hearts for the beat of hearts.

Chinese Bait Bread.

The Chinese bait all their bread instead of baking it—or, if baked at all, it is browned after boiling.

The Decoy.

The pupils of various schools in Blankville were recently vaccinated, and when each boy had been attended to the doctor gave him a red ribbon bearing the words, "I have been vaccinated" to wear on his coat sleeve.

One lad proceeded to adjust the ribbon to his arm.

"You're putting it on the wrong arm," said the physician.

"No, I'm not," said the wise youth.

"You don't know the boys at our school."

A proposed Winnipeg factory will manufacture boxes from a wood fibre. The fibre will be made of pressed waste paper and wood screening, reinforced with metal.

Vista.

Before I die I may win grace
To chant before the kings
Who reign in wonderlands of song
Where every blossom sings:

I may put on a golden gown
And glow with sunny light,
Carrying in my hair, the day,
And in my eyes, the night.

It may be men will honor me
The wistful ones and wise,
Who know the truth of victory,
The joy of sacrifice;

I may be rich; I may be gay;
But all the crowns grow old—
The laurel withers and the bay
And duly rests the gold.

Before I die I may break bread
With many queens and kings—
Oh, take the golden gown away.
For there are dearer things!

And I shall miss the love of babes
With flesh of rose and pearl,
The dewy eyes, the budded lips,
A boy, a little girl.

Common Bluebottle Fly Possesses 5,000 Eyes.

Authorities state that the common bluebottle fly possesses between 4,000 and 5,000 little eyes when viewed under a good microscope, although to the naked eye it appears to have only two.

They are six-sided, and fastened together like the cells in a honeycomb.

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The Plight of Poland.

The president of Poland, Gen. Pilsudski, might appropriately echo the words of Marshal Haig at Amiens: "We are fighting with our backs to the wall." His ambitious campaign to wrest all southeastern Russia from the Bolsheviks and to extend the influence of Poland to the Black Sea has broken down. Outflanked and overwhelmed, his armies are back within the narrow boundaries of Poland itself and are in self-confessed peril of irretrievable defeat.

The Poles are meeting the change in their fortunes with the gallantry that might have been expected. Old men, boys and even women are enlisting for service in the field. The Socialists, who opposed the invasion of the Ukraine, are up in arms for the defence of their own land. It is certain that the Bolshevik armies will meet fierce resistance and probable that Poland, if its military supplies are not exhausted, will check the enemy at the frontier.

Gen. Pilsudski seems to have undertaken the Ukrainian campaign with an impulsiveness that is perhaps characteristically Polish. It was from the first impossible for him to raise and equip armies equal in number to those of Russia. He hoped to win the victory by dash and superior fighting. But the Russians usually fight well when they are attacked, and the Red army is no longer a restless mob, for it has been disciplined and instructed. Hundreds of German and Russian officers of the old regime have taken service under Trotsky; Gen. Brussiloff is said to be chief military adviser to the Moscow government. Those men, like the French soldiers who served under the Revolutionary government, believe in holding their country and its army together in anticipation of a day when both shall have different masters. They do not mean to let Russia be destroyed by Poles or by Bolsheviks.

Once in difficulty, Gen. Pilsudski has no one on whom he can depend for military support. France and England will supply arms and ammunition and will try to persuade or threaten the Soviets into making peace. There is some talk of supporting the Poles with an army, too, and in case the Bolsheviks seemed likely to overrun and destroy Poland an army would have to be sent to its defence. But the French and British Governments are very reluctant to take that step, partly on account of the expense of another campaign but mainly because the working population of both countries is not in a mood to consent to a war against the Soviets. Germany is, of course, no help; the Germans are delighted at any misfortune that overtakes Poland, for they believe that Central Europe is not big enough for two great powers, and that if Poland grows great Germany must dwindle.

The chances are that by the intervention of the Allies a peace will be arranged that will restrict Poland to its boundaries as recognized at Paris. The dream of a Poland that will stretch unhindered from the Baltic to the Black Sea is for the present—and probably for all time—disolved. The problem now is to keep the Reds from pushing through to the Baltic and getting into direct touch with Germany—in other words, to keep Trotsky from doing what he would most like to do.

Origin of Artesian Wells.

Why do we speak of a well as an artesian well? Because this particular kind of well was first used in Artois, in the northern part of France. From Artois the word "artesian" is derived, which we use to designate any kind of small bored well, whether it is overflowing or not. The first artesian well is said to have been bored in the year 1840, but long before this the ancients dug artesian wells in their rude way. Now, however, we see artesian wells all over the country.

India and China contain approximately one-half the total population of the world.

From 32 litters of silver black foxes, Mr. George Calbeck, of Summerside, one of the leading fox farmers of Prince Edward Island, secured 156 living pups. The breeding season has been very satisfactory on the island.

A pulp and paper company will construct dams and erect mills at Tobique Narrows, N.B. The company has purchased 1,700,000 acres of timber lands from the New Brunswick Railway Co.

"REG'LAR FELLER S"—By Gene Byrnes



The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 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.

MORE ACCORDING TO PROMISE, I have read "Democracy at the Cross Roads" by D.M. Petre, Author of "Reflections of a Non-Combatant" etc.

(T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., London.) The friend who advised me to read that book has done me a good service. I approached the task of reading it with misgivings; I was not prepared for a great change of mind or heart regarding the ultimate destination of the people, believing that my opinions were settled, and feeling that a person "convinced against his will, may hold the same opinion still." But my qualms were not justified, for a careful perusal of the book has left my mental barometer at "set fair." It may have widened my range of view, but that makes little difference when the sky and sea meet and are of a uniform colour. Last week I pictured a riotous democracy running round in a ring of indecision at the cross roads; since then I have seen Niagara, and without any effort of imagination can now see democracy as a disintegrated mass of driftwood swirling round in a sombre whirlpool, a spectacle still more saddening than an angry crowd racing round in a circle at cross roads.

Either picture would be depressing if it were not for the reflection that it could be made to serve as a lesson or be regarded as a useful warning to the oncoming forces of "democracy at the cross roads." The mighty big "IF" runs all through it. The democracy of the future "all depends" upon such a number of things not yet done, or allowed for, that there is no need for haste or fevered anxiety concerning it now, any more than there has been in the past. The "Safety of the World for Democracy, or Democracy for the World" is not going to be settled this week-end: Much water will career over the Horse Shoe Falls before the destinies of "The People" are decided; and, according to a French savant, somewhere about 600,000,000 years may pass before this world will become uninhabitable by the present physical type of man — so why worry? While there's life there's hope.

I AM GRATEFUL for this extension of time. I was beginning to think that the world was going to the dogs in double quick time, especially in view of the action of the Toronto Labour Council in commending the Soviet system and seeing fit to send greetings to what they are pleased to term the "proletariat of Germany." But now, I can say with Mayor MacBride of Brantford,—"They can send messages to Old Nick if they like,—we are sound and Canada is 99 per cent sound."

REASONABLE SPECULATION is one of the most unreliable foundations upon which to build any theoretical course that could be imagined. It seems sound enough at the time, but so many things happen to undermine it that the quicksands of life are like solid rock beside it. Any social fabric built upon reasonable speculation has never yet stood the test of time and never will, until an indestructible cement is discovered with which to bind the bricks of theory together: even then the theoretical blocks would crumble, leaving the indestructible binding standing like a chicken wire fence, and quite as useless when the rains descended and the floods came.

I reckon this way: What has happened in the past is possible to happen again, and what has not yet happened may be so vastly different from our expectations and our preconceived notions of its cause and effect that we are more likely to be wrong in our anticipations of the future than we are in our explanations and laboured logical theories of the past. Therefore, if we have not yet devised a smoothly working Social System after all the centuries of experience that have passed to guide us, are we in a position

to erect one now for the permanent well-being of those who are to follow us? Until the lessons of the past are well learned and brought into present service are we competent to establish guides for the future, or, which is more important, are we likely to formulate any definite working plans for our own use now?

This book, "Democracy at the Cross Roads" leaves the people still there. It tells them of a good way to go, a good road to travel, but it also lets them understand that they are not properly equipped for the journey and that when they do get started they are going to have in different company along a rough road. In other words it shows that what has happened before will happen again. Power has been abused before and will be abused again, probably with increased violence? Ignorance and arrogance have been in the ascendant and will still continue to stay on top, and safeguards that Right shall be on level terms with Might are not yet within the sphere of practical politics. "For the People, by the People" is a pleasant dream, but it, like many other dreams, cannot materialise until all the people are alike, which will be never. They may become more nearly alike through education and the exercise of self control combined with a true appreciation of good citizenship and an unselfish regard for the common good, but these are rare qualities and cannot be brought into ordinary use until the individual units which constitute "The People" use them personally, and elect immaculate angels for their leaders, instead of headstrong agitators, have already attained to that status themselves.

WHAT I GATHER from this book is that every person now in the composition of the crowd at the Cross Roads has either to change himself or get changed somehow into a different sort of individual before Democracy can go forward in the right path. That being so, I conclude that those of us who are not enamoured of the society of Socialists, Anarchists, and Bolsheviks, or other selfishly inclined persons, shall keep on in our own ways until the crowd reforms. By that time I fancy the most of us will have run our own race, bearing the heat and burden of the days, and will want to sit in comfortable armchairs and "let the rest of the world go by" when they are good and ready.

LINKSMAN.

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. Donald A. Smith, Grandson of the late Lady Strathcona, accompanied by Mrs. Smith and Master Don. Smith, spent last week at the Vine's St. Andrews East, the guests of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Davis.

CARILTON.

Several from Montreal spent the week-end with Mrs. K. Kelly and family. The erection of the two Government bridges are a credit to Mr. Girard and staff.

The Holy Cross Fathers have returned home after spending the summer here on their farm.

Master Kenneth Bryerton leaves on Tuesday for St. Lawrence College, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Marchand and family have returned home to Ottawa after spending the summer months here.

Rev. Father Decarie has returned from Montreal where he attended the funeral of a great uncle Rev. Canon P. O. Decarie.

Miss Kinsie Clarihue, of Montreal, returned home after spending three weeks holidays with her sister Mrs. K. Deland.

Mrs. M. Barclay and granddaughter, of Winnipeg, Man., are visiting at the home of Mrs. T. Bryerton and family. Also Mrs. J. Fitzsimmons and brother Robert Bryerton and daughter, of Black River, N. Y. motored in on Tuesday to spend the week.

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.

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

Cushing Dance.

The Dance held in the "Stone Hall" Cushing, Que., Friday the 27th, inst., was a pronounced success and was quite the jolliest one of the year, over 150 being present, as is usual at the Cushing dances there were more Quadrills, Schottisches and other dances, than the set Waltz, One Step and Fox Trot of the present Society manner, making the gathering more like the jolly old time ones. Miss Violet Arnold and Mr. Fred Cushing delighted those present with a double Irish Jig and Sailor's Hornpipe. The grounds were also beautified with a number of Chinese lanterns which, with the full moon and perfect weather made the evening one to be remembered. Quite a number of people from Montreal were present. Mr. Cushing promises to have an extra fine dance for Sept. 29th when he begins his 70th year.

MABEL

Mrs. W. G. Heatlie and daughter Helen, spent Monday in Lachute.

Miss Janet Black, of Lachute, spent Saturday the guest of Mrs. R. Black.

Mr. Charlie Johnson, of Brownsburg, spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McAdam.

Mr. David Black and Mr. Russell Warwick, spent Saturday evening in Brownsburg.

Miss Iilda Heatlie, of Stonefield, spent a few days last week visiting friends in Mabel.

Mr. Archie Warwick and Miss Alice Warwick, spent Saturday afternoon the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Mason.

Miss Ruby Mason and Miss Bessie McAdam, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Smillie, of Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. David Jordon, of New York, have returned home after spending a few days as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smillie.

Mrs. J. Poitras and family, of Barrie, have returned home after spending a month's vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smillie.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, of North River, and his brother Mr. Robert Wilson, of Rhode Island, spent Thursday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McAdam.

NOTICE

I wish to call the attention of the rate-payer of the parish of St. Jerusalem that the valuation roll will be taken into consideration and homologated on Tuesday forenoon, Sept. 7th at 10 o'clock; summer time.

Parish of St. Jerusalem,
J. W. GALL, Secretary

"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.

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

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

CUSHING

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nicholls also Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls and Mr. O. Mc-Faul motored to Montreal on Wednesday last and spent the day in town.

Mr. T. Weir left last week on a motor-trip which will include Ottawa, Toronto, and Thorold, Ont. He was accompanied by Mr. D. McAllister, of Chute-au-Blondeau, and by Miss A. Weir.

Mrs. Jas. Watson had the pleasure of a visit recently from Sir John Carson, of Montreal, who with his son-in-law Captain Wallace, of Ottawa, motored through here en route to the Capital. Sir John is a relative of the late Mr. Watson and of the O'Brien family and some years ago he and his family were accustomed to spend the summer in Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson and family who have been spending two weeks at Mrs. E. O. Keatleys returned to Montreal on Sunday evening as did also Mrs. Curtis and children after having spent the past six weeks at Mrs. Jas. Watsons.

The service at St. Mungo's church on Sunday last was especially pleasing the choir being assisted by a quartette composed of the Misses Leila Cleland, Isabelle Robertson and Mr. J. Robertson and Mr. Livingston their rendering of the "Wayside Cross" being particularly appreciated. The pulpit was occupied by Mr. Cousins, of Montreal, who is Mr. Livingston's guest this week.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

PIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada. Joseph King, plaintiff; vs. Province of Quebec, Arthur-J. Gillender, No. 1386, der, defendant; and the said Arthur-J. Gillender, cross-plaintiff; vs. the said Joseph King, cross-defendant.

As belonging to the said Arthur-J. Gillender, to wit:

A lot of land known and designated in the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts, district of Terrebonne, as being part of lot No. 14, 4th range, township of Beresford, measuring four rods in width and extending in depth from the King's highway to Lac des Sables; bounded in front by the King's highway, in the rear by the aforesaid lake, on one side by Joseph King or his representatives, on the other side by J.-A. Villeneuve or his representatives—with all the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the door of the roman catholic church, in the town of Saint-Agathe-des-Monts, said district, on the TWENTY FIRST day of SEPTEMBER, 1920, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon. Sheriff's office. J. W. CYR, Sainte Scholastique, 10th August, 1920 Sheriff.

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

Encourage Thrift in Your Children

The opening of a Savings Account for a child in THE MOLSONS BANK encourages him to save. It is a step towards that traditional first thousand dollars. Savings Departments at all Branches.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Branch Lachute

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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 Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-stop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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

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

Make Work a Pleasure.

15 Reasons for Selecting the Macartney Machine Milker. Read About Its Many Exclusive Features

It has the best type of teat cup (double acting) and the best milking action of any double acting teat cup ever invented.

The rubber inflations in Macartney teat cups will last longer than the teat cup inflations of any other milker.

Macartney milker has only one size of teat cup, which fits any and all sizes of teats.

The ends of the teat cups are cushioned with rubber.

The Macartney pulsator has the most positive action of any ever made.

It is as steady and unvarying in its action as a 21-jewel watch movement.

It is the one absolutely simple and fool-proof pulsator—only three working parts.

The pulsator is instantly detachable from the lid so that the lid may be placed in water for washing. Teat Cup release air is not drawn through pulsator—no milk, dirt or sterilizing solution can get into milking parts.

It is the biggest labor saver—it not only gives you more milk from your cows, but actually takes less time, less labor and less expense for labor than any other milker.

There is more bronze in the construction of the Macartney than is used in any other milker. The milker head is all brass. There are no cheap or inferior materials of any kind.

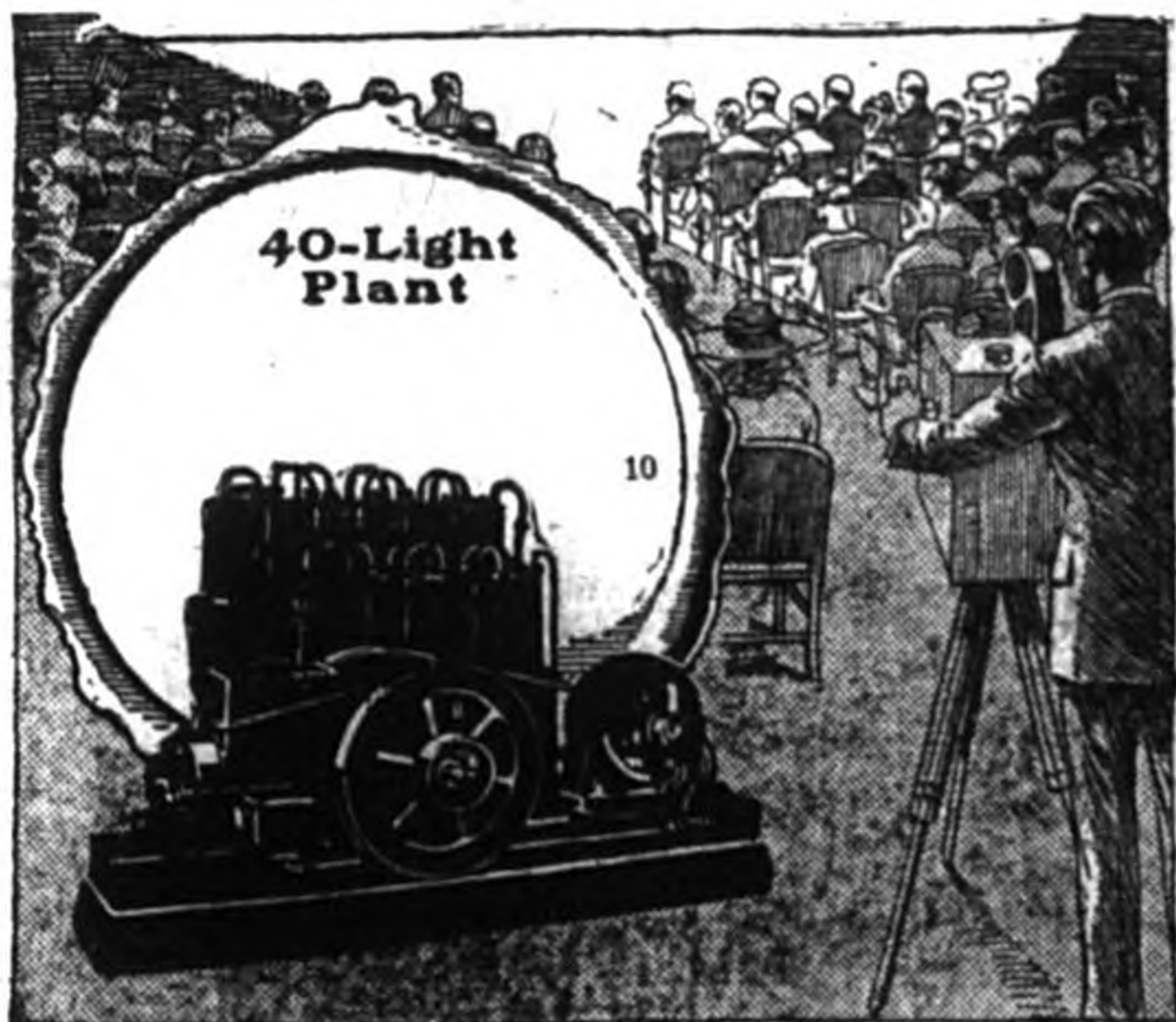
The Macartney Milker is the easiest to keep clean.

It is the most sanitary. It requires the smallest upkeep expense. Any boy or girl can operate the Macartney. You get life-long, dependable service and freedom from annoyance and expense of frequent replacement of parts.

WM. J. Barclay, - Agent, St. Andrews East.

WATCH OUT FOR THE Fairbanks-Morse Demonstration at the Exhibition

The Comfort it gives in "Working the Light" and "Lightening the Work" will surprise you.



J. A. Pollock Agent, Lachute.

DALESVILLE

Miss Mina Dixon spent the past week visiting friends in Louisa.

Mr. G. Tomalty, of Louisa, spent Sunday with Mrs. D. Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fournier, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. Jas. Bigelow during the past week.

Mrs. Boder and little son George, of New York, are the guests of her sister Mrs. R. S. MacArthur.

Mrs. A. Campbell and family have returned home after spending a pleasant holiday at Lake Louise.

The Misses N. and E. Hansen, of Brownsburg, were the guests of Miss Ruby Silverton on Friday last.

Mrs. H. Oregreen, of Montreal, who has spent the summer months with Mrs. J. Bigelow has returned to her home.

Week-end visitors at Lake Dauphin were the Misses Jessie and Lila and Messrs. Gordon and Lawrence Cruise.

Miss Alma Dixon who has been visiting friends in Calumet returned home on Sunday last accompanied by her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. W. Kennedy.

LAKEFIELD

Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan, of Montreal, are spending their holidays at "Overdale Farm."

Mrs. F. Duffghe and Miss L. Evans spent Sunday afternoon guests of Mrs. J. Robinson.

Rev. H. P. Mount and family have returned home in Longueuil after spending the summer with his brother here.

Mr. Fletcher and Mrs. Craig have returned to their home in Montreal, after spending their holidays at Lakeview Cottage.

Mr. Charles Mann and Mr. John Mann accompanied by Mrs. George Stark, of Montreal, motored to "Brae Mar Cottage" on Saturday to spend the week-end.

Misses L. Evans and G. Copeland accompanied by Mr. Bert Andrews attended the Sunday School held in Mr. Reilly's grove on Monday, and a good time was reported.

Mrs. F. Duffghe, Miss Marguerite Harkins and Mr. John Harkins has returned to Montreal after spending two months holidays at "Overdale Farm" the home of Mrs. W. Evans.

A very successful Dance was held in the hall at Lakefield on Friday night, a number of guests motored in from Lachute, Mr. Ernest Rogers supplied the music, mid-night lunch was served at "Brae Mar Cottage."

THOMAS' GORE

Everybody probably knows the location of Thomas Gore, but this is the extent of the knowledge of many. Thus it may be of interest to hear of the Church and Sabbath School activity during the summer months. Church service has been held once a month in the morning and in the evening every second sabbath. The attendance at these evening services has, in proportion to the population, established a second hard to beat. Then the Sabbath School, or rather a Sabbath School in plan, but in reality a Monday School, for circumstances prevented the school meeting on sabbath, was an enrollment and attendance reaching from ninety to ninety-five per cent of the children. In connection with this school a picnic was held last Monday in Mr. Reilly's grove and this day was an event in the history of the Settlement. Some of the older residents say it is over a quarter of a century since a similar picnic was held, but such a long period will not likely pass before the next. There were races for all ages and useful prizes for all. The ladies had charge of the tea and re-established the old reputation of the Settlement no shortage but ample and more for all needs.

Good value in Mens heavy boots, a limited quantity. W. Bradford & Son.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Sir:—

I am sorry to hear that any one in Lachute has such a mistaken idea about Bible Students and I feel sure that Mr. Banford cannot know personally many of these people. I know from their lives that they are the most earnest class of Christian people I have ever met in any Church. I have watched the lives of many in Montreal and other places and have seen that they really practice what they preach, to the very best of their ability. True, they do preach many things different to that taught in the many creeds and Churches. One thing they believe in is the Resurrection of both the Just and the Unjust. Abraham they believe, according to God's promise to him Gen. 13, 14, 17, will be due back in Jerusalem, 1926. Then every man in his own order. Gradually during this thousand years. All this to take place because Jesus by the Grace of God, tasted death for every man. A Ransom for all.

Those who have chosen to follow in Jesus' footsteps and prove themselves faithful unto death will be rewarded with a crown of life. They will be partakers of the Divine Nature and take part with Jesus in bringing blessings to all families of the earth. 1 Cor. 6, 2; Rev. 20, 6, resurrecting and judging included.

Yours truly,

MRS. W. H. WARREN

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.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

WILLIAM LAFLEUR,

Two miles West of Chabot,
Wednesday, Sept. 8th, 1920.

The Following Effects:—Two sets double harness, 1 set single buggy harness, 1 double sleigh, single working sleigh, working wagon, pair truck wheels, buggy, express, set of harrows, churn, 1 butter press, 1 De Laval cream separator, new pump, second-hand pump, buggy robe, box stove, 1 scale 2,000 pounds capacity, 1 scale 240 pounds capacity, a lot of potatoes, 400 to 500 bushels of oats, a lot of straw, 25 to 30 tons of hay, 12 milch cows, 1 two year old heifer, 2 one year old heifers, 3 spring calves, 1 year old bull, 5 spring pigs, 50 hens, 5 ducks, 6 turkeys, 1 mare six years old good for working and good on the road weight 1200 pounds, 1 good working mare 7 years old, 2 working horses 1250 pounds, a lot of corn, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All to be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent off for cash.

Avis Public.

AVIS PUBLIC est par le présent donné que WILLIAM alias WILLIE BOILEAU, employé, demeurant au Sault Ste-Marie, district d'Algonia, province d'Ontario, en sa qualité d'héritier présumé de MM GEORGES et ELZEAR BOILEAU, ci-devant de la paroisse de l'Annonciation, district de Terrebonne, maintenant absent de cette province, présentera à l'un des juges de la Cour Supérieure, siégeant dans et pour 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 Elzéar Boileau, et toute personne qui peut ou pourrait avoir à exercer quelque droit contre la succession ou sur les biens desdits Georges et Elzéar Boileau, est requise de présenter sa réclamation devant le juge le jour ou avant le jour de la présentation de la dite demande.

Ste-Scholastique, 20 août 1920.

Procureurs du requérant en possession.

—Mrs J. A. Roehon, (formerly Miss Marie Bernique), wishes to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils in pianoforte playing at her home studio. Mrs. Roehon 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.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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



Steady Dependable Service

IMPERIAL Polarine assures a motorist steady, dependable service from his car. It gives correct lubrication to every type of motor and every moving part. It keeps your motor running smoothly and quietly.

Imperial Polarine maintains, under all operating conditions, exactly the right body to seal in compression and reduce wear—it burns clean. Imperial Polarine establishes and maintains a power tight seal between piston and cylinder walls. Its body is proof against high heats and the grueling friction of engaging parts.

Look for the Imperial Polarine Chart of Recommendations when you buy oil. It shows which of the three grades described below is best suited to your car.

Six sizes—gallon and four-gallon sealed cans, steel kegs, half-barrels and barrels. Buy by the barrel or half-barrel and save money. Sold by good dealers everywhere in Canada.



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

We heard a man say:

"Let the Telephone Company use the profits they made in prosperous years, if they need money to build more plant."

That's exactly what we have done!

Shareholders of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada have been paid only a moderate return on the par value of their stock — no more!

We have made no distributions of bonus stock, no 'melons' have ever been cut; no distribution ever been made of surplus earnings. Every share of stock has brought us its par value, or better.

For forty years we have consistently used all surplus earnings, all idle reserves to buy more telephone plant. Every dollar has gone back into the business to extend it and serve new subscribers.

What has this policy meant to the public?

The Board of Railway Commissioners at our last rate investigation found that if we had not pursued this honorable course of turning all surplus earnings back into the business we would have had to provide in the year 1918 alone an additional \$908,000 out of revenue to pay interest on the plant so secured. This, of course, would have meant higher rates to subscribers.

The fact is, we need millions of new money just because our funds have always been at work, keeping down our bond and stock issues, and ensuring low rates to our subscribers!

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
OF CANADA



Soils and Crops

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

Sheep on the Dairy Farm.

It is generally admitted by experienced flockmasters that the majority of dairy farms present ideal conditions for handling and supporting a small, but select, flock of sheep. The methods of crop growing and caring for the dairy herd furnish proper feed for the flock and, if properly housed, the feeding can be done at regular periods with practically no loss of time or labor. On many dairy farms a rigid culling of the cows, and a small band of ewes in the place of the low producers, would not only add to the profits from the business, but would aid materially in balancing the labor problem.

There are certain limiting factors in dairying, the same as in sheep raising, which for the most part make it unprofitable to extend either, or both, beyond certain limits. These limits are stable room, labor, and grain feeds for the dairy herd; pasture land, parasitic infection, woven wire fencing and waste feeds for the sheep.

Dairy cows require a vast amount of labor and considerable grain feeds. Sheep make good returns with the least amount of labor and have the ability to make profitable use of rough feeds with small quantities of grain. Dairy cows require expensive barns and sanitary equipment to give a product adapted to the trade. Sheep thrive remarkably well in open sheds, and it is to them that we can turn for the most profitable marketing of the surplus fodders and silage. For the one hundred and fifty-acre dairy farm forty ewes make a good average flock to carry from year to year. A few less cows and more sheep could be made profitable on thousands of our Ontario dairy farms.

The selection of the breed is of small importance compared with the other problems of handling the flock. At the present time the flock that will furnish a few good lambs and yield profitable fleeces of wool will give the most profit. If some particular breed is the most popular in the community, for many reasons it would be advantageous to select ewes of that breed for foundation stock. One might just as well suit his fancy in the matter of breed right at the start because he can do it cheaper than he can shift over a few years later. When prices are right, or when he can make a good deal in picking up a few uniform, thrifty, well grown ewes, he should not hesitate to make the start. The main object is to get ewes of as uniform a type and size as possible so that better advantages of marketing

can be obtained when a mixed flock is kept.

The first step toward fitting the farm for sheep raising will be to inclose some of the fields with sheep-tight fences so that the ewes will have abundant range to gather an adequate supply of feed. As soon as practicable, fences should be provided so that the ewes and lambs can clean out the fence rows, glean the stubble fields and convert the aftermath of the meadows into profitable wool and mutton. Farms that support sheep are remarkably free from weeds. Sheep not only clean up the fields and fence rows, but, if allowed to range over the pastures grazed by dairy cows, they will clean up the undesirable weeds and grasses in a way that could not be equaled with other kinds of stock. Some of the most foul pastures have been greatly improved by allowing sheep to graze alongside of the cattle at frequent intervals during the grazing season.

The kinds of hay, grain and fodder crops grown on the dairy farm provide an excellent ration for the sheep. A small field of rape for fall grazing will give the ewes and lambs that are to be fitted for market a good start and prepare the breeding ewes for the mating period. As far as possible it is advisable to allow the sheep to harvest their own feeds.

The feeding of a small amount of silage has solved the difficult problem of bringing the pregnant ewes through the winter feeding period without the use of roots. Silos are an essential part of the equipment of all well-managed dairy farms. This is also another reason why the dairy farmer can produce wool and mutton at a profit.

With good dairy buildings it is an easy matter to provide open sheds for the sheep, and in case of severe weather during the lambing period space can be provided in the dairy barn for a few of the ewes to drop their lambs. Of course, such an arrangement means a lot of extra work for a few days at lambing time, but few of us can get along so as to avoid some of these little troubles in handling our cows and other farm stock. In fact, if sheep are worth keeping on our farms they are worth this small amount of trouble for a few days during the lambing season. The main problem is to regulate the number of sheep kept on the farm and plan the mating season so as to minimize these troubles during the lambing period. A small flock of well-bred sheep on the dairy farm can be made to pay fine profits, while a large flock may prove a losing proposition.

Sheep Notes

Prevention of bloat is, of course, of prime importance. Bloat commonly is caused by suddenly turning hungry, empty sheep into a field of wet, rank, green clover or alfalfa. Rape in the same condition also will cause fatal bloating.

Any sudden change of feed is dangerous. All changes should be made gradually, and sheep never should be turned into a wet crop for the first time. They may graze wet clover or alfalfa with comparative immunity if they have been on such pasture right along; but the damage comes from sudden use of wet feed.

Giving free access to a mixture of two parts of salt and one of slaked lime tends to prevent bloating, and it is well to allow this mixture when cases have been experienced. The sugar in red or crimson clover is supposed to be the cause of bloat, but alfalfa in full bloom is not considered dangerous.

When a sheep bloats the treatment for the trouble is similar to that for bloat in cattle. If life is in great danger, indicated by the sheep gasping for air and staggering or going down, "tap" the paunch at once to liberate the gas. This is done high up in the left flank at the most distended place. Clip off a patch of wool. Cleanse and disinfect the skin, unless in cases where instant tapping is necessary. Cut a little slit from above downward with a sharp, small knife-blade. The point for incision is close to the rib, just under the transverse processes of the spine and well forward of the point of the hip.

Insert the point of the small trocar and canula, then drive both instruments inward, downward and forward, taking care not to go in a direction where the kidneys may be injured. Now withdraw the trocar (dagger) and leave the canula (tube or sheath) in place until the gas has escaped; then return the trocar to the canula and pull out both together. Afterward

apply a little iodoform powder, or pine tar.

Medicinal treatment consists in giving a pint of new, warm milk, if the case is not severe and the dose may be repeated in half an hour, if that is seen to be necessary. In more severe cases add a tablespoon of turpentine or aromatic spirits of ammonia, for milk makes a capital medium in which to give these drugs.

Formaldehyde is the latest and one of the very best drugs for bloat. Give from one to two teaspoonfuls in a pint of milk or half a pint of oil well shaken together.

If these remedies are not at hand, give two ounces of bicarbonate of soda or one of hyposulphite of soda in water, and add one or two teaspoonfuls each of essence of Jamaica ginger and peppermint. Rectal injections of soapy warm water and glycerine also prove beneficial.

Conserve Plant Energy.

Most perennials begin gathering strength for next season as soon as they have fruited and it is then that they need fertilizer to build up the material for new tissues. Currants, gooseberries and other shrubs should be manured as soon as the fruit has been harvested. See to it that the plant does not waste its precious energy in producing something which you do not want. If it is flowers or fruit which you are after, cut out the inside limbs of the plant which absorb energy for their growth but never get enough light to produce flowers or fruit. If it is flowers alone that you desire, cut off the flowers as fast as they form. Do not let the plant waste its strength in maturing fruit and seed which you do not want. Sweet peas and pansies, for example, can be picked clean every day.

This same principle lies at the bottom of all pruning work. Make your plants use such strength as they have in doing the things which you want them to do.

Keep the pigs growing every minute.

The Co-Operative Threshing Outfit

In many farming communities, more particularly in some of the older agricultural regions, where small grain crops are grown as a complement to dairying, stock raising and other types of farming, the small threshing outfit is gaining in popular favor. The demand for small separators, which may be moved easily from farm to farm, set in place quickly and furnished with power from a farm tractor, is increasing rapidly, and the season of 1929 promises a still greater demand for these machines.

The farmer has been relatively slow to figure the investment in farm machinery from an economic standpoint, but since labor charges and the cost of operating highly specialized machinery have reached such high levels, he is beginning to discover that some of the modern mechanical inventions as well as many of his old methods of doing work by hand do not fit in well with present prices and labor conditions. Time compels constant changes in all things, and threshing is no exception.

On farms where a large acreage of grain is seeded and plenty of help is available, the threshing outfit with a large capacity will thresh at a much less cost per bushel than the smaller rigs. If, however, the acreage of grain is small and help is scarce the conditions are reversed. Large separators with plenty of power are not likely to be overcrowded; and the waste of grain is less than is the case when the threshing is done with a smaller machine and a large crew. When grain is a little damp, or if wet bundles are found in the stack, the large machine handles them with less danger than the smaller separator. Many farmers who lack conveniences for boarding extra help prefer to pay more money and have their work done as quickly as possible; consequently they prefer to use the larger outfit and shorten the stay of the threshing crew as much as possible.

Advantages of Small Outfit.

During the past few seasons the threshermen who have carried a full crew for large rigs have found it necessary to raise prices to a figure so high that many farmers have figured it more profitable to get together and buy an outfit of their own. In most cases some one of the group has owned a tractor capable of furnishing belt power for a small separator; and for that reason a small machine has been purchased. This has made it possible for them to partially overcome the shortage of help and to get their grain threshed at the proper time. As the demand for help is most acute at the season when the commercial thresherman is busiest the owners of these small outfits can plan their work so that it will conflict as little as possible with the other activities of the farm. Another advantage of the small outfit is the fact that the work may be done without interfering with the regular chores of the farm. When much live stock is kept it is practically out of the question to get to his neighbor's farm early enough in the morning to take his place in the crew needed to operate the commercial rig that is threshing by the bushel and running the full ten hours. Likewise, his horses are sure to suffer from neglect if he is forced to stay late enough in the evening to put in the full ten hours. This has made it necessary for operators of large machines to raise their prices per bushel in proportion

to the troubles they have had in running full time to full capacity.

With a large custom outfit the owner cannot afford to run short days, but must run early and late, oftentimes threshing when the grain is hardly in condition to thresh. With a small machine and tractor owned by several neighbors this situation is avoided, as they can do their chores as early as convenient in the morning and get the work started by the time the grain is in fit condition to thresh. In the evening they can quit early enough to do the chores without interfering with anyone.

Less Through Delay.

In many localities where farmers depend upon one custom outfit there are many who have had disheartening experiences in failing to secure a rig at a time when it was needed, and as a result have lost considerable grain. Probably the greatest factor that has contributed to the popularity of the small machine is the fact that the owners do not have to delay threshing when the grain is ready to thresh. In many instances this means a decided saving of grain; besides the owner can plan the storing of his grain and straw so that there will be an immense saving of labor in feeding his stock and getting his other crops under cover. If a large custom rig is depended upon to do the work he must wait his turn, though his grain may be ready weeks before the machine could get to his farm; and in bad weather much good grain might be lost; whereas, if he had an interest in a smaller outfit, he could thresh as soon as the grain was fit, then if bad weather came he would not be compelled to neglect his farm work to help those with whom he changed work. This condition is more common where farms are small and where more of the land is devoted to pasture and cultivated crops. In such localities the jobs are smaller and the larger machines must do the work at a decided disadvantage.

All arguments, however, are not in favor of the small separator. In many cases it is operated by a man who has little knowledge of machinery; consequently there is likely to be considerable breakage. Another factor which must be considered is that the cost per bushel is comparatively high when the machine is used only a few days in the year. However, if it is securely housed, and operated by a man who has had some experience with machinery, these factors are not sufficient to discourage its purchase and use. Interest, depreciation and cost of shelter are always a fixed cost, and when they are distributed on the bushel basis, the fewer bushels of grain threshed each year, the greater will be the fixed charges per bushel. It is always necessary for one to decide whether or not the advantages to be gained from its use will be sufficient to offset the waste of grain and the higher cost of custom threshing.

Factors in Success.

An important factor in the smooth and successful operation of a threshing rig is to have the work done on a business basis. To have the average day's work consist of so many bushels of wheat or oats. To keep a record of the time put in by each member or laborer and to have the costs of the work properly distributed among the members so that each one shall be charged on the basis of the amount of service performed on his farm.

Welfare of the Home

Meals for Children Under Six.

These meals for the pre-school children are suggested for normal children, who are not under a doctor's care. Although they are not intended to be taken as law and gospel, they have been worked out carefully and should serve as a valuable guide to the young mother.

If a child who is regularly and properly fed has a poor appetite, there is very possibly something wrong with it.

Children often cultivate a finicky appetite, however, especially if they are encouraged to be "choosy" about their food. There are very few things which a child really dislikes and the mother will save herself no end of trouble if she insists from the beginning that he eats whatever he is given, so long as it is well cooked, properly seasoned, and wholesome. If he already has the habit of refusing certain foods which are good for him, the simplest way to break him of it is to let him get hungry enough so that any of them will taste good to him.

From 18 Months to 2 Years.

Breakfast, seven a.m.—Fruit, as juice of one orange; pulp of six to eight stewed prunes; pineapple juice two or three tablespoonfuls.

Cereal, two or three tablespoonfuls, with milk.

Bread, 24 hours old, toast or zwieback, with butter.

Milk, one cup, warm or cold.

Lunch, eleven a.m.—Glass of milk, with bread 24 hours old, toast or zwieback and butter.

Dinner, two p.m.—Broth, thickened with peas, sage, rice, or barley; or vegetable soup and milk; or beef juice, with bread crumbs; or soft-cooked eggs, or poached egg, with toast.

Vegetables, selected from baked or mashed potatoes; squash, cooked celery, mashed turnips, or carrots.

Bread, 24 hours old, white, or whole wheat, or graham, with butter.

Apple sauce, or prune pulp, one tablespoonful.

Supper, six p.m.—Macaroni, boiled

rice, custard, or junket, one tablespoonful.

Bread, 24 hours old, or toast with butter, two slices.

Milk.

Baked apple, apple sauce, or stewed prunes.

From 2 to 3 Years.

Breakfast, seven a.m.—Fruit, as half an orange, six or eight stewed prunes, pear or peach pulp.

Cereal, three or four tablespoonfuls with milk; or egg, soft-cooked or poached.

Bread, white, or whole wheat, or graham or toast, with butter.

Milk, one cup, warm or cold.

Lunch, eleven a.m.—Glass of milk, with bread and butter, or graham or oatmeal crackers.

Dinner, two p.m.—Broth or soup.

Meat, as, fine cut beef, lamb, or chicken; or fish boiled.

Vegetables selected from potatoes, fresh peas, fresh beans, spinach, asparagus tips, cooked celery, squash, mashed turnips, or carrots.

Bread and butter.

Junket, or custard, or blancmange.

Supper, six p.m.—A cereal or egg (if not taken for breakfast); or custard; or milk toast, or macaroni.

Bread and butter.

Stewed fruit.

From 3 to 6 Years.

Breakfast, seven a.m.—Fruit, as oranges, apples, pears or peaches.

Cereal.

Egg, soft-cooked, poached or scrambled.

Bread or toast and butter.

Milk or cocoa.

Dinner, twelve noon.—Broth or soup.

Meat, as beef, lamb, mutton, or chicken; or fish, boiled.

Vegetables, except corn, cabbage, cucumbers or egg plant.

Bread and butter.

Simple puddings or custard.

Supper, six p.m.—Rice, or macaroni, or soup, or cereal, or milk toast, or thick soup, or corn bread.

Fruit, or custard, or junket.

Milk, warm or cold, or cocoa.

Name Your Farm.

Every farm should be named. The matter of picking the name is something that bothers a good many. I know one neighbor who was looking for a name until he moved off the farm, but he never could decide on anything suitable.

I had that job two years ago. The farm was situated on a little jog in the macadamized road that runs by our house. The jog is probably 400 feet. Finally that occurred to me as the fitting name—The Jog Farm—and as I am working around the place in touring time I hear the remark so often, "Well, that farm is named right, isn't it?" The name "Jog" also suggests the very opposite of laziness, as a real farmer to-day must eternally be on the jog.

Another thing—this farm name is distinctive. There is no other farm named this so far as I know. There are dozens of Shady Oaks, River Views, and so on; but when one sees this name he will remember it. So far, I am not able to realize on this name, but the time will soon come when I can. The stock and produce we have to sell will come to be known by the farm name as much as by my own appellation. Folks who go by see the chickens or stock, and remember where it is by the peculiar crook in the road, and the farm so named. Already I get two or three letters a month addressed to the farm name alone.

Select a name that is different. Make it mean something peculiar to your farm. You can do it. It may take a few months to locate it, but it is there.—Earl Rogers.

Garden Hints.

Start geraniums during August for winter blooming.

Strawberries, if started in August, may produce a small crop the following spring.

Seeds of larkspur, pansy, columbine and hardy chrysanthemum may be planted out-of-doors in August. This will save a year of waiting for them to bloom. Most of these, and other perennials, will bloom next year.

For cabbage-worms: Mix one part of Persian insect powder with four parts of air-slaked lime and dust it on the plants.

Weevils can be killed in beans and peas by the use of carbon bisulphide. To treat these put them in a jar, tub or other vessel which can be covered tightly. Put into a glass about one teaspoonful of carbon bisulphide for each ten gallons of space in the enclosure and place the glass in with the beans. Allow them to remain in the fumes of the carbon bisulphide over night, then take them out and place in dry storage quarters. Do not take lamps or lighted matches near the material, and do not breathe the fumes.

Use a good spray to protect the cows from the flies.

Thistles cut in August will not grow again.

Feed extra forage or grain if the pasture grows short or dry.

Thin the fruit on the apple trees. Pick off every little, imperfect apple. This takes grit, but it pays.

Financial Notes

Halifax—Twenty-five million feet of lumber, in round figures, bought by British interests, is stored at various points along the railway lines of the Province, awaiting shipment to England.

Victoria—The official report for last year of the Minister of Mines shows a production of \$33,296,312, as compared with \$41,782,474 in the previous year. Coal last year was valued at \$11,337,000.

Allenby, B.C.—The Canada Copper Corporation is stated to have spent in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000 preparatory to carrying on extensive mining and milling operations at Copper Mountain. Some \$2,600,000 has been spent in prospecting, developing, construction and equipment work at the Copper Mountain mines and a very large sum in building the concentrator. The latter is located four miles south of Princeton on the Copper Mountain branch of the Kettle Valley Railway; and as at present erected will mill 2,000 tons per day. It is expected to reach 3,000 tons per day before the end of the present year and later will be increased to 5,000 tons daily. The concentrator is 320 feet long by 207 feet wide and is equipped with most modern machinery.

Active work at Allenby began in the Spring of 1918. Roads had to be constructed, houses and mill buildings had to be erected. A large pumping plant was built and other mill buildings promptly installed with the most modern machinery. Some \$1,300,000 was spent alone at Allenby and large sums elsewhere.

Copper Mountain contains large lenses of low grade ore, averaging 1.74 per cent. copper. To date 10,000,000 tons of ore has been proven and 2,000,000 tons semi-developed. All of the proven and semi-developed tonnage is situated higher than the lowest tunnel level, which means that all of the ore will be run by gravity instead of being hoisted out of the mine, nor will any water have to be pumped out of the mine.

The most modern machinery and equipment is expected to result in big profits for the Canada Copper Company at Copper Cliff and Allenby.

Labor Economies You Can Practice.

One man with a 28-inch horse-drawn plow can accomplish 70 to 80 per cent. more work than with a single-bottom plow.

One with a 28-inch plow drawn by a tractor can cover 30 to 35 per cent. more ground in a day than with six horses on a horse-drawn plow of the same size.

A man with a two-row corn cultivator, when it is practical to use one, can cover twice as much ground in a day than he can with a one-row machine.

A corn binder is 50 per cent. more efficient than man labor. A hay loader increases efficiency 25 per cent. compared to man power.

Place a dish of charcoal where hens can reach it at all times. It will prevent disease by absorbing poisonous gases and juices.

Poultry

Clean eggs only should be selected for putting down in water glass. Never wash them, as this removes some of their natural protective covering.

Perfectly fresh eggs often get a "black eye" on the market just because they are not clean.

A fat chicken is always desirable and full plump body and limbs will go a long way toward finding a customer. Most of the chickens sent to market are lean and lanky.

Hens know more about bringing up chicks in five minutes than we do in six weeks. Lots of folks worry so much over their chicks that they do not leave anything worth while for the old hen to do.

Eggs kept more than two or three days should be turned daily, as the yolk may gravitate to the lining membrane and adhere to it. As the shells are porous, do not let the eggs be exposed to steam or strong odors. Neighbor's chickens may get the

notion of coming over the fence to pick up garden stuff. Do not get all sweaty about it, and throw stones, and threaten to sue the folks across the line. They do not want their chickens to do that. Just speak to your neighbors in a kindly way about it. Smile a little bit and say: "I think you will be glad to know about it." Then smile some more and let it soak in. That generally puts a stop to it.

"So Near and Yet—"

On a summer day when it's scorching hot

And I'm out in the sizzling field;

And the sun beats down from a cloudless sky

Like a red-hot copper shield;

When I'm wringing wet with a scalding sweat,

'Tis then that I think all day

Of that swimming pool, so nice and cool,

Just seven miles away!

Drain the wet field that has been causing trouble and poor yields.



DEPENDABLE tires, like good roads, always pay for themselves many times over.

Partridge Tires have a supreme hand-built dependability which makes them savers of dollars, time and inconvenience. They are quality from tread to the inside of the casing.

Cord or Fabric

PARTRIDGE TIRES

Game as Their Name

122B

DESIGNS FOR CHILDREN



0496 0388
Transfer Design Transfer Design
No. 1039 No. 903

0496—Girl's Dress (to be slipped on over the head; with or without tie-on panel). Price, 25 cents. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Size 10 requires, figured, 2 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide; plain, 1 yd. 32 ins. wide.
McCall's Transfer Design No. 1039. Price, 25 cents.
0388—Child's Romper (dropped back). Price, 20 cents. In 3 sizes, 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires, romper, 1 1/2 yds. 27 ins. wide, or 1 yd. 36 ins. wide; yoke, sleeves, pocket laps, 1/2 yd. 27 ins. wide, or 1/2 yd. 36 ins. wide.
These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly relieve these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Judicious diet and exercise will frequently improve a man's opinion of his neighbors.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

"Esther," questioned the teacher of a member of the juvenile class, "what is the difference between electricity and lightning?" "You don't have to pay nothing for lightning," came the prompt reply.

