The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920. — NO. 34

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 fast driving mare, sound, and afraid of nothing, seven years old and weighs 1000 lbs., also rubber tired buggy and one set of rawhid lined harness in use only for four months, cheap to quick buyer. Apply to S C. Lavigne, Box 147, Hawkesbury, Ont.

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FOR SALE,—Gentleman's bicycle in first rate order. may be seen by appointment. Apply A. T. M., P. O. Box 96, Lachute.

NOTICE

Now is the time of the year to get your shade and fruit trees examined by experts. Tree surgery and pruning requires expert men for that kind of work, and we have the reputation for obtaining the very best results, as our substantial references will show. We will send our representative to examine your trees free of charge. Apply to Dr. J. H. W. Alleree, 351 Chapel St., Ottawa, or phone Rideau 4094

PUBLIC NOTICE

All rate payers of the Parish of St. Jerusalem who are in arrears of Taxes, are hereby requested to pay the same at once. No furthur notice will be given,

All inspectors are requested to have road accounts for work done to date in the hands of the Secretary by Oct. 1st or they will not be accepted.

By order of the Council,

J. W. Gall, Sec. Treas.

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

—:o:—

Ladies who have seen our new dresses and winter coats are delighted with both goods and prices. W. Banford & Son.

WANTED!

Laborers & Carpenters

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

SURVEYING

STAVELEY & HADLEY Room 604, 208 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

To Reduce H.C.L.

Attention is called to the advertisement of McFaul Bros. in the West End. In helping to reduce the H.C L. they are offering to special reductions in all lines of Boots and Shoes and when you get there they will tell you of many other substantial reductions they purpose making on other lines, so take this opportunity of buying your footwear at the special prices.

WEDDING BELLS

—::—

The pretty church of St. John's Shrewsbury, was the scene of a happy event on Wednesday afternoon last, when Miss Violet Marie eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, was united in wedlock to Mr. Albert Wm. Sheppard of East Settlement, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Lummis, The bride was daintly attired in white silk crepe-de-chene. veil and orange blossoms and carried a boquet of white chrysanthemums, she was attended by her cousin Miss Ethel Scott as bridesmaid and her sister Gertrude as flower girl, while Mr. Lawrence Hartley of Montreal was best man. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Good and the church was prettily decorated and filled with a large congregation of relatives and well wishers. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sheppard are spending a short time at Knowlton and on their return will make their home in East Settlement.

DALESVILLE

Mrs. Robinson spent the week-end in Louisa.

Mr. A. Burk spent a few days visiting in Lachute last week.

Mr. Alex. Calder, of California, is the guest of Mr. Jas. Calder.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kennedy, of Montreal, spent the week-end here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dixon were the guests of Mrs. H. Dixon on Sunday last

Mr. Morrow spent part of last week the guest of his daughter Mrs. A. Campbell.

Mrs. Henry Cleland and daughter Gladys has left to visit friends in Montreal.

Miss Emily Barker returned to Montreal on Tuesday last after spending the summer months at her home here.

Mrs. G, Cleland left on Monday last for the General Hospital, Montreal, for an operation of the throat, she was accompanied by her husband Mr. G. Cleland.

THE LATE MRS. A. GRAHAM.

The death occurred on Tuesday morning last, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alex. Pollock, Upper Lachute, of Arundel, aged 66. The funeral took place on Thursday, at 2 p.m., conducted by Rev. Mr. Morrison, in the midst of many sorrowing friends and relatives. Besides her loving husband she leaves one daughter Mrs. A. Pollock, and four sons, Frank of Pickerel Landing, Wm. and Angus of Arundel, and Gilbert of Ottawa, to mourn her loss. The remains were interred in the Lachute cemetery.

LOCAL NEWS

—:o:—

Mrs. Dr. Patterson spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Hunter, of Montreal, was in town the early part of this week.

Miss Ethel Bradley, of Carillon spent a week in Ottawa visiting friends.

Mr. Leach, of North Bay, Ont., paid a short visit to Mr. & Mrs. Bishop last week.

Mr. & Mrs. Freeburn and Mrs. Ward of Bordeaux, spent the week-end at Lake Louisa.

Mr. and Mrs Houston and son spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Miss Réne Bruneau spent the week-end in town, the guest of her sister Mrs E Jousse.

Mrs. McPhee, of Calumet, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Hay this week.

Mrs. Stewart and daughter Helen, of Ottawa, were week-end guests of Mrs. Dr. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boyd returned on Saturday from a pleasant visit to Maitland, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, are spending a few days this week at Pierrepont, N.Y., and other points.

Rev. J. McKenzie, of Peterboro, Ont., was the guest of Mrs. Geo. Hay the early part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs Travis, A Todd motored from Montreal, and were week-end guests of Mrs. W. H. Hume.

Baptist Services will be as follows:—Dalesville 11 a.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. (Standard Time)

Mrs. Arthur Davis, of Morin Heights, was the guest of her daughter Mrs. Wm Deacon for a few days last week.

Mr Jno. Hay left on Saturday last for Charlet'on, Prince Edward Island, where he is to act as Judge on Heavy Horses.

Miss Catherine Barron and the Misses Nancy and Jean Archibald, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Barron for the week-end.

A special meeting of the Lachute Curling Club incorporated is called for Tuesday evening next in the Club Rooms at 8 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church Services, Sabbath Oct. 3rd,—Morning,—Lachute and Upper Lachute; Afternoon, —Brownsburg; Evening,—Lachute.

Mrs. H. J. Deacon, who has been spending the past year in Vancouver, Winnipeg and other points, returned home on Monday last.

Rev. Dr. MacLeod, who has been spending the past week with his daughter Mrs. Thos. Christie left for his home in Scotstown on Tuesday.

The Willing Workers of Genoa and Jerusalem, will hold their meeting on Thursday, October 7th, at the home of Mrs. J. R. Cleland, East Settlement.

Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Giles were in Montreal over the week-end attending the wedding of Mr. John Winterson to Miss Elena Muir, which took place on Saturday last.

A good time is expected at the Stone Hall, Cushing, on Friday evening, masquerade costume optional, a detachment of the Navy League will form a guard of honor.

Sunday next there is a General Change of Time on the Railways and the towns enjoying the summer time will doubtless revert back again, so that the complications will now be at an end.

The Lachute Girl's Mission Circle will hold their monthly meeting in the Methodist Sunday School room, on Monday evening, Oct. 4th, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

The many friends of Miss Alma Gordon are very pleased to hear that she has won the twenty-five dollar bonus for teaching at Bristol this last year. We wish to congratulate her on her success.

Mr. Ivan Holland has returned to Grand Mere, after spending a pleasant visit with his mother, Mr. Metzger was also a week-end guest at Ivan Bower. Mrs. Holland leaves this week to spend the winter in Montreal.

Church of England services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Oct. 3rd, 1020, as follows:—Holy Communion St. Simeon's Church, Lachute 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg 7 p.m. Regular service at Lachute 3 p.m.

Methodist Church Services will be held at Lachute at 10.30 a.m ,East Settlement 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7.30 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. Services throughout the day will be of a missionary character. The W. M.M. will have charge of the evening service at Lachute.

If you want any pretty "Remembrance" Cards for any occasion, just call into "Bob's Cozy Corner," Main Street, and you will find what you need, they are so choice and dainty. Just while we are talking cards, Christmas will soon be here and though we are not trying to force the season we want to remind you that any who are wanting to send "Greetings Home to the Old Land" may secure their pick from a very fine selection which are now on view. Leave your order now and don't have to worry later.

WANTED,—To purchase country sawmill and farm (in hardwood district.) G. Pearson, 868 Victoria Avenue, Montreal.

At the young People's meeting in the Baptist Church on Tuesday evening of this week, the reading of the wonderful life-story of The White Queen of Okoyong—Mary Slessor of Calabar, one of the most outstanding missionary figures was commenced and will be continued at intervals. All young people are cordially invited to attend next week's gathering, and all succeeding weekly meetings.

A very interesting service was held in St. Simeon's Church, Lachute on Tuesday, 28th inst at 8 p.m., when the rector preseented to his Lordship Bishop Farthing eleven candidates for confirmation. The Bishop delivered a very helpful and inspiring address on the subject of the Holy Spirit. The church building was filled beyond the limits of its seating capacity. The musical part of the service was very heartily rendered both choir and congregation. Stainer's beautiful quartette "God so loved the world" was song by Mrs. Lackey, (soprano,) Mrs. Parris (alto,) Mr. Owen Todd (Tenor,) Mr. W. Houston (Bass) Miss Hazel McGibbon presided at the organ. Bishop Farthing left Wednesday morning for Papineauville, and points on the Gatineau and upper Ottawa Rivers.

We have a lot of odds and ends in many things at clearing prices.

W. Banford & Son.

Sheep Breeders Hold Their Annual Sale.

The Annual Sale of Sheep in connection with the Sheep Breeders and Wool Grower's Association was held on the Exhibition Grounds on Wednesday afternoon, and the following sales were effected:—A. A McGibbon sold to J. R. Latulippe of Staniclas, Que., two ram lambs at cost of $54 50

Wm. Hay to Geo. A. Clarke, one yearling ram $25 50.

Wm. Hay to J. R. Latulippe, one yearling ram $21 50.

Wm. Hay to John P. Bradley, one ram $20 00.

Alex. Doig to A. A McGibbon two year old ram $35 00.

F. L. Morrin to J. R. Latulippe one ram $22 50.

And. Rothwell to E. R. Morrin one ram $18 00.

You should bring your boy in and have him fitted in a nice suit. Prices low as prices go. W. Banford & Son.

GRENVILLE

Mr. Harold Gill spent Sunday with his family in this place.

Mrs. Wesley Dodd and little son are guests of her mother Mrs. W. Pickett of this place.

Mis. Isaac Arnold has returned home after several weeks visit to her son Rober and his wife in Broch, Sask.

Mrs. A. V. Gaudry has returned to her home here after a three weeks visit with friends in Ogdensburg and vicinity.

Mr. Watson, of Cushing, is erecting a nice gallery on the residence owned by Mrs George Foreman of this village.

Mrs. Harold Gill and children left here for Huberdeau on Monday to visit her mother Mrs. Silverson for a couple of months.

Mr. anu Mrs. Ted Murray, of Ottawa, visited his uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Walter Murray and other friends for a few days lately.

Mr. Victor Gaudry, of New York City, and Mr. and Mrs. Weymouth P. Gaudry and little daughter spent a Sunday recently with their mother Mrs. A. V. Gaudry, of Grenville.

Mr. Joeeph Milway, of Brooklyn, Mr. Alexander Milway, of Fort Jarvis, Mr. James Milway, of Toronto, and Mr. Edward Milway, of Bruce, were recent guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Milway, of Calumet and of their uncle, Mr. William Byrnes, of Grenville

Our Men's Suits are in all sizes now—and in variety of prices from $20.00.

W. Banford & Son.

‡ ‡ ‡

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Silverson of Dalesville, Que., announce the engagement of their fourth daughter, Annie Alida, to Mr. Ernest Edward Burk. youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Burk of Dalesville, Que. The marriage will take place about the middle of October.

‡ ‡ ‡

BIRTHS

DEACON,—On Sunday, at Lachute, Sept. 26th, to Mr. & Mrs. George Y. Deacon a son.

‡ ‡ ‡

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of a dear wife and mother Mrs. Jno. Gordon, who passed away Sept. 28th, 1916, at Hill Foot.

One precious to our heart is gone
A voice we loved is still
The place made vacant in our home
Can never more be filled.

Days of sadness still come o'er us,
Tears in silence often flow
Thinking of the day she left us,
Four long, long years ago.

Inserted by her husband and family.

NICOLL,—In loving memory of Private George C. Nicoll, killed "some where in France" on Sept. 29th, 1918.

Inserted by Thos. W. Nicoll.

NEW JACKETS.

We found a lot of nice Winter Coats for Ladie's—all new goods and heavy—and bought them at a low price. We pass on these fine goods to our frienns at low prices while they last.

We also got a lot of Boy's Suits Sizes 27 to 34. They are extra good value at the prices marked.

Another lot of special beauty and value is in the line of Ladie's Dresses. They cannot be made for the prices we sell them at.

Come and see these lines.

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 recieve 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

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Excels All

For Purity, Flavour and Aroma

"SALADA" TEA

B716

If you have not tried it, 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 II.

When Caroline came back to the fire she did not even try to read; she lifted the soft sleepily purring old cat into her lap; she let her mind wander as it would; to the desperate young horse thieves hiding somewhere out there in the storm; to the farm that they had owned; and at last to her own disappointment. She had come there just the day before with a fine flame of enthusiasm for farming, and upon this flame her aunt and uncle had started at once to pour the water of disillusionment. To her, farming had seemed the finest adventure in the world, full of explorations, just as exciting as those Arctic ones which have always held enchained the imaginations of men. A new idea from a book and you infused it into your work and made a miracle happen; two grains of wheat where there was but one before; or you yourself discovered something which helped fill more abundantly the pantries of the land. Yet, ever since she had arrived, she had been looking at farming in the gray light of her uncle's disillusioning words, and she had suddenly seen it as a dreary routine, day after day, over and over, in the house or on the farm, always the same weary round of drudgery. This had made up her disappointment.

And it was a bitter disappointment, for she had dreamed of that farm of her own so long, all the while she was teaching school in the city. In the roaring, crashing noise of the subway her mind was among green fields and pastures; during school hours she taught Latin verbs and yearned for dairies and farmyards; at night she would often push aside the big pile of Latin papers she was correcting to take up a farm weekly, or the last bulletin from the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, or a letter from the Provincial Experimental Farm answering some eager question of hers. When tired almost to illness with the noisy, pushing, crowding haste of the city—Caroline knew that she wasn't meant for city life!—she would promise herself on her honor that soon she could have the farm.

Then to her joy the time came. A small legacy left to her recently, added to her own savings, had made it possible. She made up her mind to go at once to her uncle and have him help her select a farm nearby so that she might have the advantage of his experience and wisdom. And here she was with her $500 in the trunk upstairs, and her nice balance in the bank. And now, after all, she'd have to go back to teaching!

That was what the wisdom of middle years did for the enthusiasm of youth. She hated it. Why shouldn't the enthusiasm of youth ignore all that superior wisdom and go ahead in its own irresponsible way, making a glorious venture of it all? That was just what the Stalcey boys had done, she reflected and somehow they had got caught in the tangle of an economic society which they had no hand in forming and which they didn't in the least understand. A mortgage, a foreclosure, the loss of their farm, and then their bewildered anger, their desperate revenge. And soon, she reflected, their capture, their imprisonment, and after that ex-convicts for the rest of their lives.

A sudden, terrifying crash in the front hall brought her to her feet, and held her there hypnotized, her whole heart pounding, her eyes staring and wholly afraid to go to see the cause of the noise.

She listened tensely, and when the single crash was followed by no other noise save the roar of the wind, she summoned her courage to go into the hall. It was the transom of the old door, loosened from the shrunken wood and dislodged by the gale, that had fallen in and by miracle was unbroken. Through the opening it left the wind was driving the sleet, which soaked the carpet and left an icy scum on its surface.

She knew she must get it back at once before more damage was done, so she dragged a chair from the hall, stood on it and tried to lift the transom into place. But it was so heavy that her arms could not hold it high enough, and she was trying frantically to think of some substitute—a shawl tacked over the opening or something—when there was a sharp knock at the kitchen door.

In relief she stepped down from her chair and hurried into the kitchen. It was providential, this coming of help when she so greatly needed it!

But as she opened the door the three figures that stood in the darkness brought panic to her heart. Without hearing them speak or seeing their faces she knew instinctively who it was; it was the three Stalcey boys—David and Jack and Paul Stalcey.

"Don't lose your head!" she implored herself. "Oh, be cool! Don't lose your head!"

Aloud she said, "Won't you come in?"

"No, thank you," a Stalcey voice answered, "the money we saw you counting through the window last night can be handed very nicely through the door."

"All right," she replied with all the coolness she could muster, "I'll send uncle out with it."

"I wouldn't," said another voice, with a biting little laugh, "because uncle and Cousin Arthur and a dozen other blithering idiots are hunting horse thieves over to Carrington."

"And Auntie is spending the night with Mrs. Jennings," added a third insolent voice, "and your telephone wires are cut. So be quick with your money, for we are in a hurry."

The wind threw a handful of stinging sleet into Caroline's face and she drew back a little. "Even if you are going to rob a lady," she said, "that's no reason why you need make her catch her death of cold at the door. Come in, I tell you."

A moment's hesitation and then, shyly and awkwardly, they came into the room.

Caroline's eyes quickly searched their faces.

After all, they were only boys, white-faced and tired, with heartache beginning to take the place of their recklessness. And pretty soon the sheriff would find them, and then jail and, after that, ex-convicts for the rest of their lives!

Why, the youngest of them, this Paul Stalcey, was as young as those boys in her Latin class and there was still a trace of the child about the soft lines of his white cheeks.

The next one, Jack, was wiping the moisture from his rumpled red hair and watching her with desperate eyes.

There was a straight, honest look about David, the eldest, which made her understand why her aunt had insisted that they would have been lovely boys if they had had half a chance.

"Look here, you've got to hurry!" the impatient voice of Paul broke the spell.

Caroline noticed that there was something glittering protruding from Paul's pocket and there was a suspicious bulge at David's hip.

She turned and fled upstairs.

"You might bring us the wallet to keep it in," Jack called insolently after her.

Her thoughts were racing madly as she flew up the stairs. Her uncle's revolver? But he had taken it with him and, after all—after all, she didn't want to use it. There was no trying to get out of the house, for there was only one staircase and they would see her as she came down. She couldn't summon help for the telephone wires were cut. The nearest house was a mile away. There was no use. She must take the money down.

As she passed the front door she almost slipped on the snow that had drifted through the transom opening. She remembered then that she had hoped that knock on the door meant help and she laughed ironically at the remembrance of it.

As she entered the kitchen, her little black leather wallet in hand, she was confronted by the muzzles of three revolvers.

"Don't!" she cried with a little gasp. "I've got the money. Don't!"

The three revolvers went back to their pockets.

She carried the black wallet to David, who opened it and looked inside.

Holding Caroline's eyes with his honest gray ones, he said: "This is a loan; we'll pay it back some day." Then he turned toward the door.

(Continued in next issue.)

India's Butter.

Ghee appears as often on the menu of the native of India as reference to it does in "Kim" and other tales by Kipling. It is a kind of clarified butter made from the milk of cows and buffaloes, the product from cows' milk being the more esteemed.

Few Occidentals acquire a taste for ghee unless, like Kim, they are born to India and its ways, but the Indian, after he has obtained the substance by melting butter over a slow fire and then extracting the thick, opaque, whitish portion or ghee, when it is cool, devours it with avidity. Ghee, which is rancid or tainted, as most ghee sold at the bazaars is said to be, can be rendered sweet, according to the Indian standard of sweetness, by boiling with the leaves of the horse radish tree.

Ghee enters into the composition of everything the Brahmins eat and the same is true of the victuals of most other natives. But food for mortals is not its only use. The gods esteem it as a sacrifice and even go so far as to bathe in it at times.

Rank old ghee is in special repute among the Hindus as a medicinal agent, and in that line is used in many ways. It is also said to improve the face and voice. Medicinal ghee should be ten years old at least and have a very potent odor. "Clarified butter" 100 years old is sometimes heard of, but ghee of this age has lost its smell and taken on a rather mummified appearance.

A Woman's Steps.

Some years ago an inventive fellow with a kindly feeling for women and an eye to profits produced a contraption he called a kitchen cabinet, arranged to hold in convenient quantities just about everything a woman needed for her cooking and baking. It was, we believe, a very successful venture for him, the strong selling factor being the convenience and the amazing saving of steps in the preparation of food.

It comes to mind on noticing that a farm woman in thirty years has walked a distance equal to that from Halifax to Winnipeg and back—half the distance carrying a pail of water. The annoying thing about it is that with piping that would have cost only $42 her husband could have saved the woman all those unnecessary steps and the water burden.

There is a lot of lost motion in life. The man who can obviate it in home or in factory is almost certain to profit by taking thought of the matter.

Reason to Hope.

A couple of Irish women were talking of the domestic troubles of a third. Said one:

"Mrs. Casey takes it awful hard. Her husband got five years—but he can get a year off for good behavior."

"Tell her not to worry," suggested the other. "Sure, he may not behave himself."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, Etc.

Where Do the Old Umbrellas Go?

Our present-day umbrellas are light and delicate compared to the crude ones of a couple of centuries ago. The ones of the future will fold up like a vest pocket camera, says an umbrella maker.

"Do you know what the first umbrella looked like?" he went on. "I'll tell you. It looked like the devil. It was made of oilskin stretched over a wooden frame and was so heavy and awkward that a lady couldn't carry it. In fact, it took two persons to carry it in comfort. If you have seen pictures of Robinson Crusoe with the umbrella he made for himself on his island you have a pretty fair idea of what the original umbrella was. But its cumbersomeness wasn't the worst of it. It was such an uncommon thing that it caused derisive laughter wherever it was seen.

"No one knows exactly who invented the umbrella. Its present name comes from the Latin 'umbra,' meaning shade. But its history goes back into the East, where it was the insignia of royalty and power. In the remains of ancient Ninevah and Egypt were found representations of kings going in procession with umbrellas held over their heads. In Asia the umbrella still has something of the same significance. In India the Mahratta princes held among their titles 'lord of the umbrella.' The King of Burma termed himself the 'monarch who reigns over the great umbrella-wearing chiefs of the Eastern countries.'

"In Rome the umbrella has a significance in the Basilican churches, each of which has hanging aloft a huge umbrella. The Grecians used to look upon the carrying of an umbrella as effeminate, the men regarding it as more dignified to get their garments soaked in the rain. The article was not introduced into England until the seventeenth century. It was the custom to keep umbrellas in the coffee houses in the eighteenth century, probably for the use only of escorting persons to and from their carriages in rainy weather. Then Colonel Wolfe, who was in Paris, became enamoured of the umbrella. He wrote letters to the London papers pointing out that the Parisians were using umbrellas and wanted to know why Londoners were behind the times. Meantime Jonas Hanway, an English traveller, became distinguished as the only man in London who dared to brave the ridicule of the public in carrying an umbrella through the streets.

"The English improved on the Eastern umbrella. Instead of skins they used cotton and silk, and made the framework less bulky. William Sangster, in 1848, was the first to adopt alpaca as a covering. Samuel Fox four years later invented his celebrated frame made of thin strips of steel rolled into a U-shape. That is practically the umbrella we have today.

"As to what becomes of the old umbrellas, that is like the mystery of what becomes of all the pins that are lost. With a million or so new umbrelas being turned out every year, you would think that vacant lots and old houses would become heaped high with the discarded ones."

Woman's Interests

Boarders in My Home.

When I suddenly found myself with nothing between me and the world but a mortgaged farm, my two hands, and a little daughter, I thought it "all over" and decided to sell the land, pay what I could on the house, and then cultivate vegetables, chickens, and summer boarders.

During the next winter I planned, repaired, polished, made curtains, covers, quilts and rag carpets. I went to auction sales in the neighborhood and bought odd pieces which, when treated to several coats of white paint, furnished two vacant rooms. Magazines and books that my past summer's boarder friends had left behind I put away for the winter evenings; some of the easiest ones I read to little Helen. In one of the books I found the card of a public library. I knew very little about the way public libraries are run but I knew enough to return the book to the library. In the letter that I sent with it, I was moved to tell the librarian just how I was situated and asked her if there was any way in which I, 'way out in the country, could get books. Her letter told me how the library could serve me, so after that I have had books enough to fill our evenings with reading and our days with happy thoughts.

At first I allowed some of the boarders to patronize me because I work with my hands, but I soon discovered that the people who are really worth while did not patronize me. We met on common ground.

A young woman physician who came for week ends often visited with me while I beat up a cake or molded biscuit. She did not expect me to be kitchen-minded just because I work in the kitchen. We had delightful conversations about her life in the city, my life in the country, books, biscuits or health. She gave me valuable advice about the care of little Helen.

Mrs. Martin, who had been in my home many times during all these years has done much to make me feel the dignity of honest and necessary labor. She has ample means and high social position; but she is so interested in her home that she can, and often does, do any part of the work herself. She taught me to put down eggs in waterglass; she did my first sun-preserved strawberries; she gave me a recipe for fruit punch which I have used at our church and neighborhood affairs ever since; she taught me how to bud my fruit trees and helped me plan a spring house trough in my cellar which serves better than a refrigerator. And perhaps best of all, she has proved to me that one can do "bread work" and yet be an accomplished and gracious lady.

We have had several teachers with us for the entire winter. One of these especially, taught me to see a little of the beauty with which I am surrounded. More than one of my summer family has asked me questions about birds and trees and wild flowers. I could not name even those in our own yard, and I had begun to feel ashamed of my ignorance. Miss Saums' stay with us has enriched my whole life and of course my little Helen is enriched too. I always thought that birds and bees and other nature things had to be studied from books and that it took a long time to learn. Miss Saums studied them wherever she found them, in the woods or fields, in the fence corners, on the way to school or to the store, anywhere. She was as happy as a child when she found a purple fringed orchid in the old wood road. She saw beauty in the clouds, the mists, a leaf, a seed burr, a green bug; and winter did not put a stop to her pleasure. I have never had a friend who could get so much enjoyment out of snow crystals, bare trees and mosses. The winter evenings gave us time to read about the things we saw during the day and to talk about them, so there was little time for loneliness or gossip. Many a time I felt that instead of accepting board money from her I ought to pay her for all that I was getting out of that winter.

In my boarder family there is a sweet young girl who has been around the world twice but is not constantly talking about it; there is a surgeon who is a thorough boy, as fond of pie and cookies and pranks as any "hand" on the farm. One of my interesting girls is a stenographer who was reared in the back woods and has much to learn; she has good sense and quiet poise, and, keeping in the background, she is learning rapidly.

Not all who come under my roof become my personal friends nor even desirable members of my family. I do the best I can to make the home pleasant and restful for everyone, to give them what I think I should wish under similar circumstances. Then if there are some who cannot fit themselves to the place I adopt my brother's plan with his farm crops. Every year he tries out a few new varieties, and retains the most satisfactory. I do the same. When my brother finds a weed, like thistle or wild hellebore, that is a menace to other things, he uproots it as soon as possible. I watch my boarder-crop as carefully! A girl or woman who can have a hurtful influence on my family or friends, cannot board with us.