Vast Iron Deposits of Australia

The recent discovery of enormous deposits of iron ore at Yampi sound, in northwestern Australia, is of great importance to the world. A lode of several hundred feet thick and over 100 feet wide runs many miles through two islands. Something like 100,000,000 tons of ore with an average of 65 per cent. pure metallic iron, is actually in sight, and the situation is such that the quarried material can be delivered by chutes directly into ship's holds.

The world's consumption of iron is, of course, tremendous, and is steadily increasing. At present the supply is obtained from a few great deposits of rich ore, but these will not last indefinitely, and when they have been exhausted mankind will be compelled to fall back upon low-grade ores. This will mean higher cost of extraction and a corresponding rise in the price of iron.

Iron is in reality the most precious of the metals, inasmuch as it is the one most necessary to the human race. Our modern civilization might be said to be based upon it. Fortunately it is very plentiful. It is the chief giver of color to earth and rock. Nearly all

FREQUENT HEADACHES

A Sure Sign That the Blood is Watery and Impure.

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons and the form of anaemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment, and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are undernourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

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

\$10,000 for a Postage Stamp.

The one-cent postage-stamp of British Guiana is worth over \$10,000.

There is only one known specimen in existence. It was issued in 1856, and is at present in the collection of a Parisian stamp collector.

Another philatelic treasure is the two-penny "Post Office" Mauritius. The specimen in King George's collection was sold in 1904 for \$7,250. To-day it would fetch a much bigger amount.

The history of the issue of this stamp is curious. Mauritius, in 1847, decided to follow the lead of the Mother Country and issue stamps. A local watchmaker was commissioned to make two dies—one for a penny and one for a two-penny stamp. By mistake the words "Post Office" were engraved on the plate instead of "Post Paid." Five hundred impressions of each stamp were taken, and as soon as these were used up the dies were discarded. Only twenty-two specimens exist to-day.

The Hawaiian Islands two-cent stamps of 1851, of which there are only about a dozen in existence, are worth at least \$4,000 each.

Glasses which have become stuck can be separated if the lower one is put into a basin of warm water, and the top glass filled with cold water.

More herrings are eaten than any other kind of fish.

Hymn-Book Humor.

Hymns have provided some of the richest jokes that ever raised a laugh. A lay preacher, acting on a request made to him just before the service began, asked the morning congregation to join in singing hymn 986. He was alarmed when he discovered that the first line of the hymn was "The day is past and over."

But his discomfiture was not so great as that of a minister who, on the Sunday after his marriage, unthinkingly opened a service with a hymn which reads, "Oh, woe is me; what tongue can tell my sad afflicted state?"

Even the sanctity of the church could not restrain the merriest of occasions when a preacher who had unconsciously sat down rather heavily upon a box of matches in his coat-tail pocket, rose to announce the hymn, "See how great a flame aspires," while all the time his coat-tails were burning.

On another occasion at a Sunday-school festival, it was arranged that the children, after parading the village, should march into the church as the service was beginning. The scene would have been impressive had not the wrong opening hymn been selected. The first verse of "Hold the Fort" had been sung and just as the school superintendent, at the head of the children, was walking down the aisle the congregation was singing "See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on."

An unhappy choice was that of a deacon who, called upon to fill an unexpected gap at a harvest festival service, gave out the hymn "Lord, what a wretched land is this."

The selection of hymns for the marriage service has often led to fun. The bride-to-be who selected "Oft in danger, oft in woe" for her marriage service was under no delusion as to her future prospects. Less confident was the girl who requested that "I know not what's before me; God kindly velle my eyes" should be sung.

But perhaps for sheer cynicism the selection of a bachelor minister takes the palm. Asked to officiate at a wedding ceremony, he chose as hymn, "Deluded souls who dream of heaven and seek to find it here below."

Camouflaged Nature.

Nature knew all about camouflage long before the Allies ever thought of it. If she hadn't, it would have gone hard with many of the birds and insects.

Among birds, as you know, the female is always more inconspicuous than the male, so as not to be seen on her nest. Her colors usually, if not always, harmonize with the surroundings of the nest. Sparrows streaked with shades of brown are almost indistinguishable from the dry grass they nest in, while the female scarlet tanager, nesting in the leaves, is not scarlet at all but green, like the leaves.

The female bobolink is sparrow-like, but even her mate is camouflaged. The "upside-down bird" he is rightly called, black on his breast where the shadow falls, buff and white patches on his back where the sunlight strikes him as he sways among the grass tops.

The meadow-lark's back is inconspicuous enough, but his gleaming yellow breast would betray him in an instant. So instinct tells him to keep his back turned toward you, and if he sees you coming you may have difficulty in getting in front of him.

I have seen a little blue heron holding his long neck motionless and stiff above the marsh-grass, his bill pointing heavenward, so that he looked precisely like a dead stick.

Insects even more than birds mimic the things that surround them. The locusts, whose inner wings are often so gaily colored, disappear as if by magic when they have dropped to the ground. Their outer wings, folding closely over the others, are just the color of dust. Many moths closely resemble the lichens on the tree trunks where they often alight. The queer walking-stick insect you can scarcely tell from a twig, his shape as well as color serve to hide him so well.

Be a nature student. Every country boy and girl should be on intimate terms with the trees, birds, flowers and insects.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Evening.

I shall not mind—not when the sun rides high,
And men too busy are to love or weep;
I think I shall not miss the unsinging sky
As in the silent grave I lie asleep.
But oh, the earth shall throb above my heart,
In that soft hour, after the day is done,
When from our river nook, serene, apart,
The spars rise thick against the setting sun.

Substitute for Ice.

An interesting substitute for ice is provided in some parts of Syria. Snow gathered in the mountains is packed in a conical pit, dug in the ground and provided at the bottom with a drain to carry off the water formed for some of the snow unavoidably melts. The snow is tamped firmly and covered with straw and leaves.

From these pits the solidified snow is distributed to customers on pack-horses, and costs all the way from 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds.

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.

Where's Mother?

Bursting in from school or play, This is what the children say, Trooping, crowding, big and small, On the threshold, in the hall, Joining in the constant cry, Ever as the days go by, Where's Mother?

From the weary bed of pain This same question comes again, From the boy with sparkling eyes, Bearing home his earliest prize; From the bronzed and bearded son, Perils past and honors won, "Where's Mother?"

Burdened with a lonely task, One day we may vainly ask, For the comfort of her face, For the rest of her embrace, Let us love her while we may, Well for us that we can say, "Where's Mother?"

Montreal, May 29th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. HOGAN.

The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Jack's Answer.

The schoolmistress was giving a practical lesson on fractions.

"Children," she said, "here is a piece of meat. If I cut it in two what should I have?"

"Halves," said the class in chorus.

"And if I cut it again?"

"Quarters," came the reply at once.

"And if I cut it again?"

"Eighths," said half the class, the other half maintaining a dignified silence.

"Good! And if I cut the pieces again?"

Dead silence in the class, but one hand was raised in solitary state at the back of the room.

"Well, Jack, what is the answer?"

"Please, ma'am, mince-meat."

"DANDERINE" FOR FALLING HAIR

For a few cents you can save your hair and double its beauty



To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a small bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter for a few cents, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After several applications the hair usually stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff. Help your hair grow strong, thick and long and become soft, glossy and twice as beautiful and abundant.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



To the Point.

Mother (to daughter who, instead of going to church, went for a walk with her young man)—"What was the text this evening, dear?"
Daughter—"Love one another."

The Drawback.

Doctor (pointing to the eye-test board on which are letters P X Y X O Q K, etc.)—"Can you read that?"
Patient—"Lumme! I can read it, but I'm blest if I can pronounce it."

High Finance.

Kathleen: "Did you return Harold's ring when you broke off your engagement?"

Maggie: "No, I paid him what it cost him. Diamonds have gone up a hundred per cent. since he bought it."

Not a Suitable Companion.

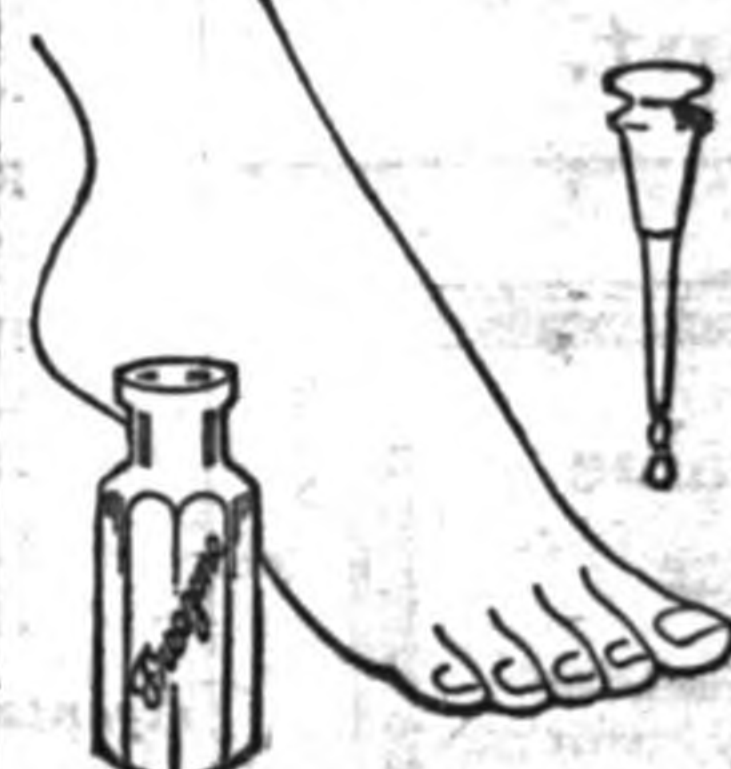
Mother—"Willie, you are not to use that bad language."

Willie (aged twelve)—"Shakespeare said what I have just said."

Mother—"Well, you must stop going with him, then."

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



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.



American's Pioneer Dog Remedy

Book on 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.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Rheumatism, Aching Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, and for Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, 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 Manufacturers 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"

Cut Down the Sugar Bill

by eating a cereal that contains its own sugar self-developed from grain in making—

Grape-Nuts

As a breakfast or luncheon cereal with cream or milk; or sprinkled over fresh fruit or berries, Grape-Nuts adds to the meal's pleasure—and is economical.

Buy from your grocer.

ANCHOR

PLUG TOBACCO

Two Plugs for 25¢

The BEST Chewing Tobacco

Best selected leaf—Skillfully manufactured—Delicious flavor—Ever fresh and lasting.

ANCHOR PLUG

It Holds its Flavor

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING Foxes. Reed Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

NUKOL SHARES WORTH TWO dollars, at sixty-five cents. Herman Lippert, Kitchener.

FOR SALE—FOXHOUND PUPP. Hunters wishing to get something good, write W. J. Martyn, Bowmanville, Ont.

A woman who marries a poor man for love never forgives her pretty daughter who deliberately goes and does likewise.

Loan oft loses both itself and friend.

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."

ECZEMA IN RASH CUTICURA HEALS

Very Itchy and Burned. Troubled Six Weeks.



"Our daughter's face came out in a rash that we were told was eczema. Her cheeks got sore and she rubbed causing loss of sleep. The breaking out was very itchy and burned so that I had to tie gloves on her hands to keep her from scratching. "This trouble lasted about six weeks before I used Cuticura. I used one large box of Cuticura Ointment with two cakes of Cuticura Soap when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. H. Starn, Glenholm Rd., Galt, Ont. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Tablets are ideal for daily toilet use. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: The Dominion, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shines without soap.

Service First, Satisfaction Always.

Groceries & Hardware.

Alabastine	Saws,
Paint	Hammers,
Oils,	Roofing,
Varnishes,	Enamel-ware
Stains,	Shovels,
White Lead,	Electric Globes,
Rope,	Electric Fixtures,
Nails,	Axes.

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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.
White Front.

The Purchasing Value of To-day's Dollar

must necessarily increase when commodity prices decline. It is therefore in your interest to save every dollar possible when prices are high.

When the prices of commodities do settle down to lower levels your money will not only have greater purchasing power, but you will have the interest which has accumulated in the meantime if you deposit your savings to-day in the savings department of

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

1.44-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve " 18,000,000
Reserves " 250,000,000

J. E. Parris,
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CANADIAN PACIFIC
Rail or Steamship
Passages booked,
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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 at-
tended to.

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For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

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Consider my actually low prices. Consider the
scarcity of good Tweeds and Serges. Consider the
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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,
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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 prompt-
ly. Our prices are commensurate with the excel-
lent line of goods which we carry.

Remember, your 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.

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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
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Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
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The New International Farm Tractor on Exhi-
bition 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, Stan-
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Nails, Building paper all kinds, Ready-roofing, Shingles,
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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.

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Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,100,000.00
Total Assets \$39,000,000.00

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as
well as efficient service in connection with all busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The most careful atten-
tion is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in 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 at 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
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Terms to suit Purchasers.

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Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Ma-
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Superior Barn Equipment Co., Fergus, Ont.,
Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, Etc.

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and Repairs.

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

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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Wills, Successions, Administration
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Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

You want the Best Perfect Pressed Brick.

Incomparable in test for break-
ing, strength and moisture, aged
and proved quality and ap-
pearance. Fire resisting qual-
ities unequalled.

Manufactured by

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Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

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Raymond's Block

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of *Charles H. Titus*

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1920.

NO. 31

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

Geo. V. Deacon has just installed a "Free Air" Service and invites the Motor Public to take full advantage of its use. Don't pump your tires any more, but just pull up at Deacon's Hardware Store in the West End and do away with the back-ache.

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

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

We have good stock of Blue serges and other costume clothes in fawn, brown etc. W. Banford & Son.

Notice to Ice Customers.

Owing to being short of ice, the resident delivery will be discontinued after Sept. 10th.

V. A. PAQUIN.

STRAYED.—From Fraser's pasture, small red and white cow on Wednesday morning. Information regarding same will be thankfully received by Mrs. V. A. Morrison.

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.—Good Rubber-tyred Buggy for Sale. Bought when the price was right. Now that it is getting late in the Season I will sell at COST PRICE. Call and see it. V. Lefebvre, Lachute.

WANTED!

Laborers & Carpenters

Apply to the Superintendent
R. G. M. CAPE CO. Limited,
Dominion Cartridge Co.,
Brownsburg.

W. D. STAVELEY C. D. HADLEY
B.Sc., Q.I.S., AMRIC. B.Sc. O.E.

STAVELEY & HADLEY.

Engineers, Surveyors, and
Draughtsmen.

Room 604,

285 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Winch, of Ste. Rose, is spending a few days in town.

Miss V. Veitch was in Montreal last week visiting friends.

Miss Dora Barley, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Marion Slater spent the week-end visiting friends at Ste. Rose.

Mrs. J. Drysdale has returned from a two weeks visit at Shawbridge.

Miss V. Veitch was in Montreal last week visiting her many friends.

Mr. Jno. Rice spent a few days this week visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. Edson, of Terrebonne, is the guest of Mrs. W. Scott this week.

Messrs. Jas. McNish P. Roy are spending this week with friends in Toronto.

Mr. Wm. Law, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. A. McArthur this week.

Mr. Jack Knox, of Hawkesburg, was in town this week renewing old acquaintances.

Mrs. Wm. Beech and son Alex., of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Miller, this week.

Miss Grace Briggs of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Allan Todd for the week-end.

Mrs. J. S. McIntosh, of Vankleek Hill, is spending this week with Mrs. James Drysdale.

Mr. Geo. Cudler and sons spent a few days this week at their summer home at 16 Island Lake.

Miss Gertrude Gilmour of Brownsburg spent this week the guest of Mrs. W. Doran of Montreal.

Mr. R. W. Robinson, of Shawbridge, is spending this week in town visiting his many friends.

Miss Maggie Roberts and Mr. Bert Nees of Montreal were the week-end guests of Mrs. Duncan McPhail.

Mrs. Holland left on Sunday last for Toronto where she will attend the wedding of her niece Miss Simpson.

Mrs. W. Doran, of Montreal, was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McLeod of Brownsburg last week.

Mrs. Buchanan who has been the guest of Mrs. J. McGibbon for the past month left for her home in Detroit, on Tuesday.

Mr. LaRue, of Three Rivers, was in town a few days this week renewing acquaintance with his many old friends.

There will be a masquerade dance held in the Stone Hall Cushing, on Wednesday Sept. 29th. Keep the date open.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and daughter Gladys and Miss Nelson, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Stanforth this week.

Mrs. Lindsay and family, who have spent the summer months on the banks of the North River, have returned home to Montreal.

Miss Margaret McLaren, of the McKay Institute for the Deaf, Montreal, spent the week-end with her aunts the Misses S. and A. McGibbon.

Mr. J. Hebert and Mr. Alfred Gibault, of the Weights and Measures Department Montreal, were the guests of Mr. W. R. Boyd for the week-end.

Mr. A. C. MacNeill, Inspector of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was here last week inspecting the Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Andrews branches of the bank.

Ottawa Exhibition Excursion, a special train will leave Lachute on Thursday, Sept. 16th, at 7:50 a.m. (summer time), returning at 11:30 p.m. Tickets can be obtained at this office.

Methodist Notes.

Regular preaching services at Lachute (D.V.) Sept. 12th, Lachute 10:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., and Brownsburg 3:00 p.m.

Sunday School at Lachute 11:30 a.m. and Brownsburg 2:00 p.m.

Mrs. P. R. McGibbon spent a few days in Montreal this week, attending the wedding of her niece Miss Olive McArthur, to Mr. David Hoffman, which took place on Wednesday.

Lachute Presbyterian Church.—The next communion will take place on Sabbath, Sept. 12th, at 11 a.m. All members of the Church are earnestly urged to avail themselves of the sacred opportunity. A large attendance is expected.

Card of Thanks.

The brothers and sister of the late John Earl desire to thank their many friends for their kindness and sympathy during their sad bereavement, also to military for the honor and respect shown their late brother.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Sept. 12th as follows.—St. Simeon's Church Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m., St. Simeon's Sunday School will be held at 10 a.m.

Mr. Fred Cushing gave a jolly little dance in the Stone Hall, Cushing, Que., on Saturday evening, as a farewell to Mr. William Arnott and his daughters, the Misses Annie and Violet Arnott, of Montreal, who have been his guests. There were over fifty guests present.

Miss Vina Bryce, of Lachine, has returned home after spending a pleasant visit as the guest of Miss V. Veitch.

MABEL

Mr. John Mason spent Saturday in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Murdoch spent Sunday in Dalesville.

Mr. Hector Mason and Mr. E. Smillie spent Saturday in Lachute.

Miss Mabel Heattie spent Sunday the guest of Miss Bessie McAdam.

Miss Isabella Black is spending a few days visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Smillie spent the week-end visiting friends in Mabel.

Mrs. Robert Black spent Sunday the guest of Mrs. Archie Graham of Cushing.

Miss Mary Smillie spent the week-end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Stone and family.

Miss Annie Clouston has returned home after spending a few days the guest of Mrs. Robert Black.

The Misses Ruby and Annie Silverson and Mr. Russell Kennedy and Mr. Ernie Burk spent Sunday evening visiting friends in Mabel and Odgensburg.

Mr. John Mason and Mr. Hector Mason and Wyman McAdam and the Misses Ruby Mason and Bessie McAdam motored up to Montebella and Fassett on Sunday last.

CUSHING

Mr. Charlton of Montreal, spent Labor Day the guest of Mr. D. G. Greig.

The Misses Smith, of Montreal, spent Labor Day at Mrs. E. O. Keasley's.

Miss Ida Walker, of Montreal, arrived Saturday on a visit to her cousin Miss Kains.

Mrs. F. R. Douglas and Miss Mildred Douglas are visiting friends in Clarence, Ont., this week.

Mrs. Davison, of Como, Que., was a guest of her aunt Mrs. A. MacKinnon of Grace's Point on Monday.

Miss Phoebe Walford spent the latter part of the week at Pine Cottage which is now closed for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cromer motored up from Montreal and spent the latter part of the week at Mrs. E. O. Keasley's.

Mr. E. McMeekin, of Montpelier, spent the week-end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Meekin at Stonefield.

Mr. S. Whelan and the Misses Annie and Katie Whelan spent Sunday and Labor Day with their friends here.

Mr. R. Bryerton, of Watertown, N. Y., who was visiting friends in Cushing was a guest of Mr. E. Whelan on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Sr., of Montreal, who with their family occupied Pine Cottage for July and August returned to the city last week.

Mrs. F. Gaston and little daughter Mildred accompanied Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Diblee on a motor trip to Montreal and spent a couple of days in the city last week.

Master Charlie Kelly who spent his vacation with Mr. Eddie Whelan here has returned to Montreal to re-enter for his second year of study with the classes of Loyola College.

Mrs. Walter Mann attended the funeral on Monday of her nephew Mr. Alex. son of Mr. and Mrs. James Little, of Little Rock, whose death occurred somewhat suddenly on Sunday last.

The Misses Doris Leroy and Lois Keasley have entered the classes of Hawkesburg High School for the coming term and left on Tuesday morning to be in readiness for the opening.

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."

BUSINESS TRAINING NECESSARY.

A practical business training is essential to success in every business and in most professions. We all have to sell our services so that we may live. Are YOUR services of the highest order? Are you getting paid for them? These questions you no doubt often ask yourself. What will be the answer?

YOU CAN BE SUCCESSFUL, TOO!

The first step toward business success is the selection of the right school. Choose wisely now. The school whose graduates are successful is surely the one you want. You can readily equip yourself by taking a course at Lachute College. See us, and we can advise you what course is best suited to your needs.

Call at our office or write for Reliable Information.

ENROLL NOW—Office open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Send for Catalogue.

Lachute Business College, Desjardins Block, Main St., Opposite Post Office.

FALL & WINTER COATS.

We have received a consignment of Fall and Winter Coats.

These are choice lines in various Cloths and Colours, and the finest we shall have this season.

We have a few Fine Costumes also, in Navy Blue at moderate prices.

Come early and select your coat.

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. Lachute show you the full range of dainty Waltham models.

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

House For Two Hundred Hens.

C. T.: We are planning to build a poultry house 14x45 feet, shed roof type. As it costs so much to build, would like to get the right idea on how to build. Do you think a shed roof type practical? How would you arrange the curtain space in front to be twice the area of glass? The house is to be four feet in the rear and eight feet in front, on about an eight-inch wall. Are dirt floors practical where it is filled in to the top of about an eight-inch wall? Would that size of coop house two hundred Leghorn hens? How would you arrange roosts to be out of draughts with so much open space?

The shed-roof type of poultry house is practical and is used extensively by experienced poultrymen. It is high enough in front to permit the operator to work inside with ease, and all of the melting snows and rains drain off at the rear. This prevents much of the mud and water in front of the house where the birds walk. It is more simple to build than other styles of houses and most farmers can construct them without the help of a skilled carpenter. And labor costs money.

A practical plan is to allow a square foot of glass to sixteen square feet of floor space and a square foot of mullin curtain to each eight feet of floor space. They might be arranged in each laying house or section of a laying house.

We do not like dirt floors in a poultry house unless the dirt is sand. Garden loam becomes very dry and dusty in a poultry house and the scratching of the birds fills the house with dust, making it unhealthy both for the birds and the poultryman who must work in the house. A cement floor covered with a couple of inches of sand makes a fine floor. If the walls are of cement to keep out rats and furnish a firm foundation, a good floor might be made all of sand. In that case it should be filled in early in the summer so that it can dry out thoroughly before fall. If a house is damp because of a damp floor it is apt to result in colds and roup during the fall and winter.

A 14x15 house would be satisfactory but that only gives an area of 630 square feet. We believe that 200 Leghorns will do better if they have four square feet per bird or 800 square feet. We would build the house 20x40 and divide it in the middle two sections, each 20x20. The partition would help to keep the house warmer in the winter and the door between the two sections could be left open in the summer when more air is needed. When a house is twenty feet deep the birds roost at the back of the house, far enough for the open front so they are not touched by draughts. We would never wish to build a house less than fourteen feet deep because the birds would have to roost too close to the windows. And we believe that a house twenty feet deep is more satisfactory than the fourteen-foot depth.

At the back of the house a roosting platform can be constructed. Roosts can be made of two-by-three pieces with the upper edges rounded. Nail these roosts in sections of three each and hinge the sections to the back wall of the house. Then they can be raised and hooked to the ceiling when the dropping boards need scraping. The nests can be built in portable sections which can be placed against the side walls of the house.

A B C's of Sheep Raising.

Age of sheep can be told by the teeth. A yearling has two broad teeth in centre of front of lower jaw. Two years old, four broad teeth; three years old, six broad teeth.

Buildings for sheep need not be expensive. A shed open to the south is enough shelter, except in severe weather.

Castrate lambs when from eight to sixteen days old. Cut off the end of the scrotum to permit drainage. Re-

move testicles quickly, but not roughly.

Docked lambs sell best. Docking is best done at the same time lambs are castrated. Remove the tail about an inch from the body, using a sharp knife or hot pincers.

Ewes carry their lambs 152 days. Before breeding, clip the wool close around the docks. Keep an accurate breeding record.

Flush the ewes, by giving extra feed or better pasture, about ten days before turning the ram with them. This means a higher percentage of twins.

Grub in the head can be controlled by smearing the sheep's noses with a pine tar during summer months. Put tar in the salt box.

Hurdles mean more sheep to the acre. Hurdles are light, movable panels of fence used for making temporary enclosures.

Indigestion in young lambs is shown by great distress and frothing at the mouth. A tablespoonful of castor oil is a good remedy.

Judge sheep closely. Look for straight top-line and under-line; low-set body; deep even covering of firm flesh; short, thick neck; well sprung ribs; broad chest, back, loin, hips and rump; even quality of dense wool.

Kill stray dogs that worry the flock. The present decline in sheep raising is due largely to the menace of stray dogs.

Lamb creeps should be made through which lambs can pass, but not the ewes. In the places thus set apart, feed the lambs grain.

Market lambs at weaning time. If they are born in February or March, they will weigh sixty-five or seventy pounds at weaning. Lambs gain little in hot weather.

Navel ill is caused by infection through the umbilical cord. Avoid trouble by disinfecting the cord with tincture of iodine.

Overheating often kills sheep. An overheated sheep becomes stiff. Carry it to a cool place and give four ounces of Epsom salts in water; also, a teaspoonful of tincture of aconite.

Pasture in abundance is necessary for sheep. Blue grass is a standard pasture everywhere. Clover and alfalfa are likely to cause bloat. Rape is splendid forage.

Quit selling wool in small lots. The thing to do is to combine and grade all the wool in a community, and hold a public auction.

Rams should not run with the ewes, except in breeding season. One ram, if running with ewes, will be sufficient for from thirty-five to fifty ewes.

Stomach-worms are combated as follows: Dissolve two ounces of blue-stone in one and one-half gallons of water; give an ordinary-sized sheep two ounces of the liquid.

Tie wool with hard glazed twine or paper wool twine. Binder twine is most objectionable. Rough, loose-woven twines of vegetable fibre are not desirable.

Udders often become inflamed because of bruises, or inability of lambs to take milk. Treatment: paint once a day with tincture of iodine.

Ventilate closed sheep barns. Windows may be opened for ventilation, provided burllap is hung over them to prevent drafts.

Woven wire makes a good fence for sheep. Set posts not more than twelve feet apart so that the fence will not become slack. Top the fence with a barbed wire, or two.

Xanthium is the name of the plant species known as cocklebur and clabura. These burrs, if they get into fleeces, cause the wool to be unmarketable, or bring a low price. Get rid of these weeds in pastures.

Young lambs are sometimes refused by their mothers. In such cases, smear some of the ewe's milk on the lamb's rump, the place where she usually anoints to identify her lamb. Zygadenus venenosus, a poisonous plant commonly called death camas, poison sago, kills sheep. The weed is destroyed by putting the land under cultivation.

Save the Used Oil.

There is no question but that it is profitable to drain the crank-case of the automobile engine each thousand miles, if the best results are to be secured.

With a kerosene-burner factor the crank-case should be drained at the end of each ten-hour run, for kerosene condenses rapidly, and much of the vapor is forced past the piston rings down into the oil-pump to contaminate the lubricating oil.

As oil is cheaper than repairs we naturally use much of it. In days

past we used the oil from the crank-case to kill ants, mites, etc., but now we have found a better use for it.

By mixing the used engine-oil, after it has been strained through cloth, with the same amount of steam cylinder-oil, we have as good a machine oil as we ever used. This blend of oils gives perfect satisfaction when used on both high and low-speed machines; in fact, we consider it the best to be had, and the cost, every thing considered, is very moderate. By changing the mixture we can secure an oil of almost any viscosity. Try it.

The attendance of 1,201,000 in 13 days at the Canadian National Exhibition last year was greater than ever attained by the big world's fairs at Paris, London, Chicago, San Francisco, etc., in the same number of consecutive days.

Like many other successful institutions the Canadian National Exhibition was in financial straits many times in its early career, but the personal notes of the Directors kept the gates open. Last year it paid a surplus of \$175,000 to the City of Toronto.

TORONTO EXHIBITION



Be sure to visit our exhibit in the Manufacturers' Building No. 2. OWENS-ELMES, LTD. 89 Yonge St. Toronto

Financial Notes

Of Interest to Investors.

Ottawa—Deputy-Minister of Agriculture Drisdale, who has just returned from the West, states that the crop situation is excellent and that the crop will be well above the average.

Montreal—Grand Trunk Railway earnings for the last 10 days of July amounted to \$3,837,569, an increase of \$769,234 over the corresponding period last year, or 25.07 per cent.

Victoria—A local syndicate has acquired \$3,000,000 of British Columbia securities for cash at the rate of 98.91 for the whole issue. The loan will be used for construction work on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Montreal—C.P.R. earnings for the last 10-day period of July totalled \$5,600,000, an increase of \$1,009,000, or 21.9 per cent. over the corresponding period a year ago.

Vancouver—The Thurston-Flavelle interests of Port Moody have purchased the Brunette sawmills for a price approximately \$1,000,000. A new company is to be formed and Mr. L. A. Lewis, who has been general manager for several years, will retain an interest in the new concern.

Halifax—The development of the steel shipbuilding industry in Nova Scotia is now regarded as assured.

Welfare of the Home

Take Infinite Care to Guard Baby's Food.

There are a great many rules for feeding babies, particularly for the mother who has to feed her baby from a bottle. Never ask your neighbor's advice. Always go to a doctor or nurse; find out just what you should feed your baby.

Don't forget how to get good clean milk and how to take care of it so it will stay so. Keep the bottles and nipples and everything that baby's milk touches perfectly clean by frequent boiling in salt water or borax water when not in use.

If you must use a bottle for your baby, don't give him plain cow's milk. Cow's milk is much stronger than mother's milk, and so too strong for a tender baby's stomach. Cow's milk must always be modified or mixed with water and other things that the doctor will tell you about. Don't try to modify the milk yourself until a doctor or nurse has shown you how. You might do it wrong and do your baby a great deal of harm.

If baby leaves a little milk in the bottle when he gets through feeding never save it for the next time. Never feed baby old milk or milk that has stood after part of it has been used. It is very likely to make him sick, because the tiny bacteria have had a chance to grow in it. It is better to waste a little than to run the risk of wasting your baby.

Cleanliness Is Chief Need.

Don't feed the baby cold milk; remember that the milk that nature meant baby to take is as warm as your own blood. If his little stomach has to warm the milk up for itself it is pretty sure to be harmed by it.

But never stick your finger in baby's milk to see if it is warm enough. Your finger may look perfectly clean, but remember those little bacteria, too small to see without a magnifying glass. There may be thousands of them on a finger that looks perfectly clean. If you put them in baby's milk they will grow there very rapidly and turn it to poison.

And, worst of all, don't put the nipple of the bottle into your own mouth to see how warm the milk is. You can't tell what bacteria may be hiding in your mouth. You are grown up and strong and well. There may not be enough of them to do you any harm, yet there may be enough of them to kill your baby, especially when they have a chance to grow in his milk. Besides, you may be coming down with some disease that hasn't shown itself to you yet. Many a little one has taken consumption or diphtheria or some other deadly disease from a careless mother or nurse who has insisted on putting the nipple of baby's bottle into her own mouth.

The best way to tell if the milk is warm enough is to dip up a little with a clean spoon that has just been in boiling water and hasn't had your fingers on its bowl since, then taste of the milk from the spoon, and don't put the spoon back in the milk.

It is best always to taste a baby's milk before feeding it not only to find out if it is the right heat, but to make sure that it is not sour. Never give your baby sour milk. It is very likely to make him seriously sick.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has now launched its seventh vessel and engineers who have had an opportunity of inspecting it state that it is the best steamer of its kind which has been launched on the Atlantic coast since the inauguration of the steel shipbuilding industry in Nova Scotia.

Steel shipbuilding at New Glasgow has become so firmly established that launchings have ceased to be of special interest and are now looked upon as a matter of course. The Volundia is a steamer of 2,800 tons deadweight capacity which has just been launched.

The Scotia Company has another 2,800-ton vessel now on the stocks and nearing completion, and preparations are being made to lay the keel of still another on the berth just vacated by the Volundia. In addition there is under construction at the present time the hull of a large steel cruising vessel.

Condensed Milks.

"Condensed milks have a distinct use in the home and in the sick room," says a recent experiment station bulletin. "When properly prepared they are more digestible than fresh cow's milk, a strong point in their favor. While they can not be regarded as absolutely sterile, as the heat to which they are subjected is not necessarily high enough to kill all disease germs, they are probably more nearly sterile than most raw milk, and if properly kept after opening are less liable to spoilage and decomposition. As an exclusive diet for young children they can not be recommended, because of their deficiency in fat. An unweaned condensed milk properly diluted with water, and with cream and milk sugar added, would offer a very satisfactory substitute for human milk." The sweetened condensed milks are a good substitute for sugar and cream in coffee, if sugar is scarce.

Is there a leak in the sole of your boot, though it shows no holes? Warm a little beeswax and mutton suet until liquified. Rub some of this over the soles where the stitches are.

When at the Toronto Exhibition

Be sure to visit the CECILIAN EXHIBIT in the MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING, where a Fine Display of

Cecilian Pianos, Player-Pianos, and Cecilian Concertphones will be shown.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

The Cecilian Co., Ltd. 247 Yonge St., Toronto (Near Eaton's)

Electricity--the Housewife's Friend

Living is more complex than it used to be, and we'll never get back to the old ways and conditions. Every housewife presents a living arithmetical problem, for her duties have been added to, often multiplied, while her help has been divided and in many cases subtracted altogether; and unless modern inventions are made use of, it is not difficult to guess the results.

When electricity is available, and it should be everywhere, arrangements should be made to use it indoors as well as outdoors and, if a sufficient number of outlets are provided for, there are few household tasks that can not be lightened a great deal by means of the electric current.

Take sewing for instance. It is frequently looked upon by those who do not sew as a leisurely, old-fashioned, restful occupation; but many a weary mother has labored over the family sewing at odd moments, between never-ending tasks and at night when she should have been resting, often running her machine by foot-power that seemed to drain every atom of strength from her body. Then, too, we are doing more of our sewing at home since the Great War, for ready-made garments are either high in price or poor in quality; so in order to get good value for the clothes' dollar, women have been forced to go back to the old ways of making garments at home.

Sewing on a machine which is run by electricity is pastime compared to the old method; for the current is turned on or off at will, and the work needs only to be guided by the hands. The work progresses rapidly and there is no strain connected with it.

There is that never-ending job of washing dishes. Three times a day, 365 days in the year—only this year we have an extra day, so the job has to be done three times oftener than in ordinary years.

Here again electricity can be called upon to help the housewife, for with an electric dish-washer the dishes for a family of average size need be washed but once a day. With a larger family, the process takes place often-

er. The dishes are carefully scraped after each meal, and placed in the racks. The racks are then placed in the copper cylinder, and when the washer is filled, soap and water are added. The lid is fastened down and the current is turned on. In a few moments the water becomes heated, and circulates freely amongst the dishes, which are cleansed by the action of the soapy water. The current is then turned off and the water is allowed to run out of the washer, which is refilled with clean water. The current is again turned on, the water is heated, and in a few moments the dishes are sufficiently rinsed to be taken out of the washer, when contact with the outer air dries them and they are ready to put away. Time, strength and dish-towels are all saved by this process.

Any one who has lived with old-fashioned furniture will appreciate the help afforded by a vacuum-cleaner. Sweeping day holds various problems for the busy housewife, and there are times when moving an ancestral bed or a heavy bureau seems to be the "last straw." The vacuum-cleaner, if properly manipulated, gathers up the dust from under such furniture, doing away with the necessity of moving it every time the room is swept. The attachments for cleaning mattresses and curtains are also of great assistance.

Electrical equipment for all phases of laundry work is available, such as the washing-machine, the mangle, and electric iron. The woman who has spent many weary hours leaning over the old-fashioned tub and wash-board is best able to appreciate the advantages of such helps as these.

These are only a few of the things electricity will do for farm women. The current can be used for making ice as well as for cooking food; not only in the kitchen, but by means of proper appliances, coffee, toast, griddle-cakes and numerous other dishes can be prepared at the table. While for removing dust from hats, woollen clothing and carriage robes, it has no equal—and electricity is cheap, compared with elbow-grease and real backbone.

Chemical Effects of Humus.

First, humus contains readily available plant-food. It is soluble and contains the material from which it was derived. These include particularly nitrogen and phosphorus, but all other plant food elements are present. The availability of these constituents varies with the sample of humus. That obtained from stock manure, green manures, and leaf mould is usually very available. That derived from peat and muck soil, particularly the former, may be quite unavailable when first taken from its natural position. This unavailability is due to a sterilized condition of the soil resulting from the antiseptic properties of bog water.

Second, humus increases the availability of the plant food in the soil particles. As has already been shown, the composition of humus is complex. As a result there is certain to be a union between its constituents and some of the mineral compounds in the soil by which the solubility of the latter is increased. The presence of humus, therefore, insures a larger use

of food in the soil than is possible in its presence.

Threshing Beans.

Take a large bag, such as bran comes in, cram all the beans you can get in, tie up and beat with the flat side of a shovel or spade for about a minute or two, depending on how dry and brittle the vines are. Then, turn out into a barrel, shake out the vines and leave beans and small refuse in barrel. Some good windy day, let the wind blow through them by turning them into another barrel from a pail held about three feet above the barrel. It only takes about five minutes to fill and thresh a bag. When you get through, your beans, vines, etc., are all cleaned up. Vines can be burned soon as job is done.

The attendance the first year of the Canadian National Exhibition in three weeks was 1,01,000. Last year there was a daily average attendance of over 92,000 for thirteen days, a total of 1,201,000.

Milking 25 Cows In 60 Minutes

PRETTY good milking you will admit! Yet it is by no means unusual for one man with a Macartney double unit to milk a herd of this size in less than an hour.

What this means in dollars and cents is easily illustrated. The average person milks about 8 cows in an hour, by hand. Figuring wages and board at 25 cents an hour, handmilking one cow costs about 3 cents or 75 cents for the entire herd. Twice a day for 365 days means a wage expense of \$547.50.

At 25 cents an hour the labor cost per cow with the Macartney Milker works out at 1 cent, or 25 cents per day. Twice a day the year round this would mean a milking cost of \$182.50, or a yearly saving of \$365.00 through the use of the Macartney Machine Milker.

Simple figures but very expressive. And remember that Macartney means profit in other ways. It means more milk per cow, longer lactation periods, less hired help and more time for other important work in the fields.

The Macartney Machine Milker is a real money-making investment. You are losing money without it. You gain in every way when you adopt it.

Free Particulars
Further information concerning the Macartney Machine Milker will be mailed you on receipt of the attached coupon filled in as indicated. This information will not obligate you in any way. Even if you are not contemplating an immediate purchase our literature will prove helpful and interesting.

The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited

316 CATHERINE ST. OTTAWA (B-1)

The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited
OTTAWA
Please send me full particulars about the Macartney Machine Milker

Name _____

Address _____

I have _____ cows

Exhibition Visitors

You are cordially invited to visit our store while in Toronto.

We shall appreciate the privilege of trying to make your visit a pleasant one.

ELLIS BROS., LIMITED
Jewellers

96-98 Yonge St. Toronto

AUTO SPARE PARTS
for most makes and models of cars.
Your old, broken or worn-out parts
replaced. Write or wire us describ-
ing 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. Sales
factory or refund in full our money.
Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply,
225-231 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

I Profit by Parcel Post.

After four years of selling direct to consumers by mail, I have learned that the parcel-post system is one of the biggest boons that has ever come to country people, providing they use it intelligently. I have also discovered that advertising pays big profits, as I have used it extensively during the past few years.

I began selling by mail on a small scale at first, because I was a little dubious of its feasibility. But after my doubts were dispelled, I gradually added to my line of mail products. The mail plan of shipping saves me much expense in marketing; besides, I get better prices for my goods by this method. If I sold my products to retailers I could not expect so much as consumers are willing to pay.

My plan also saves consumers some money, as I can afford to sell for a little less than retailers ask for the same products. In addition to the money saving, consumers have the advantage of getting strictly fresh goods that have not laid around the store a few days before they are sold.

Everything that can be shipped by parcel-post I sell in this way. I get my customers through advertising. During the spring and summer, when vegetables are in season, I run a small advertisement once a week in the local papers, telling of some vegetable that is ready for the market, and soliciting orders. This is all that is necessary, for after the first sale to a customer of each vegetable, I get enough repeat orders to exhaust my supply of that particular vegetable.

In the fall I dispose of my poultry in the same way. I raise ducks, geese and chickens. Of course, they must be dressed and packed in ice before shipping, but the higher price I get for them more than pays for my trouble. Dressed poultry always brings better prices than live poultry, and during the holidays I reap a big harvest from my products.

During the late fall and early winter, dressed wild rabbits are another source of income to me. I have more orders for these than I can fill. Hickory-nuts and butternuts are easily shipped by parcel-post, and I usually sell all that I can gather. I never expect to get rich from the sale of nuts, but the best part of their sale is that they are largely profit.

Attractively displayed and neatly packed wares, and the superior quality of my goods, are my best adver-

tisement. The repeat orders are the result of quality products neatly packed and shipped. They look appetizing to the consumer when he receives them, and they taste just as good as they look.

Some things, of course, can not be distributed by parcel-post, but it pays to deal direct with everything that can be shipped by mail.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the house where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will relieve the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Farmer.

He loves his hearth, and seldom ventures far
Beyond his placid homestead on the hill;
Simple his wants, few his ambitions are;
His sturdy hands prepared his needs to fill.
Days pass, and find him ever in the fields;
The evening sees him in exhausted sleep;
Month follows month, and season to season yields;
He carries on his task to sow and reap.
No glory crowns his work. Elusive Fame,
The warrior's guerdon, scorns his rustic brow.
Exploits of sword or pen may win a name—
But not the humbler conquests of the plow.
Yet I would hail him super-knight,—
Who dares
Do battle with the very earth, and
Airs!

The Harvest.

Others, I doubt not, if not we,
The issue of our toils shall see,
And (they forgotten and unknown)
Young children gather as their own
The harvest that the dead had sown.
—Browning

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

TWO CHARMING DESIGNS



9616
Transfer Design
No. 1045
9616—Ladies' Dress (37 or 35-inch length from waistline). Price, 35 cents. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.
McCall Transfer Design No. 1045. Price, 25 cents.
9274—Ladies' Dress (inset or shorter length). Price, 25 cents. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 yds. 40 ins. wide; contrasting, 1 yd. 36 ins. wide. Width, 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.

A TONIC FOR THE NERVES

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

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

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

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

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

Writing Letters Miles Away.

A wonderful typewriter has just been tried for the first time between Newcastle and London. That sounds odd, as if it were a motor-car, but this typewriter types its letters hundreds of miles away.

It is a new form of telegraph instrument, and as the key of any letter is tapped, this letter is printed on a paper ribbon by a little lettered wheel, whose movements are controlled by the electric currents sent from the instruments.

The keyboard is just like that of an ordinary typewriter, and forty words a minute can be written in York or Glasgow by a man tapping his machine in Birmingham or London.

Their Wireless Wedding.

With the bride at the church and the groom in a battleship, what is believed to be the first marriage by wireless is reported.

The bridegroom, Mr. John R. Wake, is a sailor on board the U.S.S. Birmingham, and the bride is Miss Mabel Ebert, of Detroit, U.S.A.

About 1,000 miles off the California coast, the ship's chaplain read the ritual received by the ship's wireless, while Miss Ebert and her friends were assembled in the First Presbyterian Church, Detroit.

Here the Rev. C. E. Moir telephoned the bride's answers to a telegraph office, to be transmitted to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and thence flashed on to the battleship by wireless.

It is usually the man who doesn't know the secret of success who is willing to impart it to others.

An old milk can makes a good rat-trap. Place bacon rind, cheese, cracked walnuts or other good bait in the bottom, and set the can in a likely place. Once inside the can, the rats will have a hard session to get out again.

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. 23

Many "Lost Arts" Are Merely Abandoned.

Tradition credits the ancients with many "lost arts." It is still common to hear people say that means unknown to us must have been employed to erect the pyramids, that the Damascus blade is beyond the power of modern cutlers, and that the art of hardening copper died with some little brown Aztec.

In point of fact, larger stones than any found in the pyramids have been quarried in America, carried across the sea and erected in buildings in England and France. If any one cared to pay for the cost there are plenty of contractors who would build a duplicate of the largest pyramid and not take so very long about it. It is doubtful if a "Damascus blade" will stand as much as a good modern band saw or the spring of a cheap clock. Copper can be hardened by modern methods to equal any specimen that has been left to us by the ancients.

Many arts that are said to be lost are simply abandoned because there is no modern need of cultivating them, and others not even abandoned, but are employed every day and improved upon.

Sweet Potatoes.

The sweet potato may soon be a much more common vegetable in our markets than heretofore. Its season has been restricted by the difficulty of keeping it for any length of time in storage. Unlike the white potato, it began to deteriorate as soon as it came out of the ground.

This trouble is understood to have been overcome by new methods of curing, and plants specially designed for the storage of sweet potatoes have recently been established at many points in the Southern States.

The sweet potato, of course, is not really a potato at all, but a kind of yam. It is, like the so-called "Irish" potato, an American vegetable by origin.

Wise Men Say—

That luck is only a short way of spelling pluck.

That the day's mile can be shortened by prefixing an "a" to it.

That to make good resolutions is all right, but it is better to make good.

That to get things coming your way it is first necessary to go after them.

That every dog has his day, but it's not every dog that knows when he's having it.

That if you will learn the true meaning of the word N-O-W, you will soon be able to spell it the other way—W-O-N.

Country Rest.

Not only in loud hymn and psalm is God's love sung. Within the calm Of hush upon the fields and moors A holy anthem swells and soars! Tired feet tread out a sweet delight, When paths of moss come into sight! Spent hearts sing silently; dim eyes Turn looks of praise to quiet skies! And souls a-weary to quietress Send God dumb thanks for country rest.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Rough on Browne.

The Browne family possessed a whole sheaf of umbrellas, but they were all in sad need of repair. One morning on his way to the office Browne took them all to be mended. At lunch time he went into a restaurant, and on leaving absent-mindedly walked off with a lady's umbrella. She overtook him, he apologized profusely and returned it.

In the evening he called for the umbrellas again. He boarded a street car, and found himself sitting opposite the lady of the lunch-time episode. She leaned over and whispered, dramatically:—

"I say, you've had a good day, haven't you?"

Good stuff sells at a good price when poor stuff will not sell at all.

Fire escapes were used in Paris as long ago as 1761.

When it comes to jumping, the toad has the college athlete beaten to a frazzle.

ED. 7

ISSUE No. 34—20.

BITS OF HUMOR



Stuck Up.

Johnny startled his mother by asking, suddenly: "Mama, is there hair oil in this bottle?"

"Mercy, no, dear!" she exclaimed, "that's glue."

"Oh!" said Johnny. Then after a short silence, "Perhaps that's why I can't get my hat off."

Unjust Suspicion.

A proud young father telegraphed the news of his happiness to his brother in these words:—"A handsome boy has come to my house and claims to be your nephew. We are doing our best to give him a proper welcome."

The brother, however, failed to see the point, and wired back:—"I have no nephew. The young man is an impostor."

Tripped the Traveller.

A business man employed a traveller who thought reports were of no account. He sent in one showing several calls that he had made.

When he got back to the head office at the end of the week his employer went through the reports with him, and said, "I notice you called upon Mr. Brown. Did you find him well? Is his business prosperous?"

"Oh, yes," replied the traveller; "he is looking well and seems to be doing well."

"I am glad to hear that," replied the employer. "He was an old friend of mine when he was alive; he died six months ago, and the business was closed. You must have made your report from an old directory."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

The Bog of Allen has an area of about 240,000 acres, and extends into four Irish counties.

Some men will pay \$200 for a binder, use it two days in the year; \$65 for a planter, use it two days in the year; \$130 for a wheel-drill, use it a few days. Meanwhile their wives rub, rub, rub on a washboard all day long, fifty-two days in the year. A power-washer will do its work as well as a binder or any other machine, and is quite as necessary.

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."



Amesbury's Famous Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING Foxes. Reed Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

Eking it Out.

Followed by seven sturdy and eager-eyed children, the lady with the firm lips entered the restaurant and looked round for a suitable table.

An obsequious waiter showed her to a comfortable corner and offered her the menu, anticipating a large order and a substantial tip.

"Let me see! Beefsteak!" murmured the lady thoughtfully. Then she turned to her eldest daughter. "Steak for you, Bertha?" she asked.

"Yes, please, ma."

"You, Reginald?"

"Yes, please, ma."

And so on till her seven offspring had plumped for beefsteak. Then she spoke to the waiter:

"Bring me a nice, well-cooked steak and eight plates, please!"

The astounded menial—good phrase, that!—gasped.

"Didn't you hear me?" she demanded.

"Yes, ma'am!" he gasped. "Only I was thinking that if your family sat at that table next the lift and sniffed 'ard, they'd get more of a meal."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Lawn tennis only came into existence in 1874.

DOUBLE BEAUTY OF YOUR HAIR

"Danderine" creates mass of thick, gleamy waves



In a few moments you can transform your plain, dull, flat hair. You can have it abundant, soft, glossy and full of life. Just get at any drug or toilet counter a small bottle of "Danderine" for a few cents. Then moisten a soft cloth with the "Danderine" and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. Instantly, yes, immediately, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will be a mass, so soft, lustrous, and so easy to do up. All dust, dirt and excessive oil is removed.

Let Danderine put new life, color, vigor, and brightness in your hair. This stimulating tonic will freshen your scalp, check dandruff and falling hair and help your hair to grow long, thick, strong and beautiful.



Know The Joy Of A Beautiful Complexion Hair And Hands

They may be yours if you make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations. The Soap cleanses and purifies, the Ointment soothes and heals redness, roughness, pimples, and dandruff.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lynette, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without ras.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



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

Accept only "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin in an unbroken "Bayer" package.

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

The Rich Flavor of POSTUM CEREAL

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The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, SEPT 19, 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.
go 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.

Our School Fair.

The Fourth Annual School Fair for the 23 rural schools around Lachute was held here on Friday last and was a great success in all respects. The weather was fine and the attendance was large, while the exhibits were plentiful and of good quality. On the lists were 397 pupils, who entered the competition and of the 23 prizes offered in Agriculture all were won but 4. In Domestic Science the results were also good cooking, canning and sewing.

The Fair was the climax of a year of extension work by a staff from Macdonald College. Seeds, patterns and instructions were distributed in the Spring and the Fair is the place to find out who has been most successful in the work.

The following is a complete list of the prize-winners in the various classes:

Division I: Agricultural.

Class I. Poultry (Barred Plymouth Rock)

Section 1.—Largest and best lot of chickens at the Fair.

Ross Hume, Mossman Leishman, Harland MacDougall, George Connelly, Howard Tomalty, Teddy Zimmers, Gladys Warwick.

Section 2.—Best pen of 5 birds.
Marion Bain, Bertram Andrews, Jenny Clark, Hazel Elder, Stanley Rodger, C. McQuat, Marion Knox.

Section 3.—Best trio of birds.
Paul Doig, Clarence Good, Mary Derrick, Mabel Heattie, Kenneth Weir, Roy Tomalty.

Section 4.—Best Cockerel.—Marion Bain, Ross Hume, Hazel Elder, Paul Doig, Harland MacDougall.

Section 5.—Best Pullet.—Paul Doig, George Connelly, Ross Hume, Mossman Leishman, Hazel Elder, Teddy Zimmers.

Class II. Barley, (Maudscler, 1807).

Sec. 1, Best plot.—Gilbert Boyd, Jessie Thompson, Alex. Goodfellow, Thomas Hall.

Section 2, Best Sheaf.—Gilbert Boyd, Tommy Hall, Alex. Goodfellow.

Section 3, Best gallon.—Gilbert Boyd, Allen Rodger, Tommy Hall.

Class III. Beans (Robust).

Sec. 1, Best Plot.—Irene Rodgers, Iona Westgate, A. Bain, J. Black, W. Wilson, Ethel Scott, Willie Murray, Stanley Rodger.

Section 2, Best eighteen pods.—Willie Singer, Margaret Rodger, Wilhelmina Clarke, Wallace Wilson, Peter Cameron, Alice Bain, Ward Thompson, Arthur Titley.

Section 3, Best half-pint shelled beans.—Willie Singer, Lorne Martin, Violet Green, Wallace Wilson, Peter Cameron, Gertrude Gilmour, Arthur Titley, Lena Graham.

Class IV.—Grain Corn, (Quebec No. 28).

Section 1, Best Plot.—Douglas Stewart, Percy Murdoch, Alice Brown, Stewart Hume, Carl Gordon, Rita Boyd.

Section 2, Best sheaf, (12 stalks with ears).—Douglas Stewart, Clayton Cameron, Stewart Hume, Harry Bradley, Rita Boyd.

Section 3, Best ten ears (not traced).—Clayton Cameron, Douglas Stewart, Stewart Hume, Truman Clarke, Alice Brown.

Class V.—Mangels, (Yellow Intermediate).

Sec. 1, Best plot.—Kenneth Stewart, Douglas Davis, Ada Murdoch, Cecil Graham.

Section 2, Best eight for feed.—Kenneth Stewart, Douglas Davis, Alma Silverson.

Section 3, Best four from which to produce seed.—Alma Silverson, Kenneth Stewart, Douglas Davis.

Class VI.—Oats, (Alaska).

Section 1, Best plot.—Edwin Parker, Rilee Box, Eric Graham, Helen Perks, Willie Perks.

Section 2, Best sheaf.—Victoria Perks, Edwin Parker, Willie Perks, Helen Perks, Eric Graham.

Section 3, Best gallon.—Edwin Parker, Helen Perks, Willie Perks, Victoria Perks, Eric Graham.

Class VII.—Swedes, (Scottish Champ).

(None distributed to pupils this year).

Class VIII.—Wheat (Marquis).

Section 1, best plot.—Arnold Parker, Ethel Morrison, Walter Gordon, Daniel Laurin, John Boyd.

Section 2, best sheaf.—Walter Gordon, Gordon Scott, Ethel Morrison, Henry Macdonald.

Section 3, best gallon.—Arnold Parker, Daniel Laurin, Edwin Parker, Ethel Morrison.

Class IX. Beets, (Detroit Dark Red).

Section 1, best plot.—Marion Stewart, Jack Muir, Hazel Leishman, Hattie Gordon, Jessie Murdoch, Charlie Hall, Ena Mason, Elsie Todd.

Section 2, best ten.—Edgar Scott, Phyllis Campbell, Hattie Gordon, Douglas Smith, Elsie Tomalty, Alfred Cloutier, Ena Mason.

Section 3, best five.—Hattie Gordon, Marion Stewart, Douglas Smith, Alta Macdonald, George Green, Elsie Tomalty, Rita Tomalty.

Class X.—Flowers.

Section 1, best garden or plots.—Mildred Heale, Arthur Heale, John Douglas, Gladys Hyde, Bessie Rodger, Gladys Cleland, Phyllis Fletcher.

Section 2, Best dozen (12) aster blooms.—Johnnie Douglas, Wilbert Hardie, Bessie Rodger, Gladys Cleland, Mildred Heale, Rita Murdoch, Edna Reid.

Section 3, best dozen stems of phlox.—Grace Smith, Wilbert Hardie, Bessie Rodger, Daisy Seary, Johnnie Douglas, Douglas Rodger, Florence Gain.

Section 4, best two dozen stems of sweet peas.—Reta Murdoch, Douglas Rodger, Doris Leroy, Johnnie Douglas, Bessie Rodger, Edna Reid, Emma Davis.

Class XI.—Potatoes (Green Mountain).

Section 1, best plot.—Leonard Gain, Hilda Hardie, George McKenzie, Alton Murdoch, Percy Rogers, Ross Warwick, Mary Taylor, Pearl Heattie, Marcia Westgate, Irene Doig.

Section 2, Best peck (two gallons).—Stuart Wilson, Thelma Graham, Leonard Gain, Nellie Touchette, Ellen Brown, Margaret Graham, George Duncan, Alton Murdoch, Lloyd Walker, Edna Hadley.

Section 3, best eight, separate from peck.—Margaret Black, Albert Silverson, Leonard Gain, Ellen Brown, Stuart Wilson, Sharran Doig, Christina Silverson, Haddon Macdonald, Marie Westgate, Mary Taylor.

Class XII. Sweet Corn, (Early Malcolm).

Section 1, best plot.—Jack Stewart, Allan Graham, Keith Pitcairn, Will Pitcairn, Jane Bradley, Russell Rodger, Lawrence McQuat, Edmund Smith.

Section 2, Best ten ears (not traced).—Jack Stewart, Janet Morrison, Keith Pitcairn, Pearl Wilson, Pearley Clarke, Helen Heattie, Kenneth Clarke.

Section 3, best five ears (not traced).—Janet Morrison, Helen Heattie, Kenneth Clarke, Jack Stewart, Ida McRae, Ross Cleland, Gladys Hall.

Class XIII. Tomatoes, (Bonnie best).

Section 1, best plot.—Gordon Heale, Wallace Wilson, Irvin Bain, Elsie Graham, Alvin Stewart.

Section 2, best plate of ten.—Irvin Bain, Mansiel Wilson, Alwyn Stewart, Gordon Heale.

Section 3, best plate of five.—Mansiel Wilson, Irvin Bain, Alwyn Stewart, Doris Reid, Thelma Graham.

Division II, Domestic.

Class I, Cookery.

Section 1, Plain standard cake, without icing.—Girls 9-12 years inclusive. Violet Gain, Margaret Rodger, Marion Bain, Helen Perks.

Girls 13-16 years inclusive.—Bessie Rodger, Alice Bain, Charles Hendry, Jane Bradley.

Section 2, Bread-making, Girls 10 and over.—One loaf white bread.—Reta Murdoch, Irene Rodgers, Alma Brown, Alice Bain. One loaf Brown Bread.—Alice Bain, Gladys Moseley.

Section 3, Canning, (Girls, any age, attending school). Two kinds of canned fruit, 1 pint jar of each.—Margaret Rodger, Marion Bain, Alice Bain, Margaret Graham.

Two kinds of canned vegetables, 1 pint jar of each.—Margaret Rodger, Alice Bain, Marion Bain, Rita Boyd.

Class II.—Sewing.

Section 1, Duster, (Girls 7-9 years inclusive).—Edith Boyd.

Section 2, Sewing bag, (Girls 10-12 years inclusive).—Wilhelmina Clarke, Marion Bain, Rita Boyd, Christie Robertson.

Section 3, Nightgown (Girls 13-15 yrs. inclusive).—Mary Taylor, Alice Bain, Lois Keatley, Ena Mason.

Section 4, Kitchen apron (Girls 14 and over attending school).—Emma Davis, Alice Bain, Gladys Moseley, Ena Mason.

Section 5, One pair Men's Socks, (Girls any age).—Mary Taylor.

Division III: Miscellaneous.

Class I, Exhibits of eggs, seeds, vegetables, flowers, etc., produced from seed and eggs distributed in 1919.

Section 1, best dozen eggs laid by hens hatched from 1919 eggs.—Harold Nicoll, Grace Smith, Kenneth Stewart.

Section 2, best two gallons barley.—Herbert Neill.

Section 3, Best quart of beans.—Marion Bain, Margaret Rodger, Wilhelmina Clarke.

Section 4, best twelve ears of grain corn.—Irvin Bain, Ernest Boyd, Laurence Stephenson.

Section 7, best two gallons wheat.—Ross Cleland.

Section 8, best 2 oz sample best seed.—No entry.

Section 9, best bouquet of flowers.—Wilbert Hardie.

Section 10, best half-bushel potatoes.—Lena Graham, Ethel Morrison, Willie Perks.

Section 11, Best twelve ears sweet corn.—No entry.

Section 12, best twelve tomatoes.—Wallace Wilson.

Class II, Manual Training.

Section 1, best hand-made hoe handle, boys 8-12 inclusive).—Irvin Bain.

Section 2, best hand-made wagon whistle-trees (boys 13 and over).—Truman Clarke, Wesley Mason, Henry Macdonald.

Section 3, best hand-made baseball bat (boys any age).—Irvin Bain.

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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.
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There is more bronze in the construction of the Macartney than is used in any other milker. The milker head is all brass. There are no cheap or inferior materials of any kind.

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Footwear For School Boys and School Girls.

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Extra Special in Men's Working Boots.

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Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass and Electric Table Lamps for Wedding, Birthday and all other Presentations. Necklets and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons. Cuff and Collar Buttons, Eye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver.

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

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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.

Lachute Academy Re-opening.

Wednesday evening of this week was an evening that will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of witnessing the distribution of prizes at the Presbyterian Church to those who had proved themselves worthy in attaining the coveted honors. It was truly a splendid gathering and one of which the School Board may feel a justifiable pride.

Ranged on the platform were the Revs. J. A. Lackey, J. L. George and C. A. Adamson, Dr. Rexford, Inspector J. W. McQuat and School Commissioners E. H. McCoy, G. E. Calder, Dr. Mason, Dr. Clunie and Principal Chas. McBurney who officiated as chairman and after calling upon the above named gentlemen for short speeches, announced Dr. Rexford as the speaker of the evening and well introduced him as "The Biggest Man in Education in the Province."

In a most appreciative address, Dr. Rexford made reference to his boyhood days, and the first prize he had obtained. It was still in his possession, though as yet unread, because of its unsuitability, but still it was a prize. He congratulated the Board, the Staff, and the people upon the splendid up-keep of the Academy, and urged them not to weary in maintaining the very best, for through it the boys and girls were being prepared to get the most out of life. It stands for mental development of the community. Most of these prizes speak of strong effort. Now last week Dr. Rexford had the pleasure of witnessing much of the handiwork of the young folk at school fair, where the mental work was not alone necessary, but it required the hands. The hands are what really distinguish us from all other animals and we as educationalists must make more of this than we have in the past. Some people are called educated fools, and rightly so, because although they know a great deal, they are unable to put it into effect.

Now the keenness and power that is acquired must be brought into use and control through the heart. Training of the heart is what matters in conduct and character and that is being developed in school life, in the home and in the playground. Supervised play is a great factor in developing the finer muscles and should be indulged in more freely. In the school there are many temptations, which must be pointed out both by teacher and parent, and in observing the rules and "playing fair" in its true sense, the heart is thus being developed. Principal McBurney then proceeded with the distribution of prizes after which he stated that the Academy had re-opened with the largest enrollment in 15 years, and asked the parents for the earnest and hearty support to the teachers who are ready and willing to do their very best at all times for the scholars entrusted to their care.

PRIZE LIST.

(1) Regular Grade Prizes.

Grade XI.—1st, The E. H. Wilson Prize, Violet Perkins, 2nd, The Commissioners' Prize, Stella Armstrong, 3rd, The John Meikle Prize, Laura Davis.

Grade X.—1st, The Bellingham Scholarship, Margaret McQuat, 2nd, The Commissioners' Prize, Edythe Silversen, 3rd, The John Meikle Prize, Margaret Jones, 4th, The John Meikle Prize, H. Murphy, 5th, The John Meikle Prize, E. Gagnon.

Grade IX.—1st, The Bellingham Scholarship, Phoebe McQuat, 2nd, The John Meikle Prize, Gladys Grey, 3rd, The John Meikle Prize, Myrtle Mitchell, 4th, The John Meikle Prize, George Fuller, 5th, The John Meikle Prize, Olive Seale.

Grade VIII.—1st, The Bellingham Scholarship, Ivy Graham, 2nd, The John Meikle Prize, Ivy Johnson, 3rd, The John Meikle Prize, Irene Whitfield, 4th, The John Meikle Prize, Nellie Cowan, 5th, The John Meikle Prize, Grace Morrison.

Grade VII.—1st, The Hon. Mr. Justice Weir Silver Medal, Margaret Scott, 2nd, The John Meikle Prize, Melville Smith, 3rd, The John Meikle Prize, Hazel Drysdale, 4th, The John Meikle Prize, Willie Miller, 5th, The John Meikle Prize, Kathleen Morrison.

Grade VI.—1st, The Perley Scholarship, Bessie Rodgers, 2nd, The John Meikle Prize, Eleanor Yelland, 3rd, The John Meikle Prize, Edgar Burwash, 4th, The John Meikle Prize, Kilgour Wilson, 5th, The John Meikle Prize, Hazel Kettyle.

Grade V.—1st, The John Hay Silver Medal, May Yelland, 2nd, The John Meikle Prize, Nellie Hay, 3rd, The John Meikle Prize, Henry Miles, 4th, The John Meikle Prize, Robert Cunningham, 5th, The John Meikle Prize, Annie Miller.

Grade IV.—1st, The John Meikle Prize, Howard Doig, 2nd, Dorothy Morrison, 3rd, Janet McQuat, 4th, Russell Elliott, 5th, Elinor McCoy, 6th, Bessie Morrison, 7th, James Wilson.

Grade III.—1st, The John Meikle Prize, Gordon McQuat, 2nd, James Yelland, 3rd, Helen Hutchison, 4th, Eric Middleton, 5th, Quintin Black, 6th, Shirley Hamilton, 7th, James Logan.

Grade II.—1st, The Commissioners' Prize, Freda Mason, 2nd, Leonard Carpenter, 3rd, Lorne Wert, 4th, Raymond Cunningham, 5th, Morton Morrison.

(2) The "E. H. Wilson" Attendance and Punctuality Prizes.
Grade XI.—Violet Perkins.
Grade X.—Hazel Brown, Margaret Jones, Edythe Silversen.

Grade VIII.—Kenneth Elliott, Hilda Sutton.
Grade VII.—Hazel Drysdale, Willie Miller, Margaret Scott.

Grade VI.—Eleanor Yelland.
Grade V.—Robert Cunningham, Gordon Dobbie, Willis Stanforth, May Yelland.

Grade IV.—Russell Elliott, Rita Jones, Eileen McPaul, Janet McQuat, Dorothy Morrison, James Wilson.

Grade III.—Quintin Black, Shirley Hamilton, Ada Logan, James Logan, Gordon McQuat, Eric Middleton, Heartland Paul.

The "E. H. Wilson" Prize in Arithmetic, Senior Grades.
Grade IX.—Myrtle Mitchell, 100 p.c.
(4) The "H. Mossman" Prize in Arithmetic, Intermediate Grades.
Grade VIII.—1st prize, Kenneth Elliott 87 p.c., 2nd prize, Benj. Rogers 84 p.c., 3rd prize, Melville Smith 80 p.c., 2nd prize, N. Silversen.

Grade VI.—1st prize, Bessie Rodgers 84 p.c., 2nd prize, Edgar Burwash.
(5) The "H. Slater" Prizes in Arithmetic, Junior Grades.

Grade V.—1st prize, Henry Miles 74 p.c., 2nd, Amy Comti, Robt. Cunningham, ham, equal.

Grade IV.—1st prize, Lorne Morrison, 78 p.c., 2nd, Howard Doig, Bessie Morrison equal.

Grade III.—1st prize, Gordon McQuat 93 p.c., 2nd, Eric Middleton.

Grade II.—1st prize, Douglas Upham, 98 p.c., 2nd, Sam Cohen.

(6) The "The J. D. Campbell" Prizes in English, Senior Grades, (Including Dictation, Grammar, Composition, and Literature.)

Grade XI.—1st prize, Stella Armstrong, 2nd, Violet Perkins.

Grade X.—1st prize, Evelyn Gagnon, Margaret Jones.

Grade IX.—1st prize, Gladys Grey, 2nd, Lillian Hamilton.

(7) The "Dr. Mason" Prizes in Gold, 1st, For the pupil taking the highest average in the June Examinations in Grades VII to XI, won by Margaret McQuat, Grade X. Average 91.3 p.c., 2nd, For the pupil taking the highest average in the June Examinations in Grades I to VI, won by Freda Mason Grade II, Average 98.4 p.c.

(8) Special Prizes for Writing Grades III to VI.
Grade VI.—Ethel McQuat.
Grade V.—Nellie Hay.

Grade IV.—Bessie Morrison.
Grade III.—Quintin Black.

(9) The "Principal's" Prizes for marked Proficiency.
Grade X.—Gerald Brunneau.
Grade VIII.—Ivy Johnson.

(10) The "Miss G. M. Banfill" Prizes.
Grade XI.—For Geography, Laura Davis.
Grade X.—For Geography, Margaret McQuat.

Grade IX.—For Mathematics, (Algebra and Geometry,) Olive Seale.
(11) The "Miss Iva M. Neill" Prizes.
1st, For most marked Progress during the Year in Grade VIII, Mabel Gordon, 2nd, For Class work in English Literature and Composition in Grade VIII, Cecil Leishman.

(12) The "Miss N. E. Brownrigg" Prizes in French.
1st A Boy's and a Girl's Prize in Grade XI on condition that 75 p.c., be taken in each examination. Boy's Prize, not taken Girl's Prize, Stella Armstrong.

2nd, Two prizes in Grades VIII to X to pupils taking the highest percentage in the June Examinations; provided that the two prizes may not be given in the same grade. Won by Grade VII, Margaret Scott 98 p.c., Grade VIII, Ivy Johnson, 97 p.c.

(13) The "Miss Ruby M. Silversen" Prizes, (a) For Conduct, Boy's Prize, Quintin Black, Girl's Prize, Ada Logan; (b) Geography, Grade II, (Standing during the Year), Freda Mason.

(14) The "Miss Eleanor Hansen" Prizes, Reading in Grade II.
1st Prize, Freda Mason, 2nd, Christina McKenzie, 3rd, Eliza Combie.

(15) Special Prizes in English, (Dictation, Reading, Literature, Grammar, and Composition) On the condition that the winners have not received other prizes except Attendance Prizes.

Grade VII.—1st prize, Jean McQuat, 2nd, Donald Hay.
Grade VI.—1st prize, Charlie Miller, 2nd, Linton Armstrong.

Grade V.—1st prize, Elsie Stewart, 2nd, Edward Morrison.
Grade IV.—1st prize, Hazel McKiddie, 2nd, Rita Jones.

Grade III.—1st prize, Roy Cruise, 2nd, Edgar Cruise.
Grade II.—1st prize, Florence Elkington, 2nd, Florence Hay.

(16) The "Perley" Scholarships, Municipality of Lachute Town, Bessie Rodgers.
Municipality of St. Jerusalem, Paul Doig.

Municipality of Chatham, Marguerite Heallie.
Municipality of Grenville, Evelyn McCallum.

Municipality of Gore, Susan Evans.
Municipality of Milne Isles, Edna V. Campbell.

Municipality of Morin, Joseph Brown.
Brownsburg Model School, Elsie McAllister.

St. Andrews Model School, George W. Taylor.

LAKEFIELD

Mr. Alvin Kyle, of Montreal, has spent the past two weeks with his mother, Mrs. R. Kyle.

Mr. Ernest Copeland has returned to Montreal after spending a week with his mother.

Mrs. John Gales and Mr. Charlie and Wilfred Gales spent a few days last week in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan have returned to Montreal after spending their holidays at "Ovredale Farm."

Mr. C. Phillips, of Ontario, has purchased the farm of Miss E. M. Clark's and intends to move in shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott left on Friday last for a motor trip to Cowansville, Que., and other Eastern points.

Mr. T. Barnes and son Tommie and Mr. Maurice Radley, of Montreal, spent the week-end at Lakeside Cottage.

Mrs. Alex. Patterson and family have returned to Montreal after spending a pleasant summer at "Brae Mar Cottage."

Master Russell and Percy Rogers have returned home from Montreal, where they had been spending their summer vacation.

Amongst those present at the very enjoyable dances held in Mr. Reilly's hall, Thomas Gore, were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Evans, Miss Grace Copland and L. Evans.

Guests at Lakeside Cottage at present are, Miss D. Smith, Miss Nora Stephens, Miss Irene Johnson and Mr. T. H. Stephens, and Mr. Jack Stephens all of Montreal.

The holiday dance was held in the hall on Saturday night, a number of guests from Lachute were in attendance, all report a good time, music was supplied by Mr. J. Lister.

Mr. A. R. Mosely left on Wednesday for the Montreal Hospital to undergo a serious operation. We all join in wishing Mr. Mosely a speedy recovery, and a safe return to Lakeside.



You will like Lantic fine!



For BAKING. For pound, tea and sponge cakes, coffee cakes, angel cake, layer cakes, fruit cakes, cocoanut cakes, pork cakes, nut cakes, short cakes, macaroons and biscuits, crullers, rolls, buns—ALL cakes—Lantic creams quicker with the butter—because it's FINE.



For BEVERAGES. For tea, coffee, cocoa, lemonade, root beer, orangeade, lemon pop and fruit punch—in fact for all home-made beverages—use LANTIC. There will then be no wasted spoonful left at the bottom of the cup or glass—because it's FINE.

FINE in granulation—finer than all other sweeteners in actual use—finest in results obtained. "Fine" has many meanings to the Lantic user! In snowy glistening crystals of pure cane sugar—all sugar and nothing else—Lantic brings you concentrated sweetening. And because each crystal is fine and even, Lantic dissolves at once—it instantly delivers its great sweetening power without hesitation. Of course it goes farther. Of course it costs less. Of course you will like it fine.

In PRESERVING late fruits such as pears, plums and peaches, it eliminates the danger of over-cooking, which robs fruit of its natural color and shape, and some of its flavor.

In BAKING, Lantic creams quickly with the butter—which makes the cake light and dainty. Creaming need not be tedious.

In CANDY-MAKING fine granulation gives candy a soft velvety quality. Most of the highest grade chocolates and finer candies are made with Lantic. The exquisite "velours" of the best chocolate creams comes from Lantic fineness.

In TEA or COFFEE, in fact in all beverages (hot or cold), every Lantic crystal dissolves at once, yielding readily the full sweetening of the purest cane.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED MONTREAL



10 lbs. 2 lbs. 5 lbs. 100 lbs. 5 lbs. 2 lbs. 20 lbs.

Sugar



For PRESERVING. For peaches, pears, plums and grapes—if you use Lantic you can smile at the old caution "Let it simmer until all the sugar is dissolved." While yet the fruit retains its beautiful color and attractive form, the preserving is done!—because it's FINE.



For CANDY-MAKING. For fudge, taffy, butterscotch, caramels and fondants, walnut and maple creams, marshmallows, peppermints, peanut brittle, candied fruits, and of course all ices, Lantic has the call with the best candy makers because it's FINE.

A very enjoyable evening was spent on Friday last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Evans, when the young people of Lakefield gave them a surprise party, to celebrate their anniversary of their marriage. A hilarious evening was spent in dancing, games, music, card playing etc. Mr. T. McQuat played the violin and Mr. John Decarie presided at the piano.

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI RACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada, } Joseph Beechey, }
Province of Quebec, } plaintiff, against
District of Montreal, } HARRY COOLINS, defend-
No. 1263 } ant, to wit:

1. A certain piece or tract of land, of a triangular form, being a part of lot number twenty seventh-A (27-A) of the seventh range, on the official plan, and in the book of reference of the township of Wolfe; bounded to the north by the land belonging to La de G. Dussablon, to the east by the main road leading to the station and to the south west by the land belonging to Mrs. Norman Mackay, the whole as it is fenced just now—with a house and other buildings thereon erected;

(2) All that certain piece or tract of land being a part of lot number twenty seventh-A (27-A) in the seventh range, on the official plan and in the book of reference of the said township of Wolfe; bounded to the north by the land of Michel Gervais, to the west and again to the north by the land of George-H. White and J.-B. White, again to the west

by the public road, to the south by the land of J. Morrison, and to the east by the road leading to the Canadian Pacific Railway station, contained about two acres in superficies, be the same more or less;

(3) That vacant lot of land situate in the seventh range of the township of Wolfe, in the county of Terrebonne, in the parish of Saint-Faustin, known and described under number seven of the official subdivision of the original lot number twenty seventh-J (27-J) on the official plan and in the book of reference of the said township, being of irregular form, and containing one hundred and twenty two thousand eight hundred and seventy feet in area, English measure, more or less.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the Parish of Saint-Faustin, county and district of Terrebonne, on the TWENTY EIGHTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1920, between TWELVE and ONE of the clock in the afternoon.

J.-W. CYR, Sheriff's office.

Sainte-Scholastique, 23rd August, 1920.

If you want a nice Box of Chocolates you can get a Fine Assortment at the "Coey Offner" Store on Main Street, opposite Wm. Banford's Store.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI RACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada, } La Banque }
Province of Quebec, } Nationale, }
District of Terrebonne, } plaintiff, against
No. 1551 } Antoine Hu-
bise, defendant, to wit:

As belonging to said defendant:

The lots of land lying and situate in the parish of Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts, county and district of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of said parish of Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts, under Nos. 25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50 with all the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church of the parish of Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts, county and district of Terrebonne, on the TWENTY NINTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1920, at TEN o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheriff's office, J. W. CYR.

Sainte-Scholastique, 25th August, 1920.

The AUTOMOBILE

When the Engine Loses Its "Pop."

Those acquainted with motoring joys and sorrows know that a loss of compression is nothing pleasant to look forward to. Its causes are many and sometimes hard to find and repair.

Try the compression of each cylinder. If it is weak or if it varies in the different cylinders repair the trouble at once. It may leak in the piston rings; it may escape through a leaky valve or petcock or ooze past a spark plug. If the engine head is detachable it may leak past the gasket. Then again, you may have a cracked cylinder, but this is another problem.

Care must be taken to keep the cylinder head tight, and in tightening it evenly all around, for if the gasket is not held firmly at any point it will give way and leakage will result.

The piston rings may have turned so that the openings are all in line or you may be using such light oil that the engine does not get a tight compression seal. Oil when heated is very thin. In some cases patented piston rings will help eliminate the leakage. If the cylinder is worn oval there is no remedy except that of reboring it. Kerosene will help free the rings of carbon, but it is best to use it when you are ready to drain off the old crankcase oil.

Make sure that the spark plugs fit tightly and that they are provided with good copper asbestos gaskets. A cracked porcelain will allow compression to escape. Look over the priming cups and see that they all fit tightly and stay closed.

During compression the valves should be tightly closed. A broken spring or faulty adjustment will prevent their closing, and this will result in no compression at all, or in the case of incorrect timing the trouble will be noticeable as a lack of power in all cylinders. Carbon under the valves will prevent them from seating tightly. The remedy here is to keep the engine free from carbon, the valves clean, and be sure that the timing of the valves and the tappet adjustment are as set down in your instruction book.

When an engine that is clean, properly lubricated and has its valves ground regularly shows a serious loss of power the lack of proper compression may safely be ascribed to the piston rings having worked into line or the cylinders having worn to a point where the pistons are unduly loose. With the modern type rings the former is a rare fault nowadays, so that the cause is narrowed down to plain wear.

These are the chief causes of loss of compression. The self-starter, the boon of the present-day motorist, is accompanied by one very unfortunate result. The operator who cranked his engine by hand knew the feel of the compression and was guided by it in determining to a certain extent the power of his engine. Many persons seldom crank their engines by hand and have no guide except the operation of the car to warn them compression is falling off. Watch the compression; it will save you money that otherwise you would give to the repair man.

Keep An Eye on Auto Brakes.

The brakes on your car stand between you and danger—stand between you and death to yourself or some other person, perhaps. Therefore, keep them in good shape. At the first sign of looseness, have them tightened; replace linings when they are worn.

When you are out on a good open stretch of road, test your brakes. Speed up your car and try both the foot and emergency brakes. If the car you will know that one brake fails to take hold. Unevenly adjusted brakes cause serious skids.

Brake-bands may slip because of worn linings, improper adjustment, or grease on the brake-bands. In tightening brakes do not overdo it. A tight brake "drags" and wastes power. If the brakes are hot after a smart spin, they are too tight.

Never apply brakes unless they are really needed. Using the brakes to check momentum kills power that it has cost you good money to produce. Begin stopping ahead of time. Shut off your motor and coast to a stop

whenever possible. Jamming brakes is not only hard on tires, but strains the entire car mechanism.

In going down hills, brake linings will be saved by leaving the clutch in, retarding the spark, and thus allowing the compression of the engine to act as a brake, adding slight pressure from the foot brake as needed.

Fuel Stoppage.

When a motor car, after being cranked, runs for a minute or two, and then stops, the first place to look for the cause of the trouble is the gasoline feed line. A partial stoppage in the pipe will lessen the flow of fuel so that the float chamber fills slowly. On being started the motor at once consumes this gasoline and then has to wait for more. There is another possible cause for this trouble and that is the float of the carburetor sticking. Of course, if the float sticks in a high position the flow of fuel will be greatly lessened or even stopped.

Use Plenty of Oil.

Watch the lubrication on your automobile and tractor if you would avoid cost of repairs. It is cheaper to buy oil than to buy machinery. Use only lubricants of best quality. The manufacturer will advise you which brand of oil is best for the particular machine. Carefully follow oiling chart in lubricating your machine. A small amount of oil at regular intervals rather than an excess of oil occasionally is best for all machinery.

A New Irrigation Scheme.

Farmer now regards irrigation in the West, and another instance of the general demand for extended schemes comes from the south-western corner of the Province of Saskatchewan, where a petition has been prepared for the launching of a new irrigation project under the provisions of the newly passed Irrigation Act. The scheme is to cost approximately one million dollars, and will be easily the largest project of its kind attempted in Saskatchewan, embracing 125,000 acres. Furthermore, it is stated that it will prove one of the cheapest irrigation schemes on the American continent, the estimated cost being less than \$9 per acre, whereas others have cost as high as \$50 per acre.

The scheme involves the diversion of the Battle and Boulanger Creeks into Davis Lake, and the construction of a dam four miles west of the lake across the White Mud Valley in the vicinity of the Maple Creek trail south into Montana. The natural topography and geographical features of the country make the project easy and economical from an engineering point of view. The proposed dam across the valley will be approximately 250 feet in height, built of concrete and will cross the full width of the valley.

Three channels are to be cut from the south side of the lake, forming main irrigation canals through the country down to the Lethbridge-Weyburn line of the C.P.R., and providing for watering the crops through the country north of Consul, Vidara, and Robsart. While this is the extent of the scheme as at present outlined, it is stated that it would be possible to extend it farther to provide for irrigation of considerable tracts of country farther south.

He Was No Poet.

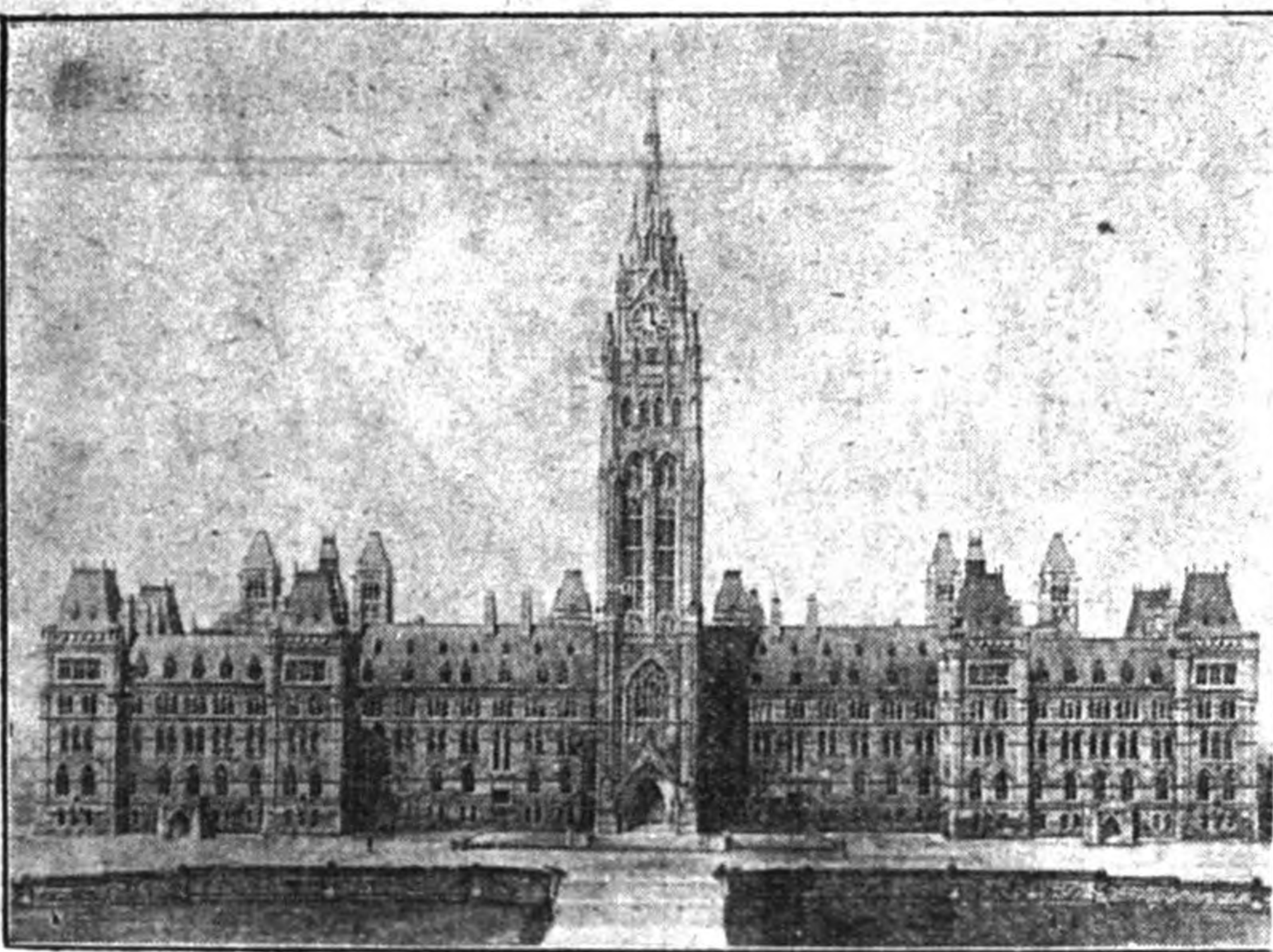
The passengers on the pleasure steamer, having just finished dinner, were enjoying the beauties of the evening to the full.

A majestic Highland ravine came into view, all tender greys and shimmering browns and blues. Mrs. de Vere held her breath till they had passed. "Oh, John!" she said, "what a lovely gorge that was!"

"Yes, darling," he said absently, "quite the best feed we've had since we left London."

Eighty-eight British war vessels are shortly to be sold, including two light cruisers.

Butter-making competitions were introduced at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1899 for the first time in America. They are similar to those given at the dairy shows in Great Britain.



CANADA'S STately PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
A splendid view of the new House of Commons structure at Ottawa in course of construction.

Is Your Boy a Scout?

By Sir Robert Baden-Powell

Less than twelve years ago the Boy Scout movement was started with a few members and a small committee in London.

To-day boy scouts are numbered by the million in all parts of the world.

There is not a civilized country which does not possess its boy scouts. You will find them in Siberia, Serbia, Holland, Japan, Peru, Poland, and Uruguay.

We are now holding a great rally—known among the scouts as a "Jamboree"—to which we have invited scouts from all countries.

We shall remember with special pride the heroism of the Greek boy scouts of Aidin, in the province of Smyrna. Turkish irregulars occupied Aidin for two days, and arrested forty native boy scouts who had rendered services to the Greek troops. They marched them out and asked one of them to insult Greece and M. Venizelos. The brave boy made a playful grimace, whereupon he was murdered. The same request was made to a second, with the same results. Then the rest of the boys were asked to denounce their own country, but after a brief and tragic silence they replied by singing the Greek National Anthem and were promptly massacred.

We are proud, too, of the war-record of the 250,000 British boy scouts. Twenty-three thousand acted as coast-watchers for the Admiralty. One hundred thousand served as soldiers, and nearly a dozen won V.C.'s.

Boy scouts are not soldiers except where an emergency demands their services. The boy scout training leaves soldiering alone. It begins at the other end, and by developing character, handcraft, service for others, and physical health in a boy, seeks to make him a good citizen.

Making Bricks by Machinery.

One serious obstacle to building at the present time is the price of bricks, which has trebled in the last ten years. Increased cost of labor and fuel is the reason for the rise.

Labor and fuel represent 70 per cent. of the cost of making a brick. What is needed to bring the price down is automatic machinery.

In view of mechanical development, brick making is away behind most other industries. The raw material is dug with steam shovel or planer and ground and screened by machinery; but from the cutting table to the finished product the work of manufacture is done almost entirely by hand labor.

The brick is a very ancient invention. Its origin seems to have been remotely prehistoric. Babylon was a brick city. We know from the Bible that the Israelite captives in Egypt were employed at brick-making on an extensive scale.

But the brick has a future not less important than its past. Probably the pressed brick of to-day is as good a brick as will ever be made. To cheapen it, work is in progress to manufacture it automatically, without

being touched by human hands. It is hoped by machinery to cut the cost of production.

Calling Back Birds.

In the devastated areas of Belgium and northern France the birds as well as the human inhabitants lost their homes. Their nests and nesting places were destroyed.

Now they are being invited back; for the matter is not merely one of sentiment, inasmuch as the birds are needed to eat the bugs that devour the farmer's crops.

With this object in view, areas of woodland are being set aside and made as attractive as possible to the feathered creatures. It is expected that by such means colonies of birds will soon be established, and that, with proper protection, they will multiply and become as numerous as ever before long.

The second and last instalment of Canadian War Memorials Paintings will fill the Art Gallery at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. Painted in England and on the various battlefronts, they will have their first public display at Toronto.

Admiral Beatty Dwells Far From Sea.

If you were searching for an English admiral, a real fighting admiral, would your hunt take you to the one spot in the "tight little isle" furthest from the sea? Yet it is there you would find Earl Beatty, his wife, and their two sons, David and Peter. At Brooksby Hall, Leicestershire, the sea lord and his family live far from the boom of waves, surrounded by one of the most beautiful stretches of country in rural England. The manor house is charmingly beautiful in its cloak of ivy, and a church, dating from the Norman conquest, gives the touch of age necessary to make the picture Old England all over. Here Admiral Beatty and Lady Beatty romp and frolic with their boys, the elder fourteen and the younger nine, and live the lives of a country gentleman and the chateau of the manor.

A Letter From London

Queen Mary is making a collection of articles which were once the property of Queen Victoria, and which her Majesty has found whilst rummaging about the royal palaces. Some of these have been found at Windsor, and Queen Mary has made many discoveries at Balmoral. Nightcaps rich in fine needlework have been found, as well as a patchwork quilt made by Queen Victoria to while away the tedium of her declining years.

I am told that Her Majesty is again wearing her beautiful jewels. The gift of donning gems with real distinction is by no means given to everyone, but Queen Mary has it in a remarkable degree. They suit her to perfection. Most of the finest jewels are kept at Windsor, where there is a special strong room in which they are placed in safes. Three people are always present when these are opened, the trio including a Lady-in-Waiting, who is responsible for the keys.

Some women are of opinion that it is hopelessly bad style to kiss in public. If they had seen Queen Mary embracing her relations they would know that Her Majesty does not agree with them. The Queen kissed Princess Christian, Princess Arthur of Connaught, Lady Hillington's children, and any friend who came along.

The census is to be taken next year and we shall be hearing all about it ere long. In the remotest parts of the Empire curious expedients have sometimes to be adopted by census officials. During the 1881 census several tribes in India took fright and ran away. The district officer interviewed the headmen and gravely informed them that the Queen of England and the Empress of Russia had made a bet as to which ruled over most subjects. The census, he explained, was being taken in order to settle the wager, and he appealed to them to help the Queen to win. This appeal to their sporting instincts succeeded: the tribes came in from the jungle and were counted.

A New British Aerial Lorry.

By means of an entirely novel type of wing construction the Commercial Aeroplane Wing Syndicate has designed the "Pelican Four-ton Lorry," a type of machine which may revolutionize aerial goods carrying, says The Manchester Guardian. The present intention of the Syndicate, which is an offshoot of the Blackburn Aeroplane Company, is to provide for the carriage of goods only, leaving passenger carrying for later consideration. In many ways the Pelican is an entirely new type of aircraft. Not only does the new "gull's wing" type of construction enable a load of 13 lb. per square foot to be carried, but the load of four tons can be carried at the low rate of 50 cents per ton-mile at a speed of 72 miles per hour.

The machine, a monoplane, is fitted with two Napier engines of 450-h.p. each, these engines being normally run on half-speed for the sake of economy. In case of necessity the engines can be opened out and a speed of little less than 100 miles per hour obtained. Also, should one engine fail, not only can the machine fly on the remaining motor, but it can actually rise at the rate of 40 feet per minute. These engines are fitted in a special part of the fuselage behind the wings, the propellers being connected by means of shafts and clutches after the manner of airship engines. The pilot sits in a cockpit in the very nose of the machine, his accommodation swinging clear to enable goods to be stowed away in the fuselage.

Shocker For Grain Fields Saves Much Farm Labor.

Actuated by the growing dearth of field labor in the great wheat region of western Canada, a farmer has designed a machine which, attached to a binder, automatically forms and deposits compact shocks of grain in the field. Sheaves from the binder pass up a conveyor into a hopper, and then, head down, into a conical basket with spring arms that adjust themselves to the size of the shock.

British Columbia and Alberta will again be among the provinces to have special displays at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

Morley's Hotel, Charing Cross, London, which is to be converted into a business man's club, is said to be the only place of its kind that can boast of having turned an Empress from its doors. Many years ago a gentleman called at the hotel saying he wished a room to be reserved for a lady and himself to hold a short discussion on an important matter. The management viewed the application with suspicion, and politely but firmly refused accommodation. The waiting carriage had hardly left the doors when a visitor, recognizing the occupant, excitedly ran to the management with the news that they had turned away the Empress Eugenie.

The filming of "Little Dorrit" is a reminder that some of the London scenes of the novel still remain intact. The Iron Bridge—known to later generations as Southwark Bridge—where the turnkey's son wooed the Child of the Marshes, is now being rebuilt, and of the Marshes itself only a portion of a wall remains abutting on the tiny open space known as "Little Dorrit's Playground." But St. George's Church, where the heroine was christened, where she and Maggie found refuge on the night they were shut out of the prison, and where she was happily united to Arthur Clennam, remains very much as Dickens described it. Few probably of the tens of thousands who pass it daily on the way to London Bridge know anything of the old church's romantic connections.

The announcement that the prize-money for the submarine E14, for the sinking of the Guj Djemal, is now ready for issue, will arouse feelings of envy among many less fortunate naval men. E14's little account is for £31,000, the greatest sum awarded to any one ship for prize-bounty in the war. The commanding officer, who holds the Victoria Cross, can put about able seamen should have about £700 out of the "kitty."—BIG BEN.

"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes



Pure, Clean,
Economical

Preserved & sold only in
Sealed air-tight packets
to preserve its native
goodness.

"SALADA"

Used in Millions of Tea-Pots Daily

The Saving Hate

By MARGARET BJORNSON PEDROSE.

PART II.

The pace was maintained relentlessly for nearly three hours, and Virginia was almost dead from fatigue when at last they came to Tom Boardman's cabin, a low, heavy log structure, half buried in a clump of birch and scrub jackpine. Her husband himself met them at the door, swept her off her horse with her baggage and dismissed her escort, who wheeled and galloped off back the trail with both ponies.