Next fall when Helen goes away to school I shall miss her dreadfully, but I am not going to sit down to tears and loneliness. In the first place, I am so glad she can go. She has her life to live as I have mine. Then, I am going to have two teachers all winter, extra guests frequently, work for the coming summer, to say nothing of books and letters.

Emerson says that the four means of culture are books, society, solitude, and travel. During the winter I have books and solitude, during the summer I have society of cultured friends; for the present my traveling must consist mainly of the two miles between my home and the village, and the journeys of my imagination, as books or friends like the soldier boy sketch me pictures of other lands. Have I not a great deal? And more will come just as rapidly as I grow to need it.

Tested Recipes.

Cream Fruit Pie—Line a deep pie pan with plain pie crust, and bake. Then lay on the bottom of the crust slices of fruit such as fresh peaches, bananas, or berries. Sprinkle with sugar. Then cover with a cream filling.

Cream Filling—½ cup sugar, 1-3 cup flour, ⅛ teaspoon salt, 2 cups milk, 2 eggs, ½ teaspoon flavoring. Mix the dry ingredients, and make a smooth paste with a part of the milk. Then add the rest of the milk and the eggs well beaten. Cook until it thickens, and then add flavoring. When cool, pour this over the fruit in the pie crust. Just before serving, cover with whipped cream.

Apple Pie with Marshmallows—Line a deep pie pan with plain pastry, and cover the bottom with well-flavored apples cut in eighths. Sprinkle with brown sugar, bits of butter, and add four tablespoons of cold water. Bake until the apples are tender. Then cover the apples with marshmallows, cut in fourths, and return to the oven and brown the marshmallows.

Pear Preserves for Christmas—2 pounds pears, 2 lemons, 2 oranges, 1 cup sliced pineapple, 1 cup pecan nuts, 1½ pounds sugar. Cook the pears, the juice of the lemons and oranges, and the pineapple, which is cut in fine pieces, over a slow fire for forty-five minutes. Then add the sugar and nuts, and cook until transparent. Place in jars, and seal with paraffin. The nuts and pineapple may be omitted if one wishes.

Signs of Experience.

Bobbie—"My father must have been up to all sorts of mischief when he was a boy."

Johnny—"Why?"

Bobbie—"'Cos he knows 'xactly what questions to ask me when he wants to know what I've been doing."

Twenty thousand Canadian ex-soldiers living in Britain are claiming against the Canadian Government for arrears due to the rate of exchange varying.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

The Hit of the Season

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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Worsted Jerseys
For Dad and the Lad
Pull-over or Button Shoulder Style
Made for Hard Wear, Comfort and Smart Appearance
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Known from Coast to Coast
349

Make your light food nourishing

Put a spoonful of Bovril into your soups, stews and pies. It will give them a delicious new savouriness, and you will be able to get all the nourishment you require without making a heavy meal.

BOVRIL

Too Obvious.

Sunday School Teacher—"Which bird did Noah send out of the ark to find out what the weather was like?"

Small girl — "Please, teacher, a weathercock."

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Blow Up Your Stumps.

Explosives have come to be used quite generally in many sections in removing stumps from logged-off land. It is impractical, often impossible, to pull large stumps before splitting and loosening them by the use of a charge of stumping powder. When large stumps are pulled without first being blasted, their disposal will often cost more than the pulling cost. It is next to impossible to pile them by the use of a team and blocks so that they will burn.

On the other hand, when stumps are blasted by the use of small charges of powder, just large enough to split and loosen the stumps without throwing them out of the ground, they may then be removed by the use of the stump-puller, a team with blocks and line, or a power outfit. When the pieces of such stumps are piled they usually burn quite readily. In some cases more powder is used in order to remove the stump entirely, or the largest part of it, so that a direct pull of a horse or team will remove any remaining root. This is not practical where the large stumps are found, but may be done in some sections where the white pine stumps predominate.

Blasting of stumps can be done most economically when the soil is well filled with moisture. At this time the water fills the air spaces and the stumps leave the earth more easily. The saving is very apparent in loose sandy soil. Stumps in such soils should never be blasted when the soil is dry.

Many settlers on logged-off land hesitate to use powder because of the danger connected with the handling of explosives. While there is an element of danger in their use, any one who is ordinarily careful can safely handle the low-grade powders used in stump blasting. All powder should be used when fresh. Never accept or try to use powder that has been on hand for a considerable length of time, or that shows by the wrappers that it has been subjected to varying degrees of heat. Powder that has been frozen should not be thawed unless for immediate use. Large amounts of explosives should not be purchased unless adequate means for storing them are provided.

In all but exceptional cases of stumping it is better to use powder of a strength equal to from twenty to thirty per cent. nitroglycerine powder. Powders of these grades are found to give good results at less expense than when the higher grade powders are used.

No man should attempt to use powder without first thoroughly familiarizing himself with the best methods of handling the explosive that he intends to use. This can be done by observing others at work, by reading directions furnished by the manufacturer.

In order to get results when blasting stumps, it is necessary to place the powder at the point where the maximum power will be exerted upon the stump. It can be learned only by experience where to place the charge and to estimate exactly the amount of powder to use under a given stump.

The hole in which the powder is to be placed may be made in several different ways, depending upon the kind of soil, rooting system, and size of stump. All stumps, except those having a tap-root, are blasted by placing the explosive in the earth beneath the stump. For small-sized stumps that do not require more than one stick of powder, the hole may be made with an ordinary crowbar. For larger stumps an auger of from two to three inches in diameter is used, while holes under the largest stumps are often dug with a bar and shovel. The making of the holes is the most important as well as the most laborious part of the work. The auger should be started at a point a short distance from the body of the stump between the two largest roots, and the hole should be bored at an angle of forty-five degrees or more with the horizontal, until it reaches a point from four to eight inches beyond the centre of the stump. The charge should be placed beyond the centre of the stump rather than in front of it. From observation it has been noted that the force of the charge is directed toward the side from which it is loaded, and if any part of the stump is left in the ground it is the opposite side. For this reason, in order to get good results, it is necessary to place the charge slightly beyond the centre of the stump.

After the hole has been completed and is in the proper place, the amount of powder decided upon is poured in. If a nitroglycerine powder is being used, it is compacted by means of a wooden tamping stick; but a chlorate powder is never tamped. The primer is placed on the charge. In consists of a blasting cap crimped upon the proper length of fuse and imbedded in a small piece of a stick of powder when using nitroglycerine powder; but only the cap and fuse are used when other powders are used.

The caps used to detonate the powder are very sensitive, and should be handled with care. While they are innocent looking, they are very powerful, and should be kept out of the hands of children and others who do not know what they are handling.

After the primer is placed on the charge, fine soil is sifted upon it to a depth of three or four inches, and packed lightly, after which the earth can be shoveled in and packed solidly by means of the wooden tamping stick. The tamping should continue until the surface of the ground is reached. When the tamping has been completed, the charge may be fired. If the ground is wet or cold the blast should be fired soon after loading. If neither of these conditions is found it can be left until convenient. The fuse is usually lighted by a match, but often some other form of lighter is used, as a red-hot iron, rod, or a short length of fuse.

The objections that are offered against the use of explosives in land clearing are that they are dangerous, that the use of some kinds cause headache, and that they are too expensive. And in many sections it is true that the cost of explosives is prohibitive. The other objections have been almost entirely met and co-operative buying of car-load lots of explosive will reduce the cost.

Early Plowing Brings Bigger Wheat Yields.

Early plowing is one of the essential factors in growing high yields of wheat as shown by results at the Ohio Experiment Station, where from 3 to 8 bushels more per acre have been secured by observing early plowing dates.

Agronomists point out that early plowing makes it possible to prepare a firm, fine and moist seedbed, which is regarded so essential in successful wheat growing.

Frequently a pest of the wheat can be controlled by early plowing, particularly the wheat midge this season.

Most hens will lay if they are allowed to; many successes with chickens are made in spite of the owner rather than on account of him.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

Cord or Fabric

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

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

PARTRIDGE TIRES

Game as Their Name

1919

Financial Notes

Dawson City—According to Hudson Bay Company's Governor, H. Kindersley who has just arrived here after having travelled the full length of the Mackenzie River, drilling for oil is going on actively along the river. The Imperial Oil Company has crews prospecting at Fort Smith on the headwaters of the Mackenzie River and also 45 miles north of Fort Norman.

The Fort Norman party is stated to have struck oil running 30 gallons a day. It is of a much finer grade than the ordinary kerosene; and the well is believed to have good prospects. At 80 feet the well commenced production which has improved as lower depths were struck. It is believed that at the 600 foot level the full flow will be struck. One feature of the district is that even in very cold weather oil can be taken from the wells.

Regina—Eastern financial interests have organized a company capitalized at $500,000 for the purpose of developing a part of the Saskatchewan lignite fields in the Eastern district. The company has secured an area of 630 acres at Roche Percee and is styled the Western Collieries, Ltd., with H. Wallace of Cobalt, Ont., one of the promoters, acting as general manager.

Fredericton, N.B.—In preparation for proceeding with the construction of dams on the Tobique River and a pulp and paper manufacturing plant at Tobique River, a few miles from the Town of Handover in Victoria County, the Fraser Companies, Limited, who now operates several pulp mills and about a dozen lumber plants in New Brunswick and Quebec, are said to be obtaining options upon properties which will be required in carrying out their immense new project.

Hon. J. W. Tweedale states that it is generally believed that the Fraser interests are about ready to start work under a charter obtained from the Provincial Legislature, last spring, for a $10,000,000 development scheme.

Vancouver—It is announced that the Premier Company will erect a 100-ton cyanide mill and that it will be ready for use before the end of the present year. This will be run in connection with the concentrating mill that is now being erected.

The Premier mine ore, it should be remembered, is a gold ore as well as a silver ore, the gold value running about 60 per cent. of the silver value. In concentrating such an ore, it often is advisable to cyanide the tailing, as the loss of a comparatively small weight of gold which would be negligible in the case of silver, might mean a big loss in value. By cyaniding the tailing from the concentration process this loss often may be eliminated. Though we have no authority for making the statement, we imagine that the method that will be adopted at the Premier will be to continue to ship the high grade to Tacoma, to concentrate the mill-grade ore, sending the concentrates to the smelter and cyaniding the tailings for the recovery of gold and silver lost in concentrating.

If sunshine will keep milk pails clean and fresh, it won't hurt to let it into the barn.

Our Good-Looking Home.

Seven years ago we moved to a new farm. The place was a fine example of a good farm left to run down and gave us a chance to show what we could do to beautify our home. The house and other buildings were badly in need of paint. The trees and shrubbery had not been trimmed for some time. The fences had been put up cheaply and were an eyesore to the place. We had a good location and a large number of trees on which to base our plans.

The house faces the east and the grounds slope slightly in that direction. There is a tenant house just south of our own home with a driveway between the two. The two houses are surrounded by a row of poplar trees which were planted in 1900 and at present are very large. This, with the mention of a few shrubs and evergreens gives a general description of the home.

Believing that the appearance of any group of farm buildings is much bettered is they are all painted the same color, we painted the house and other buildings a dark grey combined with white. There were four white birch trees in the front yard but they his charts and wrench the wheel out of his hands. Your mind is your pilot died shortly after we came to the farm. Two of them were cut down and the other two were cut down to just above the place where the first branches came out. I planted woodbine and wild cucumber at their bases and they make a pretty sight.

The elm tree just south of the large house is dying and we have planted two hard maple trees, one on either side, to take its place when it has to be removed.

To the south of the back part of the house we planted a silver maple. In the summertime the sun heated the rooms on that side so much that we decided to place a tree there to provide some shade.

We do not have our yard fenced. A terrace extends along the front of it and there are fences along the north and south sides. At the corners of the yard facing the road we placed large cement posts with our name printed in the cement. The remainder of the posts are steel. Heavy wire fencing was used for fence.

In the matter of flowers and shrubs there is a chance for the family to show its individuality. We used mainly those species which we knew to be hardy in our community. We have roses, wisteria, orange blossom, spirea and lilac shrubs near the house, with borders of geranium, lily of the valley, peonies, iris, pinks and gladioli.

The peonies south of the house always bloom earlier and have larger flowers than those which are planted out in the open. Moss roses are one of the best flowers for summer blooming.

Old Bony Scrub.

Good-bye, old Brindle, bony scrub,
The time demands a better breed.
You eat enough, but there's the rub,
You never pay for half your feed.
So after all these years we part,
But pray remember, as you go,
If this should break your bovine heart
You broke my purse long, long ago.

Besides making the house and yard attractive, flowers add actual money value to the place. Plant some tulip bulbs this fall.

How to Establish a Health Centre

This is a most interesting account of a Health Centre established in one of the towns across the border, which affords a good example of what might be done in many of our Canadian communities.

Bridgeton, New Jersey, is a city of approximately 15,000 inhabitants. The surrounding territory is settled by farmers. There are about five villages within a radius of ten miles of Bridgeton, each having a population of from 300 to 1,000 persons. After the war, Bridgeton's large and enthusiastic Red Cross organization wished to continue its work for humanity and therefore established in Bridgeton a Health Centre.

The centre secured commodious first-floor rooms in the centre of the city. These are used for offices, rest room and comfort station, nurses' office and class room for teaching Home Care of the Sick, the holding of baby clinics and for general health purposes.

Two Red Cross Public Health Nurses were hired. One of these was assigned to give one-half of each day to school work and the other half day to class work and bedside nursing. The second nurse was assigned to bedside nursing and child welfare work. In order to make the most of the nurses' time a small automobile was secured. This was marked with the insignia of the Red Cross and the words, "Public Health Service."

The rooms of the Public Health Centre are used by the farmers, particularly their wives and families, as a rest room and meeting place. After the day's errands have been accomplished there is always the open door and comfortable chair until the husband arrives. The various family health problems may be presented to one of the nurses on duty who freely gives safe counsel, and very excellent results have been obtained.

A third nurse has been requested from the Red Cross and when she has been assigned, the school nursing service will be extended to four of the outlying villages.

In Bridgeton, the Board of Education pays for the time the nurse devotes to the school work. The Boards of Education in the farming district will be asked to take over a portion of the expenses of such health service when it has been demonstrated to them that this service is of value. In the Bridgeton schools much has been accomplished by the nurses. Eyes that have needed glasses have been fitted. The nurse in many instances has found it necessary to visit the home and explain in detail to the parents just why the expenditure for the child be made. Undernourished children have received proper nourishment through the instrumentality of the Red Cross Nurse. Parents were only too glad to be told why their children were weak or stunted in growth. Children and adults in the first stages of consumption have had the advantage of a trained nurse and that means proper instruction in preparing food and in the care of such persons. A charge of 50 cents for each visit is made, but it is only accepted when the person receiving the servce can afford to pay.

The Bridgeton Health Centre has secured a woman as a social service worker. She is one of their own citizens and as soon as her course is completed she will begin her duties, and those responsible for the work are confident that most excellent results will follow.

During the present summer, the nurses have been visiting the various farms to make a survey of living conditions and the health of each family, particularly the health of the children. All this data will be indexed and recorded. Such aid as can be given by an organization that has for its object the improvement of the public health, will be extended to the families requiring assistance.

From a few visits a month, this health service has grown to cover from three to four hundred visits per month and these do not include visits to school children.

The Welfare of the Home

The Housewife's Problem of Feeding the Family

He who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor. The housewife who plans daily to improve the food which nourishes the family, working into this food thoughts of health and of love, is truly the mother of the nation.

Food that is used just to fill the stomach does not make efficient men and women; the food we eat each day must fulfill various missions in the body. If the person is under twenty-five years of age, it should build body tissue, bone and tooth structure and supply the ever-increasing energy demands, while if the person is over this age and under forty-five he will need less body building foods and energy foods and more bulk or ballast foods. From forty-five and on, a decided cut down in the protein foods and a liberal amount of green and energy foods with an abundance of ballast and pure drinking water. This is one of the real reasons why the great number of men who are sedentary or indoor workers have nerve and nervous breakdowns after forty years of age.

If one will but study this subject, in order to be as efficiently fit at sixty as one is at forty or forty-five years, age has nothing at all to do with the decline of bodily tissue. For just look about you and you will see some folk old at fifty and others young at seventy years of age.

Good food in proper amounts that contains sufficient bulk or cellulose (roughage) to assist in removing the poisonous waste and a generous flushing of the digestive tract with pure water will keep you sufficiently fit at one hundred years of age. Learn to anticipate Mother Nature's wishes.

Every baby inherits the dominant right to be fed at its mother's breast, and unless serious illness and complications prevent, every mother should take real pride in her ability to so feed her child. Between nine and ten months old, the baby should be weaned and gradually brought to the table for its nourishment. This is the starting point or the beginning of an inheritance of a perfect physical health.

Until the child is six years of age you should plan your child's diet in order to give it one quart of the best milk daily you can procure. A high-grade milk is a real food that contains the vital and necessary mineral elements that are needed in the tooth, bone and muscle structure. So no matter what other economy is necessary, do not stint or curtail on the milk and other foods which are necessary for the child.

Feeding the One-Year-Old.

Feed the year-old baby, at 7 a.m., juice of one-half orange, three-quarters of a glass of milk and three tablespoons of well-cooked cereal. This means that the cereal should be cooked in a double boiler for at least two and one-half hours. Over night in the fireless cooker is much better.

At 10.30 a.m., three-quarters of a glass of milk, heated and poured over slice of thick toast; scraped baked apple.

1.30 p.m., poached or boiled egg, four tablespoons of cooked spinach, rubbed through sieve; one thin slice of bread cut into tiny blocks; one-half glass of milk.

4.30 p.m., small baked potato with a little butter; small cup custard, four stewed prunes, one-half glass of milk.

6.30 p.m., glass of milk.

This menu may be varied. Fresh asparagus, well cooked peas, carrots may be rubbed through a sieve and used for variety in place of the spinach. Chicken broth and well cooked rice may replace the milk and custard in the afternoon meal. Celery, spinach or cream soup may replace the egg; usually three eggs each week will be found sufficient.

At two years of age the child should be taught the use of a knife and fork. A small child's set of knife, fork and spoon can be purchased at a very reasonable price and they make the teaching of correct table manners a very easy problem.

Teach the child to use a napkin with each meal; these can be made and are quite inexpensive. The child should be taught to brush its own teeth after each meal and just before bed time. I think it far the better plan to feed the small child four times daily in place of he usual three adult meals. Plan the meals as follows: 7.30 to 8 a.m.; 11 to 11.30 a.m.; 3 to 3.30 p.m., and the last meal, which should be light, about 6.30 p.m.

The Two-Year-Old's Diet.

For breakfast: juice of an orange, baked apple or stewed prunes with raisins; three tablespoonfuls of well-cooked cereal with two-thirds cup of milk. Slice of bread and butter.

At 11 to 11.30 a.m.: cream soup, using either potatoes, peas, spinach, celery, lettuce, part of chicken stock and part of milk may be used. Whole wheat bread and butter with little finely shredded lettuce.

Rice, tapioca, hominy or Indian meal pudding, old-fashioned bread pudding, custards, baked apples, stewed prunes and raisins may be used for variety in dessert with a glass of milk.

For the meal at 3 to 3.30 p.m.: little very finely minced well-cooked chicken or lamb, not more than one tablespoonful for two-year-old to three tablespoonfuls for the four-year-old. Baked potatoes, spoonful of well-cooked vegetables, such as spinach, carrots, turnips, celery or lettuce.

The last meal of the day, at 6 or 6.30 p.m.: bread and butter and a glass of milk. Whole wheat bread contains the sixteen food elements that the human body requires, and with a glass of milk it forms a perfect food for the growing child. Good fresh dairy or creamery butter is vitally necessary to the growth of the body. Milk, butter, eggs, fresh uncooked lettuce and finely shredded celery contain abundant materials for body growth and physical well-being, so be sure to use these foods abundantly.

The active child consumes a lot of energy and bodily heat in its playful efforts, and for this reason must have sufficient energy foods if it is to remain physically fit and supply the necessary materials for the upkeep and growth of the body.

Shall the child have candy? That depends entirely upon yourself. With many children around and all of them having their sweet tooth appeased, it is hard to deny your child some of the sweets, but be wise and prepare it at home.

A careful watching of the diet will entirely eliminate intestinal and other digestive disturbances. If the small child becomes sleepy and dull, finicky about this or that, have the physician look him over at once. It will not only prevent serious illness, but will prevent the child suffering.

Tea, coffee and other beverages have absolutely no place in any child's diet. So do not give him these things. Plenty of cool, but not iced water, and then remember that a good, pure ice cream is a real food.

The Hired Dollar.

Men who boldly bargain for man labor cringe at hiring dollar labor. Debt looms up to them as a monstrous evil forever set in wait for them. They fail to realize that the power of debt can work as mightily for a man as it can against him. More men have risen by debt than have fallen through it.

Debt carrying disaster in its wake does so in the vast majority of cases for just one or two reasons; either the man who borrows goes too far beyond his depth, or he secures the money to hazard it in some enterprise in which he is not thoroughly versed.

If a man operating a farm cannot make, year in and year out, enough to allow himself a margin beyond the interest on the money invested, he is ill-fitted to his business; for it is this extra margin that presents his worth as a man. Failing to secure this compensation for his personal services, he would be far better off to turn the value of his land and equipment into interest-bearing paper and then hire himself out for wages.

On the other hand, if he is capable of making a good profit beyond the interest on his invested capital, as most farmers are, he is wise if he by judicious barrowing secures additional capital, thus placing himself in a position to operate a larger business.

Few men mount to positions which in size match their full capacity. It is doubtful that there exists a man who has not the ability to manage a business a trifle larger than the one he heads, provided of course he has made some measure of success.

One Middle West farmer of large acres thinks that the stumbling block of so many farmers is that they have the wrong goal. They make it their aim to get out of debt. Once they have taken the icy plunge they harass themselves until with heart-breaking sacrifice they have paid off every dollar. He believes they should increase their debt as rapidly as they can with sound judgment.

The man who is courted by the banker is the man who borrows, not because he is a prospective victim of the foreclosing mortgage, but because the intelligent heavy borrower is usually a big money maker.

Less Labor—More Wheat.

By giving proper attention to all the factors which enter into successful wheat growing, much larger yields can be produced. This has been established, times without number, by efficient wheat growers of Europe. The average man is disposed to say that Europe had until lately an abundance of cheap labor, which fact in itself accounts for the 30 bushels of wheat per acre which Great Britain harvests, as compared with the 18 to 20 bushels per acre which are gathered in Canada. Cheap labor has its counterpart in our highly efficient farm machinery. By adding a horse to the team and by using wider plows, wider harrows, disks, binders, etc., it is possible to reduce the man-labor required in raising wheat from 50 to 75 per cent. This is America's answer to European abundant and cheap labor.

The growing of wheat produces much more highly important food for each hour of man-labor put upon it, than do either potatoes or corn. When wheat yields 30 bushels to the acre, reliable figures show that one hour of man-labor produces 1 2-3 bushels of wheat. At prevailing yields, one hour of man-labor on potatoes produces about a bushel of that crop, while on corn, one hour of man-labor produces about 1¼ bushels. It is obviously a matter of labor economy to grow wheat.—Henry G. Bell, B.S.A.

Look through closets carefully for signs of moths or other pests.

The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 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 Memoriam Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising,—$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

The Fall. AT THIS REASON of the year a number of people begin to moralise: They see cause in the Autumn to encourage thoughts about the fleeting nature of human life, and they get off a lot of gloomy stuff about death and decay: They speak of "The Fall" with bated breath and dismal forebodings, and although their pockets are full as the results of a bountiful harvest, they look upon Thanksgiving Day as a sort of expiatory exercise for the good of their souls

I would like to shake up some people. I regard the Autumn as the most beautiful and satisfactory time of the whole year, and on that ground I protest against its continually being called "The Fall."

My dictionary defines The Fall as "The Autumn, The Fall of the leaf" and in parenthesis adds, "An American Revival." I have not much objection to my lexicographer's aside, although the assertion is somewhat profuse: In this case I think I known what the dictionary man means. By American Revival he indicates that American every-day manner of speech has taken up an expressive word and has kept on using it without variation, until by its constant reiteration it has grown into an "Americanism" with a definite and restricted application under which its original meaning and derivation are partially obscured.

— — —

I PREFER the word Autumn myself. It indicates the season of rich harvest—the garnering of the fruitable bounties of nature.

"So forth issued the Seasons of the year:
First lusty Spring, all dight in leaves and flowers.... .....
Then came the jolly Summer, being dight
In a thin silken cassock coloured green..
Then came the Autumn, all in yellow clad,
As though he joyed in his plenteous store,
Laden with fruits that made him laugh, full glad
That he had banished Hunger.....
Upon his head a wreath, that was enroled
With ears of corn of every sort, he bore,
And in his hand a sickle he did holde,
To reape the ripened fruits the which the earth had yold."

So sang Spencer as if anticipating Keats and his wail of "Where are the songs of Spring? Aye where are they?" We could answer that Autumn hath its music too: The poetry of earth is never dead: The yellow and red gold glory of the autumnal woods and the rosy glint of the setting sun on the stubble fields, rustling in gathered music to the winds, are voiced with the fruition of hope and the refulgent notes of mature and majestic beauty.

Autumn is not all a season of dead roses: The song of the reaper is as joyous and lofty as the lilt of the seed sower, who sang and sowed in the happiness of the hope of bring home the sheaves. Autumn is the golden crown of all the year, the season wished for, laboured for, like the rich full hour before twilight:—

It is the hour when from the boughs the nightingale's high note is heard; Its is the hour when lovers vows seem sweet in every whispered word; And gentle winds, and waters near, make music to the lonely ear. Each flower the dews have lightly wet, and in the sky the stars are met, And on the wave is deeper blue, and on the leaf a browner hue, And in the heaven that clear obscure, so softly dark, and darkly pure, Which follows the decline of day, as twilight melts beneath the moon away.

Autumn is that soft and peaceful hour. The heat of the noon is past and the Still Evening comes on "when the twilight grey will clothe all things in her sombre livery." It seems discordant and discourteous to call that wonderful season "The Fall" as if it were a distressing incident. To some ears "The Fall" sounds like a doleful dirge of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste Brought death into the world, and all our woe, With loss of Eden, when the "Infernal Serpent" stirred up with envy and revenge, deceived the mother of mankind, what time his pride had cast him out from heaven with all his host of rebel angels.

I could call that episode "The Fall" but I cannot bring myself to give to the generous season of plenty such an uncomfortable name. It is like speaking slightingly of your best friend.