"I thought you were injured," began Virginia, with indignation, when her husband had deposited her in a robe-covered rustic chair beside the roaring fireplace.

"I am—heart's bad," he replied, enigmatically, and would say no more until she had drunk a cup of hot coffee, which he prepared in a battered tin cup. Condensed milk and water formed the basis of the beverage, and his wife winced at the taste of it; but she was so cold and hungry that she finally closed her eyes and gulped it down anyway.

Her spirits rose with the warming drink and she pointedly told her husband that his sense of humor in enticing her into the wilderness the way he had did not appeal to her at all; that he must take her back to the railroad immediately, so she could return to the city.

He smiled grimly, crossed to the door and threw it open.

"You know the way you came," he invited, with a gesture, "start as soon as you wish."

She sprang from her chair and crossed to him with a bound. Her face was white and her eyes were hot pinpoints of hate.

"Do you mean I must stay in this—this cave?" she demanded, her voice quivering with scorn.

"Cave!" He laughed and closed the door, then folded his arms across his broad chest and studied her. "I've been wondering for a long time, Virginia, if there isn't a spark of real woman lying dormant in you," he said, musingly. "By spring I shall know."

She drew in her breath sharply. "You mean that I must stay in this—this place all winter?"

He nodded gravely.

"You animal!" she shrieked; and, with a ferocious lunge, she sank her fingernails into his cheeks.

Just what happened then she did not know. But a flash of hate that matched the flame in her own eyes leaped into those of her husband, and she went reeling from his outthrust hands, to bring up with a severe jolt against the log wall behind her.

"Beast!" she shrieked in crescendo, and sprang at him again. "I hate you! I hate you! I hate you!"

He held her off at arm's length. He had control of his anger by now and his face was calm, determined. She screamed and tore at his arm, but her efforts to reach him were futile. He waited. Her rage, instead of subsiding, increased. He reached for a rawhide Indian dogwhip which hung above the door. The action, instead of frightening her, increased her fury. He drew back his arm and she lashed out at him with her foot, her sharp French heel finding its mark in the cords of his knee. Then he struck, and she, with a fragmentary cry, suddenly relaxed and sank to the floor. The whip, strangely, had crumpled under the blow like a rotten string, and only a shred of the rawhide, which years before had passed the age of usefulness, remained with the blunt stock.

The man hurled down the whipstock, picked up his wife as though she were a child, and carried her into the adjoining room, where he placed her upon the bed.

He forced her to undress and don a flimsy nightgown which she had brought along with her from the city, then bundled her into the bed, procured a cobweb-covered bottle of liquor from the other room, and made her drink down a cupful of its contents.

The liquor soon took effect. The woman's sobbing sank gradually to a moan, and finally ceased. Only when she was sound asleep did the grim-faced man beside the bed leave her. Then he strode stiffly out into the other room, seated himself beside the fireplace and dropped his chin in the palms of his hands, and stared sordidly into the crackling blaze.

For a long time after her grief had subsided the woman lay without movement on the bed, her eyes wide and staring. Resolution slowly took form in her mind; and when at last she swung out of bed and got upon her feet her features were calm—deadly calm—and her eyes had a dangerous gleam. Quickly she donned the clothing which she had worn the day before.

She felt now the strain from her long ride up from the railroad, and her attempt at walking was accompanied by excruciating pain.

She wasted no time in self-pity, however. Three turns she took across the floor of the bedroom, to limber up her joints, then passed out into the other room.

She noticed the whipstock and shreds of rotten rawhide which still lay on the floor of the main room, but only gave them a glance and tightened her lips. A sporting rifle of the light-weight, high-power type rested on the antlers of a buck deer beside the front door. She took the weapon down. Next she donned her coat. Then with the rifle grasped in her hand she opened the door.

The outside air, in contrast to the heated cabin, was nipping cold. An extra half-foot of snow covered the ground. The limbs of the jackpines drooped dejectedly under their added burdens. But the woman with the rifle saw only the footprints of her husband as she stepped out of the cabin and took up his trail. She would follow him to where he was cutting wood, she had decided, subdue him with the rifle and at the point of the weapon compel him to guide her to the nearest settlement. If he resisted, she told herself, she would shoot him.

As she passed into the thicker scrub she heard in the distance a high-pitched staccato cry. Had she been in her right senses she would have realized there was a menace in its tone and would have paused. As it was, her instincts were subordinated by her blazing desire for revenge, and she pressed onward without the slightest thought of danger.

Other distant cries at different points answered the first one, but still the woman paid no heed. She could distinguish the ring of an ax a few hundred yards ahead, where the jackpines melted into the high forest wall, and increased her stride.

In a few moments she came in sight of the axman. He stood with his back toward her as with mighty blows he undercut the trunk of a twelve-inch pine. She concealed the rifle behind her back as she approached him.

The staccato cry came again, this time from the depths of the timber close by.

On the instant the man straightened, stepped back from the tree he was felling and raised the ax on the defensive. He recognized the cry, though the woman had not.

It was the hunt-call of the timber wolf.

Other wolves answered the first one. The man whirled about-face, and with

a start of amazement, saw his wife. "Run!" he cried. "Run for the cabin!"

Instead, she drew the rifle from behind her and took deliberate aim at his breast.

"Drop that ax!" she ordered.

His face went white, but he obeyed. The wolf cries had ceased. He knew the significance of the stillness that had fallen upon the timber. The hunt-pack was closing in.

"Tom Boardman," said the woman with the rifle, "you are going to do what I tell you, or I shall shoot you. Answer now: How far is it to the nearest settlement, and can we get there before night?"

"Virginia," he interjected hoarsely—"the wolves! They'll get us if we don't reach the cabin!"

At that moment a huge, gaunt, gray thing stole out of the woods on his right, its belly dragging on the snow, its fangs bared as in a hideous laugh. He waved his arms at it and yelled, and it slunk behind a tree. Another wolf darted into the open from behind him and launched itself at his spine. He sensed its attack, and braving a bullet from the rifle, swept up the ax at his feet and whirled to meet it. The glistening blade caught the wolf in midair and it fell to the snow. (To be continued next issue.)

Watching An Event 200,000 Years Old.

Astronomers are now watching an event that occurred more than 200,000 years ago.

But the event took place so far away from the earth that the light rays are only just arriving.

The attention of scientists was attracted to the matter by a message from the Lick Observatory, in California, which read, "Nova Aquilae now has a diameter of 3.8 minutes of the arc."

Two years ago this new star appeared in the sky in the constellation known as Aquila.

According to the astronomers, it was probably caused by the collision of a small star, flying through space, with what is known as a dark nebula—a star cluster, or group of stars, which, in itself, gave no light.

When the star hit this dark nebula the friction of its passage caused a great explosion, which lit up the rest of the dark nebula.

This illumination travelled through the nebula at the speed of light—186,000 miles a second. The astronomers, knowing the speed of light, were able to estimate, by recording how long it took the bright spot to grow to a given size as seen from the earth, how far away the light spot was.

The spot, after it had been growing for two years at the speed at which light travels, was still so small that it required a telescope and sensitive astronomical instruments to measure its size.

The astronomers compute that their measurement of the apparent size of this spot means that the flare is 217,120 "light years" away, or, in other words, the 217,120 years have been required for the light rays to bridge the distance. A "light year," or distance travelled by a ray of light in twelve months, is approximately 5,731,600,000,000 miles. This number, multiplied by 217,120, would give, roughly, the distance from the earth to Nova Aquilae. Astronomers declare that few visible stars are known to be farther from the earth than this.

Distracted Mother: "Oh, dear! What shall I do with baby?" Young Son: "Didn't we get a book of instructions with it, mother?"

The World's Disappearing Coinage

One of the strangest results of the war was the rapid disappearance of coinage from the world's currency. England has been very fortunate, having lost only her gold. But in Europe, gold, silver, and, in many cases, even copper, have disappeared from circulation.

France has paper money as low as fifty centimes—equal to fivepence in normal times—and, during the years 1915-1917, actually had paper notes of twenty-five centimes' value. Her silver has not been withdrawn, but it is very rare. The constant moving about of British troops during the war kept it in circulation to some extent in the northern parts, at any rate.

Germany's lowest paper note is ten pfennig—one penny normally. This is also the value of her highest coin.

During the war, her whole coinage was changed. Gold and silver were withdrawn, and an iron coinage substituted. To foster the spirit of patriotism, a standard ring was made, which was worn as a sign of loyalty by all Germans that had surrendered any ornaments to the State. The ring bore the words, "Gold gab ich fur Eisen, 1914—Gold I give for iron, 1914."

To-day, even the iron money has disappeared, and the only coins left in circulation are the five and ten-pfennig pieces. There is, however, one exception. In Tilsit, in East Prussia, one can find twenty-five-pfennig town coins.

As a result of this change, the old laws which forbade a man to smelt coins have been repealed, and now advertisements may be seen in the Berlin papers, offering as much as four hundred marks for a twenty-mark gold coin, and ten marks for a one-mark silver coin.

All notes from one mark—normal value, 23 cents—upwards, are made by the Government, and are only valid in the district of the town whose name they bear; neither can they be exchanged abroad.

In the occupation of Russia by the German Army from 1915 until the

armistice, the German military authorities made a special paper currency called ostgeld, upon which one may read the abortive attempt to Prussianize the Baltic States. At first, the German mark existed side by side with the Russian rouble. In April, 1916, the first ost-geld notes and coins were issued.

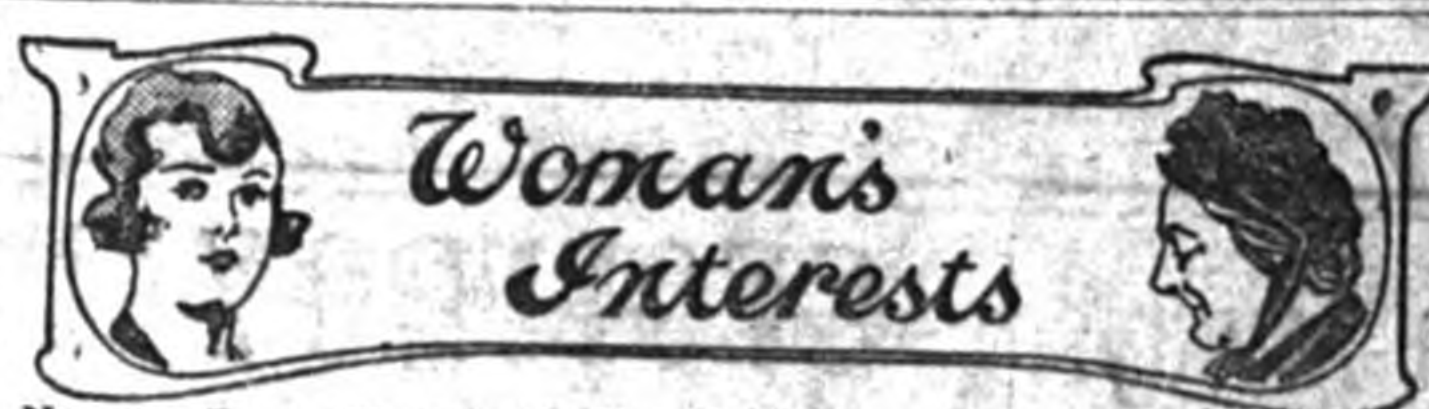
In the printing of the notes, the Russian language was entirely ignored. One side of the paper was written in German, and the other side in Lithuanian. The people were not yet accustomed to the German unit of currency, so the Russian unit, the rouble, was retained. In the second issue, printed at Kovno in April, 1918, Lithuania was a recognized German province, and so the "mark" replaced the "rouble" on the notes. Strange to say, Lithuania has made this money her national currency, bearing though it does the stamp, writing and signatures of her oppressors.

For the most curious collection of paper money one must turn to Russia. The many upheavals since the first revolution of 1916 have placed the printing blocks in so many different hands that money has been turned out indiscriminately.

In fact, it only needs a little skill in engraving and printing, and a certain amount of "nerve," to issue money which will find currency in one part or other of that vast and unsettled land.

In spite of the great changes of government, the old Russian rouble is still in circulation. Nobody knows who has the printing blocks, but the stuff is still being printed and is always welcomed by the peasant in preference to the new currencies, which he does not trust.

And, in addition, all the governments of Russia have made their paper money and circulated it. Kerensky, Kolchak, Judenitch, Denikin—all had their own currency. Even the adventurer Bergmond, who, towards the end of last year, raided the Baltic provinces, left behind a paper currency printed in German and Russian.



Woman's Interests

Nuggets From "Household Mines."

When my icing turned out to be too soft, and I knew it would run if applied to the cake, I went confidently to my box of confectioner's sugar to add to it. I found the box empty. The icing was boiled sugar and water poured over the white of an egg, and beaten until cold. I knew I could not reboil it, so thought of using puffed wheat, crushed to a powder. Not only did it work fine, but my family remarked upon its good taste, and were glad I had been so liberal with the "nuts" in the icing—I had used a few pecans.—F. A. R.

I often think of various jobs for the men folks to do about the house, lawn, garden, or chicken yard. So I've tacked up a piece of burlap near the door leading out from the kitchen, and here I post a list of things to be done that will save me many steps. Besides this list, there are other notices on the bulletin board. I hang there a note, if I go away unexpectedly, telling where I am, and what they will find for dinner. A paper pad is fastened there with an attached pencil, whereon are jotted down, as soon as they are thought of, any articles needed from town.

When my young nephews and nieces come visiting to the country, I write a list of things they may do, one for morning and one for evening in regular routine, so they can help me. It's interesting to them to see how quickly the entire list is completed, and they are free to play or "explore."

The board has saved me much talking and directing, and leaves my mind free to act along other lines.—V. A.

Wishing to hang up the ordinary sheets of fly paper, and finding they dripped whenever I did so, I discovered the following simple method of arrangement:

I cut the bottom off a heavy paper sack, leaving a half-inch rim (a coffee sack is good, or one end of an oatmeal or sugar carton). I puncture this "cup" in the centre and insert a string with a knot on the end to prevent its slipping through.

Then I curve the fly paper around the string, and pin it together with two pins, and rest one end of the roll in the paper cup. I insert another string in top edge to hang by, and tie centre string to it. You will find it catches flies much faster hanging up than lying flat. Besides, it is out of the way, which is a great relief.

Try hanging one on the kitchen porch to catch some of the flies before they get inside the screen door.—E. M. H.

Did you know that you could unravel a knit sweater (not home-knit, but machine-made) and make a new one? You can, but you must begin carefully, and hank it in small hanks as you go; don't roll it into a ball. Wash each hank in soft water and soap; then with any color of dye soap you choose. Follow directions on the dye soap. Then reknit or crochet. If you wash the sweater first, before unraveling, it will shrink and be very hard to unravel. After it is clean and dry wind it into balls. You could, of course, dye it with other dyes, but boiling the wool shrinks it, and spoils its lustre.—F. A. R.

I have found in my usual routine of duties that much time and labor can be saved by using the following suggestion:

Place two needles on the end of the ironing board, together with a thimble. One needle should be threaded with white thread and the other with black. When a button is found to be coming off, one should sew it on immediately. In this manner one prevents the overlooking of such small matters. Rents in garments can be sewed too, although larger places where patching is needed will delay ironing. If you perform this operation you will see the truth of the saying that "a stitch in time saves nine."—C. L.

A Proper Luncheon for the Girl Who Works.

Choosing a fit luncheon is a serious matter to the girl who works, for in order to keep her strength she must eat things that are nutritious rather than things that merely taste good.

The question of a light or a heavy meal, as well as of the choice of foods, should be answered according to the girl's age, occupation and physical condition. It is really a matter of choosing the right food at the right time. Here are some rules that should be of service:

In choosing your luncheon, let it have a proper relation to the other meals of the day. If you had a light breakfast, eat a nourishing, though not necessarily a heavy luncheon, for you require a certain quantity of food for the day to maintain your weight and strength. If, on the other hand, you had a substantial breakfast, limit yourself to a light luncheon.

Consider the character of your work, too. If it requires muscular effort, try to include in your noon meal an easily digested, strength-giving food, such as a bowl of pea soup, a piece of sweet chocolate or a beaten egg. If you do work that taxes brain and nerves rather than muscle, observe carefully,

without giving too much attention to details, what kind of luncheon gives you the most working power and adopt that as a standard. A crisp roll, a plain lettuce salad with plenty of oil, and a glass of milk satisfy many brain workers.

So far as possible, eat your luncheon in hygienic surroundings. Have the room well ventilated, eat slowly and, if possible, forget, if only for a few minutes, the cares of your work.

Consider, too, the season of the year. In winter take heat-producing foods, such as cocoa, bread and butter and soup. In hot weather a plate of ice cream or a bowl of cool, fresh milk makes an excellent foundation for a meal.

Never make a sundae or an ice cream soda the main dish even of a very light luncheon. The nourishment derived from the best of such confections is small, and those that are made with cheap syrups injure the digestion.

Buckwheat cakes, oyster and fried egg sandwiches, sausages, hot bread and rich pastries are heavy and difficult to digest; therefore they are undesirable dishes for the noon meal. But milk, cereals, soups, rice and some sandwiches—such as chicken, cream cheese and roast beef—are wholesome, strength-producing foods. Some of the unwholesome dishes are nutritious, but they have lost their value by being poorly cooked. The fried egg sandwich is an example of that. On the other hand, the trouble with the oyster sandwich is that it offers little or no nourishment.

Finally, make up your mind to be regular in whatever plan of diet you may adopt.

Surprise Visitors.

Her house was in disorder, With things all out of place, When came her charming sister, With bright and smiling face, Together with her husband, And their wild romping son, To happily surprise her; They thought it was such fun!

She had to quit housecleaning And straighten things around In order that sufficient room For quarters might be found. With half the task completed, And weary unto pain, She had to change her program, And gaily entertain.

A week of ceaseless duties As hostess made her heart Less happy, though reluctant Was she with them to part. And 'ere they left, an uncle, With glad light in his eyes, Arrived to pay a visit— Another grand surprise.

She bravely smiled and made them As happy as she could; For she loved each one dearly And wanted to be good, While they remained, a cousin, Who was just passing through, Knew she would be delighted— So he surprised her, too!

Before the second week passed She wore a haggard look; But still continued sweetly To entertain and cook. Her father and her mother, Their glad dream realized, And came without announcement— Once more she was surprised!

Thus came her loved ones jolly With cunningness, which had For its most worthy purpose Design to make her glad. But one who knows has stated That folks who realize, And give most joy by visits Arrive not by surprise!

Try the Other Way.

A prosperous farmer has gained the reputation of being the stingiest man in his town, and consequently is not a general favorite with his neighbors. He owns an old horse which, to put it mildly, is very thin. As if to make up for the lack of flesh on his body, however, the animal has a head many sizes too large. The other week he went to the expense of a new collar for the animal. A few minutes after the delivery he was back at the saddler's with the collar. "Don't you know nothin'?" he blurted out. "You've made it too small. I can't get it over his head!" "Over his head!" replied the saddler. "Man alive, it wasn't made to go over his head. Back him into it!"

The Fairy Ship.

Pink hollyhocks in a neighbor's garden. Nod to blue larkspurs in mine. The sunshine on the green sward Is poured out like golden wine. The blue sky leans to the ambient air Like the sea to its mellow sand; The great white clouds, with billowy sails Pass on to some fabled strand.

Up from life's boundless horizon, Through its golden haze of dreams, Comes floating by a fairy ship. On whose prow a clear light streams. A marvelous beauty is streaming From its iridescent spirit wings, And elfin strains from some fair world Whence beauty immortal springs.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

EXHIBITION VISITORS

Do not forget to inspect our stock of

88 Note Piano Rolls
Perfection Rolls, 6 for \$1.00.
Planostyle Rolls, 60c., 4 for \$2.00.
Ward Rolls, 90c. Upward.
We have the largest number of selections, best quality, cheapest prices in Toronto.

We Pay Special Attention to Out-of-Town Customers.

OCTAVE MUSIC SUPPLY
3 Adelaide St. East, Toronto
6 doors from Yonge St.

Teaching Trees to Dress.

Experiments carried on in England in the art of making naked boughs clothe themselves decently with leaf-buds and flower-buds have resulted this season in some very striking successes.

This work has been carried on by the National Cider Institute, on the lines of a method used for rather different purposes two hundred years ago by French gardeners.

If a tree has any part of any bough without shoots, you may clothe the naked parts without expense or much trouble. All you have to do is to cut a circle with a sharp knife, just above the place where buds should be.

The cut should go through the bark and the layer below it. In respect of young wood, the cut is only a slicing; nothing is removed. In the case of older wood it may be necessary to cut out a narrow piece of bark and "cambium," or the layer below the bark.

The yield of many trees in the cider-growing districts has been much increased by this method.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Mexico raises more cattle in ratio to population than any other part of the globe.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

Beautiful Women of Society, during the past seventy years have relied upon it for their distinguished appearance. The soft, refined, pearly white complexion it renders instantly, is always the source of flattering comment.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream

"I'll tell the World"

Baby's Own Soap

The fragrant creamy lather of "Baby's Own Soap" and its absolute purity have won a great popularity.

It's Best for Baby and Best for You.

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Manufacturers
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For the Farmer's Boy

You want him good and healthy, You want him big and strong, Then give him a pure wool jersey. Made by his friend Bob Long. Let him romp with all his vigor. He's the best boy in the land, And he'll always be bright and smiling. If he wears a Bob Long Brand. —Bob Long

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For Dad and the Lad
Full-over or Button Shoulder Style
Made for Hard Wear, Comfort and Smart Appearance
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Bob Long Brands
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Varnishes,	Enamel-ware
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White Lead,	Electric Globes,
Rope,	Electric Fixtures,
Nails,	Axes.

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We have a large assortment of nice fresh Groceries at low prices in hand.

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The Big Home Store with the Little Prices."

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The Purchasing Value of To-day's Dollar

must necessarily increase when commodity prices decline. It is therefore in your interest to save every dollar possible when prices are high.

When the prices of commodities do settle down to lower levels your money will not only have greater purchasing power, but you will have the interest which has accumulated in the meantime if you deposit your savings to-day in the savings department of

10

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Reserve " 18,000,000
Resources " 230,000,000

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Manager, LACHUTE

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

BUY NOW

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

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THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

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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.

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.)

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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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Deliveries made with prompt attention.

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Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,100,000.00
Total Assets: \$39,000,000.00

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.

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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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Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Machinery and Repairs. Rain Waggon and Bob-Sleighs.

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Also Fleury's Famous Plows and Fittings, Bayne's Cutters, Etc., Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Horse Blankets, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Oils and Greases, Rope, Hardware, Etc.

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Visiting brethren always welcome.

The Watchman.

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920.

NO. 32

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, and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all vegetables. Also Fruits and a full line of canned goods.

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Country Street, Lachute

SALE.—One gasoline engine two and a half horse power International brand. As good as new. One Gould and Muir Windmill with 50 ft. tower. Good bargain to ready purchaser. Apply to Geo. Armstrong, Lachute Road.

SALE.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 16, on the premises of the Duchesneau's a gentleman's hand bag containing medicine and etc. Party will please come at Watchman Office and see further trouble.

SALE.—A light brown mare, owner has to leave by paying for its keep advertisement. Apply to James Murdoch, R. R. No. 1, Brownburg.

SALE.—Children's Boots and Shoes of all sizes. W. BANFORD & SON.

SALE.—Your orders for Ice Cream or Ice Cream in Bulk in any quantity to R. Gilles' Ice Cream Parlors. Phone is 162-2. Try it, It's Good.

SALE.—Good stock of Blue serges and costume clothes in fawn, brown and black. W. Banford & Son.

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

SALE.—Good Rubber-tyred Buggy for Sale. Bought when the price was low. Now that it is getting late in the season I will sell at COST PRICE. See it. V. Lefebvre, Lachute.

SALE.—About 3,000 hens and chickens. Highest prices paid. Chickens weigh over two pounds. L. Klein, Water Street, Near C. N. R. Station

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Workers & Carpenters

Apply to the Superintendent R. G. M. CAPE CO. Limited, Dominion Cartridge Co. Brownsburg.

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Engineers, Surveyors, and

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CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

—:—:—

Mrs. Geo. Christie spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. A. Jamson and daughter are spending a few weeks in Ottawa.

Mrs. Wm. Deacon is spending this week with friends in Ottawa.

Miss Edith Scott, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jousse and children spent the week-end in Montreal.

Monday October 18th, has been officially fixed as Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. I. Mattheu, of Montreal, was visiting friends in town last week.

Miss McLean, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. Duncan McPhail this week.

Mr. Ralph McQuat left on Monday for a trip to Indian Head and other points.

Miss Louise Dumouchel, of Chalk River, is the guest of Mr. Jos. Dumouchel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sticht, of Montreal, spent Friday the guest of Mrs. John Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross, of Ormstown, were guests of Mrs. Cottingham last week.

Mr. Clarence E. Paul, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town the guest of his parents.

Baptist services as follows.—Dalesville 11 a.m., Brownsburg and Mount Maple 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Beattie, of St. Jovite were guests of Mrs. Jas. Campbell for a few days this week.

Miss Jennie Veitch, of Saranac Lake, spent the week-end the guest of her cousin Miss V. Veitch, of Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Chapman and Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Walker, of Pembroke are guests of Mrs. Een Fraser this week.

Miss Florence Rae who has spent the summer months with Rev. and Mrs. Victor Collins at Dalesville left for New York on Thursday.

Miss Cecile Dumouchel received her diploma from the Business College on Wednesday having graduated after a six months secretarial course.

Dr. Edward Christie and Mr. Harold Banford arrived home this week on the S. S. Ship Metagama from England and report a pleasant trip.

The Ladies of the Methodist Church are planning to hold a bazaar and tea in their Church Hall on Friday, October 29th. Keep the date in mind.

Mrs. T. McGregor and Mrs. Wm. Morrison left on Tuesday for a visit with friends and relatives in San Francisco and other points in the West.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Robert Ferris and family wish to thank all kind friends for their kindness shown them during the recent sad bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Oullin, of Montreal, and grandson Master Norman Crosby and Miss Margaret Hills spent the week-end as guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hills.

Mr. John Knox, of Hawkesbury, was in town this week in the interest of the Hawkesbury Electric and Power Company having disposed of the cheese factory in Chatham to Mr. Pierre Larocque.

Mr. Donald Beers who has been the guest of his parents for the past five weeks left for Detroit on Tuesday. Mr. Robt. Beers and Miss Edith Beers, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. McKimmie and daughter Jean, of South Haven, Mich., and Mrs. Norton Lewis, of Aurora, Ill., who have been the guests of Mrs. S. McKimmie leave for their home on Friday of this week.

The St. Scholastique Exhibition will be held from September 21st to 25th. Special attractions, good meals and refreshments. Music by the Canadian Grenadier Guards also Aviation trips each day.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Sept. 19th as follows.—St. Simeons Church Lachute, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Mr. H. Slater, ex-M.P.P., spent some time this week in both Montreal and Ottawa. He reports all the Government Departments in Ottawa as being extremely busy planning for the present and future welfare of the country.

Masquerade Dance in the Stove Hall Cushing Friday, October 1st to celebrate the Managers entry into his 70th year. Music Belmonte Orchestra, of Montreal. Further particulars next week. Fred Cushing, Manager.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Lachute Branch of the Bible Society acknowledges having received since the date of the annual meeting, the following additional contributions:—Mrs. (Rev.) J. L. George, \$3.00, (credited to Miss Jessie Hay's collection) and Mr. R. F. Gannon, \$1.00, (credited to Miss Emma Smith's collection.)

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. It's not worth the risk. Lightning can't strike if we get there first.

G. Y. Deacon.

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.

Methodist Notes

Major the Rev. G. I. Campbell, B. D., of Ottawa, representing the Department of Evangelism and Social Service of the Methodist Church will preach at Lachute, on Sunday Sept. 19th, at 10.30 a.m., at East Settlement at 3.00 p.m., and at Brownsburg at 7.30 p.m. These services will constitute the Anniversary of the Department represented by Major Campbell. Regular preaching service at Lachute at 7.00 p.m.

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. H. Mayrand paid a flying visit to Montreal last week.

Mrs. Brosseau is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. A. W. Howard spent a couple of days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. G. F. Shaw spent a couple of days this week in Montreal.

Miss Christena MacKerecher spent a couple of days in Montreal last week visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rejall closed up their cottage here and motored to Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey and little daughter Dorline, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. G. Jeffrey this week.

The Misses Belle Rice, Hazel and Jennie Ireland and F. Leriois spent the week-end with Mrs. Jas. Ireland.

Mrs. John Rankin and Miss Rankin returned to Montreal on Friday after spending the summer in St. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Vauthier and Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guests of Mr. F. Dorion.

Mrs. Earle Shepherd and little daughter Betty, of Wakeville, Ont., is at present visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. B. Dawson.

CUSHING

Miss Leila Cleland left on Wednesday for a weeks visit to friends in Ottawa.

Mr. Eddie Wheelahan spent the week-end very pleasantly with his friends in Montreal.

Mr. T. Weir accompanied by Mr. D. McAllister returned last week from a motor trip to Toronto, Niagara, Buffalo, etc.

Miss Bessie Gotta, of Montreal, who recently returned from spending the summer in the West spent the early part of the week with Miss Grace Fraser at Greece's Point.

Mrs. Henderson Weir, of Thorold, Ont., accompanied her father-in-law on the return trip and with her two small daughters is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls.

DALESVILLE

Mrs. Jas. Bigelow is visiting her sister Mrs. G. Townsend.

Mr. Walford, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. A. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Wert and family visited Mrs. H. Morrow on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McPaul and family were the guests of Miss R. Silverson on Saturday last.

Miss Thompson, of Huntingdon, Que., arrived here on Monday last to take charge of the school.

Mrs. Boder and son George have returned to New York after having spent a pleasant holiday with her sister Mrs. R. S. McArthur.

Lachute Business College

The School of THOROUGHNESS.

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.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

A critical examination of the methods of individual instruction used at Lachute Business College reveals the fact that the student makes much more rapid progress than is possible under class instruction. The amount of work that the student is able to cover during a SEVEN months course is a revelation to the investigator.

A GOOD POSITION.

Immediately after graduation (often times even before the completion of a course), is the record of our graduates. This speaks one thing—the wonderfully successful training of young men and women in bookkeeping, shorthand stenography and business methods. All our graduates have good positions.

Office Open Daily For Free Consultation With Parents And Prospective Students From 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Enroll now so as to secure your desk as there are only a few more not spoken. LACHUTE BUSINESS COLLEGE MAIN STREET, Opposite Post Office.

FALL & WINTER COATS.

We have received a consignment of Fall and Winter Coats.

These are choice lines in various Cloths and Colours, and the finest we shall have this season.

We have a few Fine Costumes also, in Navy Blue at moderate prices.

Come early and select your coat.

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.

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

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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

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MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE



THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The AUTOMOBILE

Keep Car Clean for Best Results.

Dirt is undesirable no matter where it is, but the average automobile owner has yet to learn that dirt on the running gear does more than merely cover up some painted or unpainted metal. Joints seemingly as tight as a mechanic can get them allow dirt to pass through. The reason for the dirt being so undesirable near working parts of the chassis is not so much because it doesn't look well but because it eventually gets to a moving surface and starts rapid wear. If you own a watch with a screw back on it and you keep that watch in one of your pockets where odd things are put occasionally, just remove that screw back and notice the dirt that has worked its way in. I mention this merely to show that dirt gets into very small crevices quite easily.

Around the engine and other parts of the car there are supposedly tight joints in addition to actual openings. Take the front and cover, commonly called the timing gear case cover. Vibration may loosen a few of the holding nuts, allowing the cover to move away from the crankcase a small fraction of an inch. With an accumulation of dirt over the cover, some of the dirt is bound to get to the gear teeth. Dirt and lack of lubrication of front end gears are responsible for rapid wear and noisy operation.

Every owner ought to keep the engine clean by an occasional kerosene bath. Spray kerosene all over the engine and wipe off every bit of dirt you can. This goes for the crankcase as well as the parts that you can see when you lift the hood. Dirty oil, oil with sediment, old oil not changed for some time, are all causes of rapid engine wear.

How many owners ever see to it that the combination breather and oil filler is clean on the inside. In some designs there is every chance for a quantity of dirt to settle on the inside and this is washed down into the crankcase when the next oil filling is made.

A dirty engine means a loss in efficiency and a premature trip to the repair shop, where the cost of parts replacements will be higher than expected. Take the average Ford, and many of the larger cars, and examine even the outside of the ignition unit. The Ford timers are usually covered with mud and dirt and this gets inside, cuts the segments, interferes with proper ignition and brings about the need for a new timer in a few months. Look inside of a timer that is generally dirty on the outside and one will find dirt also. Generators and starting motors on the average car do not get very much attention of any kind by the owner, but they deserve a good cleaning. Some starting motors are not fully enclosed while others even, when covered, seem to accumulate dirt.

I would suggest to the owner that when he has a few hours to spare during any one month, he give the engine a thorough cleaning, removing dirt from all joints, from oil holes, etc.

The underneath parts of the car are admittedly hard to get at, but that should not be an excuse for total neglect. Underneath the car there may be many places that require oil through small cups, oil holes, etc. While some manufacturers are so far behind as to continue to use oil holes in exposed places, the owner of a car using them should not let them become filled with dirt. If I owned a car with exposed oil holes on cross shafts and other parts I would have a mechanic install automatic feed oil cups.

Sometimes brakes are hard to operate after a trip over muddy roads. It is because mud gets into the joints at the brake bands and other places in the braking system. These parts cannot be properly cleaned merely by wiping. One must dismantle them to get a clean working surface that will operate freely when lubricated. Cleaning of this sort prevents rusting and certainly goes a long way toward making for better handling and car operation.

In filling the transmission and rear axle with oil or other lubricant be sure that the filling hole or opening is clean. Pouring oil into a small open-

ing with dirt all around the outside is bad, because the dirt goes right in with the oil. Then you hear gear noises and wonder how it happened so suddenly.

Universal points at best are hard to lubricate and even if covered with a leather boot are not proof against the ravages of dirt and mud. The more dirt that you allow to accumulate around these parts the more dirt will get to the working surfaces.

It pays to have the car washed underneath, but it also pays to wipe the surfaces after spraying on water. The wiping is necessary because some of the dirt sticks fast. Look over the smaller parts of your car, the parts that are hard to see and get at, also examine parts that don't give you any trouble. You don't have to do any more than to clean them and lubricate to make them run for a longer period.

Abuse of Brakes a Costly Habit.

Abuse of the brakes on an automobile is the most careless habit of many motorists.

So many fail to realize that descending long, steep hills on the brakes alone tends to burn them out and will at least decrease their braking power. Our suggestion is that the automobilist learn to use his engine as a brake. On ordinary grades this can be done by pushing the throttle to full closed position, leaving the clutch engaged so that the car will drive the engine. On exceptionally steep hills closing the throttle, shifting into second or first speeds and having the car drive the engine will usually prove effective in reducing the speed. Should the car continue to descend too rapidly use the brakes. Cutting off all ignition will also aid in stopping the car in such circumstances and will have the added advantage of helping cool the engine.

Feeling "Blue"?

A certain doctor in the United States is responsible for the statement that our bodies are a compound of colors, and that disease is an unbalanced condition of color. When a person is ill medicines are used to restore them to normal health. These medicines or drugs disengage some hues from others, and thus effect a cure.

In health the bodily conditions are proportionately balanced, whereas disturbance of this balance produces disease. To establish this balance the lacking color must be administered, or the increased ones reduced. Thus a person suffering from malaria takes quinine, and the blue wave of which the quinine is composed drives the fever out.

Emotions and mental conditions are also represented by colors. Some of these are—orange, denoting jealousy; magenta, love; blue, intuition; and red, anger. The last probably accounts for the expression "seeing red," a term used so frequently in describing the feelings of an angry person.

Absent-Minded.

The famous inventor, Edison, is so absent-minded that once, when he went to the Commissioners to pay his taxes, he became absorbed in other matters and forgot his own name! While he was puzzling to find out what they called him, a friend entered and exclaimed:

"Hello, Edison, how are you?" "Ah, Edison!" replied the inventor. "That's it, of course!"

A curious instance of absent-mindedness was noted the other day on a street car. There entered an old, white-haired fellow, who looked as though his thoughts dwelled perpetually in the skies. When he paid his fare and took his transfer, he sat for a few minutes without moving, holding in his hands the transfer and his afternoon paper. At last he came down to earth, slipped the newspaper into his pocket, and began reading his transfer.

Canada's 1920 crop will equal in value the Dominion's total war debt. A husband in love is always blind until he finds it necessary to sew on his own buttons.

Success never comes by request, but by conquest. Determination will sweep the biggest obstacle aside.



MAKE CANADA THEIR HOME

This picture gives a good idea of the class of emigrants coming from Britain to settle in Western Canada. They have just arrived from the Old Land.

The Days Gone By.

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by!

The apples in the orchard, and the pathway through the rye;

The chirrup of the robin, and the whistle of the quail,

As he piped across the meadows sweet as any nightingale;

When the bloom was on the clover, and the blue was in the sky,

And my happy heart brimmed over in the days gone by.

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by!

The music of the laughing lily, the lustre of the eye;

The childish faith in fairies, and Aladdin's magic ring—

The simple soul reposing, glad belief in everything—

When life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh,

In the golden, olden glory of the days gone by!

Camera Detects Traps in Flooded Mines.

At the start of the reconstruction work in the devastated coal region about Lens, France, the French were taught by several disasters that the retreating Germans, before flooding the mines, had concealed along the walls unnumbered "booby traps," according to a story appearing with a

full-page cut in the September Popular Mechanics Magazine. Consequently, in order that the divers, charged with preliminary inspections, may "look before they leap," the government recently purchased from England an interesting apparatus for submarine photography. Lowered down the flooded shaft, this apparatus illuminates a 10-ft. zone; then, as switches are pressed at the mouth of the shaft it photographs simultaneously each of the four walls.

Pigs Squeal for Squalls.

Animals will often tell us all we want to know about the weather free of charge.

Watch your dog. If he refuses food in the morning, and is found subsequently chewing grass on the lawn, a downpour may be anticipated. Sheep will scatter far and wide over a hillside during fair and settled weather, but prefer to huddle together under shelter when a storm approaches. Some people say that the higher the sheep on the hillside, the finer the weather.

If cattle go reluctantly to pasture in the morning, or lie down early in the day, bad weather is imminent, as it is when the morning's milk supply is scanty, or the beasts themselves low and look at the sky.

Pigs, of course, are infallible barometers; they squeal and grunt incessantly when storms approach.

A Letter From London

In the centre of Queen Mary's diadem at the recent Court shone the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond, which according to tradition, "may be worn by no man without misfortune, but which brings no harm to a woman."

Its history is known for some 500 years, and it is believed by the superstitious to have brought death or disaster to many an Eastern monarch till it came by conquest into the possession of Queen Victoria. It has now been worn by three Queens of England, and has sparkled with kindly beneficence on each.

The Dukedom of York has been invariably conferred on the second son of the Sovereign since the days of Edward IV. The last holder of the title was the present King, who sat for the first time in the House of Lords as Duke of York in 1892. He was introduced by his father, the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII, and his uncle, the Duke of Connaught.

Twenty-eight years later it falls to the Duke of Connaught again to introduce a Duke of York, and his experience in this respect is unique. If the Prince of Wales had been in this country he would almost certainly have been the senior sponsor for his younger brother.

Mr. Lloyd George's career resembles in some respects that of Lord Beaconsfield. Both were self-made men, both were trained in solicitors' offices, and both were witnessed by the present Prime Minister when he was an articled clerk, or made by him when he had an office of his own, must still be coming into effect. With the possible exception of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and the great Tory chief are the only two self-made men who have ever occupied No. 10 Downing Street.

The appointment of Lady Elizabeth Dawson to succeed Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy as one of Queen Mary's Women of the Bedchamber is an illustration of the tenacity with which old titles—especially in the Royal Household—cling to new duties. Needless

to say Her Majesty's new attendant will have nothing to do with any of the sleeping apartments at Buckingham Palace.

At one time, Ladies and Women of the Bedchamber were present at the toilet of the Queen, but to-day they are merely ladies-in-waiting, and should really be so described. The "Ladies" are invariably peeresses, the "Women" are usually the daughters of earls, and one or other attends the Queen not only at Court ceremonies but when she visits any public place.

Wearers of the Victoria Cross, who were King George's guests the other week, would not have been known as V.C.'s had Queen Victoria's personal view prevailed, for while agreeing that those to whom the emblem of valor was awarded should "bear some distinctive mark after their name," she urged to Lord Panmure that V.C. would not do.

"K.G. means a Knight of the Garter, M.P. a member of Parliament, M.D. a Doctor of Medicine," she wrote, "in all cases designating a person, but no one could be called a Victoria Cross." D.V.C. (decorated with the V.C.) or B.V.C. (bearer of the V.C.) were her suggestions, but happily she yielded to persuasion and consented to the plain V.C.

One of the surgical miracles of the war was the grafting of new nerves into the shattered systems of men who had been wounded. The old nerves were rejoin by means of lengths of nerves taken from animals.

How this was done was told by Sir Charles Ballance in a recent lecture to the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, at the Royal Society of Arts. "You get an animal," he said, "whose nerve is the same size as the one you want to heal. An officer was wounded in the arm, and two inches of his ulnar nerve was blown away. I went to my butcher and told him I wanted two inches of a sheep's sciatic nerve. He killed a sheep, and while the nerve was still alive I cut it out and grafted it in immediately. That officer made a complete recovery." BIG BEN.

Numbering Things.

The idea of numbering things for the purpose of identifying them is inconceivably old. Men who have learned to count have always noted the passage of time by numbering the hours, the days and the years. Whenever a new invention appeared that made it convenient to identify the units, those units were numbered. In the early days of railroading the engines bore names, but in a few years the names so multiplied that the engines had to be designated by numbers, and the time-tables indicated the several trains in the same way. Cities number their police officers and the houses in their streets; the street railway companies number their conductors and motormen. Every telephone station has its number. The motor car and the motor boat must be registered and bear a distinctive number.

It is an age of numbers. The improvement of long-distance roads for automobile traffic is likely to lead soon to an interesting extension of a practice that is already in general use in France and that is about to be adopted on a large scale in England. All the great highways are to bear each its distinctive number. To show how it would work here, suppose that there were three great trunk routes from Montreal to Ottawa, numbered 3, 6 and 8. At every crossroad on each of them there would be a signboard that would show the number conspicuously. No one could stray from a road so marked.

The signboards would also indicate distances and destinations. Thus, at the crossing of two great highways the signboards at right angles—the terminals of the two roads being, let us say, Avon and Hampton on the one and Frankville and Weston on the other—would read something like this:

14 To Avon 67 miles.
To Hampton 183 miles
9 To Frankville 120 miles.
To Weston 11 miles.

Such a system would be much more helpful in the increasing complexity of shorter state roads than for long-distance motoring. No better scheme has yet been devised for guiding the traveler and preventing even blunders from straying.

Hunting the Tiger in India's Jungles

What lion hunting is to the African explorer or native, so is tiger hunting to the people of Asia, though between the two tigers are more ferocious. While it is no unusual occurrence for a young tiger to start out as a man-eater, the lion very seldom bothers a human being until it gets old and cannot capture the swift-running antelope or other animals on which it feeds. As a result tiger hunting is by far the more exciting sport, as the Asiatic people join heartily in any hunt for the ferocious beast that doesn't hesitate to take away one of their number for a meal.

India probably has suffered more from the savage man-eater than any other section of Asia, and it is here that most of the tiger hunting takes place. From the fact that the tiger can hide itself in the jungle so thoroughly that it is very difficult to discover, hunting of this beast is exceedingly dangerous, and especially if the hunters go out on foot. Because of its size the elephant is usually used for tiger hunting, but even this big and brave beast is hard to train for the purpose. Only one or two out of a hundred elephants will stand up and face the tiger, while even some of them that have been in several hunts will suddenly bolt and run just as fast as their legs will carry them if the tiger makes a stand or begins to charge.

The Favorite Method.

A favorite native method of hunting the tiger is to follow it after the beast has carried off one of their cattle, as it is well known that the tiger becomes quite sleepy when a big meal is finished. During this drowsy spell the natives build a bamboo platform about twenty feet high and then wait for the tiger to finish the rest of his meal. After a short time they are rewarded by seeing him arise, give a few yawns and begin to eat once more.

But this probably proves to be his last meal, for the hunters stationed on the bamboo platform raise their guns and each aims for the head. Sometimes the tiger is only wounded and begins to spring against the platform. But even with his sharp claws he cannot climb the smooth, hard face of the bamboo poles. It may be a source of wonder as to why the tiger is not shot just as soon as it gets drowsy, but it almost always happens that he goes to sleep in a thicket where he cannot be seen very easily, while he always eats out in some open place. If shot while in the thicket there would be great danger of only wounding him, as well as a poor shot spoiling the skin.

Making Use of Rockets.

The tiger can be caught in nets, but this is not possible unless a kind of rocket is employed to scare it so badly that it bounds into the nets before realizing just where it is going. These rockets are made something like the fireworks which we call "chasers," only they are much larger, and if one of them is thrown into the beast's place of concealment such a commotion is caused that the tiger is not long in making a dash for other cover. When it does the powerful nets get tangled in its claws and the more it struggles the more securely does the tiger wind itself into the folds of the net. After it has exhausted itself from struggling one of the bravest hunters ventures near and puts the beast out of its misery. Another method on somewhat the same order is employed by taking large leaves and coating them with a very sticky substance. These leaves are placed along the path which tigers are in the habit of using, and when one of them sticks on its feet the tiger first shakes, much as a cat does with paper boots, but finding this unsuccessful rubs it against its face. By this time it has walked on some other leaves and soon

its eyes are closed tight from the glue rubbed off on them, while some of the leaves stick so tight that the tiger begins to roll over and over on the ground in its efforts to get free. After it has howled and struggled to the point of exhaustion it is easy for the natives to creep up on and despatch it with their spears, as the blinded beast has no way of defending itself.

Before guns were in such general use in the native districts a form of bow-and-arrow trap gun was often used in hunting the tiger, and in this method none of the hunters was compelled to expose himself. The bow was set by fastening it between two posts placed in the path, the string drawn to its limit and a stick inserted between the bow and the string, this keeping the weapon bent. A long wedge is placed between the stick and the bow and the trigger cord tied to its projecting end, after which the arrow is put into place. As soon as the tiger presses the cord this crude looking weapon acts so quickly that the beast is usually hit near the shoulder by the poisoned arrow.

Snaring the Tiger.

Many methods are used for snaring the tiger, and though these properly come under the title of trapping rather than hunting, some of them are very interesting. Quite a few of these are constructed on the well known principle of the common mouse trap, being built of very strong timbers and baited with a young goat. Of course, this is a cruel method, as the poor little goat is tied inside and its cries attract the tiger to the trap. Another more humane way of using the goat is by placing it in the middle of a large pit, and when the tiger is attracted by its wallings the hunters take careful aim and shoot before it can spring on its intended prey. The tiger hunter is always welcome in a district where those tigers called man-eaters are known to exist.

"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes



PALLID CHEEKS MEAN ANAEMIA

New Health Can be Obtained by
Enriching the Blood Supply.

When a girl in her teens becomes peevish, listless and dull, when nothing seems to interest her and dainties do not tempt her appetite you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long her pallid cheeks, frequent headaches and breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anaemic. Many mothers as the result of their own girlhood experience can promptly detect the early signs of anaemia and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which renew the blood supply and banish anaemia before it has obtained a hold on the system.

Out of their experience thousands of mothers know that anaemia is the sure road to worse ills. They know the difference that good red blood makes in the development of womanly health. Every headache, every gasp for breath that follows the slightest exertion by the anaemic girl, every pain she suffers in her back and limbs are reproaches if you have not taken the best steps to give your weak girl new blood, and the only sure way to do so is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

New, rich, red blood is infused into the system by every dose of these pills. From this new rich blood springs good health, an increased appetite, new energy, high spirits and perfect womanly development. Give your daughter Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take them yourself and note how promptly their influence is felt in better health.

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

Cut flowers will keep fresh much longer if an inch of the stem is slit before putting them into the water.