— — —

"THE FALL" IS AS OLD as Adam, and although it is classed as an "American Revival" the term used by Dryden as figuratively representing The sere and yellow season, cannot entirely supplant the better sounding "Autumn." A decline in prices—if it were not too tortuously gradual—we might understand as a "fall," although descents of that description have not been numerous enough lately to sharpen our perceptions. It would be a case of the rose by any other name smelling etcetra. My old dictionary takes pains to amplify what might be called the precipitate verb:—

To "try a fall" is to wrestle:

To "FALL To" is to begin, and to "fall away" is to quit, like "falling from grace;"

To "fall out, is to happen, or to quarrel, and to "fall in" is either to agree, or drop,

"Three children, sliding on the ice,
upon a summer day
As it fell out, they all fell in, the
rest they ran away."

To "fall flat" gets you the cold shoulder, and if you "fall foul" of anybody you will "fall in with" hot trouble:

If your plans "fall through" you will "fall under," and if you "fall upon your feet you need not fear "falling short."

Then there is the "fall of the drop" which has sereral meanings: It can be the drop curtain at the end of act or play, or it may refer to a man getting hanged, which seems to me to be much the save thing. My quaint old dictionary says:—

Autumn. He is come to his autumn, i.e. to be hanged, to his "fall." A pun on the plan of "turning a man off" by dropping the plank on which he stands. The drop is the "leaf" and autumn is called the "fall," or "fall of the leaf."

That, I think, appears to be one occasion upon which it does not matter whether you say Autumn or The Fall.

LINKSMAN.

CUSHING

Mrs. E. O. Leroy was in Hawkesbury on Tuesday

Miss Leila Cleland is spending a few days in Montreal this week

Miss Comber, of Montreal, spent last week at Mrs. E. O. Keatley's.

Miss Irene Riddell, of Lachute, is visiting Mrs. Percy Nicholls this week.

Mrs. Gordon Higginson, of Hawkesbury, was a guest of Mrs. T. Weir Jr. on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Leclair also Miss Beatrice and Mr. Romeo Leclair motored to Ottawa and spent a few days with their friends there.

Mts. A. Lighthall, of Sudbury, Ont., who has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Chambers, of St. Philippe, left for home on Wednesday.

Miss Delaney, Superintendant of the Victorian Order of Nuses, Montreal, also Nurse White, of Montreal, spent a day recently guests of Mrs. Keatley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. VanBuren left on Saturday for their home in New York after a visit of several weeks with the latters' parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith.

Mr. Duncan Livingston who has so acceptably filled the pulpit of St. Mungo's Church during the past summer left on Tuesday for Montreal to resume his studies at the Presbyterian College. A very pleasing event in connection with his departure was the presentation of a well-filled purse by the congregation. The presentation was made at a very pleasant gathering which took place at the residence of Mr J. D. Weir on Saturday evening. Mr. T. Weir Sr. read the address on behalf of the congregation. At the same time Miss Leila Cleland was presented with a token of the appreciation for her help in the choir of assistance St. Mungo's by the Ladies Association Mrs. E. O. Keatley giving the address on behalf of the members

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

Last call for fall fruits

DO not miss your chance to preserve these last sun-ripened gifts of summertime. How your folks will enjoy them, and how pleased you will be to serve them when canned goods made with top-priced sugar are out of reach. The time for preserving foresight is when the fruit is still in season.

Lantic is your best friend in retaining the rare bouquet of luscious plums and peaches, of delicately-flavoured pears. Its tiny, snow-white crystals of purest cane dissolve so quickly into syrup of concentrated sweetness, that you can smile at the old-time caution "Let it simmer until the sugar is all dissolved"—because it's FINE.

Fruit will retain its natural form and colour because over-cooking is unnecessary. Lantic WILL go further, and so costs less.

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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.

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

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There is a big demand for Tanlac. So get your supply now.
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For Men, Women and Children.

We wish to announce that we are displaying a Large and Choicest Stock of good Footwear for the Fall Season. Bought from the best Canadian Makers. We are in a position to offer some great values.

We've Built Our Business on Quality.

Also a Large Assortment of Men and Boy's Clothing, Mackinaw Coats, Underwear, Mitts and Gloves, Etc., Peabody's Overalls.

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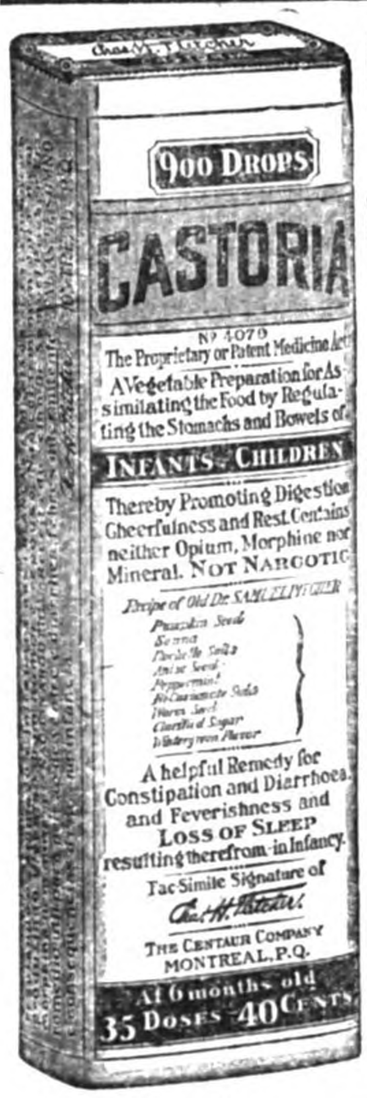

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BEFORE CROPS ARE SOLD
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Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.
All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.
Mail orders are solicited and will receive most careful and prompt attention. Re-plating, Engraving and all Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs quickly done and guaranteed.
A full line of the famous "Pyrex" Baking Glass.
Agent for the entrancing "Corona" Phonograph in which is eliminated all the usual metallic scratching sounds. Only the pure sweet tones of the Singers and Instruments being heard. And all flat records can be played on same.
Your Inspection is most cordially invited, with no obligation to purchase.

Valuable Cash Prizes Offered For Competition in Plowing.

Interprovincial Plowing Match and Tractor Demonstration to be Held at MacDonald College, in October, Attracting Much Attention—The Official Programme and Prize List just issued.

The secretary of the Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec Plowmen's Association, Mr. L. C. McOuat, has called a special meeting of the directors of this organization to be held in Montreal on August 27, when arrangements will be completed for the big plowing match, tractor and farm machinery demonstration which takes place at Macdonald College Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q., October 12, 13 and 14. As is well known to most readers of The Ottawa Farm Journal, this is an inter-provincial event, and this year it promises to be a big success, judging from the inquiries coming to the office of the secretary from manufacturers of tractors and farm machinery and plowmen all over Central Canada. Already several entries have been made, and the competition in all classes is bound to be keen.

The programme, just off the press, will be of special interest to those who are planning to take part in the plowing events, which take place on the second and third days of the demonstration. Liberal prizes are being offered in all sections, and an important change noted this year is that cash is being offered instead of trophies, except in the case of specials.

The following, taken from the programme, shows how the various classes will be run off during the three days of the demonstration, also the prizes offered in various sections:

JOHN HAY, M.P.P. President of the Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec Plowmen's Association, who will officiate at the big Interprovincial demonstration in October.

FIRST DAY, OCT. 12.

Setting up day for tractor and machinery firms.

SECOND DAY, OCT. 13.

Class I.

In sod, plain plows to be used

1st prize	Cash	$50.00
2nd "	"	40.00
3rd "	"	30.00
4th "	"	20.00

Class II.

In sod, boys under 20 years.

1st prize—Plow, value $25.00, Cash $25.00.

2nd "	Cash	$40.00
3rd "	"	30.00
4th "	"	20.00

Class III.

In sod, boys under 17 years.

1st prize—Gold watch value $25.00, Cash $15.00.

2nd prize	Cash	$30.00
3rd "	"	20.00
4th "	"	10.00

Class IV.

Open to manufacturing companies of Canada and United States.

(See special folder for rules governing this competition.)

Demonstration and exhibits of tractor and machinery firms.

THIRD DAY, OCT. 14.

Class V.

In sod, high cutting plows.

1st prize	Cash	$50.00
2nd "	"	40.00
3rd "	"	30.00
4th "	"	20.00

Class VI.

Two-furrow gang plow in sog.

(Not less than three horses to be used.)

1st prize—Plow value $25.00. Cash $25.00

2nd prize—Plow value $25.00. Cash $15.00

3rd "	Cash	$30 00
4th "	"	20 00

Class VII.

Farmers' tractor plowing competition.

Open only to bona fide farmers of Eastern Ontario or Western Quebec. Farmers may used their own or a borrowed outfit.

1st prize	$50.00
2nd "	40.00
3rd "	30.00
4th "	20.00

SPECIALS.

A.—Best team and equipment—1st prize, Silver Cup cash $5.00: 2nd prize, $20.00; 3rd prize, $15 00.

B.—Best plowed land (contestants in Class 5 barred)—Gold Medal.

C.—Best crown (contestants in class 5 barred)—Gold Medal.

D.—Best plowed land, open to all—Silver Trophy.

E.—Best crown, open to all—Sterling Silver Medal.

F.—Best finish, open to all—Silver Trophy.

G.—Best ins and oats, open to all—Gold Medal.

H.—Best crown in classes 2 and 3—Silver Cup.

Demonstrations and exhibits by tractor and machinery firms.

According to the rules and regulations governing the farmers' competitions, all plowmen taking part must be on the field at 8 a.m. standard time, October 13 and 14, ready to commence work at 9 sharp. The time allowed per acre will be twenty (20) hours, and the average depth of furrow 5 1-2 inches, with no assistance allowed after setting and removal of stakes. The contest will be run on the single strike out plan, and the selection of land will be made by ballot. There will be no shaping of furrows by hand, stake or plowspade allowed, except scratche and first heavy round, and wheels will be prohibited in all single furrow classes. For best team and equipment it will not be necessary that the horses and harness be the property of the plowman.

Regarding Class 7, "Farmers' Tractor Plowing Competition" this class will be under the supervision of the Association Tractor Supervisor, and farmers competing may use either their own or a borrowed outfit. A bonafide farmer, his son or hired man may compete in this class but farmers or others who have at any time operated a tractor for a manufacturing company at any public demonstration or competition will be barred from this class.

High cutting plows will be barred in all classes except 5. The association's definition of a plain plow is one with straight coulter and no cut on plow share. In all cases the decision of the judges will be final.

Entries for tractors, farm machinery, etc., must be made to the secretary, whose address is Macdonald College, Que., by October 1, and the same applies to the plowing competitions, with no entry fees charged.

The railways have granted reduced rates on the Standard Certificate plan, and in the case of horses and equipment the Canadian Freight Association have agreed to provide free return transportation for horses and equipment, subject to the following conditions: The shipper will pay freight to Ste. Anne de Bellevue, retaining his freight receipt, and present it to the secretary of the Plowmen's Association for his signature. This vouched for receipt, when presented to the station agent at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, will enable the shipper to bill his property to his home destination free of charge. However, tractors, plows and farm machinery other than walking plows for use in competitions, will not be entitled to this reduction.

With regard to accommodation, meals will be served on the grounds at reasonable rates, and those preferring to do so can either spend the nights at Montreal or Ste. Anne. Montreal is only a very short distance east of Ste. Anne de Bellevue and a splendid suburban train service is offered between the two places.

On account of the educational advantages which a demonstration of this kind offers, it is in the direct interest of everyone engaged in agriculture that he should attend.

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 apartmennts—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

AUCTION SALE

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

EDGAR STRONG,

Lakefield, Near Strong's Saw Mill,

Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1920.

The following effects:—One mare 6 years old, 2 work horses, 1 colt two and a half years old, 8 milch cows, 1 beef cow, bull 3 years old, 2 bulls one and a half years old, 3 steers, 5 spring calves, 10 sheep, 1 ram, 2 pigs, about 25 hens, 2 Massey Harris mowing machines, Moody seeder, 1 set disc harrows Massey Harris, set of spring tooth harrows, set single harrows, horse rake, 3 plows, 2 sets bob-sleighs, 2 land rollers, double express, 2 single expresses, buggy, tumbril cart, spring cart, 2 box sleighs, cutter, 1 sheep rack, 1 hay cart, fanning mill, Moody threshing mill, 1 Fairbanks-Morse engine 7 horse power (almost new) drag saw, circular saw, hay fork complete, 100 tons of hay, a quantity of oats and straw, a quantity of cord wood Maple and Birch, a quantity of lumber, potatoes, factory cans, 2 box stoves, cooking stove cupboard, 2 bedsteads, 1 washstand, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Everything to be sold without reserve, as proprietor has sold his farm

Sale to commence at 9 a.m. sharp

TERMS, $10 00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

E. Christie, Licensed Auctioneer.

—o—

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 matresses, 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 pullies and belt, a lot of stable window frames, 1 work bench, 1 four horse power champion engine mounted on truck with circular saw, 4 hens and a rooster, 5 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. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

—o—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late

MISS C. CAMERON,

Half Mile East of Stonefield, Que.,

Thursday, October 14th, 1920,

The Following Effects:—

CATTLE,—20 milch cows, 3 two year old heifers, 8 one year old heifers, 15 spring calves.

HORSES,—3 good work mares, 1 good work horse, 1 one year old colt (mare,) 1 spring colt (mare.)

PIGS and POULTRY,—4 spring pigs, hens, chickens, geese.

MACHINERY Etc.,—Manure spreader, 2 plows, 1 gang plow, 3 horse grubber, disk harrows, spring tooth harrows, smoothing harrows, mowing machine (new,) seeder, hay rake, waggon, hay rack, Bain dump cart (new,) Scotch cart, buggy, express pole, heavy express (new,) cutter, Jenny Lind sleigh, 3 beam sleighs, cream separator, horse fork complete with rope.

HARNESS,—Double, single and cart harness, collars, blankets, etc.

FEED,—A quantity of hay, straw, cornstalks, oats, buckwheat, potatoes.

SUNDRIES,—Forks, axes, chains, whiffletrees, saws, grindstone, emery stone, ice tongs, milk pails, factory can, cream cans, etc.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, — Bedroom set bureaus, beds, chairs, parlor set, piano, table, stove, Quebec heater, sofa, dining-room table and chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9.30 a.m. sharp.

TERMS:—$10 00 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent discount per annum off for cash.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

Under The Liquidation Act. Notice To Bond Holders.

RE: STE. CATHERINE LAND CO., LTD

—In Liquidation.

Notices is hereby given that all persons holding bonds, receipts or any other documents for payments made on subscriptions for bonds which have not been delivered, of the above Company, to produce said bonds, receipts or documents, in the hands of the Liquidator at his office in Montreal on or before the 27th, day of October, 1920, after which date I shall proceed to make a final dividend sheet without regard to your claim.

J. G. DUHAMEL.
Liquidator.

Montreal, 20th, September 1920.

Ste. Catherine Road Land Co., Ltd.
In Liquidation.

Room 96.
No. 92 Notre Dame Street East,
Montreal.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Some Beauties of the Ottawa River

Fort William, Pontiac County, Province of Quebec, is a lovely spot along the Ottawa river, and yet it is not so well known as it should be.

On one side of the Ottawa river is Petewawa training camp, and just across the water Fort William lies by the side of a forest of magnificent pine trees. Since the war Fort William has become better known, for thousands of Canadian soldiers who prepared for fighting at Petewawa were there, and they did not forget to tell their friends of its loveliness and the happy hours they spent around it.

You may reach Fort William, Quebec, by a variety of ways: You may get off the C.P.R. train on the main line at Petewawa railway station, then go for two miles across Petewawa Camp grounds to Petewawa village. At the village you may take a boat to the opposite side of the river and you are in Fort William.

Or you may go to Fort William, Quebec, from Pembroke, Ontario, by a more direct route. The Pembroke Transportation Company runs the SS. Oiseau from Pembroke to Des Joachims at regular intervals, a distance of about 20 miles, calling at Petewawa village, Fort William and other points. The fare for this trip is small, and the trip itself is most enjoyable, the scenery being beautiful, and on a hot summer day the breezes blowing along the wide lake-like Ottawa river are refreshing as sea winds.

It would indeed be difficult to find a prettier spot than Fort William, Quebec. The place looks like an inland seaside, for here there is a beach miles in length, and sandy as a sea strand. The crystal waters of the Ottawa river gently lave the golden fringes of their bed. In summertime children play in the sand and dig holes just as they do at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea. Age and youth walk together by many flowery paths. The bathing beach is safe, shallow at the shore, but you can go out into any depth you wish, for the Ottawa has a deep heart.

The river is dotted with islands. Motor boats, rowing boats and canoes ply its waters. Sometimes you may see a barge tugging a floating mass of logs to some distant mill.

The Hotel Pontiac, owned by the genial Chris. McCool, is the soul of Fort William. The hotel stands beneath towering pines; in front is the golden strand, then the river, and beyond the river the gentle Petewawa hills, which often resound to the firing of the big guns used by the soldiers training in the open country. There is a most distinct echo in this district. If you laugh or talk in a loud voice the hills will surely laugh and talk back to you.

From the Hotel Pontiac shady walks radiate in many directions. It is a nice walk from the hotel to the Beaver Dam. In the fruit season you may gather thousands of blueberries and wild raspberries on the way.

"Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race is run,
Along Fort William hills the setting sun."

Thus Lord Byron, who wrote an immortal poem on the sunset in Greece, might have written about a Fort William sunset had he seen one. The sunset at Fort William is beautiful as the sunset in Greece or anywhere. It is a marvel of beauty. Those who look on it never forget the scene. Sol goes down beyond the Petewawa hills in a robe of deep crimson, lighting up the waters of the Ottawa with its hue. The beams dart their silver among the islands. The landscape is all solemn. At that time it seems as if Nature, in worship of her Creator, is taking a great heavenly Host into her breast. Many watch the sunsets at Fort William from the log seats on the beach. Many logs that escape from the lumbermen find a resting place at the river side and make comfortable natural seats for the tourists.

Fort William, Quebec, is a romantic spot. It is the ideal place for those who are newly wed, or for those who are wooing. Everything here is peaceful and beautiful—the logs on the beach may have been cast there by nature so as to afford seats on which lovers may rest while telling their tales. Squirrels and chipmonks in hundreds in the woods play on the trees above your head, and the voices of the birds are seldom silent.

Fort William, too, is a place endeared by sweet memories. Thousands of soldiers who trod its paths, bathed on its beach and danced in the dance hall at the Hotel Pontiac now sleep in foreign fields.

There are frequent steamer excursions from Pembroke to Des Joachims and return. The steamer always takes some of the Fort William folks aboard. Not far from Fort William is the Oiseau Rock, famous amongst the Indians and local people. The Rock is 400 feet high. Beneath it the Ottawa river is 400 feet deep. There is a little lake on top of the rock. The story is still told of how in the long ago the Indians were assembled on this rock when an eagle came and bore away a papoose to the consternation of all assembled.

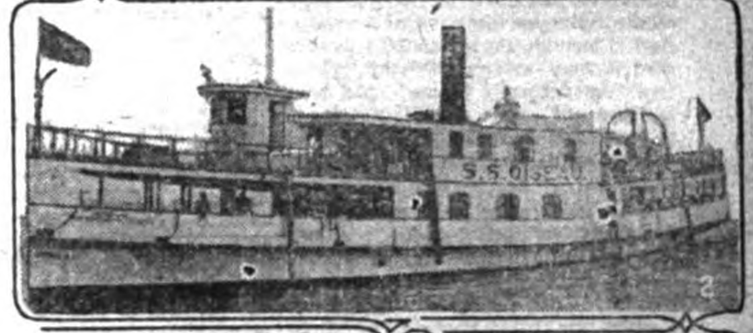
Fraser's Landing is a place where the Indians used to sell their goods to the fur dealers. It is a spring out point for lumbermen, trappers and hunters.

Des Joachims is the last post of call for the steamer. Here there is a half hour allowed for any who wish to visit picturesque waterfalls in the vicinity before starting their return journey.

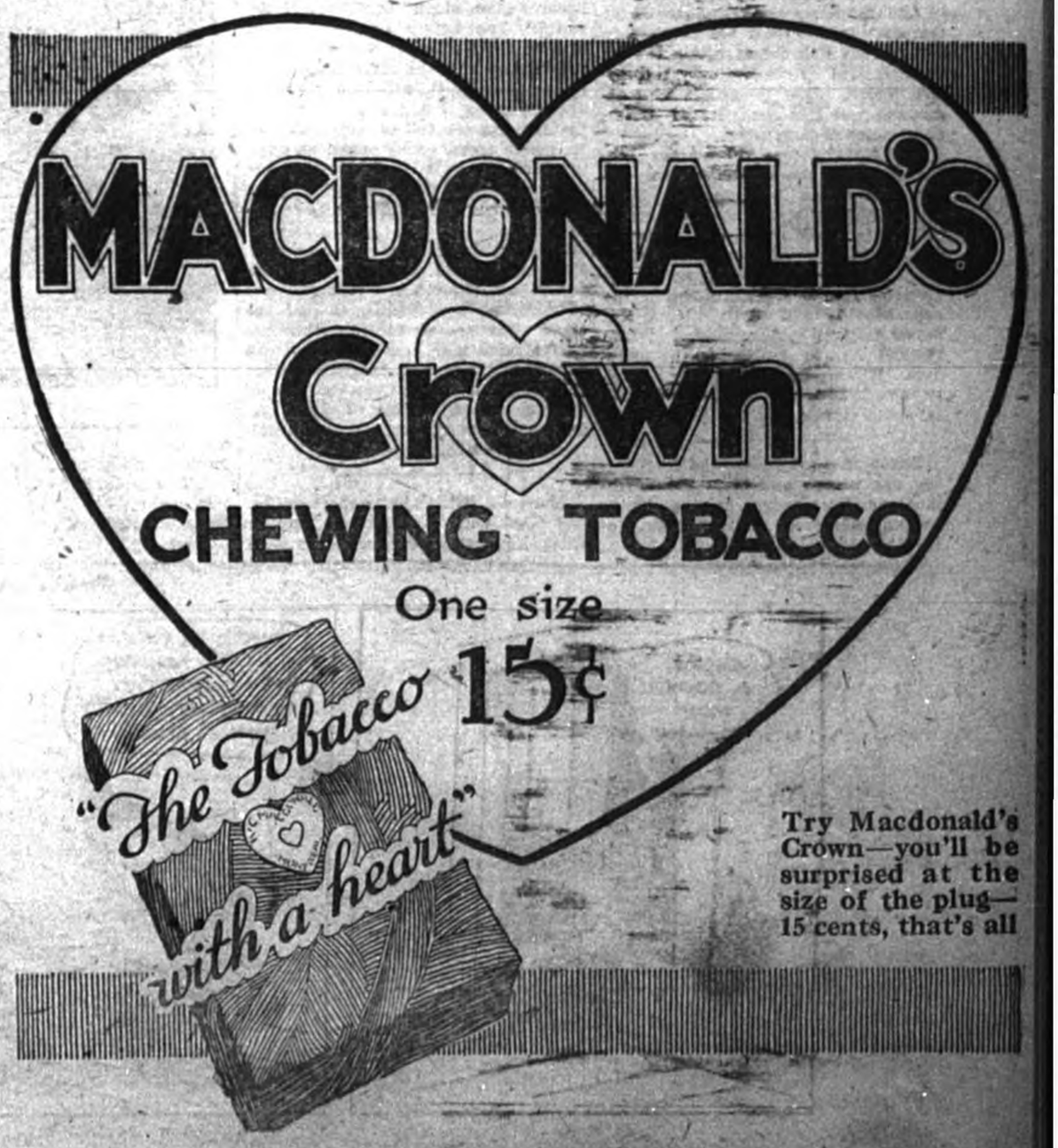
Fort William is historic, for it was a trading post before railways were built, and when the early French explorers were going towards Western Canada they left their footprints here.

The Ottawa river affords good trout fishing. Deer and moose roam in the woods. Beaver and other fur bearing animals are plentiful. There is also good partridge shooting.

M. A.



(1) The Hotel Pontiac, Fort William, Province of Quebec. In front is a sandy beach and behind the pine trees.
(2) The Steamer Oiseau, plying the Ottawa River from Pembroke, Ontario, to Fort William, P.Q., and other points.
(3) On a natural seat on Fort William Beach.



H. C. Fortier Selling Agent, Montreal.

Little Thieves That Steal Our Car Money.

The little thieves referred to are not small boys or other two-legged predatory animals, but little elves known as "Don't Have Time," "Sloppy Habit," "I Should Worry," etc. There are others, but these are the chief ones.

The petty losses amount to a great deal in the course of a season, and are well worth preventing. One of the thieves which steals gas and power is the leaky intake manifold. This may be at the carburetor, where it will affect all cylinders, or at the cylinder block, where it affects one or more cylinders. A loose gasket will suck up air on the intake stroke of the engine, thus destroying the mixture which the carburetor has made, and one or more of the cylinders will not fire properly. And if enough air is admitted in this way it may cause backfiring, which would be naturally blamed on a lean mixture and cause an adjustment of the carburetor to supply more gas, which, being unnecessary, is an item of waste.

If the engine has been running properly and begins to backfire, and you are getting gas into the carburetor, do not commence to adjust the carburetor. Look for a leak somewhere. Tighten up on the gaskets and see if that does not remedy the trouble. Do not adjust the carburetor while there is a possibility of anything else being wrong. It may be necessary to put in new gaskets, for if these are used too long, or dented, or get out of shape, they are almost sure to leak a little.

One of the other thieves is the leaky gas pipe, either where the pipe is connected on the tank or where it is connected to the carburetor or vacuum tank, at the strainer, or possibly where the pipe has been bent and has cracked. A slow leak, a drop at a time, may seem like a mighty small loss, but when it is kept up twenty-four hours a day it amounts to much in the course of a month. Besides the leak may be endangering the car by making a high fire risk. Gas pipe lines should be inspected occasionally. Usually they will need taking off once in a while to blow out the sediment which gathers in spite of every precaution.

Another leak which is expensive is of lubricating oil. I suppose nearly every one has seen puddles of oil on a pavement after a car has moved away, or noticed a drip from a passing auto. Oil is high priced, and no one can afford to waste it. There is a noticeable absence of dust on streets where many automobiles travel, due to the roadway being well oiled by these drippings. The oil naturally comes either from the crank case, the transmission gear case or the differential case.