Lightning struck a telephone running alongside a Scottish football ground, causing so great a concussion that the players were thrown to the ground.

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.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

Stiff Hats Protect Miners.

All over Europe, in the mining districts, underground workers are required by their employers to wear stiff hats. In France and Germany these head coverings are commonly of paper mache. British miners wear soft-padded caps, or sometimes tight-fitting caps of sole leather resembling a jockey's in pattern. This style of headgear has saved many a "pitman," crawling through a low coal bed, from the infliction of a broken head by encounter with a rock.

When the subways of New York and Philadelphia were in process of construction the engineers and laborers, to safeguard their heads, allowed their hair to grow very long and wore felt hats or close-fitting caps. In the Lake Superior district at the present time the miners usually wear stiff hats. In metal mines such a protection is especially valuable. A small piece of rock falling down a shaft may kill a man if it strikes him on the head; but a stiff hat may save his life.

Empire Press Delegates in Evangeline's Land.

Five continents were represented at the unveiling of the statue of Evangeline, Grand Pre, Nova Scotia. Nearly all those present belonged to the Imperial Press Conference party, and the unveiling ceremony was performed by Lady Burnham, who said:

"Evangeline is the beautiful conception of an American poet whose verses we learnt to read on both sides of the Atlantic when we were children. History has shed another light on the Acadian story. We see to-day that British policy was not as black as it was painted. Whatever may be the truth of this story, as a woman, and an English woman, I shall always regard it as one of the most painful episodes in our annals. Thank God those cruel old days lie behind us forever, and from the fate of Evangeline has sprung a great wave of sympathy which has been carried on the healing hand of time. It is a good omen that the beautiful sun, God's healing hand, should be resting upon us all today, who are here to do honor to that sweet woman. Under those rays in your wonderful land so full of beauty and promise the old hatred is dead. I have now the great honor and privilege of unveiling the statue of Evangeline."

The statue, which is of bronze, is the work of Henri Hebert from a model by his father, the late Philippe Hebert, a descendant of the Acadians of whom Evangeline was one. It is a magnificent work of art, and was presented to the Park at Grand Pre by the Dominion Atlantic Railway, which is now part of the C.P.R.

The Story of "Annie Laurie."

To most folks Annie Laurie has been nothing more than an ideal, and Lady Douglas' song only a poetical rhapsody. But within the time-begrimed walls of the old Maxwellton House on the River Cairn, in Dumfriesshire, hangs the portrait of a woman about whose charms the world has been singing for three-quarters of a century. Those unfamiliar with the history of the picture would not recognize the delicate features of Annie Laurie, which has been hanging in the house of her fathers for 200 years, and which inspired William Douglas to write the original poem of "Annie Laurie." But William was a soldier rather than a singer of sweet words, and he was accused of being a wee bit indelicate; and because girls of those days were not accustomed to even the barest hint of familiarity, history says Annie Laurie jilted him and wed another.

However, a century and a quarter after William's time, Alicia Ann Spottiswoode saw the poem he had written, and which had been given by Annie Laurie herself to Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, who placed it in his collection of verses. In 1834 Miss Spottiswoode saw the verse, changed several lines and wrote the music.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Largest Statue in World.

What is to be the largest statue in the world is being built by an army of Japanese workmen on the Isle of the Cow's Head in the inland sea, which has been called the Mediterranean of Japan. The Isle of the Cow's Head is private property and this adornment is a work of private enterprise.

The figure will be that of St. Nicholas, who founded the sect of Buddhism that bears his name. In the wooden model the saint lies asleep, facing whoever sees him, his head pillowed on a block and his left arm extended along his side. The trees and scenery of the Isle of the Cow's Head will provide an excellent setting for the enormous statue, that is to be cut out of the solid rock from this model. The Colossus of Rhodes, at one time one of the seven wonders of the world, is said to have been 120 feet high, a small thing compared with this statue of Liberty, that stands 151 feet above the pedestal in New York harbor. But the Japanese statue will be of even greater magnitude. Following the line of the natural rock it will be a reclining figure 240 feet long, and therefore that much more impressive than the Buddha at Pegu, Burma, which measures 182 feet from head to foot.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, — Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. After two bottles the sores completely disappeared and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

Poison Ivy and Virginia Creeper.

There is a very simple and easily remembered way of telling poison ivy from the Virginia Creeper, which it very much resembles. The poison ivy is a three-leaved affair; the Virginia creeper has five leaflets to the leaf. That is, if there are five leaves growing in a cluster, one for each finger and the thumb, you may handle it without fear of being poisoned. If there are three leaves growing in a cluster let it alone; it is poisonous.

As is generally known some people seem to be immune from poison ivy. They can handle it without ill effects. Others are so susceptible to the poison that they are infected if they go near a plant, even without coming into contact with it. The poison of ivy is a volatile oil that irritates the skin of many persons—so volatile, in fact, it is flying off the plant at all times. Of course, where the plant is bruised, there is a greater flow.

This poison is easily overcome, however, by many things. Alcohol rubbed on the skin immediately will render it harmless. It would be a good idea for campers or those having occasion to be in the vicinity where poison ivy grows to carry a lotion of some kind containing alcohol, and to bathe the exposed parts quickly or frequently. But where the poison takes effect the thing to do is to see a physician at once; do not depend upon home remedies or take the advice of others than the physician in regard to the trouble.

ISSUE No. 35—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.

Will Show Quaint Coaches.

A collection of historic coaches, some lent by the Government and others by private persons, is to be exhibited at Olympia, London, during the international horse show. Among the famous vehicles will be the last London-York mail before the building of the railway and the London-Rochester coach in which Dickens travelled habitually.

There will be seen also the original sedan coach in which Napoleon capitulated and the posting chariot which was used almost exclusively for carrying eloping couples over the border on the way to Gretna Green.

Other exhibits will be the Duke of Wellington's post chaise, in which he travelled while conducting the Peninsular War and the Waterloo campaigns, and, as a contrast, the original "Deadwood Dick" coach drawn by six mules.

The only early Victorian tandem in existence will also be shown, as well as the original brougham designed by Lord Brougham, if it be found possible to move it.

MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Distinctive Button Worn by Deaf in Holland.

For the protection and greater ease of deaf persons in Holland a society devoted to their interests has introduced a distinctive button to be worn by those afflicted. A small white disk is bisected by a vertical red stripe, the white ground at the sides bearing the letters "S" and "H," initials of the words "bad hearing" in the Dutch language.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

SAY "DIAMOND DYES"

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

"CORN"

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 can 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.



How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, M. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 118 West 51st Street, New York, U.S.A.

BITS OF HUMOR

FROM HERE & THERE



An Overlooked Opportunity.

"Lillian," said mother severely, "there were two pieces of cake in the pantry, and now there is only one. How did that happen?" "I don't know," said Lillian. "It must have been so dark that I didn't see the other piece."

The Choice.

"But I don't like this cold boiled mutton you've served me," the new boarder objected peevishly. "Doesn't one have any choice here?" "Certainly," the landlady responded. "You have the choice of eating that or leaving it alone."

Resigned to It.

They had just become engaged, when the fair young thing said shyly: "I have a surprise for you, dear. I can cook just as well as I can play the piano."

"It doesn't matter, dearest," said the man, who had heard her play. "We can live in a boarding house, you know."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

"No man over fifty should run to catch a train," said a coroner recently.

DANDRUFF SOON

GETS YOUR HAIR

Let "Danderine" check nasty scurf and stop hair falling out



To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a small bottle of "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter for a few cents, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After several applications the hair usually stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff. Soon every hair on your scalp shows new life, vigor, brightness, thickness and more color.

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 Cold, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally. Tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mannesmann & Co., Ltd., of Germany. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

ANCHOR PLUG TOBACCO



Two plugs
for 25¢

THE freshness, and flavor, of ANCHOR PLUG is not equalled, nor approached by any other chewing tobacco. That is why ANCHOR PLUG is supreme.

It Holds its Flavor

The High Price of Sugar

makes one welcome foods which are rich in natural sweetness.

Grape-Nuts

—the ready-cooked cereal

requires no added sweetening, for it contains its own pure grain sugar, developed from wheat and barley by twenty hours' baking.

Sprinkle Grape-Nuts over ripe fruit or berries and you'll save sugar.

Dainty Lingerie



9625—Ladies' and Misses' Sleeveless Nightgown. Price, 25 cents. In 8 sizes; small, 34, 36; medium, 38, 40; large, 42, 44 ins. bust measure. Small size requires 3 1/4 yds. 40 ins. wide. McCall Transfer Design No. 583. Price, 15 cents.

9475—Ladies' and Misses' Petticoats. Price, 25 cents. In 3 sizes; small, 24, 26; medium, 28, 30; large, 32, 34 ins. waist. Small size, 1 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Dept. W.

9625—Ladies' and Misses' Sleeveless Nightgown. Price, 25 cents. In 8 sizes; small, 34, 36; medium, 38, 40; large, 42, 44 ins. bust measure. Small size requires 3 1/4 yds. 40 ins. wide. McCall Transfer Design No. 583. Price, 15 cents.

9518—Ladies' Brassiere. Price, 20 cents. In 9 sizes, 34 to 50 ins. bust. Size 36 requires 1 yd. 18 ins. wide.

The Watchman

AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 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.

THE EXHIBITION

Unfortunately favorable conditions were anything but favorable to the exhibition this year and in consequence the gate receipts were not up to the standard. This year the Society a little hard this year as they have spent pretty freely in enlarging and bettering the condition of the buildings etc., in general. The number of entries were not as numerous as usual, many being prevented for various reasons from taking part, as for instance Mr. J. B. Arnold a Son, of Grenville, whose string of five Percherons were showing at Sherbrooke and now at Quebec.

The following is a complete list of prize-winners:—

Horses

Standard Registered.
Stallions, 4 yrs. and upwards,—Davis Bros., J. T. Owens.

Percheron Registered.
1 year old filly,—James Murdoch.
Single Mare in harness to Carriage,—James Murdoch.

Hackney Registered.
Mare Single, in harness to Carriage,—John Hay.

Clydesdale Registered.
Stallions 4 yrs. and upwards,—Thos. Drysdale, A. J. Elliott.

Fillies or Geldings 3 yrs.—And. Boa.
Fillies or Geldings 3 yrs.—John Hay.
Mare or Gelding, single,—1st and 2nd P. Desjardins, Frank L. Morrin.
Mare and Foal, mare only judged,—And. Boa.
Foal of year 1920,—And. Boa.

Grade, Heavy Draught.
Mare and foal, mares only judged,—J. P. Bradley, W. J. Rodgers.

3 year old filly or gelding,—E. Robillard, W. J. Rodgers, W. A. Bradley.
2 year old filly or gelding,—J. P. Bradley, W. J. Rodgers.

1 year old filly or gelding,—J. P. Bradley.
Foal of year 1920,—W. J. Rodgers, J. P. Bradley.

Single Draught Horse in Harness,—J. P. Bradley, A. St. Jacques.

Pair Draught Horses in Harness,—And. Boa, P. Desjardins, A. St. Jacques, W. A. Bradley.

Agricultural.
Mare and foal (mares only judged)—W. J. Rodgers, J. P. Bradley, W. D. Pollock.

Three year old filly or gelding,—W. A. Bradley, Arthur Tomalty.

Two year old filly or gelding,—J. P. Bradley, Frank L. Morrin, W. A. Bradley.

One year old filly or gelding,—W. Hay.
Foal of year 1920,—W. J. Rodgers, G. A. Clarke, A. St. Jacques, Jno. Heatlie, Everett McGibbon.

Single Agricultural Horse in Harness,—J. H. Black, G. A. Clarke, A. St. Jacques, Everett McGibbon.

Pair Agricultural horses in harness,—W. J. Rodgers.

General Purpose.
Mare and foal (mares only judged)—Felix Sauve, G. A. Clarke, W. A. Bradley.

3 year old filly or gelding,—Jas. Murdoch, W. Todd, W. Hay, W. A. Bradley, Jas. Murdoch.

2 year old filly or gelding,—Murray McQuat, W. Todd, W. D. Pollock, Arthur Tomalty, Alex. Doig.

1 year old filly or gelding,—Jas. Murdoch, Murray McQuat, Arthur Tomalty.

Foal of year 1920,—Felix Sauve, J. P. Bradley, Morrin Bros., W. A. Bradley, W. D. Pollock.

Single General Purpose horse in harness to Vehicle,—W. Wilson, Wm. Murray, W. A. Bradley, W. A. Heatlie, Jas. Murdoch.

Pair General Purpose horses in harness to Vehicle,—Jas. Murdoch, W. A. Bradley, Wm. Murray.

Carriage.
Mare and foal (mare only judged)—W. A. Heatlie.

2 year old filly or gelding,—W. A. Heatlie, A. A. McGibbon, W. A. Bradley.

1 year old filly or gelding,—Arthur Tomalty, W. A. Bradley, Chas. A. Hyde.

Foal of year 1920,—W. A. Heatlie, Chas. A. Hyde, Arthur Tomalty.

Single carriage horse in harness to carriage,—J. T. Ayers, John Hay, John Innis, Davis Bros.

Pair carriage horses in harness to carriage,—J. T. Ayers, John Hay, W. A. Heatlie.

Roadsters in harness to carriage,—J. Stewart, E. Villeneuve, J. P. Bradley, Chas. A. Hyde.

Hunters and High Jumpers.
Hunters over Hurdles,—Jno. Heatlie.
High Jumping,—Jno. Heatlie.

Horned Cattle

Pure Bred Ayrshire.

Bull, aged,—R. Leishman, W. A. Bradley, Jno. Heatlie.

Bull 2 years,—W. Todd.
Bull 1 year,—John A. Smith, Eddie Kettle, W. Hay.

Bull calf sr., on and after Aug. 1st '19,—J. P. Bradley, W. Todd.

Bull calf jr., on and after Mar. 1st '20,—W. Hay, Jas. Murdoch, W. Hay, H. B. Hammond, Arthur Tomalty.

Milch cow,—Eddie Kettle, R. Leishman, H. Kettle, 3rd and 4th, W. Todd.

Dry Cow,—1st and 2nd, R. Kettle, R. Leishman, Chas. Rodger, R. Leishman.

Heifer 3 years,—Eddie Kettle, Chas. Rodger, R. Leishman.

Heifer, 2 years,—1st and 2nd, Eddie Kettle, Chas. Rodger, R. Kettle, R. Leishman.

Heifer, 1 year,—R. Kettle, Jas. Murdoch, 4th & 5th, R. Leishman.

Heifer calf sr., on and after 1st Aug. '19,—Jno. A. Smith, Jno. Heatlie, R. Leishman, Eddie Kettle, R. Kettle.

Heifer calf jr., on and after 1st Mar. '20,—R. Leishman, W. A. Gordon, W. Todd, W. Todd.

Pure Bred Holstein.

Bull, aged,—G. McAdam.

Bull, 1 year,—A. A. McGibbon.

Bull calf sr., on and after 1st Aug. '19,—Chas. Bradford.

Bull calf jr., on and after 1st Mar. '20,—Romeo Laurin.

Milch cow,—Romeo Laurin.

Dry cow,—G. McAdam.

Heifer, 1 year,—A. A. McGibbon.

Heifer calf jr., on and after 1st Mar. '20,—Romeo Laurin.

Grade Cattle.

Milch cow,—1st and 2nd, Jno. A. Smith, Romeo Laurin.

Dry cow,—Jno. A. Smith, J. A. Smith, Chas. Rodger, R. Leishman, W. Todd.

Heifer, 3 years,—J. A. Smith, Chas. Rodger, R. Leishman, W. Todd, Romeo Laurin.

Heifer, 2 years,—Jno. A. Smith, Jno. A. Smith, R. Leishman, Chas. Rodger, Jno. A. Smith.

Heifer, 1 year,—R. Leishman, Chas. Rodger, J. A. Smith, Chas. Rodger, W. Todd.

Heifer calf sr., on and after 1st Aug. '19,—1st, 2nd & 3rd, Jno. A. Smith, Chas. Rodger, W. Todd.

Heifer calf jr., on and after 1st Mar. '20,—J. A. Smith, R. Leishman, Mrs. W. McQuat, R. J. Bradley.

Sheep

Grade,—Cotswold, Leicester & Lincoln.

Ewe aged,—Romeo Laurin, Jas. Drew, Felix Sauve, Jas. Thompson, Jas. Drew.

Ewe 1 shear,—F. Sauve 1st and 2nd, Jas. Thompson.

Ewe Lambs,—Romeo Laurin, Felix Sauve, Jas. Thompson, Felix Sauve, Felix Sauve.

Grade,—Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire or South Down.

Ewe aged,—W. Todd, Alex. Doig, W. Hay, W. Todd, Alex. Doig.

Ewe 1 shear,—Alex. Doig, G. Matthews, A. St. Jacques, G. Matthews.

Ewe Lambs,—G. Matthews 1st and 2nd, Romeo Laurin, W. Hay, Alex. Doig.

Pure Shropshire.

Ram aged,—Wm. Nichols.

Ram Lamb,—Wm. Nichols.

Ewe aged,—Wm. Nichols, A. St. Jacques, Wm. Nichols.

Ewes 1 shear,—Wm. Nichols 1st and 2nd, A. St. Jacques.

Pure Oxford.

Ram aged,—Alex. Doig, G. Matthews.

Ram Lamb,—A. Doig, G. Matthews, G. Matthews, W. Hay, Alex. Doig.

Ewe aged,—G. Matthews 1st and 2nd, W. Hay, G. Matthews, Alex. Doig.

Ewe 1 shear,—G. Matthews, G. Matthews, Alex. Doig.

Ewe Lambs,—G. Matthews, Alex. Doig, G. Matthews.

Pure Cheviot Sheep,—aged ram, one shear, Ram lamb, Ewe lamb. Romeo Laurin first in each class.

Swine

Yorkshire.

Boar aged,—Jas. Drew, H. A. Butler.

Boar of 1920,—Alex. Pollock, W. McQuat.

Sow aged,—H. A. Butler, 2nd & 3rd, Jas. Drew.

Sow under 6 months,—1st & 2nd, W. J. Rodgers, W. Hay, Jas. Drew, Thomas Drysdale.

Roots and Vegetables

Grains and Seeds.

Long Mangels, five specimens,—Felix Sauve.

Intermediate Mangels, five specimens, Felix Sauve, Morrin Bros.

Mangels, other types, five specimens,—F. Sauve, Jas. Murdoch, W. Todd.

Swede Turnips, five specimens,—Felix Sauve, W. Todd, Frank L. Morrin.

Long carrots, red or white, five specimens,—F. Sauve.

Half long carrots, red or white, five specimens,—Morris Bros., R. Laurin, Fred Steir.

Potatoes (Irish Cobbler Type), ½ bush,—F. Sauve, A. A. McGibbon.

Potatoes (Green Mountain Type) ½ bush,—Jas. Murdoch, W. Hay, A. A. McGibbon.

Potatoes, any other recognized good variety,—Jule Gauthier, G. Hay, Norman Boyd.

Beets, round, 5 on plate,—Frank L. Morrin, F. Sauve, Morrin Bros.

Beets, long, 5 on plate,—F. Sauve.

Beans, green potted,—W. Todd.

Beans, yellow potted,—W. Todd.

Cabbage, green, 2 heads,—Jule Gauthier, W. Hay.

Carrots, 5 specimens,—F. Sauve, Kenneth McQuat, W. Wilson.

Cailliflower,—D. V. Cameron.

Celery, 2 heads,—W. Hay, J. Gauthier.

Corn, sweet, 5 ears,—W. D. Pollock, Frank L. Morrin, W. A. Heatlie.

Cucumbers, 2 specimens,—F. Sauve, W. Todd, W. Wilson.

Melons, 1 specimen,—D. V. Cameron, Wm. Heatlie, Jule Gauthier.

Onions, 5 on plate,—Frank L. Morrin, W. Wilson, W. D. Pollock.

Peppers, 5 specimens,—F. L. Morrow, Kenneth McQuat.

Squash, 1 specimen,—Jas. Drew, F. L. Morrin.

Tomatoes, 5 specimens,—Jule Gauthier, G. Hay, Mrs. W. McQuat.

Vegetable Marrow, 1 specimen,—Mrs. Massiah.

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

Apples, Fameuse,—Miss I. Ayers.

Apples, Wealthy,—Jas. Drew.

Apples, Duchess,—Eddie Kettle, Jas. Drew.

Apples, Wolfe River,—Jas. Drew, W. A. Heatlie.

Apples, McIntosh Red,—Miss I. Ayers.

Apples, Alexander,—Jas. Drew, Eddie Morrin.

Apples, Russets,—Jas. Drew.

One plate of apples of any other good quality not more or less than 5 apples on a plate,—Miss I. Ayers, Jas. Drew.

White Grapes,—Wm. Heatlie.

Black Grapes,—Jas. Drew, W. Heatlie.

Frank L. Morrin.

Red Grapes,—Wm. Heatlie.

North West Plums,—Eddie Morrin.

Blue Plums,—Frank L. Morrin.

Best home-made bread, one pan only,—Jas. Murdoch, Mrs. And. Boa, Miss J. A. Drew, Mrs. Stanforth.

Best home-made buns,—Jas. Murdoch, Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs. And. Boa, Jas. Murdoch, Mrs. And. Boa.

Best home-made rolls,—Mrs. G. Stanforth.

Best exhibit of Bakers bread made by county baker,—Mrs. And. Boa, Miss J. Drew.

Best exhibit canned apples,—Jas. Drew, Miss J. A. Drew, Mrs. W. McQuat.

Best exhibit cannot cherries,—Mrs. G. Stanforth, Jas. Drew, Miss J. A. Drew.

Best exhibit gooseberries,—Jas. Drew, Miss J. A. Drew.

Best exhibit plums,—Mrs. W. McQuat, Mrs. And. Boa.

Best exhibit strawberries,—Jas. Drew, Miss J. A. Drew.

Best Red Currant jam,—Mrs. G. Stanforth, Mrs. W. McQuat, W. A. Heatlie.

Best Black Currant jam,—James Drew, Miss J. A. Drew, Mrs. W. McQuat.

Best Gooseberry jam,—Miss J. Drew.

Best Plum jam,—Miss J. A. Drew, Mrs. W. McQuat.

Best Apple jelly,—Mrs. And. Boa, Mrs. W. McQuat, Mrs. Massiah.

Red Currant jelly,—Miss J. A. Drew, Mrs. W. McQuat, Mrs. And. Boa, W. A. Heatlie, Mrs. W. McQuat.

Preserved Citron,—Mrs. W. McQuat, Miss J. A. Drew.

Home-made hard soap,—Mrs. H. McQuat.

Butter and Cheese

Factory cheese, each to weigh at least 75 lbs. uncolored and made in county,—S. M. Jubaerville.

Factory cheese, colored,—A. E. Allard.

Maple syrup, 3 half pint bottles,—Mrs. G. Stanforth, W. A. Heatlie, R. Laurin.

Ladies Wcrk. Useful.

Stoffe, home-made fulled and pressed only,—Felix Sauve.

Cloth, home-made, dressed,—Romeo Laurin.

Plain Flannel,—Mrs. W. McQuat.

Fancy Flannel,—Mrs. W. McQuat.

Blankets, all wool home made,—Morris Bros., Mrs. H. McRae, Frank L. Morrin.

HER FOUR YEARS OF TROUBLE END HAPPILY

Mrs. Fred Robertson Says Tanlac Has Made Such A Wonderful Change In Her Health She Feels It Her Duty To Tell Others About It.

"Tanlac has been such a blessing to me that I would not be without it for anything, and feel it my duty to tell everybody just how it has helped me," says Mrs. Fred Robertson, of 56 Canning St., Montreal, recently.

"For four years I suffered terribly from indigestion. I could hardly eat a thing without it giving me a burning sensation in the pit of my stomach. Then gas would form and bloat me up until I could scarcely breathe. I lost all desire for food, fell off until I only weighed ninety-five pounds, and became so weak that I could not attend to my house-work. I was always having headaches and I became so nervous that the least little noise would upset me and I could not sleep at night. None of the many medicines that I tried did me any

good, and I was at my wit's end to know what to do.

"But Tanlac has made such a change in me that I feel like a different person. I now have a splendid appetite and can eat anything I want and am never troubled in the least with indigestion. I have already gained fifteen pounds in weight and am much stronger in every way. My nerves are normal again and I sleep like a child every night. I owe this wonderful change in my health to Tanlac, and I am always recommending it to others for I think it is by far the best medicine.

Tanlac is now sold in Lachute by

G. J. CHARLAND,

in St. Scholastique by

LOUIS GRATTON

and in Calumet by

S. M. BRANNAN

under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative.

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Over 130 Branches

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"TANLAC"
There is a big demand for Tanlac. So get your supply now.
G. J. Charland, Ph.B.
Prescription Druggist,
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Prescriptions a Specialty. Nyal's Quality Store
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Royalty Comes to Amherst For Pianos.
World renowned Pianoforte makers through diplomatic channels had worked for months for the Honor of Placing one or another of the various high grade Pianos at the disposal of the Princess Royal. Purveyors to Royalty means in the ordinary sense "A friend at Court." The Princess Royal waved aside all precedent and went shopping. The Chief and only specification was "The best made." Calling on the London representative of the Amherst Pianos Limited The Princess Royal was delighted with the appearance and tone of the "Amherst" Pianos. So much so that Her Royal Highness immediately ordered one of the "Amherst" delivered to the royal apartments—And created Amherst Pianos Limited Manufacturers to H.R.H. Princess Royal.
The truly great man may build his home in the wilderness but the world will make a beaten pathway to his door.
JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

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.
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MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

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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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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.

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.

Home-made yarn, 1 lb.—Mrs. W. McOnat.
 Rag Carpet.—Everett McGibbon, Mrs. W. McOnat, Frank L. Morrin.
 1 pr. woollen mitts, home-made yarn.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. W. McOnat.
 1 pr. woollen gloves, home-made.—Mrs. McOnat, Mrs. Staniforth, James Murdoch.
 1 pair woollen stockings, home-made.—Mrs. McOnat, Mrs. McCrea.
 1 pair woollen socks, home-made.—Mrs. McOnat, Mrs. Staniforth.
 1 pair woollen mitts, best fine yarn, gents.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. McOnat.
 1 pair woollen mitts, best fine yarn, ladies.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. McOnat.
 1 pair woollen gloves, best fine yarn, ladies.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 1 pair woollen stockings, bought fine yarn.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 1 pair woollen socks, bought fine yarn.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. McOnat.
 Rugs.—Romeo Laurin, Mrs. McOnat, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Rugs other than rugs.—Mrs. G. Staniforth, Everett McGibbon.
 Patch-work, quilt, cotton.—Mrs. H. McCrea, Everett McGibbon.
 Patch-work quilt, silk, satin, plush.—Everett McGibbon, Felix Sauve.
 Fancy quilt, tufted.—Mrs. W. McOnat, Mrs. H. McCrea, Everett McGibbon.
 Fancy quilt, knitted.—Mrs. Staniforth.
 Quilt, crêpe, crêpe.—Mrs. Staniforth, O. Lepine, Norman Boyd.
 Wool stuffed comforter.—Mrs. W. McOnat.
 Ladies Crochet Shawl.—Romeo Laurin, Miss I. Ayers, Mrs. H. McCrea.
 Ladies Knitted Shawl.—Mrs. McCrea.
 Infants Jacket crocheted or knit.—Mrs. McCrea, Miss I. Ayers, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Patched old garment.—Mrs. M. Cook, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Specimen of darning old socks or stockings.—Mrs. W. McOnat, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Hand-made button holes on various materials.—Mrs. W. McOnat, Mrs. M. Cook.
 Ladies shirt waist plain, hand made.—Mrs. M. Cook.
 Red-room slippers.—Mrs. McCrea, A. B. Codere, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Fancy laundry bag, (made at home).—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea, Everett McGibbon.
 Tea cosy, knitted or crocheted.—Mrs. J. S. McIntosh, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Kitchen apron.—Mrs. Massiah, Mrs. Staniforth, Everett McGibbon.

Fancy Work

1 pr. guest towels.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 Half doz. table napkins, embroidered.—Mrs. J. S. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 1 pr. towels with crocheted work.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 2 pr. pillow cases, embroidered.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 1 pr. day slips.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 1 pr. pillow shams.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 2 pr. pillow shams, drawn work.—Mrs. Staniforth.
 Fancy toilet set, scarf and pincushion, Miss J. A. Drew, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 Embroidered table centre, (fine).—Mrs. McIntosh, Miss I. Ayers, Mrs. Geo. Staniforth.
 Embroidered table centre, (course).—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 Embroidered table dollies.—Mrs. McIntosh, Miss I. Ayers, Mrs. McIntosh.
 Embroidered tray cloth.—Mrs. J. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth, Everett McGibbon.
 Embroidered 5 o'clock table cover, white.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 Embroidered table cover, colored.—Miss I. Ayers, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Embroidered pincushion.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth, Romeo Laurin.
 Tea-cosy, white.—Mrs. J. McIntosh.
 Tea-cosy, fancy.—Mrs. J. McIntosh, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Photo frame.—Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. G. Staniforth, Mrs. M. Cook.
 Embroidery in silk.—Mrs. McIntosh, Miss I. Ayers, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Embroidery in cotton or linen (one piece).—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 Point lace.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. M. Cook, Mrs. McIntosh.
 Battenburg lace.—Mrs. Cook, Mrs. G. Staniforth, Mrs. McIntosh.
 French knot work.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Punch work.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McIntosh.
 Bead work.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. G. Staniforth.
 Cut work embroidery.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. Cook.
 Infants cap fancy.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 Infants booties.—Everett McGibbon, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 Infants jacket embroidered.—Mrs. G. Staniforth.
 Handlanger embroidery.—Miss Ayers, Romeo Laurin, Mrs. McIntosh.
 Walachian embroidered.—Mrs. J. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. M. Cook.
 Eyelet embroidery.—Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 Fancy apron.—A. B. Codere, Mrs. M. Cook, Mrs. McCrea.
 Ladies shirt waist, embroidered.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Sofa pillow embroidered with silk.—Mrs. McIntosh, Miss I. Ayers, Mrs. Geo. Staniforth.
 Sofa pillow fancy.—Mrs. McIntosh, Miss I. Ayers, Mrs. McCrea.
 Sofa pillow washable.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 Fancy foot stool.—Mrs. Staniforth, H. McGibbon.
 Netting.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 Tatting.—Mrs. Cook, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Knitted lace cotton or linen, 3 pieces.—Miss J. Drew, Mrs. McCrea, Everett McGibbon.
 Crochet lace cotton or linen, 3 pieces.—Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McIntosh.
 Specimen of braiding.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Knitted dollies, 3 pieces.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.

Horse blankets, home-made.—Felix Sauve, Romeo Laurin.
 All woollen shawls, home-made.—Mrs. W. McOnat, Mrs. H. McCrea.
 Set crocheted table mats.—Miss J. Drew, Mrs. McCrea, Everett McGibbon.
 Irish crocheted.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Collection crocheted work (7 pieces).—Miss I. Ayers, Mrs. Staniforth, Miss J. Drew.
 Collection knitted work (7 pieces).—Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Staniforth, Miss J. Drew.
 Hemstitching and drawn work.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Staniforth.

Paintings, Etc.

Landscape paintings in oil.—Mrs. Cook, Mrs. McCrea, A. E. Codere.
 Flowers and fruit in oil.—Mrs. Cook, A. E. Codere, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Crayon by Amateur.—Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Water color landscapes.—Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Free-handing drawing.—Mrs. Staniforth, W. A. Heatlie, Mrs. Cook.
 Flowers and fruit in water colors.—Mrs. Cook.
 Buried work on wood or leather.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McIntosh.
 Carved wood.—Salter Clarke.
 Hand painting on china.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McIntosh.
 Figure painting.—Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Stencil work.—Mrs. Staniforth.
 Pierced brass.—Mrs. Staniforth.

Poultry

In this section there was strong and keen competition, but owing to lack of space we are unable to publish the exhibits in detail, but we give only the winners of the pens:
 Plymouth Rock, barred.—Pens, John P. Bradley, Kenneth McOnat, W. J. Rodgers.
 Wyandotte White.—Gordon Todd, W. A. Gordon, W. Todd.
 Rhode Island Red, rose comb.—H. M. Lavigne.
 Leghorn, Brown.—Jule Gauthier 1st and 3rd, Frank L. Morrin.
 Leghorn, white.—32, Jas. Murdoch, C. Moseley.
 Minorcas Black.—Frank L. Morrin, Laurence Cruise, Eddie Morrin.
 Bantam, Game A.O.V.—W. Hay, John Hay.
 Turkeys, A.O.V.—R. J. Bradley, W. E. Brown.
 Geese, A.O.V.—John P. Bradley.
 Ducks, Indian Runner A.O.V.—R. J. Bradley.
 Messrs. Gordon Todd, Henri Lavigne, C. Moseley, R. J. Bradley, D. V. Cameron, W. D. Pollock, W. E. Brown, Eddie Morrin, W. Hay, John Hay, W. J. Faller, John A. Smith, W. Todd, G. Matthews, Jas. Murdoch, W. A. Gordon were among the principal exhibitors and prize winners.

Specials on Horses.

Best Canadian bred reg. draught Stallion of any age.—A. J. Elliott.
 For boys 12 yrs. and under, bare-back riding. Points riding 75, grooming 10, training of horse 15. Horse none.—Jas. Murdoch.
 Musical chair race with horses.—W. Hay, John Hay, Jno. Heatlie.
 Best pure bred Clydesdale Stallion.—Thos. Drydale.
 Best standard bred Stallion.—Davis Bros.
 Best draught stallion and his get.—Romeo Laurin.
 Best decorated Auto on parade.—W. H. Gordon.
 Best display of horses owned by one exhibitor and judged in ring.—Jno. P. Bradley, W. A. Bradley, W. J. Rodgers.
 Best gentleman's single carriage horse rug.—J. T. Ayers, Jno. Hay, Jno. Innis, Jason Stewart.
 Best pair carriage horses.—J. T. Ayers, Jno. Hay, Davis Bros.
 Best draught team pure or grade, also Davis Annual Cup.—P. Desjardins, J. P. Bradley, W. J. Rodgers.
 Best single Roadster.—E. Villeneuve, Davis Bros., Jason Stewart, J. P. Bradley.
 Best Agricultural Team.—W. J. Rodgers, J. P. Bradley, W. A. Bradley, A. St. Jacques.
 Best pure or grade draught mare, any age.—And. Boa, J. P. Bradley, 3rd and 4th, A. St. Jacques.
 Best lady driver single.—Miss Cummings, Mrs. R. McGibbon, Miss Bradley.
 Best cart horse on exhibition.—And. Boa, J. P. Bradley, 3rd & 4th, P. Desjardins, W. A. Bradley.
 Best general purpose team, pair collars.—Jas. Murdoch, W. A. Bradley, Wm. Murray.
 Neatest single driving turnout.—J. T. Ayers, E. Villeneuve, Joun Hay.
 Best Agricultural mare or gelding any age.—Jno. Heatlie, W. J. Rodgers, J. H. Black, J. P. Bradley, W. J. Rodgers.
 Best Hurdle Jumping.—Jno. Heatlie, W. Hay.
 Best general purpose mare or gelding any age.—J. H. Black, 2nd & 3rd, James Murdoch, Murray McOnat, W. Todd.
 On saddle horses, ridden; Points, 50 on horse and 50 on appearance of rider and outfit.—John Hay, Jno. Heatlie.
 Gentleman harnessing horse to carriage and going round the ring the quickest.—Jno. Heatlie, W. Hay.
 Best colts or fillies likely to make good cavalry horses, 3 yrs. and under.—W. A. Heatlie, A. A. McGibbon, Jas. Murdoch.
 Best young lady Driver, 16 years and under, Camera \$3.50, Camera \$2.50.—Miss M. McPhail, Miss Pearl Heatlie.

Special on Cattle.

Best holstein bull.—G. McAdam.
 Best Ayrshire bull.—Jno. A. Smith.
 Additional on same.—John A. Smith.
 Best beef animal.—G. McAdam, Jno. A. Smith.
 Best Ayrshire herd, four females and one male, 2 yrs. and under.—E. Kettle, W. Todd.
 Best female any age and bred.—Eddie Kettle, J. A. Smith, R. Leishman.
 Best female, any breed, any age.—1st & 2nd Eddie Kettle.
 Additional to first prize on Ayrshire bull calves, senior.—J. P. Bradley.
 Additional to first prize on Ayrshire bull calves, junior.—W. Hay.
 Junior Champion Ayrshire Bull, one year and under.—Jno. A. Smith.
 Additional to first prize on Holstein bull calves, senior.—Chas. Bradford.

Additional to first prize on Holstein bull calves, junior.—Romeo Laurin.
 Junior Champion Holstein Bull, one year and under.—A. A. McGibbon.
 Junior Champion Female any breed, one year and under.—John A. Smith.
 Best Ayrshire Herd.—Davis Bros., R. Leishman.
 Best Grade Herd with Pure Bull.—J. A. Smith, R. Leishman.
 Best display of Cattle all kinds owned by one exhibitor and judged in ring.—Eddie Kettle, Jno. A. Smith, R. Leishman.
 Canadians Bankers' Competition Special.—Class I. (Grade bull calves must not be shown.) Calf Pure-bred or Grades. Prizes.—1st \$5.00, 2nd \$4.00, 3rd \$3.00, 4th \$2.00, 5th \$1.00, 6th Reserve.—John Smith, Alex. Doig, H. B. Hammond, J. Murdoch, Mrs. W. McOnat, W. Todd.
 Open only to exhibitor who has not won a prize on cattle at an annual fair.
 Best pure bred bull, any age or breed.—G. McAdam, J. P. Bradley, W. Bradley, Jas. Murdoch, H. B. Hammond.
 Best female any age or breed.—G. McAdam, W. A. Gordon, Jno. Heatlie, Jas. Murdoch, Mrs. W. McOnat.
 Class II.—(Grade boar pigs must not be shown.) Two Pigs, Pure-bred or grade, prizes.—1st \$5.00, 2nd \$4.00, 3rd \$3.00, 4th \$2.00, 5th \$1.00, 6th Reserve, Stanley Rogers.

Special on Sheep.

Best Oxford Ram.—Alex. Doig.
 Best Leicester Ram.—A. St. Jacques.
 Best Flock Sheep.—Wm. Nichols, G. Matthews, Romeo Laurin.
 Best pair Fatted Lambs not exhibited in any other class.—W. Hay.
 Best Shropshire Ram.—Wm. Nichols.

Specials on Swine.

Best Sow and Litter, half gallon white paint.—Jas. Drew.
 Largest and best collection of pigs, any breed.—Jas. Drew, H. A. Butler.
 Best pair Yorkshire pigs either sex, under 9 months.—W. J. Rodgers.

Specials on Poultry.

To one taking most prizes in Ducks, one year subscription to News.—R. J. Bradley.
 To one taking most prizes in Geese.—one year subscription to News.—Jno. P. Bradley.
 To one taking most prizes in Turkeys, one year subscription to News.—W. E. Brown.
 Largest and best collection of Poultry, any breed, by one exhibitor.—Gordon Todd.
 Best Cockerel on Exhibition.—Gordon Todd.
 Best Pullet on Exhibition.—Gordon Todd.

Specials, Ladies Work

Best exhibit of collection photographs by amateurs.—Mrs. Staniforth.
 Best pair Towels embroidered.—Mrs. Staniforth.
 Best pair pillow cases embroidered.—Mrs. J. S. McIntosh, Mrs. McIntosh.
 Best tray cloth.—Mrs. McIntosh.
 Best collection fancy work.—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Staniforth.
 Best Handlanger embroidery.—Miss I. Ayers.
 Embroidery table centre, fine.—Mrs. McIntosh.
 Best crocheted work, 7 pieces.—Miss I. Ayers.
 Best collection home-made knitted work, 7 pieces.—Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Staniforth.

Paintings and Flowers.

Best Bouquet Out Flowers.—Mrs. McCrea, Miss I. Ayers.
 Best collection flowers in pot.—Miss Drew, Mrs. McCrea.
 Best collection begonias in pot.—Miss Drew, Mrs. McCrea.
 Sweet peas in bloom.—Mrs. McCrea.
 Flowers of other variety, one kind only.—Mrs. McCrea, Miss I. Ayers.
 Best hanging basket of flowers.—Mrs. Miss J. A. Drew.
 One pot primrose.—Mrs. H. McCrea, Miss J. A. De w.
 One pot begonia.—Miss Drew, Fred Stein, W. A. Gordon.
 One pot geranium.—Miss M. Berry, Miss H. McCrea.
 One pot foliage.—W. A. Gordon, Miss Drew, Mrs. McCrea.
 One pot fern.—Mrs. McCrea, F. Stein, Miss Drew.
 One pot any other variety fern.—Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. McCrea.
 Fancies in bloom.—Mrs. McCrea.
 Astors in bloom.—Miss I. Ayers, Mrs. McCrea.

Butter and Cheese.

Best factory cheese, uncolored; made in country.

Bread and Pie.

Best Pumpkin Pie.—Mrs. W. McOnat, Mrs. And. Boa.
 Best home-made rolls and buns made from Purity Flour.—Jas. Murdoch.

Specials on Fruit.

Best and most tastefully arranged basket Canadian fruit.—Miss I. Ayers, F. L. Morrin.
 Best collection of fruit.—Jas. Drew.

Specials, Grain, Roots, etc.

Best collection Field Roots.—Felix Sauve.
 Best collection of Grain in Bags.—Felix Sauve, Romeo Laurin.
 Best bushel wheat in bag.—Felix Sauve, A. A. McGibbon.
 Best collection garden vegetables.—Jule Gauthier, D. V. Cameron.
 Largest collection weed seeds found on a Canadian farm and correctly named.—Mrs. Staniforth, Norman Boyd.

Judging Competition.

Class open to boys under twenty on years of age.
 The best judging in draught horses.—Kenneth Hay, Stuart Hay, Erskine Rodgers.
 The best judging of Dairy cattle.—K. Hay, Erskine Rodgers, Stuart Hay.
 The best judging of sheep.—Kenneth Hay, Melville Burke, Jas. Hay.
 Class open to all young men under twenty-six year of age.
 The best judging of draught horses.—Jas. Smith, Lawrence Gordon.
 The best judging of dairy cattle.—L. Gordon, Jas. Smith.
 The best judging on sheep.—Lawrence Gordon, Jas. Smith.

Lantic Sugar

THERE is yet time to preserve the autumn fruit for winter enjoyment. LANTIC "Fine" retains all the bouquet of sun-ripened Pears and Peaches. How your folks will enjoy the clear, white delicately-flavoured pears, the rich peaches whole and luscious! LANTIC goodness is more melting, it dissolves at once in the hot syrup without over-cooking.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL.



you will like it

fine!

OGDENSBURG.

Miss M. C. Heatlie spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Heatlie.
 Mr. Edward McMeekin, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. Jas. Heatlie.
 Miss Mary Byrne and Mrs. Thos. Hall were the guests of Mrs. W. Laughren on Sunday.
 Miss Sarah McAdam is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Thos. Heatlie, of Ogdenburg.
 Mr. John Skinner, of Montreal, spent a few days with his daughter Mrs. J. Thompson.
 Mr. John Heatlie had the good luck of bringing home several first prizes from the Lachute Exhibition.

CALUMET

The Calumet Village Council met on Tuesday, September 7th, when the principal business was the revision of the valuation roll which was homologated after some corrections. The valuers were told publicly by the Mayor that they had not used judgment in the making of the roll two ratepayers who asked that their valuation be lowered were ordered out of the council room when the discussion got too hot. Three complaints were not entertained, four private individuals had their valuation reduced (\$900.00) nine hundred dollars collectively, two were raised \$250.00 two hundred and fifty dollars. The councillors then proceeded to reduce the valuation of three councillors, the Mayor and the Clerk to the tune of \$4,800.00 four thousand three hundred dollars collectively. All councillors voting for the reduction unanimously.

Make Work a Pleasure.

Read About Its Many Exclusive Features

It has the best type of teat cup (double acting) and the best milking action of any double acting teat cup ever invented.
 The rubber inflations in Macartney teat cups will last longer than the teat cup inflations of any other milker.
 Macartney milker has only one size of teat cup, which fits any and all sizes of teats.
 The ends of the teat cups are cushioned with rubber.
 The Macartney pulsator has the most positive action of any ever made.
 It is as steady and unvarying in its action as a 21-jewel watch movement.
 It is the one absolutely simple and food-proof pulsator—only three working parts.
 The pulsator is instantly detachable from the lid so that the lid may be placed in water for washing.
 Teat Cup release air is not drawn through pulsator—no milk, dirt or sterilizing solution can get into milking parts.
 It is the biggest labor saver—it not only gives you more milk from your cows, but actually takes less time, less labor and less expense for labor than any other milker.
 There is more bronze in the construction of the Macartney than is used in any other milker. The milker head is all brass. There are no cheap or inferior materials of any kind.
 The Macartney Milker is the easiest to keep clean.
 It is the most sanitary. It requires the smallest upkeep expense. Any boy or girl can operate the Macartney. You get life-long, dependable service and freedom from annoyance and expense of frequent replacement of parts.

WM. J. Barclay, - Agent, St. Andrews East.

MACDONALD'S
Cut "Brier"
Smoking Tobacco

15¢ a Package
 Half Pound Tin 85¢

"Brier" has been Canada's Favorite Smoking Tobacco for over 40 years. The same old original quality can now be had in Cut "Brier"

"The Tobacco with a heart"

H. C. Fortier Selling Agent, Montreal

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

"SALADA"

once, and you'll never forsake its use.

The Saving Hate

By MARGARET BJORNSON PEDROSE.

PART III.

The attack and death of one of the wolves had a strange effect upon the woman. In that moment something—possibly tradition winging down through the ages—descended upon her and held her powerless to combat it. Perhaps in some long-forgotten era a cave-woman ancestress had stood thus and beheld her mate battling against unfair odds for his life and hers. A warm hand seemed to clutch her heart; there was a tightening of the walls of her throat. She lowered the rifle and dumbly held out her hand to her husband.

With a leap, he reached her side. "Run!" he panted, shifting the ax to his right hand and putting his arm across her shoulders protectively. "It's our only chance!"

Swiftly they ran toward the cabin. But before they had gone fifty yards, two other gaunt, gray monsters stole out of the scrub ahead of them, cutting off their escape. They halted abruptly. Quickly the man exchanged his ax for the rifle, threw up the weapon and pulled the trigger.

A sharp, metallic click was the only result. The gun was empty. With an articulate gasp, the man flung the useless weapon down and took back the ax. But the momentary delay had proved costly. Two other wolves had sneaked out of the scrub and joined the others. They crouched on their haunches, and with bared fangs and beady eyes watched their prospective victims. From the deeper woods behind the man and woman came a snarling chorus and clicking of teeth where the other wolves of the pack were feasting on their fallen mate.

The man looked round for a possible avenue of escape. The woman pressed close to him and stared, fascinated, at the wolves. A few rods off to the right stood a jackpine that had outgrown its stunted mates. Its wiry, drooping limbs offered a temporary refuge for one person. Toward this shelter the man guided the woman. The wolves followed with zigzag movements, slyly attempting to lessen the distance between them and their quarry.

When they reached the tree, the man stood low and commanded the woman to mount to his shoulders and swing up into it. She obeyed. Then when she was perched safely on one of the sagging limbs, her feet above the level of his head, he placed his back to the trunk of the tree, and with ax upraised, waited for the assault.

The snarling and snapping deeper in the woods had ended. In ones and twos, to the number of ten, gray monsters slunk out into the open, and joined the four wolves facing the man and woman.

Tom Boardman silently contemplated the wolf-pack and prayed his strength and agility would prove equal to the impending task. In the tree, his wife clung tightly to the branches about her and watched the scene below. She tried to think, but could not. Fear, stark fear, gripped her, and she could only stare.

With tails dragging and bodies hugging the snow, the wolves began to circle the tree. The man found it difficult to watch all sides at once, and the wolves, realizing their advantage, gradually closed in.

Suddenly one of the pack, evidently a leader, made a lightning swift leap at the man's legs. The ax was equally swift. A second and a third wolf emulated the manoeuvre of the first, but the ax was too quick for them, too.

"Four!" cried the man exultingly. "Come on, you skulking cowards!" he challenged them.