They are not intended to leak. It may be because the drain cock is not properly closed or the gasket may not be bolted down tight, or there may be a crack which gives a slow drip. Whatever it is, it should be remedied. There may be other causes of leakage in the oil system, but whatever it may be this little thief should be arrested.

There is another leak of a different nature which sometimes comes at the valves. Bits of carbon sometimes lodge on the valve or valve seat, and quickly are hammered down into a little lump, which prevents the valve from seating properly, and therefore it leaks. Some engines require valve grinding only at long intervals and others seem to need it often. The exhaust valves should be examined regularly and ground in whenever necessary. Intake valves require much less attention, but should be examined several times a year.

Another valve leak is about the stems. They should fit snugly in the guide. But with many motors there is a tendency for the valve guides to wear. This may sometimes be detected by a hissing sound when the engine is turned over by hand or when running slowly. Where this occurs it is necessary to ream out the valve guide, put in a bushing and possibly install new valves which fit properly. Of course, the leaky valve stem would have the same effect as a leaky intake manifold, admitting air which would thin the mixture, or spoiling the suction, so that a proper mixture would not be drawn into the combustion chamber.

Piston rings are responsible for another leak sometimes. If not pinned in the piston they may work around until all the slots are in line, giving a straight chute for the gas and ruining all hope of compression or suction. These slots are supposed to be staggered to prevent this. Now it is also necessary to keep the rings free from carbon and gummed oil, otherwise they will stick in the grooves and will not function. A worn cylinder will produce the same kind of a leak.

Although caution has been advised against attempting to adjust the carburetor until it is found to be absolutely necessary, the novices should learn the make-up of his carburetor and be able to make an adjustment if it is necessary. It may be taken for granted that the adjustment once made will remain unless somebody's fingers change it. But it is possible for water or dirt to get in the carburetor and interfere with its proper working. The adjustment should be to give as lean a mixture as will fire readily without backfire and to have the heat not too high.

Look at the exhaust when the engine is running and see if any black smoke can be detected. Hold a white cloth behind the exhaust for a moment and see if there is a black deposit on it. Be sure that black smoke means that you are burning up money, that is, more gas than is needed, but the necessity of adjustment of the carburetor to its most efficient service may not always be indicated by black smoke.

Chase the little thieves away, for you can insure against these thefts in no other way than by watchfulness. The underwriter will not give you a policy against them.

Superheated Steam.

Two decades ago few would have admitted the possibility of permanently and regularly producing steam at temperatures of from 550 degrees to 650 degrees Fahrenheit within the restricted area of the ordinary locomotive boiler. Now thousands of locomotives use this superheated steam, and its use is increasing.

By heating steam 180 degrees Fahrenheit above the saturation temperature "hot steam" is produced. With this increase of temperature the steam is dried and the volume is increased. But the increase of volume is less important than the suppression of all condensation in the cylinders if the superheat is sufficiently high. Hot steam being a bad conductor it also reduces loss by cooling in the cylinders. It increases the hauling capacity from 25 to 80 per cent., according to type and structure of the engine.

Aeroplanes are to be used for hunting out whales and seals round Iceland and Greenland; they have already proved useful in locating shoals of fish.

Remaking New Zealand.

More rapid changes in animal and vegetable life are taking place in New Zealand than almost anywhere in the world. The native Polynesian race is disappearing before the European; the native wild animals amount to little in contest with the imported species, many of which now run wild; the streams are full of American and European trout, which attain an enormous size, and even the forests are being replaced by the planting of foreign trees as the native ones disappear.

Eleven million larches, oaks, spruces, Douglas firs and eucalyptus have already been planted and vast numbers of seedlings are coming in all the time. The reason for replacing the native trees with species from North America, Europe and Australia is that those of New Zealand are too slow of growth, although some of them produce excellent timber. The implantations thrive everywhere.

Many old British battleships are being filled with concrete and sunk in English ports to serve as breakwaters.

OIL

I know a dozen men who've won snug fortunes by the route of oil, and their financial cares are done, they do not have to spin or toil. They ride around in limousines, in all the pomp men could desire, and care no hoot how many beans it takes to buy a rubber tire. And when I see them in their pride, my own sad outlook makes me blue; I have a yearning pain inside—I'll go and buy some oil stock, too. Then I remember countless gents who tackled oil and hoped they'd win, and now they haven't forty cents to buy a stein of prohib gin. I see them sleeping in the park, on benches comfortless and bare, and when they wake some leaves and bark will be their breakfast bill of fare. Where one oil magnate lives in state, and has nine banks on which to draw, a thousand losers rail at fate and say there ought to be a law. And so I buy no oil well stock, nor heed prospectuses sublime; along my humble way I walk, and save a quarter at a time.

AIRPLANES SPEED UP OVERSEAS MAIL

TO FIT OCEAN LINERS WITH AIRCRAFT.

Would Make Possible Transatlantic Delivery in Thirty-six Hours.

With the use of airplanes by the British Navy and the rapid advance made in flying from the decks of battleships comes the plan for the use of planes on board all ocean liners. For the last three years planes have been in use on board both British and U.S. war vessels. These planes "hop" from the deck and from specially constructed runways over the big gun turrets. These runways are about 160 feet long and are just wide enough to accommodate the plane It requires only fifty feet for one of these planes to get sufficient headway to clar and make a successful hop into the air.

With the regular transatlantic air service in the future the use of planes on board transatlantic vessels will greatly facilitate and speed up the mails and other important matters which now depend upon the speed of the vessel in crossing and docking. An ocean liner equippel with these planes could cut down the mail time overseas by approximately forty-eight hours, and this with ease.

These gigantic vessels have far better facilities for launching aircraft from their decks than the ordinary man o' war, and they need not be specially constructed for this purpose. A portable runway can be constructed on the upper structure of the vessel from which these planes can be launched with ease. Passengers desiring to cross quickly and who are willing to pay extra for this service can be landed far in advance of the vessel's schedule.

How the Plan Would Work Out.

For instance, we'll say the Mauretania sails from Liverpool on August 24, and it takes her approximately five days to cross the Atlantic, including the time required in docking, etc. Installed upon her after super-structure is a small platform, built of light lumber and in sections so that it can be dismantled if desired and pivoted upon a centre pin or axle so that it will turn in much the same manner as a turntable and can be swung in either direction on the beam. Upon this platform rests a fast cruiser plane, fully equipped and with inflatable floats attached just over the wheels. The plane's crew has seen that several days' emergency ration, for use in case of accident, and water, have been placed in the plane, and the mechanic has everything tuned up for action. The plane is secured for sea in much the same manner as the lifeboats.

Two days out of Liverpool the most important mail is placed in the airplane and the pilot takes his seat. The plane has been made ready for flight and all lashings are released except the automatic release which holds the plane until the motor has increased to full speed. At a signal from the pilot the plane is released and hops from the runway like a bird, soaring high above the vessel, and setting a course for New York it lands a few hours later.

Suppose that while the airplane is getting ready for its flight with the mail Mr. Jones of New York city receives a wireless that his presense is needed in New York the next day in order to save several thousand dollars, or possibly millions. Mr. Jones rushes up to the captain and procures passage on the ship's mail plane and is landed in New York a few hours later. He has saved money for himself and does not mind in the least the extra toll he has paid for passage. This plane will prove invaluable in hundreds of instances. Mr. Jones might have received a message that some one in his family was very sick and at the point of death, instead of a financial matter, and been rushed to the sick bed in the same manner.

Safeguard Against Icebergs.

We all remember the terrible disaster which overtook the Titanic. Rushing headlong for port through a sheet of fog she struck an iceberg and went down within a few hours. Many lives were lost and others exposed to the elements. Fog is often of a low seated nature and while very dense in the lower regions may leave the atmosphere perfectly clear a few feet above the level of the sea. In a region where it is expected that icebergs may be encountered a scout plane could be sent out over the sheet of fog and such disaster avoided. Of course this would not work under all conditions.

On the other hand, a passenger on the liner while two days out of New York develops a serious case of sickness, with which the ship's doctor is unable to cope. The passenger is transferred to the airplane and landed quickly and without discomfort at a hospital in New York within a few hours. Experiments have proved that the sick can be carried in an airplane with far more comfort than in any other conveyance.

The fact that these planes can land upon the water renders it possible to transfer passengers at sea without the necessity of ships changing their course, and while many miles apart. Neither ship would need to slow down or stop, except when the one picked up the passenger and the other picked up the plane.

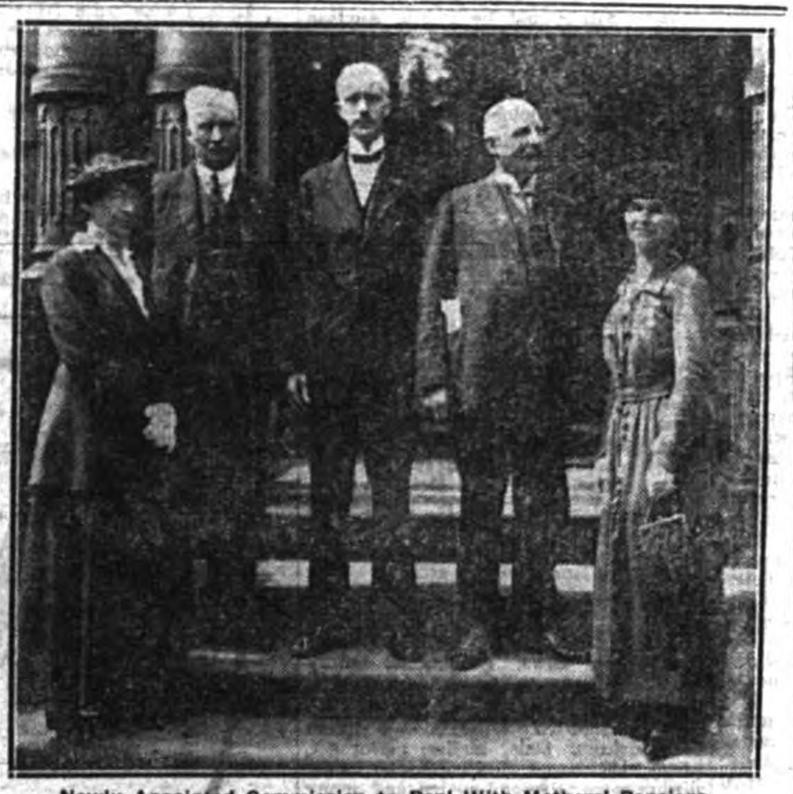
There is no reason why these planes used on board vessels at sea would not prove a success from a commercial point of view, and the coming of the translantic air lines would not need altar the usefulness of aircraft on ocean liners, but would increase their value. Especially would this prove true in cases of aircraft in distress, where isolated; a fast plane which could cover great distance in a short time would prove invaluable.

The use of airplanes on transatlantic liners would hasten the making and changing of customs laws covering the use of aircraft. There is no doubt that the air smuggler will be an added evil for governments to cope with in the near future, and in the absence of Government air patrols it will fall to the seaports' flying police to cope with this problem.

While steamship companies have not yet taken advantage of this added feature of safety and convenience, it is only because they have been so occupied with war matters and are just getting their ships back from their respective governments. There is little doubt that this mehod of speeding up the mails will be used in the future, inasmuch as it will not be many months before the British establish regular transatlantic service by the airway.

While they are building aircraft to make 200 miles an hour, the type of scout now in use makes an average of 125 miles. If, when the Mauretania is twenty-four hours out of Liverpool, a plane goes out with mail and drops it upon the decks of this vessel, and this mail is placed in the ship's plane, which leaves the ship twenty-four hours later for New York the mail time between Liverpool and New York would be cut to less than thirty-six hours.

In the future mail will travel between New York and Liverpool in ten hours; but while patiently waiting for this to be developed we can hasten the present mail time, which has not been reduced in some years, by carrying mail and passenger planes on board our ocean liners.



Newly Appointed Commission to Deal With Mothers' Pensions.

The Commission, under the chairmanship of Rev. Peter Bryce, has now got down to business and is getting everything in shape for the operation of mothers' pensions in October.

This photo shows the Commission outside the Commission Headquarters, as follows, from left to right: Mrs. Adam Shortt of Ottawa, A. J. Reynolds of Hawarden, Rev. Peter Bryce of Toronto, Major T. J. Murphy of London, and Mrs. W. F. Singer of Toronto.

Wasting of Coal During Scarcity

Eastern Canada is facing a serious coal shortage. Due to labor troubles, the output is below the average, while railway companies are handicapped by shortage of cars. Hon. Frank Carvell, Chairman of the Railway Commission, which is now in control of the fuel situation, has stated that we will be fortunate to get coal, regardless of price. Every effort must be made to reduce the consumption, and to secure the greatest heat efficiency possible from the supply available.

Much coal is wasted by the too early starting of furnaces. The first chilly weather brings the furnace into use. This fall in temperature is almost invariably followed by a warm period. If, by the use of other heating appliances, such as kerosene or electric heaters, or by burning wood in the furnace, the period for consumption of coal could be shortened, a considerable saving of coal could be effected. During 1919, Canada imported 4,758,419 tons of anthracite coal in chestnut, stove and egg sizes. Our heating season is approximately seven months, a portion of which at the beginning and end is comparatively mild. By an average lessening of the coal-burning period of 20 days say, five per cent. of this anthracite would be saved, or 238,000 tons. With coal selling at an average price of $15 per ton, this saving would represent upwards of $3,500,000. All of this coal has to be hauled by rail. To move this 238,000 tons requires 4,760 cars of 50 tons each.

Economy in furnace operation would also considerably reduce the coal consumption. Much unconsumed carbon is discarded with the ashes, and much of the heating efficiency of the coal is also wasted through carelessness in firing or in defective installation.

The Mines Branch of the Federal Department of Mines has issued a bulletin, No. 28, "The Economic Use of coal for Steam Raising and House Heating," by John Blizzard, B.Sc., which gives valuable information regarding the economic and efficient operation of steam boilers and heating furnaces.

Every care should be exercised in the use of coal. With the limited supply available, the extravagance of some means that others will suffer.

They Pinch Pollen.

In those public gardens where there are orchid-houses, a class of thieves who are most mischievous, and also very difficult to catch, are frequently busy.

These are the "pollen pinchers," as they are termed by the attendants at such places. They lurk about inside the orchid-houses, pretending to be studying intently the various varieties. Then, when the attendant's back is turned, they deftly pinch between the finger and thumb a small quantity of pollen from the blosom of some rare species, and transfer it to a lightly-stoppered test-tube, or a small but wide-mouthed bottle carried in the vest pocket.

Just a morsel of golden dust! That is all. But from this the orchid-grower who thoroughly understands his business—and, needless to say, most pollen pinchers do understand it—is able to propagate plants that may eventually bring him in hundreds of dollars.

Advertising in China.

Less than twenty years ago there were perhaps half a dozen newspapers in China. To-day there are more than 200. Like newspapers in other parts of the world, they make a living by the sale of advertising.

Nothing can better illustrate the present progressive tendency of China than the growth and development of advertising in that country. Even the native theatres, some of them, have drop-curtains covered with display advertisements.

On the streets of Chinese cities are billboards bearing huge posters, vivid with colors and besprinkled with characters in the native language. Alongside of these are commonly displayed other posters of Occidental style, many of which advertise Canadian goods, such as stoves, sewing machines, phonographs and kitchen cabinets.

Prizes for prompt payment of taxes are offered by the Japanese Government, and range from 50 cents to $25. When a man pays promptly he is given a slip of paper entitling him to a number of chances in the municipal lottery. When his record for a number of years justifies the distinction, a porcelain medallion is presented to him.

"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes

FROCKS FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL

9426 Embroidery Design No. 992 — 9648 Embroidery Design No. 98

9426—Dress. Sizes 6 to 14. **Price, 25 cents.** Transfer design No. 992.

9648—Girl's Dress (with straps, in Eton effect). **Price, 25 cents.** In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Size 8 requires, checked, 2 yds. 36 ins.; plain, ½ yd. 36 ins. wide.

McCall Transfer Design No. 987. Price, 15 cents.

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

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN.

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

Stockings of Human Hair.

All the hair combings in a Chinese household are saved as carefully as if they were nuggets.

In course of time they are spun into long threads and woven into stockings. The popular belief is that stockings of human hair keep out the wet better than any others.

At one time the Japanese made use of human hair in church erecting. It was the custom for church-going people to give some of their hair as a free-will offering when a temple was being built.

Such a structure at Tokio had the beams and rafters held in place by one of these human hair cables. Placed end on end, this human hair rope measured 4,528ft. long, was 7in. in diameter, and weighed 8,847lb., no fewer than 350,000 persons contributing before a sufficient quantity was obtained.

Mixing Lime With Commercial Fertilizer.

Lime added to commercial fertilizers, before reaching the soil, may have one or all of several bad effects: (a) The usual practice in the past has been to advise against mixing of lime directly with nitrogenous fertilizer materials, such as ammonium sulphate, bone, tankage, dried blood, and similar materials, for the reason that ammonia nitrogen would be released and wasted; (b) The formation of a hard, lumpy physical condition in goods containing sodium nitrate or calcium nitrate is likely to take place. These objections are not so serious as they would appear. At any rate, there can be no danger when lime and fertilizers are added to the soil separately, especially if a few days elapse between the liming and fertilization.

A MOTHER'S TRIALS

Care of Home and Children Often Causes a Breakdown.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headaches, backaches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and relief at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one way to get this good blood so necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new blood, and through their use thousands of weak, ailing wives and mothers have been made bright, cheerful and strong. If you are ailing, easily tired or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you.

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

Feathered Frauds.

Apart from the natural camouflage which speckled feathers and patches of color, like dazzle painting on ships, afford birds for their protection, there is no doubt that birds have little tricks which, consciously or instinctively, they employ to frighten away intruders. Can anyone doubt that the long neck of goose and swan, and the hissing sound they both make, is a good imitation of the snake in the grass?

Of course, it is necessary to think of these birds in their wild state, nesting among the reeds. A marauding foe, fox, or wolf, or pine-martin, happens along, intent on eggs for breakfast at least, or, better still, a tender gosling or cygnet. Suddenly, out darts the snake-like neck hissing like a whole basketful of serpents, and the intruder turns tail and flees from the poisonous spot.

The wryneck builds its nest in the hollow of a tree, and if any prying person should thrust a hand into his hole he hears a most menacing hissing, and he withdraws the hand smartly, lest the adder should bite him. Even the blue titmouse, an inoffensive little bird enough, will imitate a snake, producing a most alarming hiss if her nest is approached by cat or human.

The well-known dodge of the lapwing to lure the egg-gatherer from her eggs is another case of cute trickery. The lapwing, or plover, makes her nest on the ground, and when she sees a stranger approaching she flies, just in front of him, constantly seeming to fail, as if her wing were injured or broken. Naturally, boy or man will make some attempt to catch her, and that is exactly what she wants!

Tigers Are Poor Sailors.

It is really pathetic to see a tiger on board ship. He whines, his eyes water, and he constantly paws his stomach, in which he has such a nasty feeling.

Horses suffer very badly from mal de mer, as also do oxen, but oxen make heroic attempts not to give way to their feelings.

Most wild animals hate the sea, and howl miserably until seasickness quietens them. Polar bears, however, as one would naturally expect, are quite at home at sea and always enjoy a trip.

Elephants get seasick, but they can be cured, although the prescription would cost a lot of money to make up nowadays. It consists of a bucketful of water to which has been added some quinine and three and a half pints of whiskey!

Soot weighing one ton will result from burning one hundred tons of coal.

The Atlantic, the second largest of the four great oceans, has an area of 30,000,000 square miles.

There's no waste to

Grape-Nuts

and it saves sugar, for it contains its own sweetening

No cooking is necessary and the likable flavor of this wheat and malted barley food is equaled only by its economy.

Grocers everywhere sell **Grape-Nuts.**

Business is Business.

"Business is Business," the Little Man said,
"A battle where 'everything goes,'
Where the only gospel is 'get ahead,'
And never spare friends or foes.
'Slay or be slain,' is the slogan cold,
You must struggle and slash and tear,
For Business is Business, a fight for gold,
Where all that you do is fair!"

"Business is Business," the Big Man said,
"A battle to make of earth
A place to yield us more wine and bread,
More pleasure and joy and mirth;
There are still some bandits and buccaneers
Who are jungle-bred beasts of trade.
But their number dwindles with passing years
And dead is the code they made!

"Business is Business," the Big Man said,
"But it's something that's more, far more;
That makes sweet gardens of deserts dead,
And cities it built now roar
Where once the deer and the grey wolf ran
From the pioneers' swift advance;
Business is magic that toils for man,
Business is True Romance.

"And those who make it a ruthless fight
Have only themselves to blame
If they feel no whit of the keen delight
In playing the Bigger Game.
The game that calls on the heart and head,
The best of man's strength and nerve;
Business is Business," the Big Man said,
"And that Business is to serve!"

Mansions of Mud.

In order to solve the housing problem, a builder at Los Angeles is putting up two hundred attractive mud houses.

He is copying the idea from the ancients and South American natives, who used to build their houses of wet soil, mixed with straw, cast in moulds of required size, and left in the sun to dry.

Generally speaking, any earth with a clay base, that makes it cohesive when watered, can be used for the purpose. The straw in the mud serves a purpose similar to that of steel reinforcement in concrete.

The mud mansions built scores of years ago by the Mexicans are to-day in splendid condition, although somewhat damp and insanitary. These faults, however, are being remedied. For instance, whereas the old Dons were satisfied to plaster their walls with mud, and protect this with a coating of whitewash in which had been incorporated tallow and cactus juice while the lime slaked, the present-day builder prefers to cover them with hard cement plaster thoroughly to anchor into the walls—generally three coats — and waterproof throughout with an all-mineral compound evolved by himself and conceded by chemists to be virtually everlasting.

The builder makes these claims for the houses now under construction: That they are everlasting, meaning that the occupants will never know the annoyance or expense of the usual repair bills. That they are soundproof, so that howling winds, rattling roofs, or other noises will not be heard within. That they are non-conductive and fire-proof, cool in summer and warm in winter.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N.B.
Sept. 17, 1904.

Wheat.

Present prices of wheat will make it worth while to use fertilizer, even if it produces only a moderate increase in yield.

This was discussed at considerable length at a recent gathering of grain growers in Chicago, and the general feeling was as given in the above paragraph. One man in attendance was particularly insistent in setting forth the economic value of this plan.

He realized that the price of fertilizer was considerably higher than in 1914, he said, but referred to a recent Government report which shows that an acre of farm crops could buy more fertilizer last year than it did in the years immediately preceding the war. As a land owner himself, he said he believed the landlord could well afford to insist that his tenant buy fertilizer, sharing half the cost with him.

To substantiate his statement, he quoted figures based on the results of actual farm operations, showing that on a 160 acre farm—being farmed on the shares, two-thirds to the renter and one-third to the owner—he could pay half the cost of the fertilizer and still receive $170 more for his rental than he would if no fertilizer had been used; and the tenant would be better off by $410.

The twenty-six aldermen of the city of London are chosen for life.

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. 22

Blind Babies—An Appeal.

An Open Letter to the Generously Disposed.

A few weeks ago I came across in the London Spectator an appeal by Sir Arthur Pearson, in behalf of a specially helpless class of the community, in which he says:—

"At Sunshine House, Chorley Wood, we have 25 babies who are being taught to be little normal human beings, so far as that is possible, from their earliest days until the age of five, when they are transferred to the residential schools for the blind. There are enough poor blind babies in the Kingdom to fill six Sunshine Houses, and I want money to enable me to start the other five."

From this it would appear that in England there is room and need for six homes for blind babies and only one in existence. But here, in this favored Canada, nothing has heretofore been done in this direction, except a movement commenced last year by the late Mr. T. Hope Churchill, of Toronto, who after collecting between one and two thousand dollars, specially deposited in a local bank to the credit of the fund, asked me to aid him in raising a sufficient sum to purchase premises for the proposed home. Having warm sympathy with Mr. Churchill's praiseworthy enterprise, I promised to give him the necessary assistance, but circumstances prevented me undertaking the work until the present time, and meanwhile death suddenly removed Mr. Churchill. Now, in order that the money collected may be utilized for the purpose for which it was subscribed, a Charter (without stock subscription) is being secured so that the incorporated company can legally and properly lay claim to the money in the bank, and proceed to carry out the objects for which the Charter is sought, viz.:

"To provide a refuge for baby and infant blind, to provide free scientific care, training and maintenance, to save the lives of even a few of the many of such unfortunates who, for lack of such service, perish every year; and to return these little ones to their parents, at school age, with normal healthy bodies and sound minds."

Such, in brief, is the task before the promoters. Money is urgently required to carry it to successful completion. Canadians have never been known to turn their backs on any deserving cause, claiming their aid, and surely this appeal will meet with a generous response. Help now, without waiting to be called upon by a collector, so that the close of the year may see "The Blind Babies' Home, Nursery and Kindergarten" in successful operation in the Capital City of Canada. Cheques may be made payable to "Canadian Blind Babies' Home." All remittances will be promptly acknowledged.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,
188 Dufferin Road, Ottawa.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

LET "DANDERINE" SAVE YOUR HAIR

Get rid of every bit of that ugly dandruff and stop falling hair

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

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

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

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

In Repose.

"I see ye have a new hired man, Ezra," said Eben Potter. "How is he doing?"

"Resting considerable easier than the other one did, thank ye!" replied the grim farmer.

Brought Up to His Trade.

A clergyman was visiting a certain large prison, and by dint of persuasion and pleading, was endeavoring to wring from the criminals a promise to reform when at last they found themselves free again.

At last he came to a square-jawed, low-browed ruffian.

"My poor, misguided man, how did you come to take up thieving, to break into houses, and rob innocent folk?"

"I learnt it in an excellent school, mister," replied the hardened villain.

"Ah, alas! I suppose from very childhood you were brought up among thieves?"

"Yus; when quite a youngster I was apprenticed to a food profiteer."

Sarah's Idea of Security.

Sarah and her mother had gone to a neighbor's for a few days to help cook for the threshers. Sarah had to go home one morning to do the chores, but she returned in a surprisingly short time, very well pleased with herself.

"Well, sary, did you git through with the work a'ready?" asked her mother.

"Yes, ma, I milked the cow, put the milk away and fed the chickens, and then I come right over. I locked the door too."

"Well, that's a good girl, Sary. What did you do with the key?"

"Hung it on the door knob, ma."

MONEY ORDERS.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Rings on Fishes' Scales.

Several theories have been advanced to explain the rings that close examination shows on the scales of fishes. The favorite theory is that they denote the age of the fish—a ring to a year, like the rings that show the age of a tree. Ichthyologists in many European countries have made a careful study of the matter and have deemed it of enough importance to make it the subject of a report published as a British bluebook. They hold that the scales do tell with near approach to accuracy the age of salmon and herring; as to other fish they are in doubt. The Norwegians maintain that the rings bear relation merely to the length of the fish. It has been found that the food of the fish and the temperature of the water that they inhabit have an influence on the scale rings.

Mrs. Lilian Taylor Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Baby

"Our baby was two weeks old when his face became very red and terribly itchy, and he was fairly crazy rubbing and scratching till the skin broke and bled. He could not sleep, and did nothing but cry. His face looked as though he might be disfigured for life.

"I thought I would give Cuticura Soap and Ointment a trial. I found the free sample so good that I bought more and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a fifty cent box of Cuticura Ointment healed him." (Signed) Mrs. Lilian M. Taylor, Box 99, Bracebridge, Muskoka, Ont., Dec. 30, '18.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, Cuticura Ointment to soften and soothe and Cuticura Talcum to powder and perfume are ideal for daily toilet purposes.

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

"FREEZONE"

Lift Off Corns! No Pain!

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you 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.

Why Saints Have Halos.

Saints have halos because a country boy made a curious mistake some hundreds of years ago when he first began to paint holy pictures. In order to keep the rain from discoloring the statues of saints that stood just under the eaves of churches, the church authorities used to place wooden disks over them. Giotto, when a boy, assumed that the disks were an essential part of the sacred figures. At first he painted above the head of each saint a disk that looked like the bottom of a tub; later he made it a mere circle, dark at first, but more and more luminous in successive pictures until it became the circle of light that painters ever since have used as the symbol of sanctification.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

A road has been built in England with leather waste mixed with tar.

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."

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

SINCE 1870 **SHILOH** 30 DROPS STOPS **COUGHS**

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

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

Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

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

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

ardware & Groceries

SPECIALS.

During the next 10 days we are running a Special Sale of Electric Irons at $5.50

We are also offering a Special Discount of 10 p.c., on our stock of Aluminum Ware (Ware-ever) and on our Pyrex Cooking Ware.

Ammunition.

Glass		Rifles
Putty		Shot Guns
Paint		Nails
Oils		Hammers
Roofing	Gasoline	Horse Blankets.

Our Stock of Groceries is always nice and fresh, and we speciaiize on Teas and Coffees.

. L. MEIKLE & CO.

The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

88 Years of Service

The history of this Bank since its inception in 1832 has been characterized by a steady growth in facilities for serving the public.

To-day we have the accumulated knowledge and experience of 88 years to apply to your banking business.

We invite your account.

—THE
Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
Reserve - - 18,000,000
Resources - - 200,000,000

J. R. Parris,
Manager, LACHUTE

ANADIAN PACIFIC

ange in Train SCHEDULES

will be made day, Oct. 3rd, 1920. Apply to S. Giles, Agent.

MALOOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English and French.
P. O. Box 10, Phone No. 131 r 3
LACHUTE, - QUE.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
ADVOCATE,
Telepone No. 60
Main St., LACHUTE.

"VICTROLA"

means PLEASURE

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

Records double sides $1 00 and upwards. Needles of all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

MER PAQUETTE - - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

BUY NOW

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

Down with High Prices!

The High Prices of all Goods To-day seems to almost be on the increase rather than decrease, so like Henry Ford, we have decided to Lower Our Prices on a l our Boot and Shoe Lines, so we offer

All of our Men's and Ladies Boots at $1.00 Reduction
Boys' and Misses Boots at 75c. reduction
Children's, at 5oc. reduction

McFAUL BROS.

Where your dollar does its duty.

The Up-to-date General Store

LACHUTE MILLS, - QUE.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.
ST. PHILIPPE, - QUE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Bell Telephone No. 70.

" Come in and See "

The New International Farm Tractor on Exhibition in our Store. The one that will do your work to perfection.

International Gas and Kerosine Engines and Farm Machinery of all kinds, the World's Standard. Leave your order now and get best prices and good delivery. Agency Fleury's Famous Plows. Beattys Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers, Pumps and Pump Jacks.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Nails, Building paper all kinds, Ready-roofing, Shingles, Axes, Saws, Bolts, Wire fencing, all kinds hay wire. Overalls and Smocks, Heavy Boots.
All best quality and lowest prices.

Buggies, Rugs, Whips and a good stock of harness at right prices. Harness neatly and proinptly repaired.

JOHN McFAUL,

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed, Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street. Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus:	$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. Lepine, Manager.
St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg, "
Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

R. T. MacARTHUR

Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Machinery and Repairs. Bain Waggons and Bob-Sleighs.

Superior Barn Equipment Co., Fergus, Ont., Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carrries, Etc.

Goold Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd, Windmills and Repairs.

Agent for Mantle Lamp Co., of America, Repairs.

Also Fleury's Famous Plows and Fittings, Bayne's Cutters, Etc., Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Horse Blankets, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Oils and Greases, Rope, Hardware, Etc.

Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

WM. J. BARCLAY,
Agent for The MacCARTNEY MILKING MACHINE.
FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY.
Bell Telephone No. 21
ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P.Q.

JOSEPH GIROUARD
NOTARY & COMMISSIONER
ST. BENOIT, — QUE
Wills. Successions. Administration of Estates. Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

W. J. BOYD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Sales conducted in English and French.
Telephone 73.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

DR. S. B. FRASER,
M.D.C.M. McGILL
Physician & Surgeon,
BROWNSBURG, - QUE

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

You want the Best Perfect Pressed Brick.

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

Manufactured by

Lyle J. Funcheon

Telephone 131 r 21. Lachute

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.
NOTARY
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST
Raymond's Block
Main Street, Lachute.

W. X. BEAUCHAMP,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
GRENVILLE, - QUE.

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, OCTOBER 8, 1920. — NO. 35

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

Room and Board wanted by young Gentlemen working in town. Persons able to supply same kindly write Box 600 Lachute or apply at Watchman Office.

FOR SALE,—Mr. P. Goyette, of Brownsburg, wishes to announce that he will receive a car load of choice wihter apples about October 25th. Phone 30 ring 11 or H. Filion, Lachute.

We have a lot of odds and ends in many things at clearing prices.
W. Banford & Son.

FOR SALE,—One fast driving mare, sound, and afraid of nothing, seven years old and weighs 1000 lbs., also rubber tired buggy and one set of rawhid lined harness in use only for four months, cheap to quick buyer. Apply to S. C. Lavigne, Box 147, Hawkesbury, Ont.

FOR SALE,—Gentleman's bicycle in first rate order. may be seen by appointment. Apply A. T. M., P. O. Box 96, Lachute.

NOTICE

Now is the time of the year to get your shade and fruit trees examined by experts. Tree surgery and pruning requires expert men for that kind of work, and we have the reputation for obtaining the very best results, as our substantial references will show. We will send our representative to examine your trees free of charge. Apply to Dr. J. H. W. Alleree, 351 Chapel St., Ottawa, or phone Rideau 4094.

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

Ladies who have seen our new dresses and winter coats are delighted with both goods and prices. W. Banford & Son.

WANTED!

Laborers & Carpenters

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

To Honor The Dead.

Brownsburg, will on Sunday afternoon next, October 10th, hold the 1st Anniversary of the Unveiling of the Soldiers Memorial erected to those who paid the supreme sacrifice in The Great War. The service will commence at 3 o'clock sharp, and an invitation is hereby extended to all to come and participate. Forms with the order of service have been printed and will be handed around, so that those attending will be able to take active part, and make the service a most impressive one.

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McArthur motored to Montreal on Tuesday last.

The Misses E. Silverson and Ivy Graham visited Mrs. Silverson last week.

Miss Annie Silverson spent the week-end visiting friends in Lachute and Staynerville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kennedy and family, of Pine Hill, visited friends here on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. McFaul and family also Miss L. Cruise visited Mrs. Wm. Morrow during the week-end.

Mrs. A. Beers and Mrs. W. Ball, of Lachute, were the guests of Mrs. G. V. Collins on Wednesday last.

You should bring your boy in and have him fitted in a nice suit. Prices low as prices go. W. Banford & Son.

WANTED,—To purchase country sawmill and farm (in hardwood district.) G. Pearson, 868 Victoria Avenue, Montreal.

Our Men's Suits are in all sizes now—and in variety of prices from $20.00.
W. Banford & Son.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Any persons who have any claims against the Estate and Succession of the late Capt. John Earle please communicate with Z. N. Raymond, N. P., of St. Scholastique, immediately or as soon as possible.

FARM FOR SALE

The farm known as "The Heatlie Farm" at Ogdensburg in the Township of Chatham, containing 240 acres. Well watered, good buildings conveniently situated to school and church rural mail delivery. Splendid Sugar Bush, 1800 trees facing south with first class syrup and sugar making plant.

Also a wood lot situated on the 9th range of Chatham, being cadastral lot number 913 containing about 100 acres of heavily wooded land.

For particulars as to price and conditions apply to
William Heatlie, R. R. No. 1,
Brownsburg, Que.
Or to G. F. Calder, Registry Office,
Lachute, Que. 10-29

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SURVEYING

STAVELEY & HADLEY Room 604 208 Beaver Hall Hill Montreal.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Geo. Creswell is spending a few days in Ottawa this week.

The Misses S. & E. McGibbon spent the week-end in Hawkesbury.

Mrs. Winch of Ste. Rose is the guest of Mrs. James McKimmie this week.

Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Boyd are spending a few days in Shawbridge this week.

Mrs. H. Beaumont, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. H. Slater.

Mrs. Wm. Staniforth and children are spending a short holiday in Montreal.

Miss B. Cunningham spent the early part of this week with friends in Morin Heights.

Mr. N. L. Dycie, of Charlemange, was the week-end guest of Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Mr. Douglas MacLarty, of Ottawa, is visiting at Mr. Joseph Bradley's, of Carillon.

Mrs. G. Lemoine and Mrs. Anderson of Montreal were the week-end guests of Mrs. Robt. McArthur.

Miss May Hendrie, of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, was the guest of her mother last week.

Owing to the Teacher's Convention in Montreal, the Academy will be closed on Thursday and Friday of this week.

Mrs. Willis of Chellwood Cottage, Lakefield, is the guest of Mrs. A. H. Lupton, The Parsonage, Charteres.

Mr. & Mrs. D W Massie and Mrs. Moore of Montreal were week-end guests of Mrs. R. Hamilton and Mrs. James McFaul.

Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Parker and children, of Smith's Falls, Ont., are spending two weeks with their parents Mr. & Mrs. S. E. Smith.

Dr. & Mrs. Drew and sons arrived home on Monday by the C P.O.S. Scandinavian, after a three months visit in the Old Land.

Mrs. Marcil, who has been spending the past year with her sister in the West End left to make her home in Chassell, Mich, on Tuesday last.

The Methodist services for next Sunday will be held as follows: Lachute 10.30 a.m., and 7 p m. Brownsburg service is withdrawn on account of Memorial Anniversary service.

Mr. W. D. Cromarty, of the Conservation Department, Ottawa, is in town today for the purpose of consulting with the Park Committee in an advisory way in laying out the Memorial Park.

Church of England services in St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Oct. 10th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The afternoon Church of England Service at Brownsburg, is cancelled for the above date on account of the Soldiers' Memorial Service on the Club Grounds.

An entertainment will be held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews on Monday October 18th, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Buchanan and others of Montreal will take part. Doors open at 8 p.m. Admission 50 cts, children 25 cts Come and spend an enjoyable evening.

Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Riddell, announce the engagement of their daughter Wynetha (Winnie) to Dr. A. W. Hunter of Vancouver, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hunter of Durham, Ont. The wedding will take place quietly on Wednesday, October 20th.

"Harvest Home."

A Harvest Home Supper is to be held in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, on Saturday evening, Oct. 16th. Splendid programme consisting of vocal and instrumental selections, readings, etc., by Montreal talent, augmented by local favorites. Supper served from 6 to 8 p.m. Adults 50c. Children 12 years and under 25cts.

Attention is called to the advertisement of McFaul Bros. in the West End. In helping to reduce the H.C.L. they are offering to special reductions in all lines of Boots and Shoes and when you get there they will tell you of many other substantial reductions they purpose making on other lines, so take this opportunity of buying your footwear at the special prices.

If you want any pretty "Remembrance" Cards for any occasion, just call into "Bob's Cozy Corner," Main Street, and you will find what you need, they are so choice and dainty. Just while we are talking cards, Christmas will soon be here and though we are not trying to force the season we want to remind you that any who are wanting to send "Greetings Home to the Old Land" may secure their pick from a very fine selection which are now on view. Leave your order now and don't have to worry later.

NOTICE

Special Notice is hereby given by Albina Lamarche, secretary-treasurer, that on Saturday, the 16th inst., I will be at Mr. McAllister's Office, Brownsburg, at 10 o'clock forenoon, for the collection of Municipal and Township taxes. All those who have not paid are requested to do so without further notice.

Signed. A. Lamarche, Sec-Treas.
Municipality of the Township of Chatham

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Class I,—Charles Hendry 82, Gladys Moseley 80, Ena Mason 79.

GRADE VI.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honours,—Gertrude Gilmour, Irvin Bain 96, Elizabeth Murray, H. Hardie 92.
Class I,—Elsie Todd.

GRADE VII.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honours,—Marion Stewart 98, Wallace Wilson 96, Edna Reid 90, Kenneth McGibbon 88, Harold Shaw 86, S. McVicar 84, Gladys Warwick 80, Wilhelmina Clarke 76.

GRADE V.

SCRIPTURE

Honours,—Doris Golphin 99, Alice Hendry 96.
Class 1,—Marion Bain 89, Jack Stewart 89, R. Chambers 88, G. Hendry 86.
Class II,—Alwyn Stewart 67.
Class III,—James Hazel 61, Wilbert Hardir 58, Eileen McGibbon 56, Melville Fletcher 50.

GRADE IV.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours,—Grace Moncrieff 100, Leona Thompson 99, Ivan Monk 91.
Class I,—Alex. McGibbon 86.
Class II,—Ida Fletcher, Mansiel Wilson equal, 69.
Class III,—Melville Wilson 61, Harry Ball 58, Fred Witham 57, Doris Reid 54, Mildred Wilson 53, Donald Boyd 50.

Good value in Mens heavy boots, a limited number. W. Banford & Son.

Lachute Academy Sports.

Throwing Baseball,—George McCoy 73 1-3 yards, Ivan Carpenter, H. Murphy.
Broad Jump (Intermediate).—Lawrence Cruise, 15 ft, 1 in., Kenneth Elliott.
Broad Jump (Senior),—Jim Hay, 16 ft. 9 ins., Henry Murphy.
Broad Jump, 10 to 12,—Willie Painter, 11 ft. 1½ ins.
Broad Jump 8 to 10,—Lloyd Cruise, 10 ft. 7½ ins., Kenneth McFaul, Heartland Paul.
Broad Jump 8 and under,—Raymond Underhill, 8 ft. 4 ins, Gordon McFaul, Donald Murphy.
Hop Step and Leap, Intermediate,—Lawrence Cruise, 32 ft. 1 in., Kenneth Elliott.
Hop Step and Leap, (Senior)—Henry Murphy 38 ft. 5½ ins., George McCoy.
High Jump, Intermediate,—Lawrence Cruise, 4 ft. 7 ins, Gordon Hay.
High Jump, Senior,—George McCoy, 4 ft. 9½ ins., Jim Hay.
High Jump 12 and under,—Leonard Carpenter, 3 ft. 6 ins., Jim Wilson, R. Elliott.
Vaulting,—Henry Murphy, 8 ft. 1 in., Record, George McCoy, K. McOuat.
Kicking the Football,—Gerald Bruneau 45 1-5 yds., Henry Murphy, George McCoy.
100 yds. Dash, Intermediate,—Lawrence Cruise, 12 1-5 sec., Kenneth Elliott.
100 yds. Dash, Senior,—H. Murphy, 10 2-5 sec, Record, Jim Hay.
100 yds. Dash, 10 to 12,—Henry Miles, 14 4-5 sec., Leonard Carpenter, J. Wilson.
75 yds. Dash, 8 to 10,—Hartland Paul, 11 1-5 sec., Record, Kenneth McFaul, Roy Cruise.
75 yds. Dash, 8 and under,—Donald Murphy, 12 3-5 sec., Allan Hay Gordon McFaul.
440 yds. Dash, Intermediate,—Lawrence Cruise, 1 min, 13 3-5 sec, Kenneth Elliott.
440 yds. Dash, Senior,—Henry Murphy 1 min. 7 1-5 sec., Jim Hay.
75 yds. Dash, (Girls over 14.)—Isabel Owens, 9 1-5 sec. Record, Ethel Hay, Margaret Jones.
75 yds. Dash, (Girls 12 to 14)—Mary Cruise, 10 2-5 sec, May Yelland, Amy Combie.
75 yds. Dash, (Girls 10 to 12)—F. Armstrong 10 1-5 sec, Evelyn Cruise, Lizzie Hay.
50 yds. Dash, (8 to 10)—Catherine Mackrith 8 1-5 sec, Janet Hay, Shirley Hamilton.
50 yds. Dash, (Girls 8 and under), Gladys Cruise, 8 2-3 sec., record,—Elizabeth Goldsworthy, Florence Thompson.
75 yds Needle Race Girls,—Ethel Hay, Stella Scott, Mary Cruise.
120 yds. Hurdle Race (Intermediate,—Lawrence Cruise, 19 sec., K. Elliott.
120 yds. Hurdle Race (Senior,) James Hay, 17 3-5 sec., Gerald Bruneau.
Putting 16 lb. shot,—Ivan Carpenter, 25 feet 8 inches, Henry Murphy, Kenneth Campbell.
Junior Class Race, (Grades 3, 4, and 5) Won by Grade 4. Class Representatives, Lloyd Cruise, Gordon Hay, C. Cruise.
Intermediate Class Race, (Grades 6 and 7.) Won by grade 7. Class representatives,—R. Burwash, Cecil Staniforth, E. Barker.
Senior Class Race (Grades 8, 9, 10 and 11) Won by Grade 11. Class representatives,—Kenneth McOuat, G. Bruneau. H. Murphy.
Boys' Senior Consolation Race,—Ian Hay.
Boys' Junior Consolation Race,—E. Cruise.
Girls' Senior Consolation Race—Hazel Kettyle.
Girls' Junior Consolation Prize,—Nellie Hay, Albina Bradshaw.
Individual Tlophy (Silver Medal presented by Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. Weir) won by Henry Murphy, 19 points.

NEW JACKETS.

We found a lot of nice Winter Coats for Ladie's—all new goods and heavy—and bought them at a low price. We pass on these fine goods to our frienns at low prices while they last.

We also got a lot of Boy's Suits Sizes 27 to 34. They are extra good value at the prices marked.

Another lot of special beauty and value is in the line of Ladie's Dresses. They cannot be made for the prices we sell them at.

Come and see these lines.

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 recieve 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

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

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15 Reasons for Selecting the Macartney Machine Milker

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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 pulsator 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.

Particulars Free—Mail Coupon

Whether you figure on buying a machine milker or not, this information will interest you. It will tell you what Agricultural Colleges and successful dairy men everywhere think of the Macartney Milker. Just fill in name and address with number of cows on lines indicated. Then mail coupon to us. You'll get all particulars by return.

The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited
316 CATHERINE ST. - OTTAWA

The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited
Ottawa

Gentlemen—
Please send me without obligation on my part full information re the Macartney Milker.

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Address _____

Dept. J *I have* ___ *Cows.* B 2

Soils and Crops

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

Fallacies in Feeding Beef Cattle.

Cattle feeding is a business that must be viewed from many different angles if one makes a success of it. What is termed success in cattle feeding is the same as in any other business pursuit, viz., a financial gain or making money out of the business. Different types of feeders must of necessity be handled differently to get the best results. There are mature feeders of the best beef type. The calf or baby beef of the same type. The low grade or scrub adult or baby beef type. Each of these different types and grades must be handled differently.

Most people ignore the scrub in the feed lot. But as long as they are raised they must be fed out or go to the shambles unfitted. Nearly all dairy bred cattle are scrubs in the feed lot no matter how well bred they are in the dairy line. They are poor feeders and never make fancy beeves. In this article I wish to speak of the best grade of feeders of the more mature kind. Say, two-year-olds or better, and with these as with all other sizes or grades, have them of as uniform size, shape and color as possible, for several reasons. First, they will feed better because there are no small ones or underlings for the large ones to fight and abuse, each one being better able to take their own part. Then, if of the same size and color, they look better to everyone, including the commission man and the buyer, and everyone interested will work harder to get the best price, and if the cattle are worthy, to make them top the market. He knows it is to their interest to do so. And a buyer will pay a little more for a nice even bunch.

Now, after you have your feeders, and if not of a uniform size I would advise dividing the feed lot and sorting them up as best you can as to size, if they are to be dry-lot fed. But if they are to be summer-fed in pasture then let them all run together. I like summer feeding on pasture best, as it saves a lot of work. There is no manure to haul out and it is distributed over the pasture better than it can be done by hand or a spreader, and much easier and cheaper. The most essential things about summer feeding are plenty of good leguminous pasture, water, grain, salt, shade and a rack full of good hay.

Now, in starting to feed one should be very careful. Don't try to get them on full feed too quickly. Better be a full month or longer than to get some of them off feed and perhaps scouring. For if so, they will lose more in one day than can be put on in the next week. Cattle rightly started while on good pasture, will gain faster on the same amount of feed than dry-lot-fed cattle. And here again you save the labor and expense of putting up the hay they eat. I like the self-feeders after the cattle are on full feed. It is a labor-saver and they never get over-hungry if the self-feeders are kept supplied. Don't neglect the water. See that they have access at all times to good fresh water. Likewise salt. And have a rack of good hay for them to run to. They will eat more hay than one might think while on grass, and where they have access to good hay they are not as apt to scour or bloat.

As winter or dry-lot feeding is somewhat different from summer feeding I would say, sort your cattle as I have described before, if need be. And if horned cattle, have them dehorned. They feed better and require only about half the shed room and they usually sell better. Don't have your yards too large. Warm the drinking water in cold weather with tank heater. It is cheaper than to warm it with feed. Give them a good dry bed and a good open shed free from draft. What I mean by an open shed is one side open, preferably the south, and all other sides closed tight. And of sufficient size so all can get in and not be too crowded. It should be kept well bedded and dry.

Remember, in your cattle you have a money-making, or a money-losing machine, and their ability to make money depends on the care and feed you give them. If they have a good dry bed where they can lay down in comfort they will put on flesh much faster and with less feed. And then another essential thing is kindness. Pet your cattle and handle them much, always being kind to them. They appreciate it and will reward you by putting on a few more pounds of flesh.

In regard to feed, I would say by all means feed a balanced ration. While corn is one of the most essential feeds it is by no means the only feed, and should never be fed alone. There are several feeds that should be used in connection with corn. And the more variety of feeds used the better results as a rule.

Cottonseed meal should be used and especially if cattle are fed on pasture, as it is somewhat binding and cattle are not as apt to scour. Oil meal is good, but it is somewhat of a laxative. Both are good. Bran and oats are also good and should be used in connection with corn. And if roots are available they, too, can be used to good advantage. As for roughage, good alfalfa hay and corn silage leads them all. Clover hay or soybean hay make good second choice. Corn has a tendency to harden the flesh and no animal will put on flesh as rapidly with corn alone as their flesh becomes too hard. Their flesh and hide should be mellow and loose, what the breeder calls a good handler. And they are easily kept in this condition if properly fed and cared for.

Cattle of different size and ages require different amounts. Don't overfeed until they are on full feed, and then if the different feeds or constantly before them, they will balance their own ration and will not eat too much. Before they are on full feed be very particular to feed regular. Have a few hogs to run with the cattle. Enough to clean up the waste.

The greater number of four-horse teams and even some five-horse teams on fourteen-inch sulky plows for fall plowing is accounted for by the fact that plowing in the fall is usually about one inch deeper than in the spring, and also by the fact that the ground is generally dry and hard to turn. On an average, outfits of the same size cover about a half acre less per day in the fall than in the spring.

ONTARIO OIL

The Dover Oil Company own oil leases on 1,000 acres of land in Dover and Tilbury Townships and in the Comber and Belle River districts. In the latter district they already have 22 wells producing oil in encouraging quantities. In order to finance and develop this enterprise, we offer 100,000 shares of stock at par value of $1.00 each.

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79 Adelaide St. E. - Toronto

The Welfare of the Home

Play Lessons for Little Children.

By MARION FLORENCE LANSING, M.A.

When the older children of the home and neighborhood go back to school in the autumn, the mother is often taxed to find occupations which will fill in the gap for the active two-, three-, or four-year-old who misses their companionship. This is just the time to delight his heart and satisfy his unconscious desires and needs by starting him on a set of simple play lessons. For these the mother needs no elaborate materials or schoolroom training. She can find in her own home and experience both the tools and the skill for their use.

Every mother lives over with her children the experience of each human being in discovering and adapting himself to the world about him. Let her pause and take thought of a few of the common facts with which her child must become familiar. One is an appreciation of the relative sizes of things. Think how you would feel if you had never consciously entertained the idea of size and it suddenly dawned upon you one day that two objects which had seemed alike yet vaguely unlike, differed in that one was slightly larger than the other. You would have a new testing rod with which to try out the world. Give a child that idea with a nest of boxes, with a set of books graded by sizes, with blocks, with spools, with tin pans. Any set of objects in series will be the materials for a group of play lessons for which the words "large" and "larger," "small" and "smaller" are the keys.

Along with size comes length and height. Following size comes shape, taught most easily by sorting out all the blocks of a kind or all the beads of a kind from the usual boxes of blocks and wooden beads which are to be found among the playthings of most children. They all love to pick out shapes by touch, finding in a group of objects hidden under an apron in the mother's lap the twin of an object they hold in their hands, then, when they have the idea, doing the same from piles of their own making. They are interested in likenesses and differences. This interest is, indeed, at the bottom of most play suggestions for little children. Through it we start the child on the training of his sensibilities. In discovering differences and noting them and in performing operations which make note of them through touch or sight, the child is developing these powers which are at the moment awaiting development.