The destruction of three of their number in rapid succession served to make the wolves more cautious. They adopted tactics that they had often employed successfully in pulling down a moose at bay. Two leaped at the man from opposite sides at the same moment. The ax put an end to one's career, but the other's fangs found the object. Rapturously, they slashed his leg from his knee half way down to his ankle, and their owner sprang back to safety. Two other wolves essayed the same feat, but they were not nimble enough. Both went down under the terrible ax.

"That's seven!" the man flung over his shoulder. "We're top dog yet!"

"Tom," his wife warned, "your leg—it's bleeding!"

"Yes," he grunted, and gritted his teeth. "It's only a scratch, but I guess I'll have to tie it up. See if you can tear a strip off your undershirt and pass it down to me." The shoe of the injured leg felt hot. He wriggled his toes. A soothing sound resulted. "Tear off a good stout strip," he urged, "and cut it to reveal no anxiety in his tones."

Snatching himself by pressing her feet to the tree trunk, the woman tore a broad strip of cloth from her undershirt. "Make it into a loop," her husband directed, "and break me off a dead branch about a foot long." She complied.

He shifted the ax to his right hand, received the loop of cloth and stick with the other hand and, raising his injured leg, slipped the makeshift tourniquet over the foot, the while keeping his attention on the wolves. Just above the knee he settled the loop. The wolves, seemingly puzzled by his actions, had drawn back and he had time to wind the stick.

"Can you do it alone?" the woman asked anxiously.

"Yep," he responded; "another turn and it's—"

The knot in the cloth had parted and stick and all fell to the snow. Barely in time the man whirled and cut down a wolf that had sneaked up behind him and sprang at his back.

Suddenly the woman sprang from the tree and dropped to her knees on the crimsoned snow at her husband's feet. The wolves, startled, withdrew several yards. With deft fingers the woman tied another stronger knot in the strip of cloth and wound it tightly about her husband's leg above the wound.

When her task was finished she rose and showed no inclination to climb back into the tree.

"Tom," she said calmly, "if we leave the tree won't those wolves eat the dead ones and give us a chance to reach the cabin?"

"I think so—if you are not afraid to try it," her husband replied.

The pair moved cautiously away from the tree. The wolves followed as far as their dead comrades, then set upon the stiffening bodies and began to tear them to pieces, whereupon the man and woman wheeled and sped down the trail as fast as they could run. The distance to the cabin was covered in a few minutes. The man reached for the latch on the door and missed it. Passing his hand across his eyes as if to clear his vision he reached again, and finding the latch this time he slid it back and pulled the door open.

"Loss—blood—" he mumbled and, staggering, fell. The woman bent to assist him. The touch of the snow seemed to steady his reeling brain. "Look," he cried out, pointing; "the wolves!"

The woman grasped the ax which had fallen from his hand and wheeled to face the menace. Two long, gaunt wolves whose depressed stomachs distinguished them from the cannibalistic members of the pack. In the timber, had stolen up on the man and woman. The ax flashed downward as the foremost wolf alighted at the woman's thigh and would have cut him in two had he been less agile.

With a strength she never before knew she possessed the woman dragged her husband into the cabin, never taking her eyes off the vigilant wolves as she did so. Then, when she had closed the door, she darted to the fireplace and obtained a kettle of water; next she procured some clean clothes and a knife, and after cutting away her husband's shoe and opening the leg of his trousers, washed and dressed his wound.

When Tom Boardman awakened it was night. For a long moment he stared at the rosy reflection from the fireplace that played upon the rafters overhead, trying to comprehend why he should be lying in bed. Then came recollection, and he started at a sound that appeared to emanate from the adjoining room. He glanced through the doorway.

In the glow of the fireplace his wife sat snuggled in a huge rustic armchair, her elbows on her knees and her chin in the palms of her hands as she stared at the dancing flames and softly hummed a tune.

"Virginia," he called, softly.

"Virginia," he said, "as soon as this gash in my leg heals, I'll take you out to the railroad, so you can go home."

She smiled, seated herself beside him and laid her hands on his.

"I made a mistake, Tom," she returned, gently. "I thought you whipped me yesterday; then when I swept up this morning I found the pieces of the whip, and it was so rotten it couldn't have hurt me. Let's forget all that unpleasantness."

"You mean," he cried, amazed, "you are willing to start all over again?"

"I guess we have both learned a lesson," she replied. "By spring, when we go back to the city, I think we shall understand each other better."

From a point far back in the timber came the high-pitched, staccato cry of a wolf, Virginia Boardman trembled, and her husband's arm went about her and drew her closer to him.

(The End.)

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, Etc.

MODERN ADVENTURE ON CRUSOE'S ISLE

WORK OF AN HAWAIIAN SCIENTIST.

Thrilling Experiences in Exploring South Sea Island of Storied Fame.

One by one the mystery spots of the earth are coming within the range of casual inspection. In this connection Prof. William Alanson Gryan, an Hawaiian scientist and explorer, whose latest effort in behalf of the common knowledge was an exploration of Robinson Crusoe's Isle and its neighbor, Mas Aqueru, contributes an interesting narrative.

Prof. Gryan is an upholder of the theory that in prehistoric times there was a great continent in the Pacific which was sunk in some natural cataclysm, which left only its highest peaks, now the Pacific Islands, protruding above the waters.

What he found on Mas Atierra, otherwise Juan Fernandez, or Crusoe's Island, and its near neighbor, Mas Aqueru, is best set forth in a letter he wrote to an Hawaiian friend, giving an account of his adventure.

Off for Crusoe's Island.

"It is a pleasure to believe that you will be interested to know of my safe return here from a very successful scientific expedition to the wonderfully interesting islands of Mas Atierra and Mas Aqueru," he wrote. "My former trip to Easter Island required a journey of over 7,000 miles in a little sailing vessel and was a preparatory experience for this trip, which was made in a sixty-ton lobster boat, the only existing means of travel to or from the islands. It was a 'different' experience, but by no stretch of the imagination could it be called travel de luxe.

"Mas Atierra, commonly known as Juan Fernandez, is 390 miles off the coast. It is 12 miles long and 3-2-3 miles in the widest part. Mas Aqueru is 90 miles further west and is 6 by 3 1/4 miles in extent. Both are high volcanic islands, deeply eroded by time into wonderful valleys. The scenery is grand, beauty and verdure is almost, if not quite, equal to what we know as the oldest parts of our beloved Hawaiian Islands.

"After eight days of indifferent sailing we arrived at Cumberland Bay, on 'Selkirk's Island,' where we swung an anchor for a day while we took on board eight local lobster fishermen, with their boats and gear. We then set sail for the further island, arriving in twenty-four hours.

"It was a beautiful sight to see the island, cloud capped, rising 1,650 metres above the sea and looking for all the world like a giant round biscuit that had cracked and split open in the baking. An even score of very deep, narrow valleys open to the sea on the west side. I shall never forget the impression of wild grandeur and picturesque beauty and the riot and color of it all, as the sun was sinking in the west directly over the summit. It needs a Howard Pyle to convey the picture—our little boat in the blue shadow, the fishermen busy with their nets, and over and above and around all, color, a veritable marine painter's palette, softened and made mystic by the slanting light.

Adventures After Landing.

"Landing the next morning with all my scientific gear was by no means a safe or simple task. However, by 9 o'clock my mose and I stood on shore with everything about us reasonably dry. Thus began what was to be at least two weeks of 'Alexander Selkirk' on an uninhabited island, as the arrangement was for the boat to catch 1,000 or 1,500 lobsters and carry them to Valparaiso, then return for me on its next voyage.

"The details of the adventurous experiences and mishaps of that sojourn I will save to tell you in person. It will take more than one long evening on the lanai to do it justice. It will include seal shooting—we got thirty in one day—goat shooting—we shot nine out of one flock—the tragic death of our old goat dog, Amarillo (Yellow) who went over a cliff to his destruction on the rocks of a good 100 feet below, and finally the accidental shooting of my mose, which happily was not fatal, though it brought this expedition to a sudden close after twelve days, as luckily we got a return to Mas Atierra in a tramp lobster boat that same day. As I dressed the twenty skin and flesh wounds of my companion I passed certain resolutions which, if put into execution, will make the world safe for tramp servants, so far as I am concerned.

But we both felt that good luck came out of bad, for had we not caught the tramp Goleta we would have been marooned for a month longer, with an attending shortage of food, for our regular boat had to undergo repairs at Valparaiso.

In Alexander Selkirk's Cave.

"On our arrival at Juan Fernandez proper I went into residence, so to speak. Living in the home of one of the fishermen's families, I was made as comfortable as is possible on the island, spent four weeks in hard but profitable field work. Several short excursions to remote parts were made, extending two to four days in the open at a time. Of course, the real adventure here was that of spending two nights all alone in the cave inhabited

by Alexander Selkirk during the four years and four months of his solitary residence on the island (1704-1709).

"It is generally stated that Selkirk gave an account of his sojourn to Daniel Defoe in order to prepare it for the press, and from the ideas there given the classic 'Robinson Crusoe' was formed. It was certainly a romantic experience—'Selkirk for Science'—and I shall have a long story to tell of my observations, sensations and conclusions.

The majority of the men of the colony were there as 'penal colonists.' My shoemaker had killed two men. My 'camp boy' was a noted robber, and so on down the list. Certainly not high class society—but all kindly and attentive to me.

Toward the close of the third day my man Friday came down over the mountains with a spare mule to bring me and my plunder back to the settlement. So while my solitude was not as long as Selkirk's, it was equally complete while it lasted."

Auto Part is 400 Years Old.

Perhaps the oldest design used in the modern automobile is that of the universal joint, which in principle is identical with the first universal developed by Cardan around 1529 A.D. For many years we called a propeller shaft and joints a Cardan shaft and even to-day all Europe refers to it as this type of shaft. While the original Cardan shaft, invented by Jerome Cardan, employed the exact principles of the present day standard type, the latter is to be sure quite different in detail structure and modified for automobile use.

Were it not for Cardan, however, our engineers would be unable to design a shaft drive car. Like the original Cardan joint, the Spicer is all metal and composed essentially of a metal cross or spider. To each pair of ends of this cross a yoke is attached so that one yoke can move sideways and in the opposite direction from the other yoke, since each oscillates on its own spider ends. Of course this is covered by means of a housing to keep out dirt. Wiggle your thumb and you get universal joint action.

Such joints are used in all modern automobiles and trucks in order to allow the propeller shaft to revolve and at the same time move up and down and sideways, relative to the rear axle. The axle bounces up and down according to road conditions, but the propeller shaft must connect this bouncing part with another unit attached to the frame of the car.

Usually this is the transmission, and since this does not move up and down as the rear axle does, the propeller shaft must have these universal joints. One can see that without the joints the shaft would bend and then could not transmit power.

Roused Volcanoes.

It is not always possible to know when a volcano is extinct. After going out of business for thousands of years it may take a notion to start up again.

The army of rebels led by Spartacus, the gladiator, actually encamped in the crater of Vesuvius, which furnished a most serviceable ready-made fort. That famous volcano was then supposed to be extinct, its ancient fires being forgotten. Yet later on it staged a frightful eruption, and it has been more or less active ever since.

Near the southern end of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, is a volcano called Bulusan, four-fifths of a mile high. It had slept for ages up to 1852, when it began to show signs of life. In January, 1916, it really woke up, and in October, 1918, it emitted streams of lava, with an accompaniment of rumblings and earthquakes. In May of last year it threw molten rocks to a height of more than a mile, and coincidentally therewith Kiloet, in Java, started to erupt, wiping out 7,000 human lives.

Java, of course, is not very far from the Philippines, and presumably Kiloet and Bulusan are two chimneys with a subterranean connection. It is the same way with Mont Pelee (Martinique) and La Soufriere, on the nearby island of St. Vincent. Likewise also with Vesuvius and Etna, which act in sympathy.

Close Watch Kept on Old French Art.

France's art treasures are efficiently safeguarded by the newly superceded decree of last April, which will prevent anything dating prior to 1830 from leaving the country unless by special permit of the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. The closest watch is being kept on Paris art dealers, as it is known that hundreds of thousands of francs worth of paintings and bronzes have left France for England in the interim before the adoption of the law by Parliament.

Hereafter dealers or private buyers desiring to ship from the country will have to make a customs declaration a month beforehand and the Ministry will study the case. The fullest description regarding the origin and the value must be given, and if the application is refused the article will be barred from exportation for at least five years. Even where objects are admitted for exportation there are higher duties reaching 25 per cent. on the value of anything worth more than \$2,000.

Great Britain has established a system of fares for guidance of nocturnal aviators.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.



Woman's Interests



Jelly and Marmalade.

Is it not a delight, some early autumn evening, to take Father and the boys down into the cellar to show them the shelves stocked with jellies, jams and marmalades, with canned fruits and canned vegetables of every kind and combination, and to hear Father say in his most appreciative manner, "Well, Mother, you've already done more than your share to supply us with food for the winter," and then to hear one of the boys say, "I've read that we must eat vegetables and fruits if we are to keep really well and strong; we should be the 'weldest' family in the township next winter, Mother;" and then the baby—"Gee, marmalade!"

Then maybe you shake your head and think of the delicious peaches and pears which might have contributed to the value of the shelves but for some reason, when you attempted to make jelly of them, as we all have at times, gave only a very second-rate syrup for all your labor and pains.

There are two reasons for fruit juice not jelling: it may not contain enough pectin, the gelatine-like substance present in all fruit that jells easily, or it may not be sufficiently acid. As a rule the two properties go together but there are fruits such as the quince, for example, that need only the addition of some very tart fruit juice or a teaspoonful of citric or tartaric acid to each quart of extracted juice to return to perfect jelly. Drain the cooked fruit but do not press the pulp if you desire a clear, beautiful product. Cloudy jelly will result from the pressing.

After the first straining, you may return the fruit to the pulp to the kettle, to each quart of fruit add a quart of water, let boil thoroughly and drain again. If the fruit is rich in pectin, as are currants and crab apples, the juice may be extracted yet again. You will probably wish to cook the first juice extracted for your first-quality jelly and combine the second and third extraction for making a product not quite so perfect. Test juice for pectin.

Alcohol Test.—To one tablespoonful of boiling hot juice add one tablespoonful of alcohol (the denatured will do quite as well as the pure) mix well and let it stand for five minutes. If the pectin forms a large clot or mass, it indicates that it is present in large amount and that a comparatively large amount of sugar will be required.

Epsom Salts Test.—This is also a very satisfactory one. Mix together one teaspoon cooked fruit juice, one-half teaspoon sugar and the same of Epsom salts. Stir until all are dissolved and let stand five minutes. "Setting" will indicate a good jellifying juice.

Home-Made Pectin.—When fruit juice will not jell it is a good plan to combine it with other fruit—red currant with ripe raspberry, pineapple with apple are good combinations. Another plan is to make orange pectin. Do it this way:

Cut or grate the yellow rind from oranges or lemons, take off the remaining white rind and chop it or put it through the food chopper. Mix 1/2 pound of the chopped white with one quart of cold water and 4 table-spoons lemon juice. Let stand 15 minutes, then add 1 quart of water and boil ten minutes. Let stand overnight, reheat and boil ten minutes, strain and cool. It may be used at once or be bottled and preserved. Add in sufficient quantity to any boiling juice to give a good pectin test.

Apple Pectin.—One pound apple, skins and cores, juice of one lemon. Cover with one quart of water and boil one-half to three-fourths of an hour. Drain through a heavy flannel jelly bag without pressure. Use at once or bottle and process 15 minutes.

Sugar Measure.—If you are in doubt concerning the quantity of sugar to use, then the following general measurements are helpful although not absolutely reliable:

Use 1/4 to 1 cup of sugar to 1 cup of fruit juice for currants, sour apples, crabapples, blackberries, blueberries, quince and cranberries; 1/2 to 2-3 cup sugar to 1 cup of juice of ripe grapes and plums, using the larger amount of sugar (1 cup) only for the juice first drained off.

Too much sugar will cause a jelly with a tendency to run.

Too little acid will cause a tough jelly or may prevent jellifying entirely; add lemon juice; citric acid or sour fruit juice if tasting reveals lack of acid.

Over-cooking will give a stiff, gummy jelly, fit only to use in ices or puddings requiring such flavor.

Peach Marmalade.—Put ten pounds of peaches and three orange rinds through a food chopper or chop them very coarse. Add an equal measure of sugar and cook for two hours.

Carrot Marmalade.—2 cups ground carrot, 2 lemons, 1 1/2 cups sugar. Cook the carrot until tender, add sugar and lemons which have been cut in very thin slices and then into small pieces; cook slowly. When thick, put into sterilized jars and process for 15 minutes.

Fruit Butters.—Fruit butters are delicious and should be in every home as accompaniments for puddings, and so forth.

Use the pulp left from jelly making, unless you have extracted all its good, for jelly. Remove all skins and seeds by putting through a colander. Use one-half as much sugar as fruit and boil slowly until very thick and smooth, stirring constantly. Put into sterilized glasses or jars.

Apple Jelly with Syrup.—1 quart apple juice, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup light syrup. Heat syrup and sugar together and add to the boiling juice. Then make as any jelly.

Bread and Butter for Kiddies.

Good white bread and butter. Bread with peanut butter. Graham bread and butter. Raisin bread and butter. Bran bread and butter. Or any of these healthful breads with pure jam or jelly—and a glass of rich, creamy milk!

How the children love it! How it brings rosy color to their cheeks, huskiness to their young limbs, tingling life to their bodies!

Older folks got it, of course—the "piece" between meals was a regular thing when we were youngsters, but too many kiddies of the present day have the candy or cookie habit in the place of real staff of life.

Of course, candies and cookies have their place, but small children should have regular rations of bread and milk between breakfast and lunch and dinner—especially children of school and kindergarten age. The younger ones rarely let mother forget it, but older children frequently object to missing some part of their playtime to sit down and eat—especially bread!

It's very easy to cultivate this healthful habit in children, and if the bread-and-milk time menu is varied, if all the different kinds of bread are used, and then unsweetened graham or oatmeal crackers once in a while for a change, you'll find they'll get to like their little lunches tremendously.

Also, bread and milk are very inexpensive when compared with the return they bring and very easy to prepare.

Removing Summer Stains.

The important factor in the removal of summer stains from clothing is attending to them immediately. The various agents for removing stains should be kept close at hand, so that it is convenient to apply at once.

A small cup, a dropper, brush of the size of a nail brush, some blotting paper and a little bowl should be kept together where they can be reached quickly. It is by making these remedies convenient that we get the habit of attending to the stains promptly, and thus save many a piece of fabric that might otherwise have to go into the discard.

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Free Range Poultry Problems.

There are many advantages to raising the young stock on free range, but this does not mean that they can be turned loose without care until ready for the laying-houses. The colony houses should be located on well-drained ground near some form of shade that will act as a protection against sun and wind. An orchard or near an evergreen windbreak makes an ideal spot.

The watering of the free range poultry is an important factor in their development. Allowing birds to be without water for a few hours on a hot summer day will seriously injure them and retard growth. The water supply must be adequate. It must be given frequent attention to be sure the supply is sufficient and if automatic fountains are used they must be examined to see that the feed pipe is not clogged up.

Poultrymen with a spring or brook in their meadows have an ideal method of watering the growing birds. Some poultrymen haul the water to the range each day in barrels on a stone-boat. The water is then dripped into the galvanized pails or crocks. Occasionally a poultryman has the water supply piped to the range in order to save labor. When large barrels of water are inverted on the range with the idea of furnishing several days' supply, a danger exists. The water may become warm and stale or the barrels covered with a dirty scum which seems to make it unhealthful for the birds. Unclean drinking water is one of the common causes of digestive troubles in poultry during hot weather and the important point is not so much to save labor as to furnish those birds with a supply of pure fresh water at all times.

Pests and thieves are another of the free range poultry problems. Weasels and rats can be eliminated by raising the colony houses about a foot from the ground. This furnishes no breeding places beneath the houses. Stone heaps and brush piles should also be removed to keep pests away from the range. A good watch dog that will run at hawks which swoop near the ground is a great protection to the poultry. Steel traps on poles will snare some of them. Hanging a dead hawk to a pole on the range will also help to keep them away. One poultryman reports hanging some bits of bright tin to a pole on the range. The flashing of the sun against the tin seems to keep the hawks away from the range.

Locking each colony house at sundown seems to help in preventing poultry thieves. Then the poultryman can tell if any thief has entered the house. The lock seems to keep them from trying to enter. A good dog kenneled on the range will usually give the alarm promptly and frighten away any prowlers after poultry.

Colony houses on free range give the poultryman a chance to raise his

birds under ideal conditions. But the same sanitary precautions must be taken as with laying-houses. The small houses must be frequently cleaned and sprayed and the roosts painted with kerosene or some lice paint to keep down the red mites.

Utilizing Fall Pastures.

At present prices for grain feeds every effort possible should be made to make profitable use of late fall pastures. Horses and cattle that are in good condition at the beginning of the winter will pass through the cold season without falling away in flesh condition or milk yields.

Pastures that have been stocked up to maximum capacity during the late summer and early fall should be given a chance to recover and make a vigorous fall growth to serve as a protection to the grass roots during winter. The practice of pasturing clover and timothy meadows during the fall depends largely upon the fertility of the land and the amount of growth that the meadow has made. If a heavy growth has been made a reasonable amount of pasturing when the ground is dry will prove beneficial. The fresh green growth of clover and timothy furnishes a very acceptable addition to the food supply at this season.

On the average farm, however, it is very doubtful if the amount of pasturing furnished will pay the expense of maintaining interior fences. In some fields this condition may be overcome by erecting temporary fences, woven wire or barbed wire, strung on posts driven into the ground. Such fences can be shifted so that the stock can gather considerable food. If the grass has made a rank growth after haying, a limited amount of pasturing leaves the meadow in better condition for the succeeding season.

New seedlings of clover and timothy should be pastured lightly. Sheep are better suited for this purpose than horses and cattle, but care must be used to prevent them grazing the new meadows too closely. Stalk fields, from which the corn and stover have been removed, furnish considerable feed in the form of grasses, weeds and an occasional stalk and ear of corn. It is well to allow the stock to clean up this feed that would otherwise go to waste. In order to provide more good fall grazing it is a good plan to sow rye at the last working of the corn crop.

The practice of pasturing wheat and rye is open to criticism unless one has a large acreage and only a few head of stock. It is certainly preferable to seed a stalkfield in rye and keep the stock off from the wheat and rye crops that are to be harvested for grain. Rye sown in the corn field furnishes good grazing, a good cover crop and a good green manure and there is no danger of a crop of grain growing in the regular crop rotation being damaged.

service it is vitally important that the clutch be kept in absolutely efficient order. This part has a very strenuous part to perform and needs careful attention. In the case of an oil disk clutch it should be drained once a month and then filled with kerosene. Then with the engine started the clutch pedal should be operated about a dozen times to insure the kerosene getting to all the surfaces. Next drain out the kerosene and refill the clutch with fresh cylinder oil.

Every thrashing crew should carry along two or more approved chemical fire extinguishers to combat incipient fires.

Poultry

Nature has decreed that all fowls shall throw off their old plumage in the summer and put on a new coat of feathers in the fall. Those hatched early in the spring usually molt in the second summer following and every summer after that so long as they live. Those that are hatched later, molt later and very late hatched birds sometimes molt so late in the fall that they are not sufficiently protected from the cold weather and do not recover their strength and get on their new coats before it is too late to be profitable for egg production that season. For example, a fowl of any medium-size variety hatched about April 1st, 1920, will molt usually in August or September, 1922. Those hatched later are likely to molt later unless, as sometimes happens, the owner undertakes to hasten the molting period.

Hens seldom lay while molting on account of the strain on the system involved in the production of new plumage. No effort should be made to induce them to lay because they need the rest from egg-production to keep themselves in good condition.

Some poultry keepers have practiced what is known as the forced molt. The method is to put the hens on free range and feed them very lightly for two weeks until they are a little below medium flesh or really thin in flesh. Then they are confined in houses and small yards and fed heavily on food that is more or less fattening; that is, food containing considerable corn or corn meal or both, and some beef scrap. The sudden fattening seems to loosen the feathers and cause them to fall out. Then of course new feathers come in more quickly because Nature does her best to protect the fowl. Special care is taken of these birds during the time they are growing their new plumage and a very wide variety of food is furnished so that they may have every opportunity to keep well and strong and to produce the new coat a little out of Nature's season.

Hogs

Shade and clean water during the summer months are essential to successful pork production. All kinds of hogs must have shade. Too much direct sunlight and heat is a frequent cause of hogs failing to thrive and is often the cause of hogs dying. During warm weather small pigs often blister on the backs and about the ears which causes, in some cases, severe infections and bad sores.

Expensive shelter is not necessary. Shade trees provide ample protection. Where no trees exist temporary shade may be provided by the covering of a frame with canvas, under which the hogs may go for protection. Some producers build individual hog houses with sides that may be lifted to provide an increased amount of shade during the summer months. This plan furnishes shade for hogs where only a few are kept.

Clean fresh water for drinking and wallow is equally as important as, or more important than, shade. The old-time wallow hole covered with scum, which was once also the drinking fountain, is no longer in high favor. Hogs must have water to drink, and if they cannot have fresh clean water in the trough or fountain, they will drink where they can find it, regardless of its condition. This fact has caused some to believe that hogs prefer nothing better, but they do and will demonstrate the fact when they are able to get fresh water from the well.

The clean wallow hole is also important. Hogs may use the muddy wallow if no other is available; but, again, if clean water is provided in a concrete wallow they will prefer it to the mud hole. An excavation six by eight feet, or larger, and about fourteen inches deep, walled and floored with concrete and filled with water, will prove a profitable attraction to the hogs on hot days.

The Dairy

We need to get into our country the idea that work is the most inspiring thing in life. Any kind of work with milk is hard, steady and confining and many of us who have it to do under discouraging conditions find it easy to drop into the mood that makes it drudgery. When such a mood overtakes us, perhaps it is time to take stock of ourselves and our conditions. Are we submitting to unnecessarily hard conditions? Would a little planning and changing, a judicious outlay of money, or maybe, just a little more tact and "jolly" contribute towards better, easier work? Are we holding the high ideal of "the very best" as our standard of achievement, rather than letting our dairy work be an unpleasant but necessary side-line of endeavor? Are we spending strength, both nervous and physical, in envying neighbors and friends who have less to do and more to do with? Then let us remember the great dignity and honor of work that is contributing a necessary thing to human welfare! In these days when work seems to have lost its dignity and the people who most loudly denounced the luxury and idleness of the rich are more eagerly grasping for the same luxury and idleness, let us dairywomen hold steadily the picture of a world that needs our service; of little children who cannot grow into strong citizens without pure milk; of communities that must degenerate without dairy foods and so do our honest best.

Wintering Bees in the Cellar vs. Outside.

Whether to winter in the cellar or outside is a question that every beekeeper has to settle. Where the winter is long and steadily cold, the cellar is usually more satisfactory, but outside wintering succeeds in some moderate cold places if proper precautions are taken. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the two methods have been compared during the last five years. Wintering outside has been done in an apiary protected from wind by a board fence 8 feet high, the hives placed in cases made to hold four colonies each with packing material around the sides, beneath, and above the hives. The cellar was a low dry one under the Administration Building, which was heated all winter. The results have been very close, but outside wintering has brought the colonies forward slightly earlier in the spring.

In the wide belt where both cellar and outside wintering are about equally satisfactory, the deciding factor appears to be convenience. If the beekeeper has a well insulated and dry cellar, by using it he will save the expense of constructing wintering cases, and also a wind-break, if this is not present. For a few colonies in a cold region, a boarded-in part of the dwelling house basement makes a good cellar for the bees, and it is an advantage if the basement contains a furnace. Such a cellar should have a steady temperature somewhere between 42 deg. and 50 deg. F. In outside wintering, it is very important to protect the apiary from wind. Outside wintering has the advantage that

The Welfare of the Home

Common Sense Regarding Food, Work and Rest in Hot Weather.

By IDA M. ALEXANDER, M.D.

In summer days, every one should have some knowledge of how best to keep cool, not just because the heat is an unpleasant sensation but because it robs us of our energy and "pep."

Many summer kitchens are far too hot in summer but at least the windows should be opened at the top so the heat rising from the stove can blow out of the window and not form a layer of hot air at your head. The bedroom, too, should have the windows open at the top.

When the night is so hot that sleep is difficult, try a bag of cold water placed at the back of your neck. Use it just cool enough to give you a chill or, place the cool water just over the heart.

Even should you feel very tired at night, dip a towel into a bowl of water that has a tablespoonful of baking soda in it and then sponge over the whole body.

If you should find on a hot day, that the perspiration has suddenly stopped and the skin becomes dry and hot and yourself feeling "queer," get busy. You have what is called a heat stroke. Your heat-regulating mechanism is tired out trying to keep you cool and you must now cool yourself or have trouble. Do this by emptying the contents of the water pail over your head and wet clothes and all, get out in the shade of the house, lie down and rest flat on the ground.

Few farmers are as wise about feeding the human engine as they are about feeding the stove. There are certain foods as there are certain woods that give out a great deal of heat. These foods should be eaten in winter. There are certain other foods that, like willow and poplar, burn up (digest) quickly and without much heat. For that reason we should eat these foods in summer.

Oatmeal and cornmeal are heat-making foods. Wheat meal and rice are better for summer.

Pork, butter, rich cream and greasy gravies are heat-making foods and green vegetables are the "coolest" thing you can eat. It is just ordinary good sense not to put heating food into the body when there is too much heat everywhere; but how many families there are who use salt pork all

the bees may be left without attention throughout the winter, whereas in many cellars in the milder parts of Canada, the ventilation has to be watched and controlled. Outside wintering has been very successful at the Experimental Farm at Kentville, N.S., but at the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., the winter has been found too severe for the best results.

For successful wintering, more important than the method is early and careful preparation for winter. For example, one cannot expect cellar wintering to be successful if the bees are left outside until zero weather, or if they are brought out very early in the spring. Nor can one expect good results in outside wintering if packing is delayed until cold weather. Neither method will succeed if the colonies do not contain plenty of bees, especially young bees, and, above all, abundance of wholesome stores, preferably clover honey, or syrup made from white granulated sugar, stored in the combs before cold weather. Mice, if they get into the hives during the winter, will ruin the colonies in a very short while.

summer long! There is very little muscle-making element in pork but there is much heat made from it.

Dried beef is a better summer meat than pork. Buttermilk is the very best summer drink. City folk are wise to this and the soda fountains get ten cents or more for a glass.

If you eat the greens which grow everywhere during the summer, you will not need to spend money for blood tonics, for green food makes red blood, just as surely as green grass makes red blood for the cow and the milk of the red-blooded cow makes yellow butter. This yellow butter colored by the green grass, has a medicinal value which the pale butter does not have. The young children especially need the yellow butter for their proper growth. Did you ever raise carrots to give your cows because you had discovered that feeding the yellow carrots made the butter yellow? We have now discovered that the yellow carrots are just as valuable for small boys and girls, making red blood and stimulating growth. There is something more than color in the yellow carrots, cream and butter.

The growing foods carry color signs that say to the children, "Come and eat me! I will make you grow! I will make you strong and rosy!" and as children like to grow and be strong they will accept the invitation if you will just translate it to them. Then, too, if the child is to stay healthy in hot weather, you will sometimes have to make them lie down to rest, especially during the hot part of the day.

On a recent trip to the West I met a farmer's wife and her husband. They had nine children, the oldest nineteen, and all of school age attending school. The mother was the picture of health. She was beautifully, that is to say, suitably, dressed. Her husband thought it very foolish to have a woman do work that machines can do as well. "Five cents worth of gasoline will rub the clothes, why make the woman do it?" he said to me, and I agreed with him.

Because this woman's strength had been saved where it could be saved, the whole family was healthier, happier and better citizens.

Financial Notes

Ottawa—It is rumored here that a very heavy investment of British capital is likely to be put into the development of the Canadian pulp and paper industry.

Winnipeg—A ready market has been found for the recent offering of \$600,000 of the City of Winnipeg being made by Canadian bond houses. The present is regarded as about the quietest period of the year, but notwithstanding this, practically the entire issue has been placed.

Nelson, B.C.—By a large margin the largest ore total received at the Trail smelter for a ten-day period this year, the receipts for the closing ten days of July touched the record mark with 12,863 tons of smelter feed, of which 194 tons was concentrates. This brings the total receipts for the year to date at Trail up to 181,157 tons of smelter feed, 3,934 tons of this total being concentrates and 177,223 tons crude ore. The Caledonia mine, at Adamant, joins the shipping list with a small trial shipment.

Guelph—A new industry is shortly to be established here. This will be known as the Guarantee Battery Corporation of Canada and will be capitalized at \$400,000. The company will operate under a Dominion charter and will be managed solely by Canadians. They will manufacture chiefly the kind of batteries made by the Guarantee Battery Corporation of Denver, and will employ a large number of workmen. Arrangements have been completed for the site, and work will commence shortly upon the plant.

St. John's, Nfld.—The Newfoundland Ritz Hotel Co. has been incorporated here for the purpose of erecting a million dollar hotel in the famous Ritz chain.

Reviving Old Meadows.

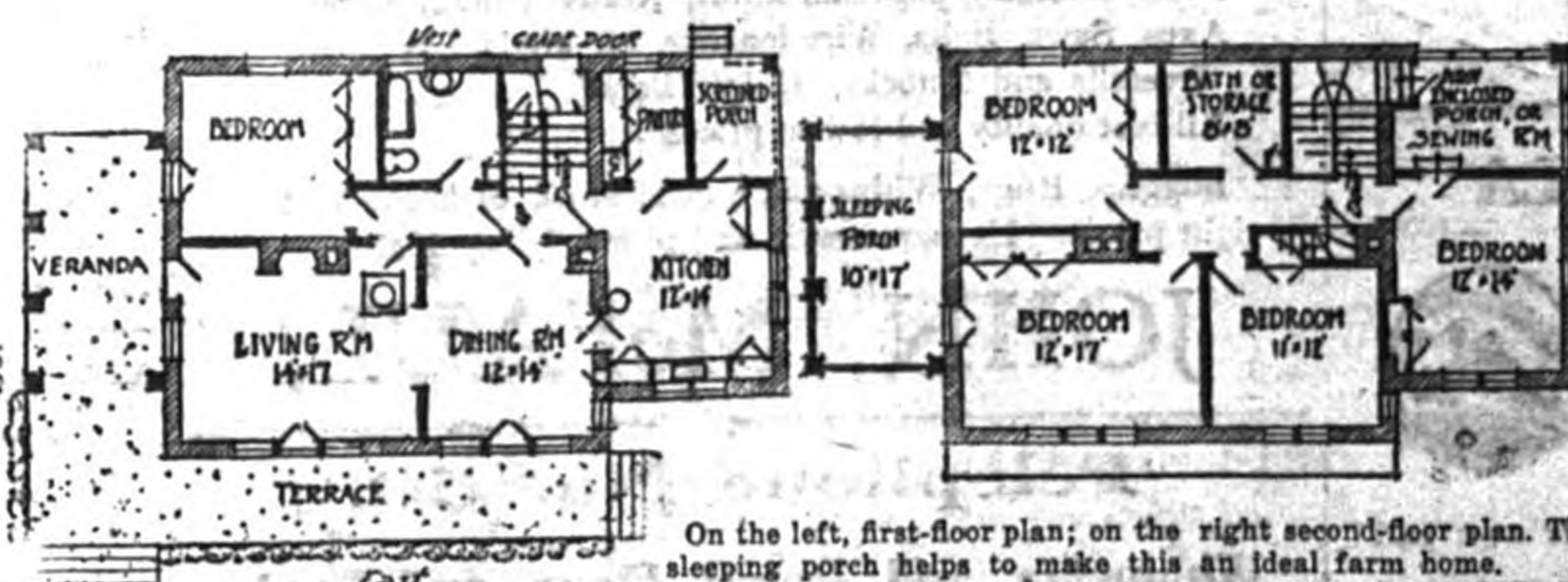
To renovate old meadows, harvest the hay crop early. Just as soon as the field is clear, disc, harrow or cultivate the surface sufficient to break some of the sod surface so that seed will come in contact with the soil.

Sow a mixture of the following: Timothy, 6 lbs., Red Top, 6 lbs., Alsike, 6 lbs., per acre.

When the seed has been sown, run a spike-tooth harrow over the surface to cover the seed. Next apply a top dressing of barnyard manure at the rate of 12 tons per acre. This work should be done immediately after the seed is sown. The earlier the seed is sown the stronger the growth of plants will be to withstand the winter. Manure applied early will force the growth of the young plants, revive the parts of the old meadow that is broken and will be well incorporated in the soil before winter sets in. Low pasture lands can be revived in the same way and seeded early in August.

Agriculture in Canada's premier industry.

A Well-Planned Farmhouse



On the left, first-floor plan; on the right second-floor plan. The sleeping porch helps to make this an ideal farm home.

The designer of this well-arranged country home gives the following description:

"The plans explain themselves, mostly. In Ontario our winter storms and high winds are westerly; so I have placed living rooms on the east side of the house, and only enough windows on the west for light and ventilation. The kitchen I have set where the housewife can see the street—a great comfort to the woman in a lonely neighborhood; and for this reason the sink where one does so much of the daily work is placed under the front windows. The extra piping required is more than made up for by the comfort of the worker. The kitchen is well supplied with cupboards. In the pantry is a cooling cupboard with wire shelves and screened openings at bottom and top.

"The ground-floor bedroom is planned for the aged one, or the mother with little ones to care for. No tired

farm woman should be obliged to run up and down stairs to care for a sick baby or an invalid.

The closets are similar to some I saw in a city flat. Each one is a sort of built-in wardrobe about two feet deep, with two shelves at the top and a drawer one foot deep at the bottom. Narrow doors were placed across the front so that the whole interior could be opened up when necessary.

"The grade entrance provides a means by which the men may enter, going directly to the bathroom, or upstairs without tracking up the kitchen floor.

"A sleeping porch is a great boon in hot weather. At least a balcony should be provided where bedding may be aired and sunned, and bedroom rugs shaken.

"I would build this house of light yellow brick, though a farmhouse looks well clapboarded and painted white. I would finish the woodwork in ivory paint, except in the kitchen,

where pale sea-green is the best color I have ever tried. A refrigerator might be built in between the pantry and screened porch. Some would like a garbage chute in kitchen, but where parings and waste vegetables must be fed to stock, it is better to provide a receptacle for the edible portions, and burn the rest. A chute for soiled clothing could be provided in the upper hall.

"This house could be built by degrees; the kitchen part and the big two-storey verandah could be left off at first. In that case, the dining room would serve as kitchen; a light, temporary back verandah could be built. The terrace would answer as a makeshift front verandah. Later the temporary verandah could be moved away and used as a shed, or some such thing.

"There is a low attic, used for storage, over the main building; small windows in either gable give plenty of light and air for all practical purposes."



Cord or Fabric.

Economy is a savings bank into which men drop pennies and get dollars in return.

The economy of Partridge Tires is in their durability. By giving long service they save new tire costs, and their dependable wearing qualities eliminate the expense of repairs.

PARTRIDGE TIRES

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Service First, Satisfaction Always.

Groceries & Hardware.

Alabastine
Paint
Oils,
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Roofing,
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Shovels,
Electric Globes,
Electric Fixtures,
Axes.

"Gasolene"

We have a large assortment of nice fresh Groceries all in hand.

Huyler's and Willards Chocolates.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

The Big Home Store with the Little Prices."

J. L. MEIKLE & CO.
White Front.

A Savings Account for Your Child

The habit of saving develops a child's character, strengthens his will power and provides him with the determination to succeed.

Teach your child to save regularly instead of spending thoughtlessly. Open a savings account for him to-day where his money will grow. By the time he reaches maturity he will be equipped with the capital as well as the will power to win his own way in the world.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve " 15,000,000
Resources " 250,000,000

J. R. Parris,
Manager, LACHUTE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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ages booked,
ports secured
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L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

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"VICTROLA"

means

PLEASURE



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

Records double sides \$1.00 and upwards. Needles of all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

ER PAQUETTE - Agent

for the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co., 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, your 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.

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Where your dollar does its duty.

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Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.

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The New International Farm Tractor on Exhibition in our Store. The one that will do your work to perfection.

International Gas and Kerosine Engines and Farm Machinery of all kinds, the World's Standard. Leave your order now and get best prices and good delivery. Agency Fleury's Famous Plows. Beattys Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers, Pumps and Pump Jacks.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Nails, Building paper all kinds, Ready-roofing, Shingles, Axes, Saws, Bolts, Wire fencing, all kinds hay wire. Overalls and Smocks, Heavy Boots.

All best quality and lowest prices.

Buggies, Rugs, Whips and a good stock of harness at right prices. Harness neatly and promptly repaired.

JOHN McFAUL,

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.

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Deliveries made with prompt attention.

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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,100,000.00

Total Assets: \$39,000,000.00

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 at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager

Brownsburg Branch, J. W. Lepide, 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.

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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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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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Telephone 131 r 27. Lachute

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers,

LACHUTE, QUE.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

L.O.L. No. 2231,

LACHUTE

Meets in Rice's Hall the Fourth Friday of every month at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren always welcome.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1920.

NO. 33

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

FOR SALE.—One gasoline engine two
and a half horse power International
Model. As good as new. One Gould
Shapley and Muir Windmill with 50
feet tower. Good bargain to ready
purchaser. Apply to Geo. Armstrong,
Lachute Road.

WANTED.—Girl, about 18 years old, to
assist with light housework in family
of three persons, in Montreal. A good
home with every comfort and good
wages will be given to a willing girl.
Write F. C. A. Post Office Box 1140,
Montreal.

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.
It is not worth the risk. Lightning can't
strike if we get there first.

G. Y. Deacon.

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

We have good stock of Blue serges and
other costume clothes in fawn, brown
etc.

—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 SALE.—Good Rubber-tyred Buggy
for Sale. Bought when the price was
right. Now that it is getting late in
the season I will sell at COST PRICE.
Call and see it. V. Lefebvre, Lachute.

WANTED.—About 3,000 hens and chickens.
Highest prices paid. Chickens
must weigh over two pounds.
L. Klein, Water Street,
Near C. N. R. Station

WANTED!

Laborers & Carpenters

Apply to the Superintendent
R. G. M. CAPE CO. Limited,
Dominion Cartridge Co.
Browsburg,

SURVEYING

STAVELEY & HADLEY

Room 604
285 Beaver Hall Hill
Montreal.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Hills, of Montreal, was the week-
end guest of Mrs. Clunie Sr.

Mrs. Mitchell, of Montreal, was the
guest of Mrs. Underhill this week.

Miss Jean Mackay, of Montreal, is the
guest of Miss May Hume, this week.

Mr. Ivan Holland, of Grand Mere, is
the guest of his mother this week at Ivan
Bower.

Miss Elsie Woodhouse, of Toronto, is
the guest of Miss Gladys McQuat this
week.

Mrs. Dr. Rodrigue who has been visiting
friends in Quebec returned home on
Friday.

Miss Catherine Burwash left this week
for Toronto where she will attend the
University.

The Misses Riddell are in Montreal
this week attending the wedding of Miss
Edna Little.

Mr. Jno. Hope and son John were in
Arnprior this week, guests of Mr. and
J. T. Griffith.

Mr. James Roy Carpenter, of Mont-
real, was the guest of his parents over
the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hunter, of Mont-
real, were guests of Mrs. A. G. Mc-
Arthur this week.

Miss Justina McCrea and Mr. Dalgals,
of Westmount, were guests of Mrs. H.
McCrea last week.

Mr. John Pollock and Mrs. Albert
Copeland, of East Settlement, spent
Friday last in Montreal.

Mrs. Jas. Duncan returned to the city
on Tuesday, after a pleasant visit here
for the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Evans, of New
York, have been spending a vacation with
Mrs. R. W. Evans of the East End.

Baptist Church Services, Sept. 26th,
will be held as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m.,
Dalesville 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Mrs. M. McVicar and family returned
home on Saturday from a two weeks visit
with friends in Laurel and Harrington.

Mr. H. Slater and Mr. G. F. Calder
were in Calumet on Monday attending the
funeral of the late Mr. S. Brannan.

—Miss Hampton announces her Fall
Millinery Opening for Tuesday, Sept.
28th, and following days. All are wel-
come.

—Miss A. A. Lavigne announces her
Fall Millinery Opening for Tuesday,
Sept. 28th and following days. All are
welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Miller, of Mont-
real, spent the week-end the guests of
Mr. and Mrs. A. Boas of Maple Hill View
Stock Farm.

Mr. A. V. Collins, of Toronto, traveling
auditor of C. S. S. Lines, was the
guest of his brother Rev. Victor Collins
on Tuesday.

A memorial Service is being arranged
for to be held in Brownsburg on Sunday,
Oct. 10th. Further announcement will
be made later.

Mrs. Forsythe returned to her home
in Carleton Place on Monday last, after
spending a pleasant month's visit with
friends in town.

Mrs. Edison, of Terrebonne, returned
home this week after spending a pleasant
visit in town, and was accompanied by
Mrs. Wm. Scott.

While attending the Ottawa Fair Mr.
And. Boas purchased two Pure Bred Hol-
steins from the well known breeder Mr.
Gordon S. Gooderham.

Mrs. W. H. Gardiner and son, also
Miss Drysdale left on Wednesday for a
visit with friends at Winnipeg, Indian
Head and other points.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and
Mrs. Henry Lafleur and family wish to
thank their many friends for kindness
and sympathy to them in their late sad
bereavement.

Miss May Young, of Pointe-a-Chene,
and Miss Katie Byrne, of Grenville, re-
ceived their diplomas this week at the
Lachute Business College after taking a
seven months Secretarial course.

Mrs. James Hammond, of Centre-
ville, returned home from Ceylon, Sask.,
on Thursday last, and was accompanied
by the Misses Sutherland after which the
latter left for their home in Scotland.

Dr. Edward Christie left this week for
a second trip to the Old Land as Assistant
Surgical Surgeon on the S. S. Metegama.
He will open an office next door to the
Medical Hall on this return about Oct.
18th.

Presbyterian Church Services, Sabbath
26th Sept will be held as follows.—
Morning.—Lachute and Upper Lachute.
Afternoon.—East Settlement and Hill-
head. Evening.—Lachute and Browns-
burg.

Among those who attended the Ottawa
Exhibition last week were Mr. and Mrs.
Robt. McPaul, Mr. Wm. Murray, Mr.
John Martin, Mrs. R. S. Clarke, Mrs. P.
MacVicar, Mr. A. McAllister and Mr.
and Mrs. E. R. Morrin.

Quite a number of our townfolk were
in Vankleek Hill, and St. Scholastique
this week attending the Annual Exhibi-
tions. Wednesday was a record day of
attendance for the latter and the Ex-
hibits at both Fairs are reported very
good.

Church of England Notices, parish of
Lachute, services will be held (D.V.) in
St. Simeon's Church Lachute on Sunday
Sept. 26th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Browns-
burg 3 p.m.

Bishop Farthing will hold a confirma-
tion service and will give an address in
St. Simeon's Church Lachute on Tues-
day, Sept. 28th, at 8 p.m. An invitation
to attend this service is extended to all.

Young people's gatherings in the
Baptist Church, Lachute, such as were
commenced in November of last year,
and discontinued only when many of the
regular attendants left for their homes
out of town upon the closing of the
Academy for the summer holidays, have
been resumed and will during the coming
months be held weekly—on Tuesday
evening, commencing at 8 o'clock—in-
stead of bi-weekly as before. All young
people are most cordially invited to
attend the meetings.

OBITUARY

Killed by grasping live wire.

Somewhat of a panic was created on
Saturday evening when it became known
that Achille Lafleur had been electrocuted
by catching hold of a live wire, which
had been broken by a fallen tree at Mr.
Lafleur's house on Foundry Street. The
fatality occurred about 7 o'clock and
according to the testimony produced at the
inquest by eye witnesses of the accident,
deceased was repeatedly warned not to
touch it, but he apparently did not realize
the danger and as soon as he grasped the
wire he fell over with a groan, having re-
ceived some 2200 volts. Dr. Mason was on
the spot in a few minutes, and saw Lafleur
lying in the ditch with the wire grasped in
both hands and the current playing across
his chest and knew that he was past medi-
cal assistance. Some little time elapsed be-
fore the power was shut off and the body
was then taken to the home of his father,
Mr. Henri Lafleur.