Other plays with duplicate spools or blocks introduce the idea of matching things, selecting one and finding its twin. Then we come to sorting and here are opportunities for a variety of plays. Mix from the kitchen supply closet brown, white, and speckled beans; provide three receptacles into which to sort them. Make a play set from your button box. Children's delicate finger-tips are quickly susceptible to differences in texture. Go to your piece bag and cut squares (patchwork size) of cotton, flannel, velvet, corduroy, burlap, chamois skin, leather and silk, to be sorted into pieces by each kind, first by touch and sight, then by touch alone. Color plays come in a natural sequence, employing at first only the primary colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet.

The whole secret of home education for little children is for the mother to meet awakening instincts and powers with play supplies and play suggestions. "The A B C of things," says Froebel, "must precede the A B C of words." Nothing the little child is learning is beyond his mother's experience. To meet his needs she has only to get his viewpoint and travel with him the road of investigation and appreciation of the interesting world about him.

Parents may find the following books helpful: A Report on the Montessori Method, by Elizabeth Harrison; Play Life in the First Eight Years, by Luella Palmer.

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. Satisfactory or refund in full our motto. **Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 923-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.**

Poultry.

Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Red pullet does not complete her first year of egg productuoin until about twenty months old. A hen already a year old can complete another year of egg production in one year. The first eight months are approximately the period of development and represent only expense. While the pullet may lay more eggs in her first laying year the hen does not have to be hatched and grown on expensive feed before she is ready to lay. Farm poultry keepers need more hens that are good for two and three years of profitable laying. This does not mean the kind of hens that linger around for three or four years without paying their board.

Concrete floors will be more warm and dry if a couple of inches of clean sand are placed between the floor and the stray litter. Garden loam is not a substitute for sand. The loam is soon changed to dry dust and the scratching of the hens will keep the air in the house full of dust. This is unhealthful for the birds and the poultryman who must care for them.

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 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.

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.

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.

For CANDY-MAKING. For fudge, taffy, butterscotch, caramels and fondants, walnut and maple creams, marshmallows, peppermints, peanut brittle, candied fruits, and of course all icings, Lantic has the call with the best candy makers because it's FINE.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED
MONTREAL

Only a sharp blade gives a perfect shave

An unstropped blade cannot give as good a shave today as it did yesterday and must soon be discarded.

The exclusive self-stroping feature of the AutoStrop Razor ensures from each blade as perfect a shave each day as the day before. It is as easy to clean as to strop—nothing to unscrew or take apart.

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
20

Well Remembered.

Hawkins was a greedy, self-seeking fellow, who expected to benefit by his rich uncle's death. The latter had not failed to observe the nephew's character, however, and when in his deathbed he sent for Hawkins.

"I haven't forgotten you, George," he said; "got you down in my will."

At the funeral Hawkins invested in an expensive wreath and attended to hear the will read.

"To my dear nephew George," ran the document, "I leave an illustrated edition of Dicken's 'Great Expectations.' "

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

The canibou, the reindeer of America, which was quite comon in Northern Alaska thirty years ago, is now, like the buffalo, almost extinct.

Of a total of $8,665,000,000 lent by Britain to her Allies, Russia owes her $3,840,000,000.

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES

Children of all ages—whether it be the new-born babe or the growing child—have to be constantly guarded as to their health. Upon the good health of the little one largely depends his strength and usefulness in after years. Baby's Own Tablets are the ideal home medicine for children of all ages. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which are absolutely guaranteed to be free from opiates or other harmful drugs and which may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and beneficial results. Through their action on the bowels and stomach they banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Mothers, you can make your little ones well and keep them well by just keeping a box of the Tablets at hand and by giving an occasional dose to the baby to keep his little bowels regular and his stomach sweet. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

None to Spare.

The skipper of a small steamer which ran up and down the Clyde managed one day at low tide to get his vessel on a bank of mud.

After he had exhausted his entire vocabulary in describing the tide, his erring steamer, and his still more rotten crew, he leaned gloomily over the side to wait with what patience he could muster for the tide to rise again.

Very soon he saw a girl approaching the river swinging a bucket in her hand. Obviously she was coming down to get some water, and the wrath of the skipper flamed up anew.

Leaning farther over the side, and shaking his fist at her, he said:—

"My lassie, if you tak' one drap o' water till I get afloat again I'll warm yer ear for't."

The Larger the Better.

As a rule, it is the new father who is the bore, and the visitor who tries politely to stifle his yawns while the baby is eulogised. But the dame who called upon Mr. Jones after the birth of his first reversed the usual order of things.

She was full of advice. She told him what to do and what not to do, how to treat the baby when it cried, how to sing to it, how to talk to it, what toys to give it, what school to send it to, what religion it should follow, and what profession to adopt.

Mr. Jones was just about to ask her advice regarding the color of its coffin when she suddenly jumped up and said she was sorry, but she really must be going.

"Really?" murmured Mr. Jnes faintly.

"Yes. I really must. Good-bye! I expect your baby will be much larger when I see her again."

"Yes," said Mr. Jones. "I sincerely hope so.'"

TOGS FOR SMALL FOLK

9649 — Goldilocks 9640 Embroidery Design No. 963

9649—Boy's Russian Suit (with or without trimming-bands; knee trousers). Price, 25 cents. In 5 sizes, 2 to 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅞ yds. 32 ins. wide; contrasting, ⅝ yd. 36 ins. wide.

9640—Child's Dress. Price, 25 cents. In 6 sizes, 1 to 6 years. Size 4 requires 1¾ yds. 32 ins. wide, or 1⅝ yds. 36 ins. wide.

McCall Transfer Design No. 963. Price, 15 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 80 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

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 rheumtism 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.

To Each His Own.

(A Philosophy of the Road)

You roll along in limosine, I suffer the dust you fling,
As over the footpath I blithely fare, where the glad-heart vespers ring;
Riding is good, and I like not dust, but this I tell you true:
For all your cushioned and careless ease, I would not change with you!

You glance through a window casually, and note that the trees are green;
Questing, I joy in the wee nest hid midst the hedgerow's sheltering screen;
An instant you see the squirrel's poise, on the trunk of a grand old tree;
I stop for a friendly argument, and he shares my nuts with me!

You fret at the tricksy, sun-shot shower that dims your crystal pane;
I stand bliss-bound in the fragrance loosed by the fingers of the rain!
You catch a glimpse, as you whirl along, of the wide sky's blue and white;
I thrill to the sweep of its loveliness, its marvelous breadth and height!

To some engagement you hurry past, with small thought of the way;
I loiter on, from friend to friend, at the close of a toil-filled day;
You ride, over rather a boresome road, as swiftly as may be;
I walk, in a wonder-world—and yet, you would not change with me!

Blue.

A garden filled with larkspur, blue and sweet,
Beneath the bluest of unclouded skies;
A lass clad in blue muslin, fresh and neat,
To match the blue of her deep, wistful eyes.

A lad, whose dark blue serge's trim lapel
Was decked with bachelor's button, blue and gay,
Smiled at the blue eyed lass, yet, strange to tell,
There were no blues for them, that bright, blue day!

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.

Forty-Eight Years in "Canada's Western Empire"

Colonel John S. Dennis, C. M. G., who rode the plains of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba 48 years ago, when Indians and buffalo were plentiful, knows more about "Canada's Western Empire" than any other man. He killed and ate the buffalo, narrowly escaped being scalped by Indians on at least one occasion, suggested and built in Alberta the largest irrigation system in North America, recruited thousands of British and Canadians in the United States during the recent war and not only volunteered for but saw service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Siberia.

Now the four western provinces of Canada have a population of 2,500,000, the buffalo are to be found only in parks in the Canadian Rockies and the Indians are on reservations. There are nearly 20,000 miles of railway in the four provinces, or one mile for each 125 persons; and of 225,000,000 acres of good agricultural land, but 35,000,000 acres are at present occupied and cultivated. Of the balance, 190,000,000 acres, some 30,000,000 acres lie within fifteen miles of these railway lines waiting for settlers. "Think of it," says Col. Dennis, "and the world crying out for food." His view is that while Canada has won a standing among the nations by her work in the recent war so that to-day the name "Canadian" is recognized as distinguishing a citizen of a progressive and virile country, Canada's share in the great struggle has involved her in financial obligations which can only be met and discharged by increasing her population and developing her vast natural resources which, while ample security for many times her war debt, must be made productive of wealth through development.

Between 1905 and 1914 about 2,500,000 people settled in Canada, the largest proportion in the four western provinces. They left Great Britain, the United States and other countries for their new home, and Col. Dennis believes that 500,000 each year may follow them until these provinces have a total population of 10,000,000. Canada, he further believes, is destined to be "the keystone in the arch of the British Empire."

A Sagacious Mouse.

Mice have been making inroads upon the family larder and wardrobe, and so the head of the family set a trap, the bottom of which was simply a piece of tin in which the manufacturer had left little slits, or openings, about a half inch wide, parallel with each other and extending the full length of it. When in the morning he found a single mouse rushing wildly from wall to wall of its cage, he lifted the trap from its hiding place and laid it on a thick rug in front of the grate, where a fire was burning briskly. Then, although he had no intention of being cruel he entirely forgot that the creature was in danger of being roasted alive.

When he returned the mouse had actually built a barrier ten or fifteen times the size of its body between itself and the fire. With its teeth it had cut away the fuzz on the surface of the rug through the slits in the bottom of the trap, and had heaped this material together into a veritable wall of defense until it entirely filled the trap.

St. Joseph, Lovis, July 14, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co. Limited.
Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was as black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was as well as ever, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES.
Commercial Traveller.

Statue of Charles I. Perfect.

The statue of King Charles I. in Whitehall, London, is universally praised as perfect—the only one so regarded in all England.

He who can win and keep the love of a little child hasn't much to worry about in this world or the next.

Freddy (seeing a two-humped camel for the first time): "Grandpa, who sat on that camel and dented it?"

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

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

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

India's Products.

At a school examination the examiner asked one child:

"What are the products of our Indian Empire?"

The unhappy infant began nervously to reel off the list she had got by heart:

"Please, sir, India produces curries and pepper and rice and citron and chillies and chutney, and—and—and—and——"

"Yes, yes," said the examiner, impatiently. "What comes after all that?"

Another infant's hand was raised.

"Well, you tell her what comes after that."

"Please, sir, India-gestion."

Naming the Baby.

They were discussing It—It with a capital "I." The only thing that counted in the whole wide world. In other words, the new baby.

"Have you settled its name yet?" asked the visitor.

"Yes," replied the fond mother. "And you should have seen the trouble we had! It's so difficult to get a really good and appropriate name, don't you think?"

"How did you settle it?"

"Well, I got a book on nomenclature and read it all through."

"Whatever's that?' exclaimed the visitor.

"Oh, it's a book giving thousands and thousands of names for children to be christened. It's in two volumes, and I don't believe a single name was ever invented that is not mentioned. We've decided on John."

MONEY ORDERS.
The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

So many people have found it profitable to raise foxes for their fur and to "farm muskrats" on a large scale that it is not astonishing to hear of experiments in breeding other wild animals for commercial purposes. A farmer who established an experimental beaver ranch on Prince Edward Island has sold the first pelts for from forty to sixty dollars apiece, and Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, has leased the southern part of Baffin Island to raise reindeer and caribou.

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."

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

Classified Advertisements.

LEARN TO YAMP IN A FEW hours with "Shay's Simple Chart of Chords" enabling a person to readily play accompaniments on piano or organ in every key; endorsed by leading musicians everywhere. Agents wanted, liberal commissions; postpaid to any address in Canada for $1.00. Selfhelp Pub. Co., 160 Broadway, Sydney, N.S.

China money, which Germany suggests substituting for lower value paper money, will be easily kept clean, but apt to break.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Buy Thrift Stamps.

GIRLS! A MASS OF WAVY, GLEAMY BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Let "Danderine" save and glorify your hair

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, fluffy and so easy to do up. All dust, dirt and excessive oil is removed.

Let Danderine put more 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.

They Know That Cuticura Will Soothe and Heal

Whether it is an itching, burning skin trouble, an annoying rash, irritation, cut, wound or burn Cuticura will soothe and in most cases heal. First bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and anoint with Cuticura Ointment. In purity, delicate medication and refreshing fragrance Cuticura meets with the approval of the most discriminating.

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

SINCE 1870
SHILOH
30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

Wasteful Making of Railway Ties

In our timbered districts, the waste in making hewn or "axed" ties is causing much interest. This is a very wasteful practice, and is one to which government agents have been repeatedly calling attention.

The awakened interest in the subject is due, no doubt, to the growing market for jackpine lumber and the consequent operations of the small mills, which are sawing ties along some of the northern railway lines and also shipping lumber to the cities. The appearance of a woods where logs have been taken out for this purpose presents a contrast to an area where the ties have been hewn in the bush. On the former areas, all trees large enough to produce ties are cut and logs are taken down to a minimum top diameter of probably six inches. When the tree is down and bucked, all the wood material goes to the mill. For ties hewn in the woods, the tie-maker is paid at a rate per tie. Naturally, he will use only the most easily converted trees, consequently, the trees which would entail much work in removing limbs are left standing. If a tree is a little larger than is necessary to make a good tie, he discards several feet of the butt (the very best wood material). To make the tie he scores it on two faces, and the chips left in the woods represent much lumber which would be taken from the sides of the ties if sawn at the mill. Finally, he leaves on the top of the tree all that will not make a No. 2 tie, and this often means that an eight-or-nine-inch top is left in the woods.

This actual waste, however, is not the only consideration. Operators taking out hewn ties necessarily skin over large areas, using only the choice material and leaving much good timber, but, in all probability, not enough to make a second operation over the same area a paying undertaking. These slashings also form a serious fire hazard, and when fire once gets in, nothing can save the remaining timber.

The waste in hewing ties will be admitted by all operators without question, but they contend that expediency demands it in some parts, due to the difficulty of driving the logs by water to the mills. The fact remains that there is much absolutely needless waste at present. In view of our rapidly disappearing timber supplies as few ties as possible should be hewn in the woods, and operators should take out both tie timber and pulpwood when logging areas where it is not commercially possible to take one after the area has been operated for the other.

There are many brands of tea and coffee—you take your chances on quality—and you pay the price.
But there is only one brand of
INSTANT POSTUM
—invariably high in quality and invariably moderate in price. *A Fair Trial Tells.*
Canadian Postum Cereal Co. Ltd. Windsor, Ont.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin,—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada.

Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally.

Tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages.

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

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

The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 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 Memoriam Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising,—$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

WHO SHALL DECIDE when Doctors disagree?

— — —

MANY AMIABLE, LAW-abiding citizens take the view that the newspapers are much to blame for the spread of revolutionary ideas. They think that undue prominence is given to the doings of those discontented groups of people who are not pleased with social and industrial conditions as they find them, and who apparently take the wrong way of putting them right. We frequently hear remarks to the effect that reports of meetings, some meetings, should not be published, or even that the meetings themselves should be prohibited.

It is not easy to contradict people who talk this way. Publicity alone has made successes of many forlorn hopes, before now, probably as much as organized suppression has done, and in view of this, we are up against the never-settled question of the expression of suppressed opinion in its relation to the Freedom of Speech which we are in the habit of declaring is the birthright of every citizen, whether he be an imported product or indigenous to the soil.

There are some things published and some things ignored which might, with advantage, be exactly reversed: that much we may admit without travelling in a circle, as we often do when we talk about such matters as mere opinions. The public censorship, set up during the war, had a lot of hard things said about it, and inasmuch as it is humanly impossible to please everybody, that was not surprising. Now, however, we can all see that it was necessary to control "information" which might have been of use to a highly intelligent and unscrupulous enemy, altho the means adopted were not always the best for the purpose. Secrets are not easily kept nowadays, and the mere attempt to keep them invests them with an atmosphere of mystery which the public will not suffer without making all sorts of efforts to probe them and turn them inside out, with the result that often in the process, the facts are completely garbled and put out of focus. On the other hand, it is possible, by giving too much publicity to trifles, to exalt these into matters of supreme importance, which is often just the objective of their sponsors.

— — —

A MEETING OF "The Revolutionary Workers of Canada," recently held, has received notice in the newspapers under double headlines. There were speakers in French, Russian, English, and Yiddish, who revelled in revolutionary notions, and the object of the meeting was said to be for the collection of funds for the provision of medical aid for "our brothers in Russia," but in the course of the meeting other objects were disclosed which had a distinct Bolshevic aroma. I take this meeting as a case in point, and ask whether it is wiser to report it in the manner discribed, or leave it unnoticed by the papers. Personally, I have not the slightest objection to seeing it reported in the full panoply of print, headlines and all.

If two hundred people in Montreal favour the Russian Soviet system, and have a plank in their platform for reorganising society, I have no objection to make so long as their talk and intentions do not interfere with any plans of mine, and until they attempt to re-organise me. I was accustomed to hearing pretty much the same sort of thing, years ago, in Hyde Park, London,—"The Safety valve of the Nation," and reached the conclusion that, if some people are prevented from letting off superfluous steam, they would explode, and become a greater menace than ever, to the general welfare of society.

Let them yap. Their bark is worse than their bite, and they wont bite while they are barking. They are barking up the wrong tree anyway.

— — —

ONE OF THE RUSSIAN Brotherhood in Montreal made a complaint, at the meeting under notice, that "the capitalistic governments of the world are working against Russia by blockade, press, school, and pulpit He was boastfully proud that the blockade could be circumvented, but on the other sections of the evil machinery the Press, the School, and the Pulpit, he was impressively silent.

If these three were the only enemies of revolution, then it would be a foregone conclusion that revolution was in a bad way. Such ranting rodomontade is better published than suppressed: it reveals the plot and gives the communistic show away.

The three greatest powers on earth are opposed to "Social Cleansing" according to this blatant reformer, who sees in Russian soviets a new vitalising energy, but he does not hint at how they are to be removed. The Press was emancipated in 1694, (British press) and it has kept a few paces ahead of progress most of the time since.

The French Revolution did not weaken it, and it is not to be supposed that a polyglot assemblage of 200 "reformers" in Montreal will cause it to falter. The School and the Pulpit, too, are institutions too well founded to be shaken up by the Prince Arthur Hall soviet—a meeting of which one of the speakers said with bitterness, "in Montreal we can never find a hall small enough to make it look a good meeting"

— — —

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, The Press loses no dignity and commits no crime against society, by giving space to the reports of the revolutionists family parties, and it is always open to readers to pass the reports by if they dont like them. I certainly would not suggest that they be suppressed on the score of public expediency, or in the fear that their publication would foster revolutionary ideas among intelligent people. I rather think the boot is on the other leg.

LINKSMAN.

CUSHING

—:o:—

Miss Alberta Cleland is in Montreal this week.

Mrs. R. Pinkerton spent Saturday in Lachute.

Miss Annie Weir returned last week from a month's visit with friends in Ottawa.

Congratulations to Capt. and Mrs. T. Weir on the arrival of a charming baby daughter October 1st.

Mrs. A. E. Allard spent last week with her husband at Hill Head where he is conducting a cheese-factory for Mr. Garland this season.

The Thanksgiving Tea which is becoming an annual event will be held in St. Mungo's Church on Saturday evening October 16th.

The Ladies of the Methodist Church are also holding a social and fancy sale at the residence of Mrs. Jas. Chambers Jr. (Mr. Wm. Davidsons) on the evening of October 22nd.

Mrs. S. O. Hartley and son Wilfred motored up from town last week-end and remained a few days closing up their summer residence for the winter. This property by the way is offered for sale.

ST. ANDREWS

—:o:—

Mr. John Fair spent Saturday at "Abernor Farm"

Miss Lizzie Hendry spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Stacy, of St. Rémi, is visiting her sister Mrs. Jas. Patton.

Miss Teta Wales is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Larmonth, of Ottawa, spent the week-end at their cottage here.

Mrs. Augmuty, of Montreal, returned to Montreal after spending a week with Dr. and Mrs. Shaw.

Mrs. Jas. Ireland and Miss Jennie Ireland, of Montreal, are spending the week at their cottage here.

The Misses Florence Aylen and Dorothy Stanley, of Montreal, spent the week-end with the Misses Walsh.

Mr. Charman, of Montreal, has bought Mrs. G. Jeffrey's cottage and Mr. W. Jeffrey, of Notre Dame de Grace, has purchased Mr. Archibald Watt's cottage.

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

—:o:—

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Princess Theatre,
Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

Thursday and Saturday October 14th, & 16th.

"The Episode of the Lost City."

DON'T MISS THIS SHOW.

ADMISSION .·. 10 & 25 cts

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

Be SURE to Attend
The Interprovincial Plowing Match

Machinery Demonstration
Tractor and Farm
MACDONALD COLLEGE, St. Anne de Bellevue,
October 13th, 1920

The Best Educational Event
of the Year.

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. McOuat's Foundry.

When you feel Chilly, slip into
"Bob's Cozy Corner,"
and get a nice Hot Cup of Chocolate or Hot Malted Milk.
It will tone you up at well as warm you up.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE THAT the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway intends to apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners under Section 181 of the Railway Act, being Chapter 68 of the Statutes of Canada 1919, for an order approving of the proposed location of a branch line of railway at mileage 23 of its Grenville Subdivision, to St. Monique, Parishes of St. Eustache, and St. Augustine, County of Two Mountains.

‡ ‡ ‡

TAKE NOTICE THAT the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway intends to apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners under Section 181 of the Railway Act, being Chapter 68 of the Statutes of Canada 1919, for an order approving of the proposed location of a branch line of railway at mileage 35.16 of its Lachute Subdivision to St Monique, Parishes of St. Jerome, St. Canut and St. Monique, County of Two Montains

‡ ‡ ‡

TAKE NOTICE THAT the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway intends to apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners under Section 181 of the Railway Act, being Chapter 68 of the Statutes of Canada, 1919, for an order approving of the proposed location of a branch line at mileage 35.1, Lachute Subdivision to mileage 1.6 Montfort Subdivision, Parishes of St Canut and St Jerome, Counties of Terrebonne and Two Mountains.

W. D. STAVELEY, B.S.c., Q.L.S., AMEIC. — C. D. HADLEY, B.Sc. C.E.
STAVELEY & HADLEY.
Engineers, Surveyors, and Draughtsmen.
Room 604,
285 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

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.

FARMERS!
Why take a chance on being burnt out by lighting when you have people who understand the lighting 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.

A Fresh Shipment of Neilson's Chocolates just received. Come in and see this fine assortment.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.
Prescription Druggist,
Lachute Mills.
Prescriptions a Specialty. *Nyal's Quality Store*
Developing and Printing.

FALL SHOES
For Men, Women and Children.

We wish to announce that we are displaying a Large and Choicest Stock of good Footwear for the Fall Season. Bought from the best Canadian Makers. We are in a position to offer some great values.

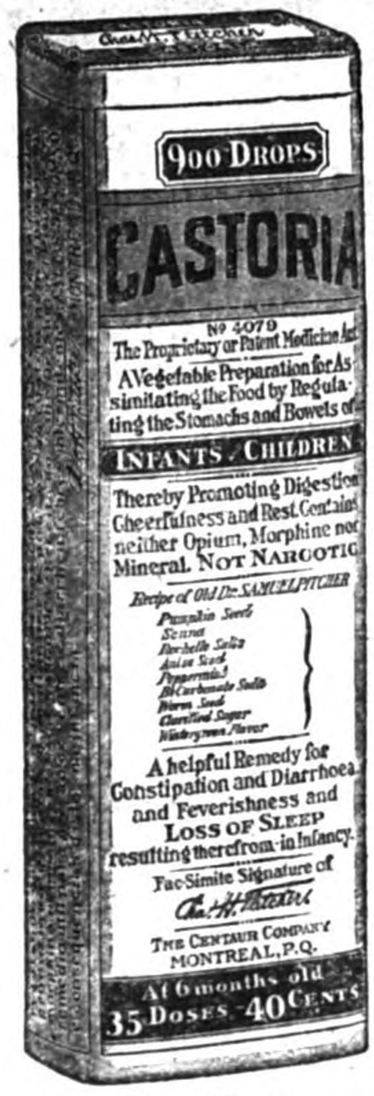
We've Built Our Business on Quality.

Also a Large Assortment of Men and Boy's Clothing, Mackinaw Coats, Underwear, Mitts and Gloves, Etc., Peabody's Overalls.

Men's and Boy's Suits Made to Order.

Boots Neatly Repaired. Telephone 65.

W. G. STANIFORTH,
MAIN STREET, - - LACHUTE.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria
Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK
Capital and Reserve $9,000,000
Over 130 Branches

The importance of a Bank Balance is not only its purchasing value, but the independance which its possession gives.

Deposits of One Dollar or more are welcomed at any of THE MOLSONS BANK Branches—Interest allowed.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Branch Lachute

Telephone No. 26
For Everything in Hardware, Tinware or Enamelware.
Auto Tires and Chains, Genuine Ford Parts.

Paints, Oils and Varnishs, Refrigeratores, 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-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.

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 sterilzing 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 expanse 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 mateaials of any kind.

The Macartney Milker is the easiest to keep clean.

It is the most sanitary. It requires the smallest upkeep expense. Auy 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.

"NOTHING but the tea leaves left to tell my fortune by, eh, Dot?"

"Well there's no sugar left anyway, Harry I can see good fortune in that You make the money, and I'll help on the savings by using Lantic It certainly takes less."

As fine as the silver, as snowy white as the linen in homes of refinement yet its thrifty goodness earns for Lantic a hearty welcome in the humblest home Multiply your saving of sugar in each cup, at each meal, by 365 days, and the yearly saving by using Lantic becomes considerable

Write for Lantic Library
Three new Cook Books on Preserving, Cakes and Candies and Desserts Sent FREE for a Red Ball Trade mark, cut from a sack or from the top panel of a Lantic carton Write for them today

because it's **fine!**

In 2-lb. and 5-lb. cartons 10-lb., 20-lb. and 100-lb. bags 5B

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 apartmennts—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

Felt Like He Had Swallowed lump of lead

Lachine Farmer Was Miserable From Indigestion Until He Began Taking Tanlac

—:o:—

"For the benefit of others who are suffering from stomach trouble and a rundown condition, I want to tell of the wonderful results I have derived from Tanlac," said Albert Dubois, a well-known and prosperous farmer, living at 90 Thirty-ninth Ave., Lachine, P. Q.

"For twelve months before I began taking Tanlac I suffered so much from stomach trouble that I was kept in perfect misery most of the time. After every meal I had a feeling as though I had swallowed a lump of lead and gas would bloat me up until I could hardly breathe. Even the very lightest kind of food would upset me and I used to dread sitting down to a meal because I knew I would suffer so badly afterwards. I got into a very weak, run-down condition and became so nervous I could get very little rest at night and always felt tired out in the mornings. I also suffered a great deal from headaches which were so bad at times it just felt as though my head would split open. I tried all kinds of treatment and medicines but never got any relief until I tried Tanlac.

"I never would have believed that any medicine could put a man right in so short a time as Tanlac did me. The very first bottle gave me an appetite like a wolf and I could soon eat anything I wanted without suffering in the least from indigestion. I am no longer bothered with headaches, sleep like a log all night, and am so much stronger that I can do the hardest day's work without getting tired. I'm feeling as well as I ever did in my life and have to thank Tanlac for the great improvement in my health. I'm glad of this chance to recommend such a splendid medicine and am sure it will help all who suffer as I did."

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.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AUCTION SALE

—:o:—

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 matresses, 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 pullies and belt, a lot of stable window frames, 1 work bench, 1 four 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. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

—o—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late
MISS C. CAMERON,
Half Mile East of Stonefield, Que.,
Thursday, October 14th, 1920,
The Following Effects:—

CATTLE,—20 milch cows, 3 two year old heifers, 8 one year old heifers, 15 spring calves.

HORSES,—3 good work mares, 1 good work horse, 1 one year old colt (mare,) 1 spring colt (mare.)

PIGS and POULTRY,—4 spring pigs, hens, chickens, geese.

MACHINERY Etc.,—Manure spreader, 2 plows, 1 gang plow, 3 horse grubber, disk harrows, spring tooth harrows, smoothing harrows, mowing machine (new,) seeder, hay rake, waggon, hay rack, Bain dump cart (new,) Scotch cart, buggy, express pole, heavy express (new,) cutter, Jenny Lind sleigh, 3 beam sleighs, cream separator, horse fork complete with rope.

HARNESS,—Double, single and cart harness, collars, blankets, etc.

FEED,—A quantity of hay, straw, cornstalks, oats, buckwheat, potatoes.

SUNDRIES,—Forks, axes, chains, whiffletrees, saws, grindstone, emery stone, ice tongs, milk pails, factory can, cream cans, etc.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, — Bedroom set bureaus, beds, chairs, parlor set, piano, table, stove, Quebec heater, sofa, dining-room table and chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9.30 a.m. sharp.
TERMS:—$10 00 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent discount per annum off for cash.
W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

—o—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
W. J. RODGERS, Liveryman,
Main Street, Lachute,
Tuesday, October 19th, 1920,

The following effects,—One driving mare, 2 driving horses, 1 set of heavy double harness, 1 set of light double harness, 4 sets of single harness, 1 road cart, 1 three seated express, 1 two seated concord buggy, 2 single buggies, 1 good heavy waggon, 1 set of three seated sleighs, 1 two seated sleigh, 1 light sleigh, 1 cutter, 1 set of heavy sloups with rack, knee spreads, rubber robes and many other articles unmentioned.

TERMS:—$10 00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent off per annum for cash.
Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Nelson and The Kootenay

The name Kootenay has long been familiar to the mining and lumbering worlds. Kootenay has extensive, varied and rich mineral deposits and every valley and mountain side is a store-house of valuable timber. The city of Nelson, on the Kootenay Lake, is the distributing centre for the district, from which the wholesale trade of the interior is carried on. Nelson owns the public utilities, electric light, street railway, water works and gas works. Special attention is given to the forestry department in guarding the timber resources of the district. With an unlimited supply of wood in the mountains, there is a great future in the pulp industry. Within a radius of twenty-five miles, there are twenty-five saw mills in operation. The Board of Trade of Nelson is now in communication with New York capitalists regarding the establishment of a pulp mill. Tributary to the proposed mill site are 11,200 square miles of territory from which wood supplies can be procured. The slopes, forested with timber, are easily workable. The population of the region embracing about forty thousand people, is fairly well spread over the entire area. There are about 15,000 inhabitants in ten towns and the balance are scattered on homesteads, ranches, lumber and mining camps through the district. Many, in order to obtain working capital, accept contracts for delivery of logs, trees, shingles, cedar poles and other products from their lands and there are a number of forest product operators around the Lake. It is computed that nearly 14 million cords of pulpwood could be secured, enough to last one hundred and fifty years, figuring three hundred cords per day.

The maximum distance of raw material from Nelson is sixty-five miles with an average of thirty-five miles. There are excellent railroad connections to market, and there is abundant cheap electric power. The most important power development in the interior of British Columbia is that of the West Kootenay Power and Light at Bonnington Falls. Power and light are furnished to Trail, Rossland, Grand Forks, Phoenix, Greenwood, Boundary Falls, the smelters and mines forming much the largest consumers.

There are openings for the manufacture of wooden ware. A sash and door factory of Nelson are branching out this year into the manufacture of wash-board, screen doors, brooms and various wooden articles and that a large business of this kind can be developed is assured.

The Kootenay can make other appeals to the world. Fortunes are still to be made by extracting her precious metals from the earth and hewing the trees from her hillsides but she has another treasure to offer in the fertile valleys that girdle every Lake and border every stream—these are rich fruit lands. There are exceptional advantages in diversified farming where are combined dairying and the production of hay, grain, poultry, hogs, sheep and a variety of small fruits and vegetables. In the district are many retired military and naval officers who are able to find congenial occupation and for leisure hours there are the waters in Canada that offer greater attractions to the sportsmen or lover of the beautiful in Nature, than the Kootenay Lakes and rivers. Bee-keeping is a new industry that is making progress.—C. G.

(1) Nelson, B.C., beautifully situated beside mountains and lakes.
(2) The S.S. Kuskanook, one of the C. P. R. boats plying the Arrow Lakes in the Kootenay District.

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CAROLINE RODMAN
The Accomplice

By JANE GILL.

PART III.

Caroline's voice stopped them again. "I was going to buy a farm with that money."

Jack laughed insolently. "Take ours," he said, "and we'll consider this the first payment!"

"Anyhow, you've got my money," said Caroline, wistfully, "and you didn't even put the transom in for me."

David, hand on the door, looked back inquiringly.

"The transom's blown out of the front door," Caroline explained, "and I thought you'd help me put it back. I can't get it back alone."

"I'm sorry," Jack began.

Caroline didn't let him finish. "It seems little enough to do when you have $500 of mine," she reminded him.

"But, don't you see, the sheriff may turn up any minute," Paul protested.

Caroline ignored this.

"And you are three men and I'm only a girl. I earned part of that money myself, teaching, and teaching's hard work."

"Now, look here," David cried, coming a step toward her, "you've got to understand why we're—borrowing your money."

She steeled her heart. "They're horse thieves," she reminded herself. "I must keep remembering that."

Aloud she said, "I don't want to understand. I want that transom put back."

"All right," said David, promptly, and walked to the hall.

Paul and Jack stood aghast. "Great Scott, Dave!" cried Jack, "are you crazy? We can't stop for that."

"We can," said David. "Come here and help."

He stood on the chair and Paul lifted the heavy transom up to him. Scarcely had he fitted it into its place when there was a sound of men's voices—men riding into the yard.

The desperate look came back into the faces of the boys and the hand of David went to his revolver.

"Quick!" Caroline whispered. "Quick! Come with me! They won't find you! Quick!"

"We're not afraid," David whispered back, revolver in hand. "Let 'em come on."

For five years Caroline had marshaled boys in her Latin class, and she did not give up now. "Come," she repeated authoritatively.

David shook his head. "I'll fight," he said. "I'm not going to be hidden away by a woman."

The voices were very near now.

"Because I ask you," Caroline begged.

And suddenly David yielded, and she was shutting the pantry door on the three of them just as there sounded a peremptory knock.

She went to the kitchen door. The sleet had turned to a heavy, clinging snow that blew into the kitchen as she opened the door. Two men came in, stamping the snow from their feet, shaking it from their clothes. It was the sheriff and Peter Helm, standing before her and blinking at the kitchen light.

She closed the door behind them with a hand that was unsteady and tried to hide her nervousness behind a smile. "Why, I thought you were all over to Carrington arresting the Stalcey boys!" she exclaimed.

"There is some of us still here," the sheriff explained. "We split up forces and I come over here," his eye was shrewdly upon her, "because we heard reports of them bein' seen over this way. A man come into the store at the Corners a little while ago an' he said he saw some one who might have been the Stalcey boys comin' toward your place."

"My goodness!" cried Caroline. "Suppose that even now they are hiding in the barn or in the woods across the road!"

"We couldn't get you on the phone from the Corners," said Peter Helm, "an' we wondered whether your wires mightn't be cut. I wouldn't put it past 'em." He shook his head ominously.

"Mercy!" cried Caroline. "But maybe it was only the storm. The storm often puts the phone out."

The sheriff and Peter Helm both looked doubtful.

"But if that man saw them coming," went on Caroline, "wouldn't they have been here before this? Don't you suppose that this very minute they are getting further and further down the road?"

Peter Helm turned to the sheriff. "Maybe she's right," he ventured.

The sheriff was noncomittal.

"Could you get us some oil for our lanterns?" he asked Caroline. "They've gone out on us."

For an instant Caroline hesitated. The oil was in the pantry and so were the Stalcey boys; and the sheriff and Peter Helm were facing it.

But it was only for an instant that she hesitated, for, after all, the men were still light-blind and blinking, and the pantry was dark.

She opened the door and went in. There were indistinguishable shapes against its wall; the ironing board, the flour bin, the clothes rack and three other tall, dark objects flattened against the shelves. As she passed them each of the last three dark objects in turn gave her a light congratulatory pat on her arm. She came out into the kitchen with glowing cheeks.

The sheriff was still eyeing her with suspicion. "Them young devils ain't hidin' anywhere around here, are they?" he asked.

"Shall we search the house?" Caroline suggested.

The sheriff and Peter Helm consulted each other with glances.

"Oh, I guess not," decided the sheriff. "There's hardly time."

As they turned to the door Caroline's heart was filled with relief; she had saved them! But it was followed by an instant feeling of presentiment. She had saved them—she herself scarcely new why—but for how long were they safe?

"Stop!" she cried. "Wait a minute! I've something to ask you: when you find those Stalcey boys down the road, or wherever you do find them, what are you going to do to them?"

The sheriff grinned back in amusement. "Oh, invite 'em home to supper," he answered. "Ain't that what one always does with horse thieves?" He grinned at Peter Helm and half drew the handcuffs from his coat pocket.

Caroline's face flushed indignantly. "You'll put those boys in jail," she charged him. "And then what? When they come out, penniless and prison-branded, what good will they be to themselves or any one? Answer me that."

"Them boys ought to have thought of that before they stole my horses," Peter Helm replied grimly.

Caroline faced him with flashing eyes. "I think I would have stolen your horses, too, Mr. Helm," she told him. "Remember how young those boys were when they were left to run that farm alone. Remember how pluckily they turned in to work, full of youth and enthusiasm and hopes. No doubt you branded them as scatter-brain dreamers. But let me tell you right here that if it wasn't for the dreamers you'd still be threshing grain by hand and grinding your flour between two stones and turning up your soil with wooden plows. Oh! I know how those boys want to farm, because that's the way I want to farm. I don't want to get into a treadmill." Her cheeks were glowing; her eyes challenged them.

"That ain't got nothin' to do with the horse stealin'," the sheriff protested doggedly, "an' besides, we've got to be gettin' on."

Caroline put out a hand to detain him. "Wait a minute," she commanded. "It's got lots to do with horse stealing; it has everything to do with it! Do you wonder that mortgage didn't mean anything to those boys? Who did it anyhow? It wasn't the boys, was it? It was their father. They never had anything to do with it, and they were so busy working that they hadn't time to give it a thought, and no one warned them what you might be contemptible—yes, contemptible—enough to do." (Whether she was convincing those men or not, she had convinced herself; it was all as real and clear to her as if she had been a Stalcey boy herself; and she wasn't saying the things she had heard from her aunt, but only what her woman's intuition told her was true.) "Then when you foreclosed the mortgage," she went on, "they felt you had deliberately stolen their land from them, their land that their father had left them and that they had worked over so hard, putting into it all the strength of their youth and all the hope of their future. Stolen! Stolen from out of their hands!"

She held Peter Helm with relentless eyes, and a flush of discomfort came into his face.

"My goodness, Peter Helm!" she threw at him. "I wouldn't have stopped with your horses; I would have stolen or burned everything you possessed. And, anyhow, what good is it going to do you to arrest them? Why don't you give them a chance to pay you back for your horses? Why don't you let them have their farm and work until they've paid you back the value of your horses, and then go on and work some more until they've paid off the mortgage? That's what they want to do, I guess. Wouldn't that do you more good than to have them in jail and not get a cent?"

"We wouldn't be arresting them, miss," Peter Helm explained half apologetically, "if there was a chance of my getting either my money or my horses. But what chance is there with them getting away as fast as they can?"

"I don't wonder they want to get away," Caroline broke in hotly. "I'd want to get away, too, from all these men whom I had thought to be my friends, and who never lifted a hand to help in time of trouble. And I hope those boys do get away, and I hope they get a fresh start among new people and better people than you are; and I'd like to think that even now, while I am detaining you here and talking and talking to gain time, that they are getting farther and farther down the road."

The sheriff gave a little start. "By gum!" he said. "That's just what they are doin', gettin' farther and farther down the road!" He opened the door, "We've got to move along."

"I know," agreed Peter Helm; yet he hesitated at the door, uncomfortable over Caroline's harangue.

But Caroline closed the door behind them.

Silently three figures came out of the pantry. From his pocket David took the wallet and laid it without comment, on the table.

"Oh! but you'll need this," said Caroline. "You'll need this to get away."

"We don't take money from our friends," David told her gravely. "We didn't know we had any friends before."

"Look here!" Paul broke out. "Tell us how you knew? How did you know that that was the way we felt and all?"

"I didn't know when I first started," Caroline explained. 'As I talked it just came to me."

"And how did you know the way we felt about the old place, kind of silly over it, as if it were a person?" Jack demanded.

"I don't know," said Caroline. "I just knew."

"I'm glad you understand," David said gently, "especially about how we'd like to start all over again, and pay the mortgage. At first we didn't care what we did, but we do care now, only there isn't any chance."

"There is a chance," said Caroline, "if you'll only take it."

"What do you mean?" David demanded. "What chance is there?"

Caroline picked up her wallet. "I have more money than this," she said. "It's in the bank. I was going to buy a farm, only I got discouraged because there only seemed to be treadmill farmers. But you aren't. I know you feel about it just as I do. Suppose I buy your farm from Peter Helm; suppose you return his horses to him—you heard what he said about letting you off if he got his money or the horses back—then suppose you work the farm for me, and we'll all be partners."

"You wouldn't trust us," David began, incredulously.

Contemptuously Caorline waved away the idea.

"How soon will we begin?" she demanded.

(The End.)

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Woman's Interests

Making and Baking a Pie.

A housewife famed for the delicious quality of her pies, was once interviewed by a bride, jealous to emulate her friend's skill and provide her husband with his favorite dessert in all its perfection. So here is the formula, if it may be dignified by the expression, and why not? It is taken from an old cook-book dated 1879:

"For each double-crust pie take one-and-one-half cups of pastry flour, sift in a bowl with one-fourth teaspoon of salt. With a silver fork or tips of the fingers work into the flour one-half cup of lard until the two are thoroughly blended. Add a very little cold water, only sufficient to bind the mass so that it may be rolled out without adding any more flour. About four tablespoonfuls should suffice. Turn the dough out on a floured board, give it a few quick turns and divide in two nearly equal portions, reserving the smaller of the two for the top crust. Roll and fit the lower crust to the pie-pan. Avoid stretching, but allow it to come well over the edges. There should be just enough for the purpose.

Any fruit pie requires a cup of sugar, speaking approximately, and juicy fruits, such as berries or cherries, will require a well-rounded tablespoonful of flour for thickening. Apples require neither flour nor water. The flour and sugar should be measured, not guessed at. Some cooks, but not all, are good guessers, and it is better to be safe than sorry. A standard half-pint measuring cup graduated into quarters, thirds, and halves should be in every kitchen cabinet.

The flour, sugar and fruit may be all stirred together, or placed in separately. With apples put sugar on top, and lots of butter, not forgetting a sprinkle of salt. Add the latter also to fruit pies.

Roll top crust, not too thin, and place loosely over the pie. If drawn tightly it will pull away from the edge somewhere in baking, since pastry shrinks under the action of heat. Press firmly at the edges but do not pull. Moistening the edges may assist in preventing boiling out of juices, but it also makes the crust hard. If carefully pressed together and not broken anywhere the juices will not trouble. Or a strip of clean white cloth may be bound around the edge. Another device is to place a small paper funnel in the top crust to allow the steam to escape, since the gashes made with a knife for this purpose often close in baking. Bake carefully in a moderate oven. It is extreme heat which causes the juices to burst through the crust. When the bottom of the tin hisses under the moistened finger the pie is done. Brushing the top crust with milk is sometimes considered an improvement. It gives it a delicate brown, flaky appearance when baked.

If you have long ago mastered the art of pie making and want to try your hand at some of the French pastries, learn to make puff paste. This requires patience, time and care, but the woman who likes to bake finds it fascinating.

Wash the hands, mixing bowl and a wooden spatula, first in hot water then in cold. Fill the bowl with cold water, put a half pound of butter into the water and work with the spatula until the butter is soft and easy to mold, then remove, and pat it gently until it is perfectly free of water. Have the room, butter and flour as cool as possible. Sift two cups of flour and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt together and mix with cold water to a soft dough. Remove to moulding board and knead until the dough is elastic. Cover it and let stand five minutes, then roll out into a rectangle a little longer than it is wide. Pat the butter into a similar shaped rectangle and place it exactly in the middle of the lower half of the paste. Fold the top of the paste down over the butter, creasing in the centre, and press the edges closely together all around. Take care to exclude all air. You then have a long, narrow rectangle. Now fold one end of the paste up over the butter and the other end under the butter and press the edges together. Cover it and let stand five minutes.

Turn the paste half way round, pat carefully with the rolling pin, making ridges on the paste, and then roll into a long strip, keeping the paste as near a rectangle as possible. This will need an even stroke, with equal pressure all over the paste. Then fold one end of the paste back to the middle, and the other end over the first end, so as to have three layers of paste with even edges. Turn half way round again, so as to roll in the opposite direction. Repeat this process six times, then cut paste in desired shapes and chill on ice a half hour before baking in a very hot oven. If the butter begins to soften while you are rolling, wrap the paste in cheesecloth and chill on ice.

This process gives a pastry with distinct layers which may be used in many ways. One of the most common is in tarts, which may be cut in any desired shape, rounds, squares or diamonds, and filled with any desired filling. Perhaps nothing is nicer than strawberry or raspberry tarts.

Patty shells to be filled with creamed chicken or other meat or fish may be made of this paste. For these shells the paste should be rolled about one-fourth of an inch thick and baked for twenty-five minutes.

The little rolls filled with whipped cream and covered with chocolate frosting which you see in bakers' windows are also made from puff paste.

They are made by rolling the paste into strips four inches wide and baking around cylinders of tin or hardwood. Butter the cylinders and brush the side of the paste which is to go on the cylinder with water or egg white. Cut the paste in lengths to fit the cylinder, press carefully around the form, and bake on a cookie tin. When done remove carefully from the cylinders, cool, and frost. Do not fill the centre until ready to serve. They may be filled with whipped cream or a cream pie filling.

For the woman who makes many pies, a pie rack for cooling them will be a welcome kitchen help. A tin with the thick rolled edge is claimed to give you a pie without a scorched or too-brown edge.

A glass plate is nice if you wish to bring the pie to the table, as it is always clean and keeps its color. A four-tined fork is almost a necessity in pie-making, and if you buy a steel one for this purpose you are sure your silver forks are not taken for kitchen use.

What Makes Fog.

London is famous for its fogs.

Why?

Because, for one reason, London is a city. Cities make smoke, and smoke makes fogs.

Doubtless London fogs are much thicker and more prevalent nowadays than a century ago. The city is much bigger, and there is more smoke.

A fog is formed by the condensation of moisture upon smoke particles and dust particles suspended in the atmosphere. The more smoke and dust, the greater the liability to the formation of fog, each particle furnishing a nucleus for moisture when conditions are right.

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Measuring Raindrops

Have you ever tried to measure a raindrop? It's easy, and very interesting, too, for you won't find them all the same size.

You don't need to sit out in the rain with a tape measure and try to catch them on their way down, but put a shallow dish of flour out on the steps and let it catch a few drops for you. Then place the dish in the oven until the water has evaporated and you find little hard pellets in the flour which will tell you just the diameter of the raindrop. Perhaps you'll find the drops all the same size in a single shower—or perhaps you won't! Anyway, I'll leave you to find that out for yourself.

Bird's Nest

Janet and Betty set out happily for a day in the woods. Everything seemed to be calling them. Bobolinks warbled and cardinals whistled; bluebirds and goldfinches flashed across their path. The world was beautiful. They came to a little gray hut in the woods.

"It's empty, I think," said Janet. "Shall we knock?"

The two sisters knocked twice, but there was no answer. Feeling sure, then, that the house was uninhabited, they went round and peered through the dim windowpanes.

"I see a table and chairs and a little stove," said Betty.

"And a bed in the corner and a cupboard with dishes," added Janet. "But everything's covered with dust. The people must have gone away for good."

They tried the door and, finding it unlocked, crept inside. The room looked very untidy; the furniture was gray with dust, and every corner was thick with cobwebs.

To their great surprise they found a letter on the table. It was addressed, "To Anyone That Comes."

"The owner of this nest's away;
he may return some day. But
if you've traveled many a mile,
why, take a seat and rest
awhile."

"Why, it rhymes!" said Betty. "But, dear me," she added, "I shouldn't like to sit down in all this dust!"

Janet seized a broom. "Come on," she said, "let's make the spiders run for their lives!"

"I'll shake the rugs and brush the floor," said Betty. "We'll see what we can do, you little house!"

They fell to work and swept and polished with a will. As they worked they tried to think of a name for the house and decided at length to call it Bird's Nest.

"I will be a bluebird," said Betty, "because my dress is blue and my eyes are blue, and I'm so happy."

"I will be a goldfinch," Janet said, "because my hair is yellow."

As they worked they sang and chattered for all the world like joyful birds. They swept and dusted and polished; they brought water from the near-by brook and washed the dishes and wiped them until they shone. They gathered flowers and put them into a vase on the table.

Then they propped a note against the vase. It said:

We have run the dust out of the Bird's Nest and scared away a thousand spiders. Hoping that you will not mind, we are,

Yours very sincerely,
Bluebird and Goldfinch

That night they told the family about the Bird's Nest.

"May we go again?" they asked.

"I know the place," said their father. "Yes; go as often as you like.

The girls went back twice, both times they found the house unchanged.

"It must indeed be a deserted house," they said; and they felt a little disappointed.

After that they stopped going for awhile. Then, one bright afternoon, their father said:

"I think you'd better go and see how the Bird's Nest is getting on."

So the two little girls ran happily into the woods. When they came in sight of the house Betty caught hold of Janet.

"Oh, look!" she cried. "The door is open a little way!"

There was a note tied to the door knob. It read:

Dear Birds. I left dust and spiders and came back to find sweetness and neatness. Now I have to go again. But come in and help yourselves to whatever you find.

Blackbird.

The two sisters went in. Then they stopped with a cry.

In the middle of the floor was a little table set with pink china for four. Two large dolls, smiling and lovely, sat beside it. One doll had fair curls and wore a blue dress; the other was brown-haired and dressed in yellow. On top of a dish lay a note.

"Birds may like dolls — who knows?" the message ran.

Janet and Betty told each other that they must be dreaming, but they sat down nevertheless. Janet chose the yellow doll, and Betty the blue; it was not too much of a dream for them to find the sandwiches and iced lemonade and the little chocolate cakes very, very good.

When they had eaten the last crumbs and washed the dishes they wrote another note. In it they told the owner of the cottage that certain kinds of birds indeed like dolls, and parties, too; and they thanked him with all their hearts.

Their father smiled when they came running home.

"I know the Blackbird," he said. "He's an old friend of mine, who stays in the woods a few weeks every summer and studies birds. You shall know him too."

"Oh, and he found out we were your children," Janet said. "Did he tell you what day to send us back to the house?"

"Well," answered their father, "the last time I happened to see him he hinted that Tuesday might be a good afternoon for a certain pair of birds to come to the woods again."

"And back they all went!" cried Janet and Betty.

TOWER OF LONDON'S NEW CONSTABLE

QUAINT CUSTOMS AND OLD TRADITIONS.

England's Love for the Past Shown in Picturesque Installation Ceremony.

Gray skies and a gray mist of rain served only to accentuate the picturesque pageantry of the installation of Lord Methuen as Constable of the Tower of London, says the London Daily Mail.

On the cobbles of Tower Green, beneath the green plane trees, khaki clad Grenadier Guards formed three sides of a square. Behind them, with here and there a gleam of brass, was their band.

At a signal the dull-hued scene was aflame with scarlet. The Yeomen warders filed out into the middle of the square. They were in full state dress. On shoe and at knee were great rosettes—red, white and deep blue. The full skirts of their scarlet coats were striped with bands of black and gold, and before them and behind were embroidered great crowns of gold, and the thistle, rose and shamrock, worked in rich silks.

Round each neck was a much-plaited ruff of fine white linen.

At their side were their swords; in their hands were their tall halberds, gold-tasselled; on their heads were flat velvet hats ribboned with rosettes of blue, white and red.

This body of men in their sumptuous medieval uniform formed a hollow square inside the strangely contrasted lines of drably costumed soldiers. In the subdued setting of faded old brown, gray walls, shining cobbles and dripping fair green trees, the scene was almost dreamlike.

Office is Nearly 1,000 Years Old.

Out of a door then appeared a small procession, and the band struck up the national anthem with an unexpected crash of sound. Into the hollow square of warders walked the Lord Chamberlain dressed in his official dress of black with black cocked hat and with a broad pale blue ribbon across his chest, carrying the Tower keys upon a crimson cushion. On his coat sparkled a thick cluster of medals and stars.

There followed two figures dressed in scarlet and with white-feathered hats. One was Major-Gen. Pipon, the Major of the Tower; the other, Dr. Wynne Baxter, coroner of East London and the Liberty of the Tower. Field Marshal Lord Methuen himself was dressed in simple khaki, as was Lord Cavan, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower, who accompanied him. The chief warder marched with his wand surmounted with a silver model of the White Tower.