Mr. Chabot stated that two trouble
calls had been received by him, one from
Mr. Geo. Armstrong and one from Mr.
McCullough. As their linemen were
working in Brownsburg, instructions
were left for him to go to these places on
his return. These instructions were faith-
fully carried out and in consequence the
Jury exonerated the Lachute Electric
Light Company from blame and brought in
a verdict of Accidental Death. The
funeral was held on Tuesday morning
and was attended by a large number of
sympathizing friends.

THE LATE S. M. BRANNAN.

One of the oldest residents of the
county of Argenteuil was laid to rest
at Calumet last Saturday in the person of
the late S. M. Brannan, who died at the
ripe old age of 90 years. Up to a few
weeks ago the deceased enjoyed good
health and in fact had never been laid
aside during his lifetime, until his last
illness. Mr. Brannan has been in busi-
ness in Calumet and Harrington for a
long number of years, and was much
respected for his honest, straight-forward
dealing at all times. This business has
extended rapidly under the management
of his son, Mr. H. Brannan who will
continue to carry it on.

The funeral was held in the Anglican
Church, Calumet, the service being
conducted by the Rev. W. J. Ellis of
Grenville, the interment taking place in
the Calumet Cemetery. Among those
attending from a distance were, Mayor
Dobbin of Harrington, John, Shaw,
George Fowler, H. Slater, ex-M. L. A.
Wm. Campbell, A. MacL. Fridman, John
Quasnel, G. F. Calder, and many others.
The sympathy of many friends and
acquaintance were tendered to the widow
and family in their sad bereavement.

THE LATE ALEX. GUENETTE, SR.

While in the act of weighing up a
sheet of paper in his daily routine of
work as machine tender in the Wilson
Paper Mills, Mr. Alex. Guenette dropped
dead on Saturday afternoon last at 3
o'clock. He was 54 years of age and his
sudden demise was attributed to acute
indigestion. Deceased was a member of
the Lachute Brass Band and much of its
success is attributable to the faithful ser-
vices rendered by him. The funeral was
held on Tuesday morning and many
mourners followed the remains.

THE LATE ALLAN G. ROGERS.

Another sad fatality occurred on Wed-
nesday morning last when Mr. Allan G.
Rogers was found just outside his home
at Lakeside Que., shot through the
head. Just before breakfast he took his
rifle out to shoot something, and it was
only on going to the door to call him for
breakfast that his wife discovered the
tragedy. An inquest was held on Wed-
nesday afternoon and a verdict of acci-
dental death given. Deceased was
about 40 years of age and leaves to
mourn his loss, a loving wife, formerly
Miss Annie Walker, one sister Mrs. Ben.
Rogers, and two brothers, Alex. and
William, of Winnipeg.

THE LATE MRS. J. R. MACLEOD

The many friends of Mrs. T. Christie
will sympathize with her in the death of
her mother, the late Mrs. MacLeod of
Scottown, which occurred on Thursday
last. The funeral service was conducted by
Rev. Dr. MacLellan of Gould, in the
midst of many sympathizing friends and
relatives, and on Saturday last all that
was mortal was brought to Lachute for
interment.

FALL & WINTER COATS.

We have received a consignment of
Fall and Winter Coats.

These are choice lines in various
Cloths and Colours, and the finest we
shall have this season.

We have a few Fine Costumes also,
in Navy Blue at moderate prices.

Come early and select your coat.

**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 bet-
ter values than can be secured in
our store.

PHONE NO. 2

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

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

Its money saved by trading with

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

THE WRISTLET WITH THE
DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Surpassing all others in Delicacy and Fragrance "SALADA" TEA

Send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto.

CAROLINE RODMAN The Accomplice

By JANE GILL.

PART I.

It is queer that no one thought of Caroline's money when the report came that Peter Helm's horses had been stolen and the thieves were still at large. Of course, even if it had been remembered, no one would have felt much uneasiness, for the Stacey boys weren't likely to bother any one but Peter Helm, whom they thought they had cause to hate.

Just the day before she had arrived at her uncle's farm in her pretty new blue traveling suit, and her pretty new traveling bag. Out of the traveling bag she had taken an old wallet which contained the money. Bill by bill she had spread it over the dining room table until she had made a tablecloth of yellow paper on top of the white damask one.

"Five hundred dollars!" she announced proudly. "And more in the bank!" She opened her bankbook that her aunt and uncle might read the neat little figures which announced her balance there.

"Did Aunt Hatty leave you all that?" exclaimed Uncle Aaron.

"Part of it she left me, and part of it I earned at teaching," Caroline told them. "And I'm going to buy a farm with it."

They laughed at her. "Why Caroline Rodman, child, what do you know about farming?"

"I guess I know more than lots of farmers. I spent half my evenings reading it up in books," she told them a little defiantly.

They laughed again, and Uncle Aaron explained very kindly to her that just about the first thing she would have to do to make a farm go would be to forget all the fine notions she got from the farming books.

Then he turned to his wife as if Caroline weren't there. "Of course, if she's set on getting a farm, there is that Stacey farm that Peter Helm has. We might get a good man to run it for her."

"Mrs. Rodman shook her head. "Even if she got a good man," she objected, "I don't think farming is the work for a girl."

Then she addressed Caroline. "You'd better go back to teaching. Teaching is a lot nicer and more ladylike."

"I hate teaching!" retorted Caroline a bit defiantly, for this prompt attempt to disillusionment annoyed her.

"Well, anyhow, what did you bring all that cash for?" inquired Uncle Aaron.

"For the first cash payment," Caroline told him promptly.

"That was silly," Uncle Aaron scolded her kindly. "A cheque would have done just as well, you know."

Aunt Rodman fretted a little. "I don't like all that money in the house."

"Oh, it's safe enough," her husband reassured her, "but we'll take it to the bank when we go in on Saturday."

The good woman's anxiety was only partly mollified. "I suppose it's safe enough," she admitted, "but just the same, you lock it in your trunk, Caroline, and keep the key with you all the time."

And yet, twenty-four hours later, when the exciting news came that there were three young horse thieves

at large in the county, no one, as I said, thought of Caroline's money, least of all Caroline herself. She was helping Aunt Rodman get ready to go down and spend the night with a sick neighbor, Mrs. Jennings, who was having a pretty desperate case of the grip. She was just making a bundle of her aunt's comb and brush and toothbrush and night clothes when her uncle came in with the news.

Aunt Rodman sank gasping into a chair. "I never did like that Peter Helm, anyhow," she declared. "It serves him right if those boys did take his horses. It was a mean trick of him to foreclose on their mortgage the way he did."

"My dear," her husband protested, "business is business. You can't throw money away, and they hadn't paid any interest on that mortgage."

"I don't care," Aunt Rodman defended them, "they are lovely boys, only they didn't have half a chance."

Her husband laughed dryly. "Well, it will go pretty hard with your lovely boys when they are caught. They're likely to try shooting, too. It's known they've got weapons, and that will make things all the harder for them when they are caught. They're reckless young devils. Did I tell you about the note they left when they stole the horse?"

"No, what note?"

"Left a note for Peter Helm saying that they would come back and collect the rest of what he owed them later. Can't get over the idea that they were robbed."

Uncle Rodman smiled amusedly, but his smile was not without compassion, and he added rather gently, "Poor young devils."

Then in another tone to his wife, "Come, my dear, you will have to hurry if you want me to drive you down to Mrs. Jennings's."

As Caroline continued to help her aunt make ready she demanded excitedly more information about the horse thieves and received it in disconnected fragments: The father of the boys had died ten years ago, when David, the eldest lad, was only sixteen, leaving them with the heavily mortgaged farm; the boys had turned in and worked amazingly hard, but in a scatter-brain, outlandish fashion; they never paid any interest on the mortgage, and when it was finally foreclosed they were stunned at first, and then bitter, fighting mad, desperate.

"But they ought to have known," said Caroline, "that if they never paid interest the mortgage would be sure to be foreclosed."

"Of course they ought," her aunt agreed. "But they never gave it a thought; always had their minds chock full of their crazy schemes; and, besides, even if they had thought of it, they never had any money; always sank every cent into the old place. But I always will say that they would have been lovely boys if they had had half a chance."

"Is that the farm you said something about my buying?" Caroline inquired.

"Haven't you given that up?" her aunt laughed at her.

Caroline's brow clouded a little, but she did not answer.

Five minutes later she was out on the front verandah, an old red sweater of Cousin Arthur's thrown over her shoulders, waving good-bye to her aunt and uncle.

"You'll be back in time for supper, won't you, Uncle Aaron?" she asked. "I am coming right straight back, dear."

Looking at the clouds, Caroline shivered. "Isn't it windy, and isn't it cold? It's going to storm. Be sure and get home before it storms, Uncle Aaron."

"I will," he promised, and rode off. He came back just as Caroline was taking a pan of graham muffins from the oven.

"Supper will be ready in a few minutes," she told him, and just then her young cousin Arthur burst into the room.

"Where's mother?" he demanded, excitedly.

"Gone down to spend the night with Mrs. Jennings."

"Cracky!" he ejaculated, with a low whistle. "That's going to leave you all alone."

"Alone? Why, what do you mean?"

"Just saw the sheriff, and he's calling on all the men around here to help him hunt for the Stacey boys. And, of course, father and I have got to go. As far as they can make out, they are still somewhere in the county. By rights we ought to be starting now."

"I'll have supper on the table in a minute," Caroline promised.

A few minutes later at the supper table her uncle asked her: "You are sure you aren't afraid to stay here alone?"

"Of course not," she assured him. "Well, I really don't think you need be, for I don't believe they'll bother any one else around here. They'll be trying to get out of reach. But if you are afraid I'll leave Arthur here with you."

"I'm not the least bit afraid," she repeated.

And even after they had gone she felt not the slightest fear. She washed up her dishes, and then, with a plate of apples, a magazine and the old cat for company, prepared for a comfortable evening in front of the kitchen stove.

The storm which had threatened in the afternoon was beginning to rattle the windows of the old house, and there was a sound like the throwing of sand against the glass, which she knew was sleet.

She tried to read, but found she couldn't. The house was beginning to answer the wind, as only an old house can—groans from the cellar and stranger shrieks and moans from the garret, until it filled her with uneasiness. Half ashamed of herself she rose, locked the doors, drew down the blinds and wished that there were locks on the old-fashioned windows.

(Continued in next issue.)

With a Smile.

Meet whatever the world may bring with a smile and jog along; There's always a song for the song you sing if your heart is in the song.

And when you meet the world with a smile it's sure to smile on you. While over your head the sun burns bright and the velvet skies are blue.

Meet whatever the world may bring with a cheery hope and trust; Kick up your heels and dance along, and sing and smile and be just.

Whatever you give the world it gives a measure of that and more. To add in the end as on you wend to the wealth of your little store.

Meet whatever the world may bring with a faith that naught can shatter; There's always something that's not just right, there's always something the matter.

But the heart that goes along with a song, and the lips that go with a smile.

Shall win a song for their own ere long and a smile from the after-while.

Inventions by Negroes.

In the practical application of scientific principles as embodied in useful inventions, the negro has long held an important place.

The publications of Henry E. Baker, of the United States Patent Office, set forth a record altogether and comparably favorable. These inventions run the whole gamut, from Bancker's clock in 1754 to Forten's invention of apparatus for managing sails, including Lewis's invention of a machine for picking oakum; Henry Blair's patents on a corn harvester; William B. Purvis's patents on electric railways, a fountain pen, magnetic car, balancing device, etc.; Dickinson's patent for playing the piano; Ferrell's patents for the improvement in valves of steam engines; Benjamin F. Jackson's invention of different improvements in heating and lighting devices and a controller for a trolley wheel; Charles V. Rieckey's inventions, including a device for registering the call on a telephone and detecting the unauthorized use of that instrument; Granville Wood's inventions; the Elijah McCoy inventions and the inventions of John Ernest Matzeliger, including the first machine that performed automatically the operations involved in attaching soles to shoes.

Then there are the latter-day and wartime inventions, including war bombs, machine and aircraft guns, explosive bullets, submarines and diving suits.

Teacher: "So you admit the unfortunate lad was carried to the pump and there drenched with water? Now, sir, what part did you take in this disgraceful affair?" Jones (meekly): "The left leg, sir."



Woman's Interests

Planning Our Work.

No two homes can be run alike. Still we are all glad of suggestions. Here is a work-schedule which you can alter if it does not entirely suit your needs:

Laundry—The washing should be done on Tuesday. All preparations should be made Monday night. The clothes should be put to soak at that time and left soaking over night. Heavy work, such as lifting water, should be done by the men. If you have not a washing machine, it will save doctor's bills to buy one.

Ironing—Rough dry as many of the pieces as possible. This is done by folding your clothes as you take them from the line and putting them under pressure. Underwear, sheets, towels, and all flat pieces should be done in this way.

Cleaning the house—Part of the cleaning should be done each day, so that a great deal of cleaning does not have to be done at one time. Lamps should be cleaned and filled once a day.

5.00-6.00—The family arises. Each member turns back bedding, smooths out lower sheet and beats up the pillow.

The man starts the fire. The cereal in the fireless cooker should be hot. Take care of poultry.

Do the milking. 6.00-6.15—Prepare breakfast. (Use toast rather than muffins—cereal and fruit are already cooked. The table has been set the night before and covered with a large cloth.)

6.15-6.45—Breakfast. 6.45-7.15—Start dinner in fireless (meat dish and dessert).

7.15-7.45—Wash dishes (breakfast dishes and those from night before). The dishes may be placed back on table and the table covered.

7.45-8.15—Put house in order. Clean one room a day. There may be no need of frequent dusting. In fact, it should be remembered that dust "sitting tight" hurts no one and is only harmful when blowing in the air. If it is a question of using energy for dusting or of resting, it would be wiser, in your case, to rest.

If beds are in a room used only for sleeping, they may be left open all day.

8.15-10.00—Work in garden. Prepare vegetables for dinner.

10.00-11.00—Rest. 11.00-12.00—Finish preparing dinner (vegetables).

12.00-12.30—Dinner. 12.30-2.00—Dishes washed, kitchen put in order and supper preparations made.

2.00-3.00—Rest. 3.00-4.30—Mending, sewing. 4.30-5.00—Taking care of poultry. 5.00-6.00—Milking.

6.00-6.30—Supper prepared. Cereal for next morning started while fire is burning, and then put in fireless cooker. If you have none, either buy or make one.

6.30-7.00—Supper. 7.00-7.30—Dishes scraped, rinsed and piled, to be washed next morning. Table set for breakfast.

Some super-active women and women with babies or growing families, will doubtless shout scorn at this schedule as being silly and impractical but, just the same, a time-and-work schedule is one of the best helps in the world, both to urge us forward and to hold us back. It is simply a movable plan pointing to a general path of system in the day's work.

Dressing to Please Hubby. A good many people go about with the idea that a woman dresses in order to make herself pleasing in the eyes of men. Very little credit is given by such people for a woman's natural instinct to make the best of herself for her own satisfaction.

To bolster up the argument they quote the woman who "lets herself go" after marriage. But slatterns are, luckily, in the minority, and the average married woman is as interested in the dress problem as her unmarried sister. But does the married woman dress to please her husband?

Some men have strange ideas where women's dress is concerned, but in the main they prefer it to strike the feminine note that "something soft and clinging" still holds. And for color they like semi-shades.

It takes a woman to know best what suits her, because the average man has not taken up the study of woman's dress. Hubby has to be educated on many points.

One charmingly frocked matron told me that it took her a long time to educate her husband.

"Tom wanted me to wear those delicate shades in which you would dress

a Watteau type of beauty," she said. "You see, his mother was one of the fragile rose-bud type, and he thought it perfection. She always looked as dainty as a Dresden shepherdess."

What Tom didn't realize was that his mother and his wife were entirely different in style and type. Kitty was a dark-skinned, flashing-eyed beauty, and looked superb in black, relieved with rich colorings. As a Dresden shepherdess she did not shine. She managed to prove to Tom that she could not copy his mother, mainly by experiments.

"So you see," she said, "I don't dress to please my husband, but I've managed to make him pleased with the way I dress."

All happily married women study their husbands' tastes where dress is concerned, because they know so well that if they want to remain fine birds in the eyes of their loved ones they must pay attention to the feathers. But a clever woman gets what she wants and manages to make her man think he wanted it.

Dress alone won't hold a man's love, but it will help to keep his attention.

There are wives who grumble because their husbands never notice what they are wearing.

"Oh," cried one such wife, "so long as his meals are ready to time John is peaceable. That's all he thinks I'm here for. He never notices me. If I were to come down to breakfast in curlers and dressing-gown he wouldn't notice. Luckily, I have some respect for myself, or I might become a slattern."

But she was wrong. John did notice and he appreciated. Unfortunately, like so many married men, he forgot to mention the fact. Eve went on making the best of herself, and down in her heart I don't doubt but that she did it as much for her husband as for herself.

During the days of courtship a man indulges his girl's craving for flattery and attention. He will rave over her foot in its pretty satin slipper, but when, later on, he scolds her for not putting on strong boots on a wet day she imagines that he no longer cares about her good points. Most women are super-sentimentalists.

Very few men exist who care to see their wives going about as frumps, and most of them appreciate a woman's attempt to look pleasing in the eyes of other men, for possession is sweeter when the article possessed is coveted by others.

The husband who insists on choosing his wife's clothes is rare. He may like to help choose them, and a sensible woman will encourage his interest. If he expresses a liking for a certain color and style she tries to please him, knowing that there are details where she may let her fancy roam. So long as she studies and satisfies the broad outlines of his ideas on dress he is pleased.

Very few men like their wives to wear clothes that "hit you in the eye." They prefer their women to be "neat but not gaudy."

Sinks High and Low.

There is a right and a wrong method of installing a sink. When it is placed at the right height it serves the purpose for which it was meant, adds ease and enjoyment to the routine duties of the kitchen work, and makes the kitchen a much more satisfactory workshop.

The housewife should assume more authority when the sink is being installed. There is no regulation height for placing the sink but it should be at such a height that the one who is to use it can stand without stooping, and thus relieve the strain on the muscles of the back.

The following table gives the comfortable height for tables, sinks, ironing boards and other working surfaces according to the height of the woman who is to use them.

Height of worker. 4'10" 4'11" 5' 5' 1" 5' 2" 5' 3" 5' 4" 5' 5" 5' 6" 5' 7" 5' 8" 5' 9" 5' 10"

Height of working surface. 33 1/2" 34" 34 1/2" 35" 35 1/2" 36" 36 1/2" 37" 37 1/2" 38" 38 1/2" 39" 39 1/2"

Not a Laying Bird. Tommy had been naughty. His mother did not know what to do with him. She wanted to confine him somewhere, but he showed signs of breaking everything in any room she put him into.

She bethought herself of a place where there was nothing to break and where he could not work any serious revenge. He was carried into the garden and locked up in the fowl-house. He was silent—this was something beyond his capacity to talk about. But as his mother was going away his head appeared behind the wires.

"Mamma!" His mother stopped. "Mamma, you can lock me in here if you like, but I won't lay any eggs!"

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When and How to Use Lime.

One most important office of lime is to keep the soil in a sanitary condition. Acids constantly tend to form in a soil, and lime is nature's natural agency to combine with these acids and destroy their toxic effect. Limestone is our chief source of material for use when there is a deficiency, and man learned in an early day to burn and slake it to put it into condition for distribution.

The lime in the stone is in a carbonate form, and the slaked lime goes back to that form when exposed to the air. Perfectly air-slaked lime is identical with the original limestone in composition. Within recent times we have learned to put limestone into form for easy distribution by grinding or pulverizing, and the material is just as effective for correcting acidity as air-slaked lime, pound for pound, if it is absolutely fine. Tests and experience upon thousands of farms prove that when the limestone has been made as fine as flour it is immediately available for combination with soil acids, and this is the chief work that we want lime to perform in the ground.

And there the argument starts, because there are degrees of fineness in limestone; there is the old contention that caustic lime destroys the humus; there is varying ease in distributing the kinds of lime upon the market, and there is the reasonable expectation that when fresh-burned lime has so much "pep" in its make-up, and limestone seems to have none, the former must be the more dependable.

It is acidity of the soil that is the handicap, and its correction is the one matter of interest. The slaking of stone lime on the farm is a disagreeable job, and usually is attended by some waste. In limestone sections where the stone was burned in large quantities and the lime was applied far too freely, it was a common practice to throw the stone lime into piles in the field and let it slake. Rains would cause some of the lime to puddle and get into unavailable form, and the distribution with a shovel was very uneven.

The ability of the lime to be distributed evenly and easily throughout the soil adds a great deal to its value per ton, and that is a consideration when choosing between lump lime and the hydrated. Manufacturers of the latter article have been able to push sales extensively because they furnished a lime easy to handle and to distribute, and many farmers have preferred to pay a long price for it rather than to slake the stone lime. There was the added inducement that the word "hydrated" had a scientific sound that might easily mean some sort of value added in a mysterious way. It is a good form, and in actual strength lies between lump lime and pulverized limestone.

There certainly has been unnecessary confusion in our thinking regarding the fineness to which limestone should be reduced. Experiment station tests are conclusive that when it is made as fine as flour there is almost immediate availability, but it doesn't follow that we should want all of the stone made that fine. The added expense to secure fineness is worse than wasted wherever an application is made to last through an ordinary crop rotation, because some of the soluble stone will leach out of the soil.

The experience of practical farmers has brought probably the great majority of users of limestone to believe that the expense of pulverizing the stone should be sufficient only to reduce all of it to a fineness permitting it to pass through a 10 to 20-mesh screen. We then have a very considerable proportion that is absolutely fine and immediately available, and this is in sufficient amount to meet the soil's need for the time if the application is made heavy

enough to provide coarser particles for use in later years of the rotation as disintegration occurs.

It must be borne in mind that the lime requirement of a soil continuously increases, and if we apply only enough lime to correct the acidity at a given time, tests made six months later will show a presence of some free acid.

It would not be good business to meet the lime requirement of all land. There are regions whose soils are so acid that the only thing to do for the present is to depend as far as possible upon acid-resistant plants, such as redtop grass and some vegetables and grains that are less sensitive than the clovers. The cost of applications sufficient to correct all acidity would be too great for some areas remote from sources of lime.

On the other hand, most land lying within farms that are kept under a good crop rotation should not be left acid. The handicap upon production is too great. Lime in some form should be supplied, and by far the greatest part of these deficient soils can be made friendly to the clovers and fully responsive to fertilizers and tillage by the application of two tons of moderately fine limestone applied once in each crop rotation of four years or so.

Some land is too deficient in lime to grow red clover or to make maximum yields of most crops, and yet has a lime deficiency that may be met by a single ton of limestone applied in each crop rotation. Certainly, where clover has failed one does not go amiss in using a ton of burned lime or two tons of limestone prior to the seeding to clover and grass.

If the application is reasonably heavy, it is most profitable to make it after a sod has been broken for corn. The yield of corn will be greater because bacterial action in the soil will be promoted, and the tillage of the crop will mix the lime so thoroughly that the clover and grass seeded with the small-grain crop which follows the corn will have every chance.

If the application is not made sufficiently heavy to supply the wants of the soil soundly for a crop rotation the lime should be applied when the ground is being prepared for the small grain crop with which the grass and clover will be seeded, or when a seed bed is being made for grass and clover alone. The lime or limestone should always go on the ground after the plowing has been done, because the tendency of lime is to move downward.

Farm-burned lime may be put in with the manure spreader or a lime distributor that is provided with a sieve to remove refuse material. The hydrate and the limestone are easily applied through a lime distributor, and the best results are obtained when the ground is thoroughly disked after the distribution. We want a particle of lime in every cubic inch of soil.

A high-grade lime marl is a carbonate close in value to air-slaked lime, and air-slaked lime, we must remember, has practically the same value only as very finely pulverized limestone. Wood ashes formerly were an excellent source of lime, but have ceased to have any large commercial place. The ashes upon the market are apt to contain much dirt and moisture, and the lime often is largely in a carbonate form. Possibly ashes is average condition upon the market have a lime content whose value is not over one-third that of pulverized limestone or air-slaked lime.

The exceptions to absolute safety concern only (1) the man who might apply several tons of caustic lime per acre, adding no manure nor soda to supply humus, and (2) the owner of light sandy land, who should prefer a calcium to a magnesium lime if applied in a caustic state. These exceptions, as I have said, have importance to relatively few people.

If you are having soil trouble, it might pay you to look into the lime requirements of your farm.

When pigs are old enough to wean from their mother I do not believe it makes much difference whether the milk is sweet or sour. But one thing I should be particular about, is to not feed sour milk one time and sweet milk the next. As it is difficult to keep the milk sweet in the summer time I would prefer to feed the milk sour, then the pigs always have the same kind of a ration. This will apply to the sows nursing pigs just as well as to the pigs. It does not destroy the food value of milk very much to have it sour. Of course, if you leave it until it commences to decompose then it is not as good.

A splendid ration for young pigs right after they are weaned is skim-milk and wheat middlings. I do not believe you could get anything better and there isn't anything better to feed young pigs in a self-feeder than wheat middlings, unless it is animal tankage and, of course, at the present time this is very high-priced. I would feed them a very reasonable amount of middlings made into a thick slop with sour milk and then let them eat all the wheat middlings from the self-feeder they desire. Good pasture will reduce the feed bill.

Poor lubrication, overloads, and dust are the first place as the tractor's worst enemy.

Financial Notes

Ottawa.—From the trade statement just issued by the Department of Customs, it is evident that Canadians are buying tremendous amounts of goods still from the United States. During the four months ended July 31st last imports into Canada totalled the large sum of \$473,572,589 against \$284,897,013 in the same period last year. Exports from Canada underwent a decline of fifteen millions in the same period, this year's four months showing being \$342,112,423 against \$357,883,897 in first four months of last year's fiscal year. Total trade amounted to \$825,267,761 against \$658,787,357 in same four months a year ago.

Toronto.—Present indications point to the fact that Canadian newsprint manufacturers at the beginning of 1921 will be quoting \$160 per ton for newsprint. When newsprint climbed to \$100 per ton many of the manufacturers at the time thought that the peak had been reached. Since that time, however, conditions have improved for the newsprint manufacturer to such an extent that many of them figure that \$160 is lower now than \$100 per ton was back a year ago.

Nelson, B.C.—Western Canadian mines are still exporting coal. A ship recently left British Columbia for Sweden with 4,500 tons of coal, and it is said that owing to the embargo on Atlantic ports, there will be further large shipments from the Pacific if bottoms can be secured.

The Canadian Collieries at Nanaimo, B.C., which shipped this coal are in a position to export large quantities and, with the prices obtainable in Europe, will likely do so. At present, prices of coal in British Columbia are lower than anywhere in the world, it is claimed. Sweden has been buying coal from Australia at a price delivered of from \$45 to \$50 a ton, and English coal is even higher.

The general consensus of opinion in banking circles appears to be that tight money will obtain locally for some time to come. Owing to the high cost of labor and large wage increases it is taking a great deal more money than formerly to produce the same quantity of goods. This means that industrial plants require more working capital; and that the banks are called upon for funds to that much greater extent.

Another factor in the situation is the crop movement. As soon as the harvest is over tremendous shipments of grain will commence from the West to the East and the seaboard. The banks bear the chief burden of financing the crop movement from the time the grain leaves the farmers' hands until the price is remitted by the buyers. This takes a huge sum of money, and if the crop is as large as expected this year, it will temporarily tax severely the cash resources of the country.

With these extraordinary demands for funds it is unlikely that there will be a great deal of money available during the next two months for stock market transactions.

The Dairy

On farms where many of the cows are bred to freshen in the fall, there may be some difficulty in making butter come during the late summer and early fall. This is due to the fact that late in the lactation period, the fat globules are smaller than earlier in the period, and correspondingly harder to gather in churning. There are several other causes of difficult churning, also, but usually such a con-

The Welfare of the Home

A Special Corner for the Baby

By LENA MARTIN SMITH.

We farm women do not often live in houses which afford an extra room for a nursery. Baby must live close to mother, whether in bedroom or living room or kitchen. Still, when preparing for my first baby, pictures of furniture designed for use in a baby's "own room." How I longed to fit up a corner just for him! The nurseries I had seen belonged to friends whose incomes were greater than is realized on our farm and I knew it would be poor judgement to skimp on soft little flannels in order to display a few bits of white furniture. Besides, those same "bits" bought in a shop were beyond our means. Still I wanted special fittings for my baby and I set my mind at work.

I found a discarded canvas cot with two nice long pieces of wood along the sides that would make four of the nicest kind of bed posters.

In a discarded ironing board I saw long pieces of smooth wood that I knew could be used to build a screen. A tiny old-fashioned washstand I could use as the foundation for a toilet stand.

A solid old kitchen chair I knew could be remodeled for baby's "nursery." An old chest of drawers that had been used for storage, completed the list of things to be converted into that "nursery."

I purchased a can of white paint which with three coats would make a smooth egg shell washable finish; I also bought nursery cloth with which to make the top part of my screen and a scarf for the bureau.

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dition is due to one of three causes:—(1) the temperature is not right; (2) the cream is not the proper richness or acidity; or (3) the churn is too full. Use a thermometer instead of guessing at the temperature. Set the separator to skim good rich cream—30 to 35 per cent. is best; sweet cream is more adhesive or sticky than sour cream and therefore harder to churn but if the temperature and richness are right, this is not often troublesome. The churn should be from half to three-fourths full.

Occasionally difficult churning is due to certain abnormal germs that get into the cream. When this is the case, the cream takes on a soapy consistency. This is the worst form of difficult churning to overcome. Scrupulous cleanliness and disinfection of the stable, utensils and all surroundings are the only practical remedies for this trouble.

The cream should be churned with a steady motion. Too slow or too fast churning will not agitate the cream so as to cause the butterfat to separate. The fat globules of Jersey and Guernsey cows are larger and separate more easily than those of the Holstein. Certain feeds, such as grass, silage and other succulent feeds, tend to produce a softer butter, while dry feeds tend to produce butter of greater firmness. This is one reason why the churning temperature is usually higher in the winter than during the summer. Cottonseed meal is known to produce harder butter.

Horse Sense

The efficiency of the average farm horse can be increased 25 per cent. by the observance of these simple precautions:

Water your horse frequently during the hot weather. This will overcome the danger of heavy drinking at infrequent intervals.

Feed regularly a ration uniform both as to kind and amount, to lessen the danger from colic and other stomach troubles. Clean the collar every time it is put on, and keep its bearing surface hard and smooth.

Sponge off the horse when he comes in from work, especially where the collar and other parts of the harness have left marks. Sponge out his mouth, nose, and eyes. Soak his feet thoroughly with cold water, but do not turn the hose on his body or legs. Wash his shoulders every night for a few weeks with cold salt water. Allow him to stop in the shade for a few minutes whenever possible. Watch the horse for drooping ears, unsteadiness of gait, short, quick breathing, and a sudden ceasing to sweat. They mean that the horse is getting too hot, and that he must have shade, cooler air, and rest immediately.

If the horse suffers a heat stroke, protect him from the sun, remove the harness, apply cold water or ice to the head, wash out his mouth and nostrils, and sponge his entire body. Groom the work horse thoroughly. This will increase his health, vigor and power.

The Hot Lunch in the School

During the last few years there has been a very great many improvements made in the district school. In place of the unsanitary school house and poor teachers, proper ventilation and light and a first-class teaching staff have been ruled in. But still the nation is not contented to sit back and watch,—the people desire still further to improve the conditions in the rural districts, and this time by installing a permanent system by which the children might be given a warm lunch at noon. They are not doing this in terms of pies and puddings, but are giving the children good strengthening soups with occasional dishes of rice and macaroni.

Under the best home conditions, the rural school girl's or boy's lunch is unsatisfactory for many reasons, chiefly, it is always a cold lunch. Even where a thermos bottle is carried, the extra work and time taken in preparing it, and in the child's eyes, the embarrassing contrast with his schoolmates' cold repast makes it undesirable again. Again thermos bottles are very expensive in the hands of children.

It commonly happens that the lunch is frozen on the way and may remain so until noon. At best, it is difficult and expensive to put up lunches that are well balanced. The tendency is toward too much bread and cake and too little of vegetables, fruit, protein and liquid foods.

A Successful Experiment.

In one district school the senior teacher, who had just closed years of experience in city schools, was struck with the lack of "attack" during the afternoon sessions. The vigor seemed to grow weaker as the afternoon wore on and a seemingly unwarranted amount of effort was necessary to get any work done.

At a Parent-Teacher's meeting the teacher broached the subject and gained the support of the parents. The mothers were enthusiastic. If successful, it solved one of their constant worries, for bread and butter, a cookie and a little fruit from home with the school's hot dish would supply their children with a wholesome luncheon.

In the experiment, it was desirable to work out the problem from the standpoint of the one-room district school and the conditions that prevail there. As such it might be of value in the Movement for the Betterment of Rural Schools. Therefore the item of time must be given first consideration. Although the good derived might justify some little sacrifice of time, there is so much work to be done in the six hours for instruction that none can be spared. This extra work must be done outside of recitation hours, which means before school and at recess, as there are no "study-periods" for the teacher of the rural school.

School Lunch Recipes.

Recipes to be used must be of very simple operation, and finally these were chosen:

1. Potato soup.
2. Bean soup.
3. Vegetable soup.
4. Rice, boiled in milk.
5. Cocoa.
6. Beef and vegetable stew.
7. Macaroni or spaghetti creamed with cheese.

1. Potato soup is made simply. For twenty-five children, three pints of diced raw potatoes with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of onion in three quarts of cold water, are prepared before school, and put on in the twelve-quart kettle at recess, 10.15 a.m. At 11.30 a gallon of whole milk, two ounces good butter, salt and pepper are added and the fire turned low. At twelve this is piping hot and is a great favorite.

2. Bean soup requires two pounds of navy beans and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound salt pork. This may be cut in very small pieces or left whole. The beans will make better soup if put to soak the afternoon before, and put on to boil as soon as possible in the morning. Salt the soup at recess, and serve at noon.

3. Vegetable soup requires more time than any other dish but may be managed nicely by a little forethought. Prepare the vegetables the afternoon before and have them standing in cold water, or better have an older pupil or two help before school in the morning. A fifteen-cent soup bone, ten medium sized potatoes, five onions, a few carrots, celery leaves, a little chopped cabbage, may be put into the big kettle with seven or eight quarts of water before school. At recess put in a pint of tomatoes, a half cupful of rice, with salt and pepper. This makes a thick mildly flavored soup, guaranteed to produce rosy cheeks. Sometimes the soup may be made with two pounds of veal shoulder and a knuckle. The lean veal is then saved, diced and mixed into boiled rice the next day. This is a dish much relished by the older pupils.

4. Two pounds of rice, washed and put on at recess in five quarts of water, boiled till half past eleven, when one quart whole morning's milk, two ounces of butter, and salt are added. If meat is not added, sugar and a little cinnamon may be served to those who like it. Rice is sure to stick to the kettle unless watched, and a "trusty" must be asked to watch it. Rice and macaroni are the only dishes that need this care and are worth the effort, which is really very little.

5. For cocoa, three quarts of milk, two quarts of water, four ounces sugar and four ounces cocoa are used. At recess heat a little water and make a cocoa paste with the cocoa, hot water and sugar. At 11.15 an older pupil

lights the fire, sets the kettle containing the milk and water onto it with the flame turned medium. At 11.45 the cocoa paste is turned into the big kettle.

6. Two pounds of beef stew, cut rather small, with a little fat and a bone or two for flavor, one quart carrots cut in coarse pieces, one pint of onions sliced, two quarts of potatoes, in pieces the size of a walnut, a little flour and five quarts of water. Put the beef and water on as soon as possible in the morning. At recess put all the vegetables in and stir up the flour thickening. At 11.45 stir in the thickening and add salt and pepper, turn down the fire.

7. Macaroni is put on in four quarts of water, cold, at recess. Milk and cheese, salt and pepper added at 11.45. Three pounds of macaroni and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of cheese with one quart of whole milk and two ounces of butter are used for twenty-five pupils.

No Time Wasted.

These recipes have proved satisfactory in regard to time, taking absolutely no time away from the regular routine of school duties and very little of the recess periods.

Equipment was the next question to be solved. A two-burner kerosene stove, a second-hand kitchen table and a second-hand cupboard were purchased by the township trustees. He provided also enough cheap, large oatmeal dishes and cheap teaspoons for the entire school. Those are all the dishes that are needed, as even the cocoa may be served readily in them. A twelve-quart granite kettle, two tin dishes, a large spoon, a granite soup ladle, two paring knives, a quart dipper, an old fork, a two-quart basin and cover, three trays, from the five and ten cent store, and three dish towels completed the equipment and it has been sufficient for every need.

In organizing this effort, a week's menu was planned and necessary purchases made. The menu is repeated the next week, with possibly a change on Friday. It is sent home to the mother so that she may plan the lunch to supplement the hot dish. The following has worked well:

Monday, potato soup.

Tuesday, macaroni and cheese or stew.

Wednesday, vegetable soup.

Thursday, rice.

Friday, cocoa or bean soup.

All supplies that may be obtained in the district are brought by the pupils. Whole milk and dairy butter are supplied at wholesale prices. Vegetables are brought when available. Whole milk and good butter contain vitamins necessary to growth and no substitutes for them should be used in feeding children. This menu requires only one-half pound of butter every two weeks.

The older pupils of the school were divided into four committees, averaging four to each committee. A committee is on duty one week. Their duties are to help prepare the food, serve the dishes and wash the dishes. The boys carry in a pail of water, dispose of garbage and dishwater and keep the oil stove clean. They also help serve the pupils and teachers. The girls help prepare the food, do what watching is necessary, help serve the food and wash the dishes. Once a week the committee renovates the cupboard and kitchen. The committee is under the close supervision of the teacher at all times and the teacher fills the dishes so that all burns are avoided (and justice upheld).

How Expenses Are Met.

As to expenses the first month the cost was a very small fraction over three cents a dish and the second slightly under three cents a dish. The pupil pays the three cents a day and an account is made of the number of days he is served the hot dish. At the end of the month a statement is made out for each family with a record of the number of days each child has been served and credit given for any material supplied. This goes home with the report card and the money may be sent when the card is returned. This bookkeeping is very simple, all records are kept in one tablet and each month's record is complete in itself.

Some of the pleasant effects noted are the improved afternoon conditions, the lengthened lunch period, better sociability among the boys and girls at the luncheon hour and the grateful appreciation of the school patrons.

The work is done in a small room, originally intended for a teacher's study. To avoid odors where there is no such room available a tin hood with a chimney running out a tin window pane would be used.

Kerosene is paid for by the township and is supplied from a patron's tank. About a gallon a week is used. A one-burner stove would be adequate, but the two-burner was chosen because on many occasions the community needs the larger stove.

In this way one of the country's greatest problems has been settled in this one little district school. We realize it will take years before the entire countryside wakes up to this necessity, but how about your community?

The only way to know the exact value of a cow is to know how many pounds of milk and butter she produces in a year. Keeping a record is not as much work as you think.

Scientists place the dog first for intelligence among animals, the monkey and the horse coming second and third.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

Horse

Which is best for little pigs just weaned, sour or sweet skim-milk? Also for sows nursing pigs? What would make a good ration for weaned pigs? I have plenty of pasture, skim-milk, middlings and bran. I intend to use a self-feeder.—L. C.

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The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 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.

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Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, \$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

Crowded Out

ONCE UPON A TIME an Irishman started a row. It may be said that an event of such diurnal occurrence does not call for any particular comment, but it is worthy of notice that what struck this Irishman most, was the wonderful way in which he was crowded out of the fight. He began it, and in a little while he was a mere spectator, a rank outsider, sitting in a corner trying to re-assemble himself and his garments, and meditating upon the fact that there was something stirring and he wasn't in it.

He was in no-way down-hearted, for as far as the disarrangement of his habit and his disintegrated condition permitted, he pulled himself together and proceeded to take a vociferous interest in the passing show. In this he differed from some heroic figures of whom we wot: No American humorist could say of him that "the subsequent proceedings interested him no more," nor could even "The wizard of the North" say that his equivalent for the cry of "Charge, Chester, charge; On Stanley, oo," were his last words. He was simply "Crowded Out" by the development of events, but as no good Irishman could remain "spacheless" and live, he continued to make "encouraging remarks," although he was "out of the swim" himself.

There is a slight similarity between the restrained attitude of the Irishman who was crowded out, and your faithful "Linksmen." For the last two weeks these notes en passant have been crowded out. That is, they would have been crowded out if they had been written. Events of local general interest filled the arena, and the space in the "Watchman" allotted to these notes and comments.

The School Fair, one week, and the Argenteuil Exhibition, the next, being events of wide local interest, made it imperative that their chronicles should take precedence and their prize lists be published in detail. So Linksmen suspended himself in The Public Interest. I make this statement in good faith hoping that it will be taken to mean just what it is intended to mean, and no more. I should not like anybody to develop it and go around saying that I went out into the barn and hanged myself—in the Public Interest; I am not the Lord Mayor of Cork.

IN THESE DAYS there seems to be too much crowding out in some places and not enough in others, and the balance of proportion is not preserved. Ireland is trying to crowd out the British Empire; Russia is crowding out Europe, Asia, and the other continents; Labour is crowding out Money; The U. S. Senate is crowding out the League of Nations, and Inflated Prices are crowding the view out of Life. By and by, when the balance is restored, but I anticipate. Approximately, 35 millions of men were crowded out of existence during the late war. That war, which was to bring the blessings of an Abiding Peace in its wake, was brought to an end, and now, Peace herself is being crowded out by the survivors. Isn't it time that some of the sharp elbows in the crowd should be grasped and their owners dumped beside the fighting Irishman who was crowded out? It is false philanthropy to suffer eccentrics to govern the crowd and run it to ruin. I would give all latitude to minorities who have reasonable claims upon Justice, Equity, and their Fellow-men, but I would provide a row of back seats, specially prepared for "Cranks", and would invite ex-kaisers, Lenines, McSweeneys, Smilies, and other professional cranks to enter upon the undisputed possession of them at their earliest convenience, with a notification that they are being crowded out in the Public Interest.

The purposes of Reconstruction, and all that sort of ideal propaganda, elevat-

ing and ennobling though they may be, will be defeated and confined to mere theory, if in the process of reconstructing, some of the old material be not scrapped, and tenets abandoned like for instance, the belief that anarchy is the root of order, and that defiance of law is the short cut to reform.

THE BEST EXPONENT of Uplift is the one who never damns anything, and to be a clear convincing Reformer does not entail the necessity of being a murderer. One need not sow wheat with a cannon nor exterminate insects with high explosives. A successful gardener does not go around all the time with a pruning knife in his hand: he digs, and tends, weeds and prunes with discrimination, and according to the seasons. When he strikes a piece of archaic land he clears it, works upon it and remodels it, but it is not necessary that the land must be laid in a state of chaotic disorder before he can handle it.

The modern social (and political) reformer, or gardener, however, insists that nothing can be done until everything be devastated and not a green leaf remains. He prunes in the spring and the fall, and to keep his hand in, takes spells of it in the summer and winter. He lays his axe to the root of every tree. Like the cheerful reformer in the play, he sings as he slashes, and slashes while he sings—

"Down with princes, down with peoples,
Down with churches, down with steeples,
Down with love, and down with marriage,
Down with all who keep a carriage,
And just while we are about it,
Down with every blessed thing."

THE REFORMATION of Reformers is the most urgent need of the day, unless they are like the boy and the Shorter Catechism, "past redemption and halfway down the next page." Even then we do not say "So much for Buckingham, off with his head." That would be superfluous, for many of them have lost their heads already. Lenine to wit. That inconsistent potentate, in the interests of the sovereign rights of the people, has militarized Labour. He says it belongs to the state. He further says that there is no state now: he has abolished it. Yet he seeks authority over soul and body of governments and peoples. His recent manifesto is an amazing document. To British labor in general, and French Socialists in particular, he says:

"You talk and talk about joining the Third Internationale. Do you know what that means? It means Red revolution with blood and fire. It means martyrdom and persecution. It means the formation by you of a Communist party on Russian lines, which shall owe full allegiance to Moscow and accept my decrees as infallible. It means obedience and sacrifice. It means that the day of half measures is past, and that waverers must be expelled. He that is not with us is against us. Thus and thus only can one goal of world revolution be achieved."

There is a crumb of comfort to be found in the fact that the Canadian Department of Labour has issued a pamphlet "to offset the harm being done by the radical and revolutionary literature being distributed throughout the country," but I fancy that system of "crowding out" is far too gentle to be effective. It will take harder "Knox" than these to reform Reformers like Lenine and Co.

LINKSMAN.

Calumet School Fair.

The first school fair for Grenville and Harrington, embracing 18 rural schools, was held here on Thursday, Sept. 16th in the hall and field owned by the Roman Catholic Church in the east end of our village. Though the weather was very wet in the forenoon, it did not prevent the people from coming out with their children and their products and we had one of the best exhibitions, that has been held this year. Not only were the exhibits numerous, but the quality was very good also. Beets and potatoes, flowers and cakes, chickens and grains, showed how well the pupils had understood and obeyed the instructions that had been given them in the spring and summer.

The Judges were, Messrs. Walker, Kirkwood and J. B. McQuat on the agricultural side, and Miss Buzzell and Miss Crane in the household science department, who all, expressed themselves, as well satisfied with the pupils efforts.

Much interest was also taken in the sports side of the programme by both parents and pupils. Parents were out from 10, 12, 15 miles distant and declared themselves well pleased with the results. "At the public gathering in the afternoon, when the judges gave their criticisms, the speakers were Mr. White, of the Porley Lumber Mills, Mr. Leslie Bates, Sec'y of Avoca Schools, Mr. E. Winfield chairman of the Grenville School Board and others.

From the following list of prize winners it will be evident, that the competition was keen and worthy.

PRIZE LIST.

Division I: Agricultural.

Class I. Poultry (Barred Plymouth Rock)
Section I.—Largest and best lot of chickens at the Fair.—Lillian Bates, O. Weldon, Hazel Robinson, George White, Clarence McMahon, Twine Phophet.
Section II.—Best pen of 5 birds.—Mary Weldon, Evelyn McCallum, Evelyn Rewes, Evelyn Kelly.
Section III.—Best trio of birds.—R. McIntosh, Monica Hall, Susan Ward.
Section IV.—Best cockerel.—Orton Weldon, Susan Ward, Lillian Bates, George White.

Section V.—Best Pullet.—Rollay McIntosh, Monica Hall, Evelyn Kelly, T. Phophet.
Class II. Basley, (Mandscheuri, 1807.)
Section I.—Best plot.—John McLean, Malcolm McTavish.
Section II.—Best sheaf.—John MacLean
Class III. Beans (Robust.)
Section 1, best plot.—Lawrence Hall, Bertan Phophet, Muri McLean, Leslie Dowd, Dora Provencal, Grant McHardy.
Section 2, best eighteen pods.—Evelide Racine, Leonard McTague, W. Brigden, Willie Rourke, James Bates.

Section 3, best half-pint shelled beans.—Evelide Racine, Grant McHardy, V. Dennis, Lyall Bennett, Holland McRae.
Class IV.—Grain Crop, (Quebec No. 28.)
Section 1, best plot.—Edwin Keatley, Myrtle Campbell, Hugh Bates, Ruth McCluskey.

Section 2, best sheaf (12 stalks with ears.—Hugh Bates.
Section 3, best ten ears (not traced).—Ruth McCluskey, Hugh Bates.
Class V.—Mangels, (Yellow Intermediate.)
Sec 1, best plot.—Alice Winfield, L. Campbell, Roberts Keatley.
Sec 2, best eight for feed.—Lulu Campbell, Alice Winfield.

Sec 3, best from which to produce seed Lulu Campbell, Alice Winfield.
Class VI. Oats.
Sec 2, Best sheaf.—George Rourke, P. Trineer.
Sec 3, Best gallon.—Leo. Carriere, G. Rourke, Pearl Trineer.

Class VII. Oats, (Alaska.)
Sec 1, best plot.—George Rourke, M. McArthur, John McLean, Leo. Carriere.
Class VIII. Wheat, (Marquis.)
Sec 1, best plot.—Himer.
Sec 2, best sheaf.—Elmer McCallum.
Sec 3, best gallon.—Elmer McCallum.

Class IX. Beets, (Detroit Dark Red.)
Sec 1, best plot.—Fay Bates, Doris Hoare, Isidore Garland, Hattie Stewart, Bessie Foreman, Kennedy McHardy.
Sec 2, best ten.—Eleanor White, R. Young, Vera Gaulay, Kenneth McHardy, Bessie Foreman, Sarah Stewart.
Sec 3, best five.—Doris Hoare, Eleanor White, Sarah Stewart, Kennedy McHardy, Helen Pridham.

Class X. Flowers.
Sec 1, best garden or plots.—Hazel Bates, Evelyn Kelly, Jane Kelly, Sybil Morrow, Dorothy Morrow, Mora McLeod.
Sec 2, best dozen (12) aster blooms.—Sybil Morrow, Isabel Lowe, H. Bates, M. McLeod, Annie Rourke.
Sec 3, best dozen (12) stems of phlox. Annie Rourke, Jane Kelly, Mona McLeod, Sybil Morrow, Isabel Lowe.

Sec. 4, best to dozen (24) stems of sweet-peas.—Jane Kelly, Isabel Lowe, Sybil Morrow, Evelyn Kelly, Helen Garland.

Class XI. Potatoes, (Green Mountain.)
Sec 1, best plot.—Melissa Bates, M. Kelly, Wilfrid Hall, Nellie McTavish, Thos. Garland, Ruby Young, Harry Brigden, Earl Gray, Mary Stewart.

Sec 2, best peck, (two gallons).—W. Hall, Robert Weldon, John Bates, C. McTague, Thomas Garland, Sydney McRae, Percy Young.
Sec 3, best eight (separate from peck) Wilfrid Hall, John Provencal, Clarence McTague, Thomas Garland, Hilda McMillan, Robert Weldon, Harry Brigden.
Class XII, Sweet Corn (Early Malcolim)

Sec 1, best plot.—Fred Lowe, Herman Rourke, Catherine McTague, D. Provencal, Gretta Young.
Sec 2, best ten ears (not traced).—T. Foreman, Herman Rourke, Lois White, Mildred Brigden, Gretta Young.
Section 3, best five ears (not traced).—Mildred Brigden, Herman Rourke, T. Foreman, Lois White, Gretta Young.

DIVISION II.—DOMESTIC.

Class I. Cookery.
Sec 1, Plain standard cake, without cing.—A. Girls 9 to 12 year inclusive.—Ruth McCluskey, Fay Bates, Rhoda Benet, Pearl Trineer.
B. Girls 13 to 16 yrs. inclusive.—Orl MacKenzie, Anne Goodland, V. Gaulay, Irene Bennett.

Sec 2, bread making (Girls 10 and over attending school.) A. One loaf white bread.—Isabel Lowe, Nellie Trineer, D. Hoare, Mildred Shugars.
Sec 3, Canning (girls any age attending school.) A. Two kinds of canned fruit, 1 pt. jar of each.—Lillian Bates, A. Winfield, Gretta Young, Helen Garland.
B Two kinds of canned vegetables, 1 pt. jar of each.—Isabel Lowe, Gretta Young, Janet Winfield.

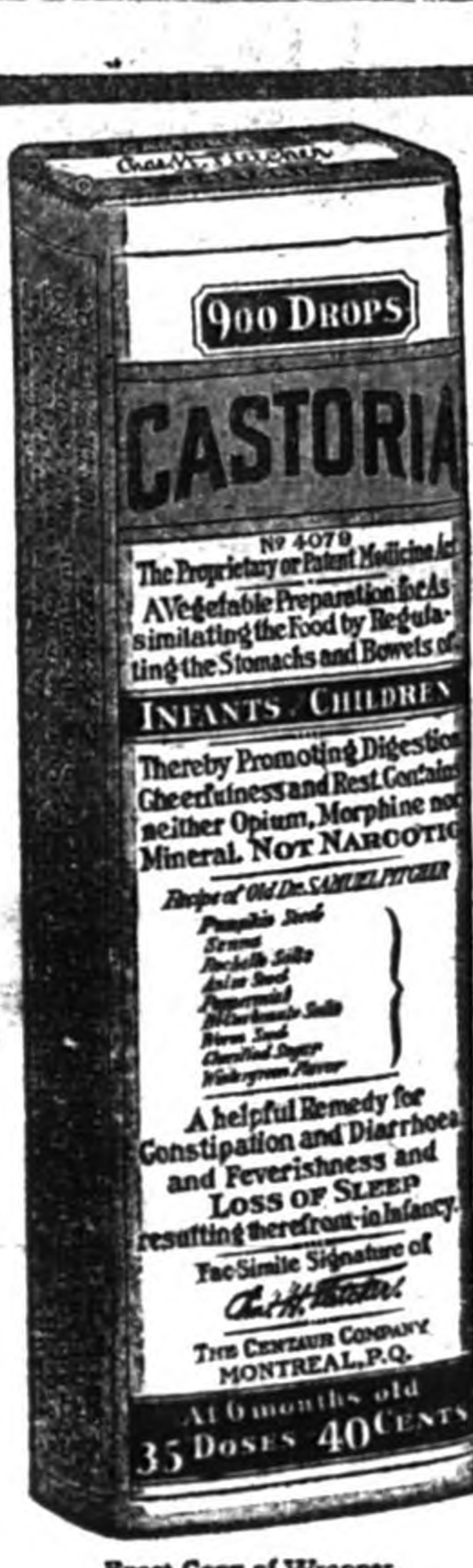
Class II. Sewing.
Sec 1, duster (girls 7 to 9 years inclusive).—Lorna MacKenzie, Myrtle Campbell, Lillian Garland, Iris Dennis.
Sec 2, Sewing Bag (girls 10 and 12 yrs. inclusive).—Melissa Bates, D. Hoare, Edna Foreman, Doris Phophet.
Sec 3, Nightgown, (Girls 13 to 15 yrs. inclusive).—Lillian Bates, Nellie Trineer.
Sec 4, Kitchen apron (girls 14 and over, attending school).—Lois White, Levittie Crooks.

Sec 5, one pair men's socks Girls any age.—Melissa Bates, Monica Hall, Doris Hoare.

DIVISION III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Class 1.—Miscellaneous.
Sec 1, best collection of vegetables grown in the home garden, five kinds and two of each kind, (open to boys only.) Cuthbert Foreman, George Rourke, I. Phophet, Tommy McHardy, Lyall Bennett.

Class II.—MANUAL TRAINING.
Sec 1, Best hand-made hoe handle, Boys 8 to 11 yrs. inclusive.—Bertan Phophet, Wilfrid Hall, Willie Shugars.
Sec 2, best hand-made wagon whiffle, (Boys 13 and over).—Thomas Garland, Twine Phophet, Grant McHardy.
Sec 3, best hand-made baseball bat, (boys any age).—Silas Hall, Joe McTague, John McTague, David Provencal.



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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.

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Tom Mix, presents

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Men's and Boy's Suits Made to Order.

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MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE

MONALEA.

Mr. T. Chambers spent Saturday in St. Philippe.

Miss Ruth Dobbie has returned to her school after spending the week-end here.

Mr. Roy Dobbie and Mr. Irving Fuller attended the Ottawa Exhibition last Thursday.

Mrs. Walter Smith has returned home, accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Wilkenson.

The Carillon dam is now being repaired. Almost all the farmers are busy drawing stones.

Miss Margaret Fitzgerald has returned to St. Annes after spending a pleasant holiday here and in Ottawa.

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. B. Steele were the guests of Mrs. G. Cleland Sunday last.

Master A. Murdoch, of Mabel, is visiting his cousin Master L. Stephenson.

Mr. G. Nott, of Montreal, spent last week the guest of Mr. G. McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McNaughton, of Arundel, were guests of Mrs. A. Campbell this week.

Miss Florence Rae who has spent the summer months with Mrs. Collins, has returned to New York.

Miss Jessie Silverson, of Hardly, Que., Mrs. T. R. Cregeer, Mrs. Porteous and Mr. and Mrs. R. Kennedy, of Montreal, were here last week attending the Silverson and Kennedy wedding.

SHREWSBURY.

The many friends of Mr. Tom Morrison, of "The Glen," will be glad to hear that he is improving, and was able to take a short walk on Monday last.

On Tuesday Mrs. John A. Good and son Clarence, Miss S. Good, of Montreal, and Mrs. Walter Scott and daughter Violet, spent a very pleasant afternoon with Mrs. J. W. Gales and family, at their summer cottage, Lake-Head Cottage.

Mrs. George B. Robinson spent last week-end in Montreal, the guest of her sister Mrs. E. Laverdure, who has been seriously ill for some time. We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Laverdure is now somewhat better, and we trust she will soon be restored to health.

On Tuesday, Sept. 14th, Mrs. John A. Good, assisted by Miss S. Good, entertained at a miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Violet Scott, whose marriage is announced to take place shortly. The house was decorated with autumn leaves and flowers. There were a large number of guests present, and the gifts included many useful articles. Refreshments were served in the dining-room. Mrs. George B. Robinson and Mrs. Anthony Copeland pouring tea and coffee.

On Friday, Sept. 17th, a Harvest Home Thanksgiving service was held in the St. John's Church, Shrewsbury in which the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Dunany, joined, the pastor Rev. W. J. Lummis officiating. At the conclusion of the service luncheon was served in the Orange Hall, after which a varied programme of sports was enjoyed by all present. One of the most amusing items was a tug-of-war between eight ladies and four men, which resulted in a complete victory for the "weaker" sex.

After the distribution of prizes and the singing of the National Anthem the crowd dispersed, every body agreeing that they had had a splendid time.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

O. MASSIE, Chatboro,

Tuesday, Sept. 28th, 1920.

The following effects.—Nine milch cows, 3 work horses, 1 colt 3 years old, 1 mare 4 years old, 1 brood mare 12 years old in foal, 4 sheep, 1 cutter, 10 tons of good horse hay, 25 to 30 bags of No. 1 potatoes, 1 double wagon, 1 cultivator, 1 Maple Leaf evaporator 15 long by 4 feet wide, 1 range, 1 parlor set, 1 set of tumblers, 1 harness, 1 farmers boiler, 1 buggy, 2 washing machines, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

The farm of 300 acres of which 125 under cultivation also good bush will be offered for sale. Terms made known on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS.—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

W. X. Beauchamp, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

LEO. LAMARCHE, Lachute,

West End, near Durocher's Store,

Saturday, October 9th, 1920.

The following effects.—One sideboard (Oak), 1 extension dining-room table, 6 dining-room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 2 rockers, pans, dishes and all kitchen utensils, 1 clock, 1 mirror, 1 iron bed, springs and mattresses, 1 oak bedroom set 3 pieces, 1 feather bed, pillows, blankets, and other bed clothes, 1 cupboard, 1 sewing machine, 1 cradle, 1 kitchen cabinet, 1 kitchen table, 2 benches, 1 range (Standard), 1 Quebec heater, 1 box stove and a lot of pipes, 1 washing machine, 1 gasoline stove, 1 buck saw, and a lot of carpenter tools, a lot of pictures, 1 mortising machine, 1 rip saw and frame, shafting, pulleys and belt, a lot of stable window frames, 1 work bench, 14 horse power champion engine mounted on truck with circular saw, 4 hens and a rooster, 3 pork barrels, scythe, rake, forks, and garden tools, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Everything to be sold without reserve as proprietor has sold his house.

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

TERMS.—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off per annum off for cash. Special terms will be given on engine and saw.

W. J. Loyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

Picked Up Right From The Start Says Mrs. Gray

London Woman Was Amazed At The Way Tanlac Overcame Her Trouble.

According to the testimony of the multiplied thousands who have used it, there is nothing more invigorating than Tanlac to persons suffering from the after-effects of influenza, la grippe, typhoid, pneumonia, or a serious operation, or who are in a run-down and weak condition. Another striking instance of this is the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, of 12 Elmwood Ave., London, Canada, who made the following interesting statement.

"For two years I was in a very bad state of health and my appetite was so poor that I had no interest whatever in mealtime. I was constipated most of the time, and suffered from the most dreadful headaches which so affected my nerves that I could hardly stand the children around me. At such times, too, I would have spells of dizziness when I would topple over. I had rheumatism badly in my knees and ankles which pained me so badly that sometimes when down town I could hardly get home. I was very weak and it was only by frequently resting that I was able to do the housework. I just felt tired and languid all the time and it was misery to try and get around, and I was really desperate to know what to do.

"I had read so much in the London papers of the great good that people were deriving from Tanlac that I decided to try it, too, and I must confess that I was amazed at the good results which I got from even the first bottle. I began to pick up right from the start and soon had an appetite such as I had not known for years. I was able to take good nourishing food and I put on flesh rapidly. I am never troubled with headaches or dizziness now. The rheumatism seems to have left my system entirely, so that I haven't an ache or a pain left in my body. I sleep like a child all night, and get up in the mornings feeling fully rested and strong enough for any task. Tanlac is a most wonderful medicine and I am delighted to have the chance to recommend it."

Tanlac is now sold in Lachute by

G. J. CHARLAND,

in St. Scholastique by

LOUIS GRATTON

and in Calumet by

S. M. BRANNAN

under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative.

MASQUERADE DANCE

in the Stone Hall, CUSHING

Friday, October 1st, 1920

To Celebrate the Manager's Birthday

Music: Elmore Orchestra

Gents ticket including lady - \$2.00

Ladies ticket - \$1.00

Children's ticket - 25 cts.

Returned Soldiers (on presentation of their badge of service) Free

Refreshments Included.

Fred Cushing, Manager.

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 217 A St. Antoine St., Montreal.

Royalty Comes to Amherst For Pianos.

World renowned Pianoforte makers through diplomatic channels had worked for months for the Honor of Placing one or another of the various high grade Pianos at the disposal of the Princess Royal. Purveyors to Royalty means in the ordinary sense "A friend at Court." The Princess Royal waived aside all precedent and went shopping. The Chief and only specification was "The best made." Calling on the London representative of the Amherst Piano Limited The Princess Royal was delighted with the appearance and tone of the "Amherst" Pianos. So much so that Her Royal Highness immediately ordered one of the "Amherst" delivered to the royal apartments—And created Amherst Pianos Limited Manufacturers to H.R.H. Princess Royal.

The truly great man may build his home in the wilderness but the world will make a beaten pathway to his door.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute



"See? There isn't even a tiny bit of Lantic left at the bottom of the cup! Every crystal dissolved immediately—So OF COURSE it takes less!"

Lantic "Fine" Sugar brings concentrated sweetness to all beverages (hot or cold)—

because it's

fine!

buy Lantic in original packages—2 & 5 lb cartons
10, 20 & 100 lb. bags

Lachute Business College

The School of THOROUGHNESS.

Business is 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.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

A critical examination of the methods of individual instruction used at Lachute Business College reveals the fact that the student makes much more rapid progress than is possible under class instruction. The amount of work that the student is able to cover during a SEVEN months course is a revelation to the investigator.

A GOOD POSITION.

Immediately after graduation (often times even before the completion of a course), is the record of our graduates. This bespeaks one thing—the wonderfully successful training of young men and women in bookkeeping, shorthand, stenography and business methods. All our graduates have good positions.

Office Open Daily For Free Consultation With Parents And Prospective Students From 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Enroll now so as to secure your desk as there are only a few more not spoken.

LACHUTE BUSINESS COLLEGE
MAIN STREET, Opposite Post Office.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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

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.

Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association.



Will hold an Auction Sale of Breeding Stock, consisting of Rams aged, Ewes, and Lambs, at the Exhibition Grounds, on Wednesday, September 29th, at one o'clock p.m. All breeders are invited to bring what stock they wish.

An Entry fee of 25 cents per head will be collected for all stock brought to the sale.

For further information apply to

A. Bothwell, Demonstrator. J. W. Gail, Sec.-Treas.

Make Work a Pleasure.

15 Reasons for Selecting the Macartney Machine Milker.

Read About Its Many Exclusive Features

It has the best type of teat cup (double acting) and the best milking action of any double acting teat cup ever invented.

The rubber inflations in Macartney teat cups will last longer than the teat cup inflations of any other milker.

Macartney milker has only one size of teat cup, which fits any and all sizes of teats.

The ends of the teat cups are cushioned with rubber.

The Macartney pulsator has the most positive action of any ever made.

It is as steady and unvarying in its action as a 21-jewel watch movement.

It is the one absolutely simple and fool-proof pulsator—only three working parts.

The pulsator is instantly detachable from the lid so that the lid may be placed in water for washing. Teat Cup release air is not drawn through pulsator—no milk, dirt or sterilizing solution can get into milking parts.

It is the biggest labor saver—it not only gives you more milk from your cows, but actually takes less time, less labor and less expense for labor than any other milker.

There is more bronze in the construction of the Macartney than is used in any other milker. The milker head is all brass. There are no cheap or inferior materials of any kind.

The Macartney Milker is the easiest to keep clean.

It is the most sanitary. It requires the smallest upkeep expense. Any boy or girl can operate the Macartney. You get life-long, dependable service and freedom from annoyance and expense of frequent replacement of parts.

WM. J. Barclay, - Agent, St. Andrews East.



Macdonald's "Crown" is a popular chew throughout Quebec. People wonder at the size of the plug—it's the biggest value on the market.

One size ~
15¢



H. C. Fortier Selling Agent, Montreal.

The AUTOMOBILE

The Steering Gear.

In spite of the popular understanding the auto steering gear seldom goes wrong, almost never, if proper care is given to its lubrication and locking devices.

The usual steering gear consists of a steering column or rod mounted in a tube with a hand wheel on the upper end. Mounted on this wheel are usually the spark control and throttle levers, which operate through the steering column. On the lower end of the steering post is usually a worm gear which works into another gear or sector. This in turn is attached by suitable levers or linkage to the steering knuckle.

There are many points to be lubricated regularly. They differ so much that the owner should refer to the manufacturer's instruction book, which gives explicit information concerning lubrication. If this is followed implicitly there should be little or no trouble, but without proper lubrication the steering apparatus will work hard and wear badly.

The principal points of wear are in the gears at the lower end of the steering column and the steering knuckles. They have little motion, but it is constant and there is considerable racking. In most cases where there is a sector it is mounted on an eccentric to take up play occasioned by wear. In other forms it is necessary to loosen both gears and turn them around so that the principal wear comes in a different place.

The only way in which the steering gear could go wrong, if properly lubricated, would be for the lock nuts on the different bolts to work loose, allowing them to drop out or for some part to break. But when you read in the papers that "steering gear went wrong" ninety-nine times out of a hundred it was the driver who "went wrong" and not the steering gear. Blaming it on the steering gear is only a sort of camouflage for carelessness, neglect, ignorance or sheer foolishness. The owner ought to learn just how the steering gear is made and how it works that he may be guilty of none of these indictments.

Don't Let Lint and Dust Get Near to Carburetor.

In cleaning your engine, it is a wise policy not to use waste. Very often the lint of cotton waste sticks to the various engine parts and when the engine hood is put down is sucked into the carburetor. When this occurs, the flow of fuel is made irregular and sometimes stopped altogether. On many occasions the cause is not readily found and much time is wasted in blowing out the fuel line only to find the trouble in the needle valve of the carburetor.

Instead of waste, it is much better to use some clean piece of old cloth which has a soft finish and does not give off the lint that is so objectionable in the case of waste.

What holds true in the case of waste lint is also true with road dust and dirt. Under ordinary conditions the engine hood and the engine underpan serve to keep a great majority of the dust and dirt out of the air intake of the carburetor. Sometimes drivers are prone to raise their engine hoods in hot weather because of the belief that permitting a free exit of air through the sides of the hood will prevent the engine from overheating.

This practice is to be frowned upon, since it permits dirt and dust to get inside the cylinders either through the carburetor or the crankcase breather pipe. It also permits dust to get in around the valve stems and render their lubrication less efficient, and into the magneto, if one is used, or into any other of the many exposed engine accessories.

Must Your Folks Get Out When You Change a Tire?

In many of the moderate priced cars not enough attention has been paid by makers to the question of tool-carrying space. Some models in popular use have tool compartments under the front seat only and the rear seat has been set so low that there is no room at all underneath the rear cushions. Therefore, when anything happens on the road that calls for repair work or when a tire has

to be changed those who are in the front seat have to be disturbed, while the driver gets at his working stuff. Sometimes the space is all under the rear seat, and there are more to unseat.

Of course, if it is only a small matter, chances are he has his pliers in one of the front door pockets, but for anything more ambitious he needs more tools.

Another criticism that may be urged against the judgment of automobile makers in this respect is that the tool compartment isn't spacious enough. It does all right for a tool roll and a jack and crankhandle, but when chains and a tire pump are to be carried the compartment is too cramped. These things are absolutely necessary and if an automobile is to be a true touring car it should have adequate room for the carriage of things that are needed in touring.

Some of the higher priced cars have worked out the thing in better style. In one or two makes one of the front door pockets is fitted out as a tool compartment that can be locked up. When a tool is needed, unlocking this compartment puts the entire kit where it can be used to advantage. This type of construction, of course, may not be possible in the case of cars that cost less.

To meet the situation, many motorists have attached running board tool boxes. These do not disfigure the lines of the car and they help to make up for the oversight of the manufacturer. A metal box of the flat and broad type is more desirable than a short and high box. Very often, indeed, to attach a tall box would mean interference with the opening of the door on that side. This should be guarded against. However, among the things that are scarce to-day may be numbered metal tool boxes. They do not cost a great deal, when they can be got, and the money spent, anywhere from \$3 up to \$8 or \$10, will be found a good investment for comfort and convenience, if yours is one of the cars in which the manufacturer apparently overlooked the possibility of roadside repair or tire trouble.



Mrs. Lloyd George Honored.

Wife of Britain's Premier, who has been awarded the Order of the Dame Grand Cross of the British Empire. She will now be officially designated as Dame Lloyd George, G.B.E.

Don't criticize your neighbor; set him an example.

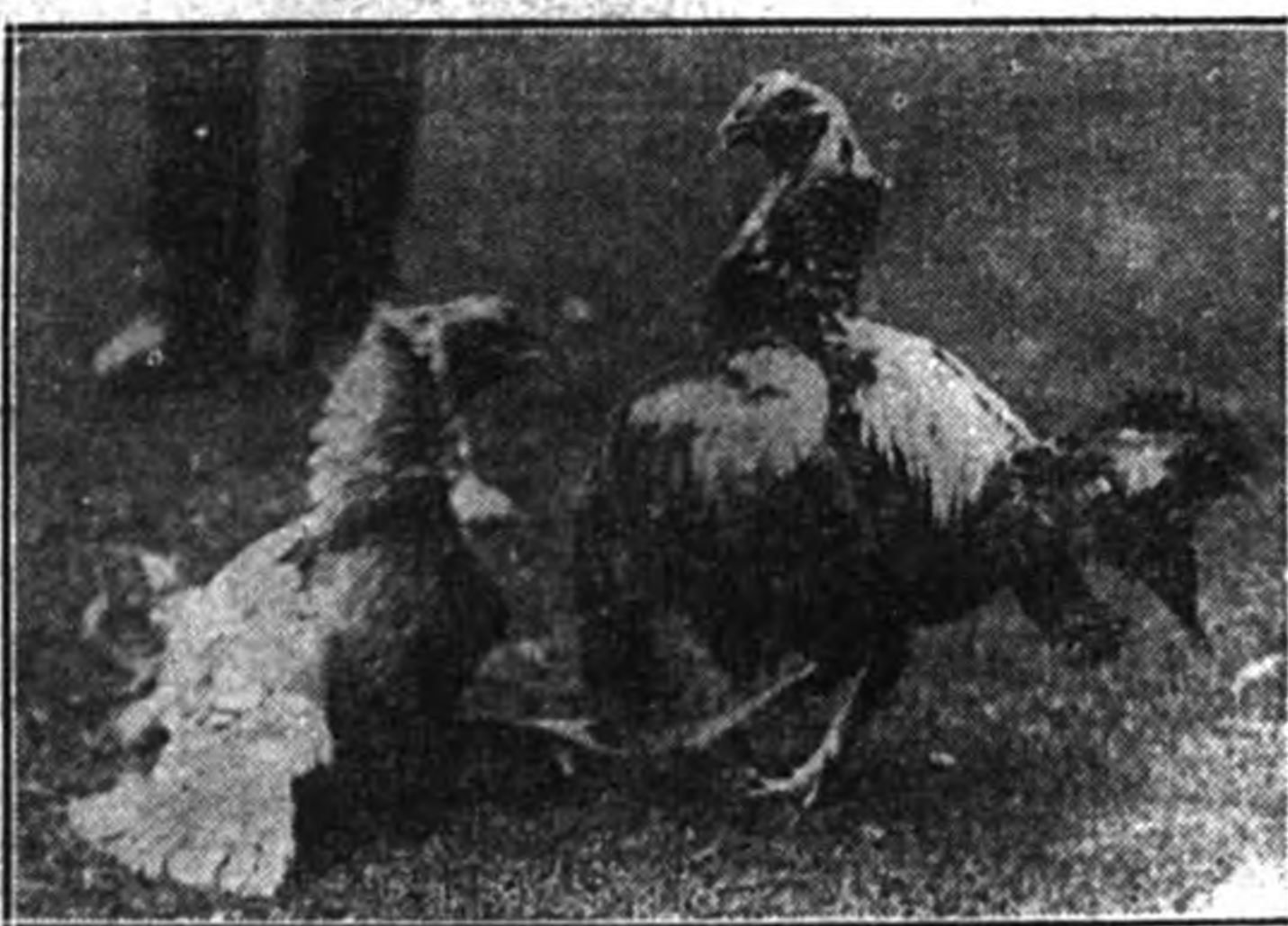
A silent, keyless clock, which contains only four wheels and no springs, has recently been patented.

A brush with metal spikes for bristles has been invented by a Massachusetts man for scaling fish.

Grown-ups may learn something from little Johnnie. On the morning of his birthday this notice was found pasted on the door of his room: "Remember my birthday; give till it hurts."

The yearly output of the Dominion Coal Co. is now 42 per cent. of the total coal production of the Dominion.

Of the 69 per cent. of Nova Scotia's area fit for cultivation and grazing, only 38 per cent. is occupied by farmers. The province has more than one million acres of well watered pastures and its commercial fruit belt covers an area of one thousand square miles.



COCK-FIGHTING IN SCOTLAND REVIVED

Since the close of the world war cock-fighting has been resumed on a large scale in Scotland. It had almost died out during the war. Fighting cocks are being bred in large numbers and constantly increasing throngs attend the fights between the game birds. Some of the contests are held openly, the police conveniently turning their backs, while others are held in barns and out of the way places. Photo shows two fine game cocks in action in a pit in Scotland.

The Presence of a Man.

The force of personality still is superior to the power of machinery; it is, in fact, earth's primal energy. Never will the creature of man's hand enable us wholly to dispense with a man's presence. We still go from buildings and we desert wood and stone and renounce the tyranny of things for the glow and the thrill of a personal contact.

"He led his soul, his cause, his clan A little from the ruck of things." Could a higher tribute be paid to man-power than these words of Rudyard Kipling in praise of Joseph Chamberlain?

Till the man comes, an army is but a headless horde; a nation is a mere assembly of states or clans or factions; a business is but an aimless assortment of purposes and cross-purposes. The co-ordinating hand is needed. There must be some one who sees from top to bottom and from end to end; some one who can plan and imagine, accept and discard, read human nature and choose wisely the subordinate factors.

Sometimes the striker, caught up in the hectic hour of communicative impulse, forgets that the business of which he was a part did not run of itself and did not automatically bring in the money that he received in his pay envelope. It was a success because a man higher up, a man making the hard choices, taking the knocks and facing the responsibilities, framed and followed a wise policy. Large industrial dealings are forever looking for a genuine directing ability, because great sums of invested capital are imperiled by executive decisions. The cheap man in a place he is incompetent to fill may be disastrously expensive, for his plan is not feasible and the money that he spends on the scheme is money wasted.

In every walk of life or work of human beings people count and personality prevails. It is not necessary that a man should be heard for his much speaking. His silent presence may be most effectual. His written word may reach a vast audience of readers, invisible, afar. But the power of the man is felt in all his acts and in his language, and to see him is to feel that here is one in whom we can place our trust, for he is fearless and unselfish, as he is great and good.

Sati is Abolished by State in India.

A despatch from Ketmandu, independent State of Nepal, India, says that after a fight lasting half a century a law has at last been passed there abolishing sati, or the suicide of a widow on her husband's funeral pyre. Sati is now an offence under the law of Nepal, and inciting to it and abetting in it are punishable offences.

The practice of sati is as old as the Shastras, the sacred writings of the Hindus. Close on three centuries passed in India before attempts by Akbar, the famous Mogul Emperor, resulted in any steps effectively limiting it. Finally, in the time of Lord William Bentinck, nearly half a century ago, the right of a woman to take her life on her husband's funeral pyre was limited to wives of certain age.

Later this law was amended and sati was forbidden where a wife was about to become a mother or in the event she had minor children. Thus the wall of ancient custom and religious usage was broken down, until at last the right of a wife to take her own life at the death of her husband is denied.

The present Prime Minister, Mahatma Chandra Shum Shere Jung, is responsible for the new law. During his term of office he has put a ban on the use of opium in Nepal and is conducting a strong campaign against the use of intoxicating drinks.

The Science of Roads.

At a road conference in Paris it was decided that the proper spreading of tar on macadamized roads is an effective means of preventing dust. The method is largely used in France. About one-third of a gallon of tar is used for each square yard of surface. The roads last longer and the cost of maintenance is reduced.

In Canada oil is employed to a considerable extent to prevent dust and preserve the surface of roads. The oil is spread from carts during the making of the road to the amount of one or two gallons a square yard.

The French road engineers recommend the planting of trees along roadsides as a means of preventing dust. In France all roads not less than thirty-three feet wide are required to have a single line of trees on each side, at distances apart varying from sixteen to thirty-two feet.

Banners the Ancients Carried

Flags have been used in almost all ages and countries and were always held in high esteem. In ancient Rome especially was the veneration attached to them scarcely inferior to that which people of modern times attach to their national emblems.

In Rome the highest emblem of the sort was the standard capped with an eagle. Strictly speaking, it was not so much a national as a legionary military emblem, but it was considered a great point of honor to prevent the standard from falling into the hands of the enemy; and standard bearers would sacrifice their lives rather than allow such a thing to happen. And yet at times, in case of extreme danger, the generals themselves would throw the standards into the ranks of the enemy to divert atten-

tion. A wounded standard bearer would, if possible, deliver the standard into the hands of the general from whom he had received it.

Other divisions of the army had their own distinctive flags, banners and devices, down to the "centuries" led by centurions (the equivalent of our lieutenants).

In times of peace there was natural not as much veneration bestowed upon the standards by the populace as in time of war, except perhaps upon those standards which, beneath the eagle, carried a painted head of the reigning emperor. As it became a custom to deify the emperors, even before their death, these pictures were as much the object of religious veneration as were those of Jupiter, Juno or any of the other gods or goddesses.

Interesting Facts From Varied Sources

The first coin ever struck off by Rome had a figure of an ox on it, and the cow has been in most patriarchal epochs of society the symbol of fortune. "Th's family is mine and these are my cows," says the Arab sheik, a dweller in tents, and this has been the cause of the use of the root of languages which stands for cow being used in many terms that mean money.

For instance, the Latin root pecus forms many such words. Pecuniary reward first meant a payment in cows; peculiarly originally referred to the number of cows a man had. The old Teutonic root for the word cow furnished the words "scot" and "scot-free"; a man who paid his bill or "scot" did so in a certain percentage of the value of a cow, and if he got into trouble but escaped without being mulcted in money he was said to have managed it without losing one of his cows.

The French are fond of saying that one "spends a bad quarter of an hour" when it is his lot to endure some disagreeable experience. No one could have spent a worse quarter of an hour than an Englishman during a visit to St. Lucia, in the West Indies.

This gentleman had been hospitably entertained by the neighboring planters, who, as he was preparing to return, had sent him gifts of guava jelly, fine jams, limes, peppers and the like. Among other gifts he received a live fer-de-lance, one of the deadliest serpents in the world, a specimen of which he had been anxious to obtain. While waiting to have a box made for his unpleasant pet he kept it in the glass jar in which it had been sent, replacing the glass stopper with a piece of perforated zinc. He then placed the jar on the table.

One afternoon, while seated near by watching the snake, he fell asleep. He was awakened by a tremendous crash

as of glass. It was pitch dark—there being no twilight in those latitudes. His first thought, of course, was of the fer-de-lance. Not realizing that his slippers had fallen off he started to rush from the room, when he felt what seemed to be a slight blow on the foot, followed by a burning pain.

He instantly drew himself up in the chair, in dread of a second bite, and made frantic efforts to suck the wound. Falling in that he held out the foot so that it would bleed freely and tried to put a ligature about the ankle, calling madly for help all the time. The servants, hearing him cry that the fer-de-lance was loose, were afraid to come in, but at last his host appeared with lights and ready to dispatch the serpent. They found the snake still in the jar upon the table.

The cause of the alarm was the fall of a jar of hot pickles, which was also standing on the table, and which had been overturned some way. As the Briton's foot struck the floor it was cut by one of the pieces of broken glass and the acid of the pickles in the wound produced the pain.

Everybody has noticed that the eyes in some portraits follow one wherever he goes in the room. It is a bit uncanny to move about an apartment and have the eyes of a picture always upon one. Some superstitious persons are afraid to go into a picture gallery where portraits of their ancestors are to be found. The effect is simply an optical illusion and is secured by having the eyes in the portrait looking directly toward the front. Under such circumstances the pupil is necessarily in the middle, with an equal amount of "white" on each side. This relation does not vary at all with the position of the observer. No matter where you stand the pupil will be in the middle of the eye and the eye will seem to be looking at you.

Nature's Acrobat.

The weasel has been called the acrobat of Nature. It performs every kind of acrobatic feat. It does not, however, perform merely for the pleasure to be obtained from the performance, nor yet to give pleasure to others. There is a far more deadly purpose behind its somersaults.

The weasel adopts this method of approaching its victims with a view to attacking them. It does not attempt to hide itself from its prey, but gradually, performing all the time, approaches nearer and still nearer until within striking distance of its unsuspecting prey.

The blood-thirsty little villain is by no means a coward. It will attack human beings; and crows that trespass for the purpose of feeding on grass within the vicinity of the home of one of these little creatures do not escape.

The weasel can climb as easily as run along the road, and it is equally at home on any surface. The top of a hedge presents no difficulties to the weasel; it will travel along this as quickly and easily as along the smoothest pathway.



Self-Government for Egypt.

Lord Milner, upon whose report on the condition of Egypt, and recommendation, Great Britain is considering the advisability of granting local autonomy to the land of Pharaoh.

Marking the Canada-U.S. Boundary

The artificial marking of boundaries in a country the size of this would be a gigantic task, and fortunately it was not necessary all the way around.

Along the southwestern border, however, there is a vast distance where something of the sort was required, although it is doubtful if many persons have ever heard of it.

A glance at the map of Canada shows that its boundary adjoining the United States follows, the larger part of the distance, an irregular waterline formed by the Great Lakes and their outlets.

Thence from the Lake of the Woods a more direct course is taken through the wilderness and over the mountains of the wild West to the Pacific Coast.

This boundary between the countries is marked at regular intervals by pillars of wood and iron, earth mounds, or stone cairns.

Beginning at the Lake of the Woods, cast-iron pillars have been placed alternately by the British and American Governments, one mile apart, until reaching the Red Valley River.

Those set by Canada were brought from over the ocean, while the United States made theirs in Detroit. They are a hollow casting of pyramidal

form, eight feet in height, having a base eight inches square and an octagonal flange one inch in thickness, with a top four inches square, surmounted by a solid cap.

Into these hollow posts are fitted well-seasoned cedar joists, with spikes driven through apertures made for that purpose in the casting. One half of the length of the pillars are firmly imbedded in the ground, so that the inscriptions on their sides, in raised letters two inches high, face the north and south, the first reading, "Convention of London;" the latter, "October 20, 1818."

Beyond the Red River, earth mounds and stone cairns, seven feet by eight, generally denote the boundary line. Whenever wooden posts are used, they are of the same height as the iron pillars and painted red above the ground.

Through forests a clearing has been made a rod wide, so that the course is plainly indicated. Where bodies of water are crossed, monuments of stone have been raised several feet above high tide.

Over the mountains, shafts of granite, like grim sentinels, guard the way. Altogether, the fixing of the boundary marks was expensive; it was well done.

"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, 833-831 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.

24,000 Miles of Tree-Lined Roads.

Many of us trudged up and down the tree-lined roads of France during the war, says the London Chronicle. All the national roads, to the extent of 24,000 miles, are lined with trees planted and cared for by the Government.

Four centuries ago Francis I. started the good work with a batch of Lombardy poplars, and it has ever since been carried on, despite all political upheavals.

The Ministry of Public Works has now more than 3,000,000 trees under its control. When the road is between its control. When the road is between its control. When the road is between its control.

Tree-planting is given out in small contracts to local men, who receive a lump sum as soon as the trees are planted and the balance at the end of two years.

During that period the contractor is responsible for the care of the trees, and for replacing any that die or prove defective.

Overgrazing will ruin the best of pastures.

The halibut is the largest of the flatfish family.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Spiders Aid Astronomers.

To give fine lines by which to measure the relative position of the stars, astronomers use the thread spun by the garden spider. For a century they used silver wire drawn as thin as possible; then the finest of hairs, and the silk threads of the silkworm's cocoon. Finally, an English telescope-maker discovered that a spider's web is three or four times smaller than the thread of a silkworm, and is, at the same time, stronger. Spiders are carefully placed on tiny racks, and when they begin to spin, the thread is fastened to a winder, which is turned till the desired length is spun.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Russia is the only great gold-producing country in Europe.

Potato-blight usually follows a period of prolonged wet weather.

A charter-party is the document involved in the hiring of a whole ship in one contract.

FASHIONABLE MODELS



9298—Ladies' Dress (two styles of sleeve; four-piece skirt, with or without side panniers; instep or shorter length). Price, 25 cents. In 8 sizes, 34 to 48 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.

9610—Ladies' Waist (two styles of sleeve). Price, 25 cents. In 8 sizes, 34 to 48 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires, with long sleeves, 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 2 yds. 45 ins. wide. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Dept. W.

WHY BEAUTY FADES

A Condition Due Entirely to Poor, Watery Blood.

The girl who returns home from school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown, because this getting tired so easily is probably the first warning symptom of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved.

When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes pale, haggard and angular. She not only tires out easily but suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite. This condition will go from bad to worse, if prompt steps are not taken to increase and enrich the blood supply. To make the rich, red blood that brings the glow of health, no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If given a fair trial their use brings rosy cheeks, bright eyes, a good appetite and good spirits. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of pale, languid girls active and strong. On the first sign of poor, thin blood mothers should insist upon their daughters taking a fair course of these pills. They will not only restore health, but will save further doctor bills.

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

Britain Profits Through War Materials.

Lord Inverforth, formerly Surveyor General of Supplies in the British War Office, by world-wide purchases of raw materials on behalf of the government, was able to turn into the British treasury on March 1 last \$25,000,000, representing profits on all transactions since 1914, according to his report recently made to the Ministry of Munitions, says a London despatch.

While the profits were large, Sir Arthur Goldfinch, Director General of Raw Materials, points out that the economic benefits were far greater. The raw materials obtained were largely used in the manufacture of military equipment with a direct saving estimated at more than \$500,000,000. The purchases were of wool, hides, leather, flax, hemp and similar materials.

Insurance, generously taken out, served to more than make up losses from submarine warfare, it was stated. The record of Lord Inverforth's activities is in contrast with results obtained by similar departments in other Allied countries. Among the purchases were nearly 24,000,000 pounds of American sole leather and 82,000,000 feet of American upper leather.

Included in the chief items of textile and leather equipment for the army and navy, air force and other branches of the public service and for the Allies from August 4, 1914, to March 31, 1919, were 61,899,626 pairs of boots, 81,538,000 yards of cotton drill, 60,917,000 yards of khaki, 16,259,000 ground sheets, 1,186,000,000 sand bags, 49,508,669 blankets, 23,776,345 jackets, 164,314,787 pairs of socks and 20,190,810 pairs of woolen gloves.

Contracts made with British manufacturers for the goods afforded them a larger profit than they made for similar work in pre-war days, it was said, and served to speed up production.

Bolshevism a Social Disease.

Bolshevism cannot be kept out of any country, because it is an idea, and ideas cannot be stopped at frontier barriers, says the London Daily Telegraph. There is Bolshevism in our own country and plenty of it, but it is held in subjection by the common sense of the mass of our people. It is folly to think that it can be defeated by a return to the discredited method of human slaughter.

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.

Costly Carpets.

The deal by which England secured control of the Persian carpet and rug industry is a good one for this country—that is, if the Bolsheviks do not overrun the land of the Shahs, says an English writer.

The genuine Persian rug is the most valuable thing of its kind in the world, a really fine specimen fetching anything from twenty-five dollars to one hundred thousand dollars. Shiraz and Kerman are the chief centres of the industry, though the products of Meshed and Rejd are also held in high esteem.

The trade is largely in the hands of certain families, who have handed down the art and its secrets from one generation to another. To the making of even one comparatively small rug, ten or fifteen years of patient labor may be devoted.

In the reign of Muzaffer-Din, however, this great and beautiful industry was threatened with extinction. This was when the aniline dyes of Germany burst upon an astonished world. These "split-your-eyeball" chemical products—German made rugs—found their way to Persia, and, incredible though it may seem, the beauty-loving natives took kindly to them, and in their favor the weavers abandoned the dyes that had been in use for thousands of years, and copied the appalling Hun designs.

Fortunately, the Shah had an artist's soul, and was also a good business man. He saw that his country's carpet export trade was in imminent danger of being ruined by these aniline atrocities, and, under appropriate penalties—boiling oil, and so forth—he forbade the importation of the German dyes, or their use if already in the country, in the carpet trade.

To this day, however, the traveller may see in the Persian equivalent of our drawing-room, the place of honor given to some abominable German hearthrug, while ancient Persian products, for which collectors would give their very souls, are scattered everywhere.

Catfish Used to Help in Street Cleaning.

In one of the towns of the State of Oregon the familiar catfish figures as a hardy pioneer, and a valued adjunct to the street department, all because the terra cotta sewers and drains, especially those in the lower part of the town, frequently get choked.

If the sewer is not broken it can be cleaned by passing a rope through it, to be pulled backward and forward until the obstruction is loosened and removed. The deputy superintendent of streets had a great deal of such work to look after, but at last he discovered a quick, sure and easy method.

He goes to the river, catches a catfish, ties a string to its tail, drops it down a manhole into the sewer, and it at once starts for the river and forces its way through any obstruction not as solid as brick, dragging the string after it. Then the deputy goes as far down the sewer as he deems necessary and picks up the string, which he uses to draw a wire through the sewer, and with this a rope is pulled through and the sewer is soon cleared.

St. Isidore, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1894. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients, always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

British Women on Jury.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury," was the address of counsel heard for the first time in the history of English courts recently, when six women formed a part of a jury in the Bristol Quarter Sessions. Six cases were tried, one of them being that of a man who was charged with assault. He was convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. All the women on the jury voted for his conviction, after hearing the evidence.

At the close of the day's session two of the women asked the court to excuse them from further service because of their home duties. The court granted their request, whereupon two other women in the room volunteered for jury service and were accepted.

The prosecuting attorney congratulated the women jurors on "at last taking their proper places in the administration of justice in England." He declared that justice also was furthered in women accepting jury duty.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Reward of Politeness.
They were entertaining the minister at dinner, and after dessert little Johnny said:
"Won't you take another piece of pie?"
The preacher laughed. "Well, Johnny," he said, "since you are so polite, I will have another."
"Good!" said Johnny. "Now, ma, remember your promise. You said if it was necessary to cut into the second pie I could have another piece!"

The Woman Pays.
Through the long summer hours she had done her best to let him see she liked him. But he wrapped himself in a cloak of cynicism and made no move.
"Marriage!" he spoke bitterly. "Marriage is a mistake! Why should a man saddle himself with a wife for life, when he can buy a parrot for \$5?"
She hid her anger behind a charming smile.
"Yes," she retorted. "There again you men certainly have the advantage. We poor women can't buy a bear of any kind under \$200."

His Hopes Were Dashed Away.
A family in an Eastern city includes several children, but only one—the eldest—is a boy. The little lad longed for a brother. Recently the house was rather upset. A nurse who had appeared on the scene came to the little boy.
"What do you think you've got?" she asked him.
"A baby brother!" fairly gasped the youngster.
"No, dearie, it's a baby sister," replied the nurse.
"Aw!" groaned the youngster, "am I goin' always to have to sift those ashes?"

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

The time to buy a second-hand car is just before you move, so people in the new neighborhood will think you have had it all the time.

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."

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Classified Advertisements.

NO OFFICE OR GENERAL STORE should be without our \$18 Calculator. Adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Same speed and efficiency as \$400 machines. Agents wanted. Wallwood Sales Co., Box 191, Ottawa, Ont.

Leads Them All.
An instructor in a Military Academy was once assigned to conduct about the place the visiting parents of a certain cadet.
After a tour of the post, the proud and happy parents joined the crowd assembled to witness evening parade, a most imposing spectacle. The march past aroused the father of the cadet to a high pitch of enthusiasm.
"There!" he exclaimed to his spouse, "isn't that fine? But," he added, reflectively, "I shall not be happy till my boy attains the proud position that leads 'em all." And he pointed in rapt admiration to the drum-major.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

Conclusive Evidence.
William and Henry, chauffeurs, were discussing the ill luck of a fellow chauffeur, Clarence, who had the day before been fined for taking out his employer's car without permission.
"But how did the boss know Clarence had taken the car out?" asked Henry.
"Why," explained William, "Clarence ran over him."

LET "DANDERINE" BEAUTIFY HAIR

Girls! Have a mass of long, thick, gleamy hair



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!



Clear Your Scalp and Skin With Cuticura

After shaving and before bathing touch dandruff and itching, pimples and blackheads with Cuticura Ointment. Wash all off with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands. One Soap for all uses, shaving, shampooing, bathing.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot, Lyons, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

SHILOH
30 DROPS COUGHS

Noble Gases in the Atmosphere

We are accustomed to think of the air we breathe as a mixture of four-fifths nitrogen and one-fifth oxygen. But within very recent years science has discovered that the atmosphere also contains, in very small quantities, five other gases.

These are called argon, neon, helium, krypton and xenon. They are sometimes spoken of as "noble" gases, not so much because they are rare as for the reason that they refuse under any circumstances to combine chemically with other elements. They will not thus combine even with one another.

All five of them together form about 1 per cent. of the air. Inasmuch as nearly nineteen-twentieths of this 1 per cent. is argon, one may judge how minute are the quantities in which the others occur. Of neon there is, by volume in the air, one part in 55,000; of helium, one in 155,000; of krypton, one in 20,000,000; of xenon, one in 170,000,000. If there was nothing to breathe but xenon, it would take a man more than two centuries to get one breath the size of a breath of air.

Of what use in nature are these noble gases? None whatever, apparently. Perhaps they are too noble to work. At all events, they seem to have no influence upon animal or plant life.

One member of the gas nobility, however, has recently been drafted into

the service of mankind and made to do something useful. This is argon, which, through experiments, has been proved to be excellent for filling incandescent lamps. Because of its very inertness, it is one of the poorest conductors of heat, and thus increases the efficiency of the lamp and lengthens the life of the filament.

Another of the noble gases for which a possible job has been found is helium, which, being too lazy to catch fire, and yet with an "ascensional power," almost equal to that of hydrogen, is an admirable substitute for the latter in balloons. But there is no commercial demand for it even for this purpose, because it costs too much, and probably it will not come into use until there is another war.

Krypton and xenon make good lamp atmosphere, but they are too scarce and expensive for any such employment.

When a current of electricity is passed through a tube of neon a weird and beautiful orange-pink glow is given off. The effect is so attractive that experimenters are trying to develop lamps of the kind for use in rich folks' dining-rooms and drawing-rooms.

All five of the noble gases are colorless, odorless and tasteless. Argon, krypton and xenon, when liquefied, look like water, and when reduced to solids have the appearance of clear ice.

Every Tea and Coffee Drinker finds a new and delightful flavor the first time he tries

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"There's a Reason"
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