Dr. Wynne Baxter then read the King's warrant from a large parchment, and the Lord Chamberlain handed the keys to the Constable. The procession filed out, the band burst into the lilting march of the Grenadiers, and the guards swung out of the Tower Green.

Quaint customs, old traditions, picturesque ceremonies, were compressed into five vivid minutes—minutes that held all of England's love for the past.

Lord Methuen was installed as Constable in succession to Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, who died at the end of last year. The office was instituted by William the Conqueror nearly 1,000 years ago, the first holder of the title being Geoffrey de Mandeville. The Constable is always a man of high rank, and though he is by tradition head of the Tower his office nowadays is merely a nominal one.

The British hedge-sparrow belongs to the accentor family, being no relation to the house-sparrow.

MIRTHFUL MARS.

Obedience to the Will of God Brings Happiness

Give, therefore, thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad; for who is able to judge this thy so great a people?—I. Kings 3, 9.

Let us study today the life of the second King of the Israelites. David died after a reign of forty years, and Solomon succeeded him. It is a little difficult to explain or understand many incidents recorded in the Bible. For instance, the last words of David seemed to demand of his son that he should be put to death the great war leader, Joab, and the Bemjamite, Shimei, although he had pardoned them both for whatever wrong they had done (II Samuel, xix, 23). And Solomon began his reign by putting to death his half brother, Adonijah, and Shimei and Joab. But we cannot judge men who lived so long ago and who were not inspired by the life and words of Christ. They believed in God, but God had not been revealed to them in all His fullness and goodness because they were not ready to so know Him. And we can find so much to admire in their lives that we can leave the rest until that day when all shall be made clear to us. And that is the way, let me say in passing, in which we must read all the wonderful Old Testament history. We know that God is perfect. Therefore we can trust Him absolutely. And if his servants did things which to us in this Christian era seem wrong and God did not rebuke them, we can only wait for full light of truth to bring us an explanation, meanwhile trusting God perfectly, since he can make no mistakes, being our Holy God. Nothing is so foolish, both religiously and intellectually, as to cry out against God because we cannot understand all that He does or allows, or to discredit the Bible because it tells us some things that baffle our moral sense of right. We might as reasonably reject or criticize nature or the stars because a full understanding of them is beyond our intellectual powers.

Solomon's Wise Choice

But we can turn now to what is the most typical thing at the beginning of Solomon's reign, namely, his dream in which God spoke to him and in which he made his great choice. The Almighty appeared to him and asked him to choose what should be given him. It was a crucial test, and we can measure its difficulty by applying it to ourselves. What would I choose if God told me I could have anything that I wished for? How human nature would come quickly to the front and how desperate I would be, having such an opportunity, and yet being so perplexed as to a choice! Many of our old tales and fables are made up from this suggestion of a chance to choose. And they all point to this moral, that it is best to leave the choice to God, who in His loving wisdom knows best what is good for us.

I think this was what Solomon really did, if we read between the lines; that is, he understood what he especially needed if he would please God and help God's people. Self was put aside. The pride, which later brought him into so many dangers, was thrust back. Even the material things, which seemed important then as now, were measured and found wanting in the face of his great responsibility. An understanding heart to know what was right and what was wrong—that was Solomon's great need and he knew it, and that was God's will for him as he readily understood it. I do not believe any man is capable of knowing what he needs personally or for his life and work.

God's Will Revealed in Prayer

Notice that prayer was associated with Solomon's choice. God spoke to the king, and the king spoke to God. It need not perplex us that it was a "dream" for God in those days spoke to His children by dreams. And, indeed, all real prayers are a kind of dream when we lay aside our earthly activity and kneel quietly in God's presence. The will of God is revealed in prayer. "Lord, what wouldst Thou have me do?" And the accent is on the word "Thou." We can never fail if we seek the will of God in prayer and then act obediently to the heavenly vision. We remember how Solomon when the Temple was dedicated, offered up a wonderful prayer. And David, his father, never failed to pray to God, and in the New Testament Christ prayed unceasingly, even ending his human life with prayer in the garden of Gethsemane and on the Cross. "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God," said St. James (I. 5). Oh, the supreme joy of going to Him who longs to guide us and learning at His feet the wisdom which never can fail us.

God, in granting Solomon's desire, gave him also the things for which he did not ask—riches and honor. I do not think God always thus enriches us; and yet I wonder whether, if we always asked God in our prayers for the supreme wisdom, which is to know His will, there might not be for all of us an outpouring of many rich gifts because we realize the one important thing that we need. When we are so true to Christ that our one desire is to please Him, then He sees that we can be trusted with other blessings also. So Christ bade us pray first of all "Thy will be done," before we ask for food or forgiveness.

Solomon's life was far from faultless. He fell sadly away from God in his later life. Why was it, when he began with such a fulness of blessing? Was it not because he had let wisdom sink away before his wealth and honor? If only he had held all through life to his first choice, how different his history might have been! We can never continue in strength and usefulness and happiness unless we hold always to the one thing in life which can bring usefulness and happiness—obedience to the will of God.—Rev. F. W. Tomkins.

Thirty-four countries were represented in the Boy Scout program at the Jamboree held in London in August. The Jamboree lasted ten days and was attended by about 17,700 scouts.

"The child is the to-morrow of society." Therefore let us safeguard the future by giving our children training in truthfulness, honesty, industry and loyalty through the kindergarten.

CLINIC AT SEA ON CATTLE DISEASES

BRITISH MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Noted Stock Experts Direct Campaign Against Foot and Mouth Disease.

Novel features characterize a series of experiments about to be made by the British Ministry of Agriculture in connection with the movement to exterminate the foot and mouth disease among cattle, says a London dispatch. This disease has been particularly prevalent among live stock in England during the last two years. For some time the Ministry of Agriculture has been preparing for exhaustive research work against this enemy of live stock, and experts, not only of England, but of the continent, selected because of their special knowledge of the subject, have been invited to join in the research work, which includes experiments in connection with every phase of the disease.

Will Do All Work at Sea.

One of the novel features which will characterize these experiments is that the work will be done at sea, since the foot and mouth disease is held to be contagious, and no chances will be taken that would make possible its spread. It is the purpose of the Admiralty and the Ministry of Agriculture that obsolete vessels be used for the experiments, and that these vessels be equipped with laboratories and all facilities for the carrying on of the work, which will be begun immediately.

There will be no publicity in connection with the experiments until they are completed. Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture stated that it was "too serious a matter to limit the work, which would be done by able and earnest men," and that they should be at liberty to carry on their experiments "without interference." For this reason the position of the floating laboratories will be kept secret, and special isolation quarters will be provided for the workers.

May Weed Out Immunes.

Although it is impossible for officials of the Ministry of Agriculture to forecast the result of the investigation, they expressed the opinion that it was quite certain a valuable amount of data would be obtained which would be of great benefit to stock breeders. For example, it was said, it may be found that certain breeds of cattle are immmune from the wart disease. In this connection it was recalled that the work of the Foot and Mouth Commission in India in 1912 was rendered abortive by the discovery that Indian cattle were not subject to the disease.

Test of Friendship.

A man seldom goes to a friend for a loan if he really needs the money.

Health

Danger of Contaminated Food

There are two outstanding sources of danger in eating food that is not thoroughly cooked. First, there are the toxins generated by bacteria in the food, of which the most frequent are those produced by a germ closely allied to the one that is responsible for typhoid fever (para-typhoid), and another which is closely allied to the bacillus that is responsible for Hog Cholera. Then there are the germs responsible for decomposition. These, in fact, are to blame for the majority of cases in which vomiting and diarrhoea occurs in from six to twenty-four, or at the outside forty-eight, hours after eating contaminated food.

The condition thus produced has been misnamed "Ptomaine Poisoning." As a matter of fact we do not encounter any such condition as Ptomaine Poisoning, inasmuch as it has been repeatedly pointed out by those doing research work on food poisoning, that ptomaines are not formed in food until decomposition has so far advanced that both odor and taste of the food would be nauseating. Therefore, it is not the food, but the dangerous bacteria and their toxins that have gained access to it that give rise to the symptons already mentioned.

Fortunately, the majority of these case of food poisoning are of a mild character. In fact, very few people have not fallen victims to attacks of diarrhoea and vomiting, probably with more or less pain, after partaking of certain articles of diet; but these symptoms, in the majority of cases, pass off without treatment, and, therefore, nothing is known of them outside of the home in which they occur.

However, there is an element of danger about the term "Ptomaine Poisoning," as there is evidence of it having been misused by the public as a diagnosis of many attacks of acute indigestion and many other conditions, not the least amongst them being appendicitis. One case came under observation not long since, when a young man, after one of these attacks of so-called ptomaine poisoning, of which he had had several previous attacks, and for which he had never consulted a physcian, was promptly operated on for appendicitis. His appendix was found to be in a condition that had been placing his life practically over a magazine that might have exploded at any time, causing death within a comparatively short period, if an operation could not have been immediately performed.

Even gall stone attacks have been looked upon as possible attacks of ptomaine poisoning.

However, inasmuch as a number of the cases that have come under public notice have proven fatal, it is unwise to take any chances,—but secure medical advice when you suspect food poisoning.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

Fatal Curiosity of Wild Creatures

Many hunters of Oriental countries do most of their hunting by appealing to the curiosity of the bird or other wild creature which they wish to bag. There is a species of partridge in Central Asia that appears to have more than its share of curiosity. If you happened to be touring through this section of the country during the season of this particular partridge you would notice peculiar objects of many brilliant colors bobbing along in the fields or from behind rocks. In a country so plentifully stocked with strange looking birds you might think these objects were nothing more than some new species that you had not seen before, but on closer examination you would discover each of them to be a native hunter.

In their left hands they are carrying screens of cloth which look something like crazy quilts of the most glaring colors. This patchwork of colored cloth is stretched over a frame resembling that of a kite, some of the cloth being tied on the edge in the form of streamers that wave back and forth in the breeze. The species of partridge for which they are hunting is called the Chukar, or rock partridge, and it is much prized by the people of the region in which it is found. They are quite plentiful, but are so wild that the hunters find it difficult to get within shooting distance. Our quail and other game birds are of the same nervous disposition toward the end of the hunting season.

Brimful of Curiosity.

Almost every native Asiatic hunter carries an old-fashioned gun, and if they can't get quite close to their game a great many shots are wasted. However, one of them discovered that the rock partridge was brimful of curiosity and prone quickly to approach and investigate anything bright colored or otherwise odd appearing. It is just possible that the first discoverer of this trait happened to have on a particularly bright shirt one day and noticed that the rock partridges began to gather nearer him. Then he rigged up the kitelike contrivance, with its various colored cloths, and found that it worked with still greater effect, the birds coming in quite close. He began to bring in so many of these usually shy birds that other hunters began to wonder what kind of system he was using to have such phenomenal success. Finally one of them chanced to meet him while approaching a covey of the birds and, of course, saw the brilliant lure he was using. Soon every hunter was making use of the contrivance, with the result that the hunting grounds are now dotted each day with numbers of odd looking crazy quilts waving in the air. It seems strange that these exceedingly wild birds will actually come toward the hunter in order to investigate, but there are other wild creatures that will do the same.

Hunting the Elusive Marmot.

The marmot is one of these, and in northern China the hunters of this little animal go out and stay for days at a time; in fact, until their catch gets so large that they are compelled to return home. These elusive creatures are something like our ground squirrel, only they are much larger. They are the largest members of the squirrel family and often attain a length of two feet. Their bump of curiosity is certainly developed to the highest pitch, but at the same time they are just as quick and sly as our own squirrels, and this makes them difficult to bag.

The native hunters of the region ride ponies, and when going on a trip carry food for several days and a heavy sheepskin coat to sleep in. All during the day they are continually creeping upon these elusive creatures, and their success depends upon the inquisitive nature of their game. But they do not go to the trouble to make a frame for the bright colored cloth used to attract the attention of the marmots while they creep up within range, for it is no larger than a handkerchief and is merely waved by the hand. The last of the marmots bagged on a hunting trip are brought back home or to camp with the skins on, as the natives are quite fond of the meat, the others being skinned out on the hunting grounds and the valuable fur hung up to dry. Marmots are generally plentiful on the dry, semi-desert sections of the Mongolian plateaus, and the wandering tribes of that region make most of their money by trading the skins to fur dealers, who come through at certain times during the year.

The native method of capturing the howling monkeys of South America is by placing some sugar inside a nut shell which is very large and at the same time has a small opening left in one end when the meat is removed. These hunters watch the trees, and after spying one or more monkeys select a time when the little creatures are watching them and put the nut shells on the ground. Then they walk away, and are scarcely hidden when the monkeys cautiously descend from the trees and begin to examine the shells. Curiosity and the lump of sugar inside soon prompt them to slip their hands into the openings, and after grasping the sugar they endeavor to remove their hands, but while doubled up they are too large to come out. Of course, the monkeys could release the sugar and withdraw their hands easily, yet their inquisitive nature and love of sugar are so strongly developed that they refuse to do so. The hunters are peering through the undergrowth, and just as the animals get their hands into the shells they leap out and give chase to them, knowing that as long as their curiosity has not been satisfied they will cling to the lump of sugar. These howling monkeys are clumsy enough on a level surface, but when one hand is incased in a big shell glove as large as a cocoanut it is a comical sight to see these active creatures trying to climb a tree. As a result they are soon captured by the hunters and placed in large sacks to await the next visit of a purchasing agent for some menagerie. This inquisitive nature of the monkey tribe was well known by the ancients, one of the old fables describing how a monkey endeavored to secure a handful of some delicacy from a narrow-necked jar and then withdrew its hand while holding it.

Doping the Baboon.

In Asia and Africa the inquisitiveness of baboons enables the natives to capture them by placing some jars of sweetened water out where they can reach it. The liquid contains a certain variety of dopey herb. At first the curious creatures advance rather cautiously toward the jars and taste the water; then, finding the taste agreeable, they proceed to drink the jars empty. As a result they soon become quite drowsy and offer no resistance when the natives approach to take them.

ardware & Groceries

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During the next 10 days we are running a Special Sale of Electric Irons at $5.50

We are also offering a Special Discount of 10 p.c., on our stock of Aluminum Ware (Ware-ever) and on our Pyrex Cooking Ware.

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Glass		Rifles
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Our Stock of Groceries is always nice and fresh, and we speciaiize on Teas and Coffees.

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To-day we have the accumulated knowledge and experience of 88 years to apply to your banking business.

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

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THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

Down with High Prices!

The High Prices of all Goods To-day seems to almost be on the increase rather than decrease, so like Henry Ford, we have decided to Lower Our Prices on a l our Boot and Shoe Lines, so we offer

All of our Men's and Ladies Boots at $1.00 Reduction
Boys' and Misses Boots at 75c. reduction
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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.

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Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed, Grain and Coal.

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Deliveries made with prompt attention.

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It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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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.

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Terms to suit Purchasers.

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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, OCTOBER 15, 1920. — NO. 3536

If You have any scrap iron to sell,

Do not give it away

We are paying highest market prices at present

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

We sell the best Gasolene in Town.

Get it from us, and at the same time

Have your Batteries tested, and use our free air.

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

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

A. RAYMOND

Foundry Street. Lachute

Room and Board wanted by young Gentlemen working in town. Persons able to supply same kindly write Box 600 Lachute or apply at Watchman Office.

FOR SALE,—Mr. P. Goyette, of Brownsburg, wishes to announce that he will receive a car load of choice wihter apples about October 25th. Phone 30 ring 11 or H. Filion, Lachute.

We have a lot of odds and ends in many things at clearing prices.
W. Banford & Son.

You should bring your boy in and have him fitted in a nice suit. Prices low as prices go. W. Banford & Son.

WANTED,—To purchase country sawmill and farm (in hardwood district.) G. Pearson, 868 Victoria Avenue, Montreal.

Our Men's Suits are in all sizes now—and in variety of prices from $20.00.
W. Banford & Son.

WANTED.—A capable man to rent a farm, with his own stock. Apply to box 37, St. Andrews.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to Nov. 1st, 1920, for 100 cord of Hard Maple and Birch delivered at Lachute academy, by Feb. 15, 1921. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. A. CLUNIE, Sec.-Treas.

Winter Apples for Sale.

All No. 1 and 2 hand picked Greenings, Russetts, Baldwins, Kings, and Northern Spies, on account of barrels costing $1.90 each these apples are coming in sacks and as the car will be lined thickly with straw-sides and bottom they will be in as good condition as if in barrels but less the cost, made your reservation now as the car will be in next week and already they are half sold. Phone L. M. Hooker, 91 r 4.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Any persons who have any claims against the Estate and Succession of the late Capt. John Earle please communicate with Z. N. Raymond, N. P., of St. Scholastique, immediately or as soon as possible.

NOTICE

Now is the time of the year to get your shade and fruit trees examined by experts. Tree surgery and pruning requires expert men for that kind of work, and we have the reputation for obtaining the very best results, as our substantial references will show. We will send our representative to examine your trees free of charge. Apply to Dr. J. H. W. Alleree, 351 Chapel St., Ottawa, or phone Rideau 4094

Crossley and Leonard Evangelists.

The former of "Crossley and Hunter" fame, the latter his associate in song, will conduct

Special Evangelistic Services

in the

Methodist Church, Lachute

for two weeks, starting Sunday, Oct. 17, week-evening services begin 7.45.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

CARD OF THANKS,—Mrs. Allan Rodgers, of Lakefield, express her sincere thanks to the many friends for kindnesses extended to her in her recent sad bereavement.

Methodist Church Service, Sunday Oct. 17th,—Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. East Settlement 3 p.m. and Brownsburg 7.30 p.m. The Lachute services will be conducted by Rev. H. T. Crossley and Mr. J. H. Leonard evangelists, who thus commence a two weeks series of Evangelistic Services.

LOST,—On the road from Lakefield to Lachute on Thursday morning Oct. 7th a sand colored crochet hand-bag containing a purse with a sum of money in it, fountain pen, etc. Finder will greatly oblige by returning to Miss A. Constance Mount, Lakefield, Que., and a suitable reward will be given.

LOST,—On Monday, Oct. 4th, between Robt. McFaul's Store to the C.P.R. Station passing through Descheneau's Avenue, a pair of Gold Rim Rye Glasses. Finder kindly leave same at Watchman Office and be rewarded.

A black blood mare rising eight years old, sound, quiet and a good driver, high spirited, weighing about 1,100 lbs, will be sold at the first acceptable offer. Apply to G. E. Draper, Brownsburg.

SNAP TO QUICK BUYER,—For sale a first class Ladies Bicycle in good condition. Apply to Watchman Office.

‡ ‡ ‡

DEATHS

ROGERS,—At Lakefield, Que., on Tuesday Oct. 5th, 1920, Elizabeth Rogers wife of George Rogers in her seventy seventh year.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Nellie Pankivell who died Oct. 4th, 1919, at Brownsburg.

I often sit and wonder
As to what she would say.
If she only knew the changes
That has happened since that day.

Inserted by Mrs. G. Bishop Colbourne

‡ ‡ ‡

An entertainment will be held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews on Monday October 18th, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Buchanan and others of Montreal will take part. Doors open at 8 p.m. Admission 50 cts, children 25 cts Come and spend an enjoyable evening.

‡ ‡ ‡

NOTICE

Special Notice is hereby given by Albina Lamarche, secretary-treasurer, that on Saturday, the 16th inst., I will be at Mr. McAllister's Office, Brownsburg, at 10 o'clock forenoon, for the collection of Municipal and Township taxes. All those who have not paid are requested to do so without further notice.

Signed. A. Lamarche, Sec-Treas.
Municipality of the Township of Chatham

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

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LOCAL NEWS

Mr. John MacKimmie is spending this week in Russel, Ont.

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

Mr. G. M. Upham, of Toronto, spent the week-end with his family.

Mrs. Wm. Copeland is spending this week in Lakefisld visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hunter, of Holyoke, were recent guests of Mrs. Ed. McCoy.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Trineer, of Calumet, were guests of Mrs. A. McVicar this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, of Vankleek Hill, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Fraser, of Detroit, is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Banford.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jousse and children of Vankleek, were visitors in town on Sunday last.

Mrs. Heath, of Mille Rocke, is the guest of her daughter Mrs. Jno. Falconer for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wilson and son Harold, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Miss Jessie Cruise, of the Royal Victoria Hospital Staff Montreal, was in town on Saturday last.

Mr. W. R. McVicar, of Lancaster, Ont., spent the early part of this week visiting friends in town.

The Concert by the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church St. Andrews, has been posponed from Oct. 18th to a later date.

Miss Lottie Heffer, of St. John, N. B., and Miss Audrey Ellison, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mrs. Melvin Copeland.

Mr. Roy Fraser, of the Costums Dept., spent last week at Lake Louisa and is now visiting friends at Ottawa and Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Holland, of Montreal, spent the week-end at their summer cottage.

Mrs. Geo. McIntosh and infant daughter Audry, of St. Agathe is spending a few weeks in town the guest of her mother Mrs. R. E. Carkner.

Mr. Wm. Catton who has been spending the summer months visiting his many friends in town, left for his home in Carson, Nevada on Saturday last.

—The Annual Meeting of the Lachute Branch Canadian Red Cross Society will be held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, Oct. 19th, at 3 p.m. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

The country is looking truly beautiful just now in its wonderfully tinted colorings of red and gold, and although it is the middle of October, we had the pleasure this week of picking a handful of ripe raspberries from our garden.

"Harvest Home."

A Harvest Home Supper is to be held in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, on Saturday evening, Oct. 16th. Splendid programme consisting of vocal and instrumental selections, readings, etc., by Montreal talent, augmented by local favorites. Supper served from 6 to 8 p.m. Adults 50c. Children 12 years and under 25cts.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Oct. 17th as follows,—Harvest Thanksgiving services at Lachute 11 a.m. and Brownsburg 7 p.m Children's service at Lachute 3 p.m. to which persons of all ages are invited. On account of the Children's Service in the afternoon, Sunday School will not be held in St. Simeons Church on Sunday 17th inst.

The Annual Union Thanksgiving service is arranged to be held on the mornings of Thanksgiving Day, Monday next Oct. 18th, commencing at 11 o'clock. The place of meeting will be the Baptist Church and the speaker will be Rev. J. L. George. The offering will be forwarded to the Verdun Protestant Hospital for the Insane. It is earnestly desired that the different congregations will be largely represented at this service.

If you want any pretty "Remembrance" Cards for any occasion, just call into "Bob's Cozy Corner," Main Street, and you will find what you need, they are so choice and dainty. Just while we are talking cards, Christmas will soon be here and though we are not trying to force the season we want to remind you that any who are wanting to send "Greetings Home to the Old Land" may secure their pick from a very fine selection which are now on view. Leave your order now and don't have to worry later.

Lachute is to be favored by the presence of two notable evanglelists, Messrs. Crossley and Leonard who will conduct special services in the Methodist Church from Oct. 17th to 31st inclusive. Mr. Crossley has been well known as an evangelist for many years, especially throughout Ontario where he was associated with the late Rev. J. E. Hunter until the latter's forced retirement on account of broken health. He is a sane, bright, interesting, hopeful and popular preacher, and we believe has eliminated entirely the objectionable features which some evangelists make use of. Mr. Leonard adds greatly to the attractiveness of the meetings by his marvellous gift of song.

BROWNSBURG.

The First Anniversary of the unveiling of the Soldier's Memorial at Brownsburg, was observed last Sunday afternoon by the holding of an Open-air Memorial Service on the lawn of the Club House, the site of the Monument. A very large attendance from all parts of the district had assembled, when about three o'clock a most impressive and touching service was commenced.

The Order of Service, arranged by the local clergymen, was as follows:—

1 Hymn,—"O God, our help in ages past."
2 Invocation,—Rev. G. A. Adamson"
3 Responsive reading of Psalm 27, led by Rev. J. A. Lackey.
4 Hymn,—"For ever with the Lord."
5 Script. Lessons,—Josh. 1, 1-9 and Romans 8, 31-39, Rev J. A. Lackey.
6 Prayer,—Rev. J. L. George.
7 Address,—Rev. G. Victor Collins
8 Anthem,—"Cover them over with flowers."
9 Hymn,—"For all the Saints."
10 Benediction,—Rev. J. L. George.
11 Sounding of "The Last Post," Mr. Geo. Blanchard sr.
12 Placing of Wreaths.
13 "God Save The King."

An added item consisted of the presentation, by Rev. Mr. George, of two remaining medals, for service overseas, the recipients being Mr. Wm. Russell and Mr. Gordon McAllister. Rev. Mr. George feelingly alluded to the fact that both the medalists had their brothers names on the Monument.

The Rev. G. V. Collins spoke from the text St. Mark XIV. 9. "Wheresoever this gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, this also shall be spoken of for a memorial of her," and in the course of an eloquent address he drew comparisons between the spontaneous human action of the woman with the precious ointment and the impulses which took our heroes overseas.

The musical part of the service was under the direction of Mr. Duncan McGibbon with a joint and augmented choir, specially selected for the occasion. The Anthem "Cover them over with beautiful flowers" was new to many in the audience, and was greatly admired, alike for the suitability and the sweetness with which the choir rendered it. The placing of the wreaths on Memorial Stone was very affecting. The lovely flowers in their silent eloquence telling of the honor and respect felt for the gallant and noble Boys whose names were written thereon, and also the loving sympathy for the parents and friends gathered there.

The members of our Red Cross Society subscribed for a wreath which was placed on the Stone by Mrs. W. Tomalty.

The Returned Soldiers Committee, represented by their President Mr. A. M. Campbell, placed a beautiful Harp design of roses, and the Patriotic Society, represented by their vice president Mr. R. Golphin an anchor.

Private wreaths—Mrs. and Mr. E. J. Johnson, represented by Miss Katie Freeth. Mrs. Reid, of Ottawa, in loving memory of her son Leo Gallery. Brether and Sister, represented by Leslie. In loving memory of Mr. Reddicliffe, placed by his sister. Mr. Geo. Rushbrook, in loving memory of Walter Russell.

Would it were possible to do more to prove our loyalty and love for these brave boys.

Z. L. C.

THE LATE JOHN CALDER.

The funeral of the late John Calder, of Toronto, took place on arrival of the train from Ottawa last Sunday morning and the remains were taken to the home of his brother Mr. G. F. Calder, where a short service was held by the Rev. G. V. Collins, assisted by the Rev. J. L. George, interment afterwards taking place in the Lachute cemetery. The late John Calder was in his seventieth year and held the position of Chief Inspector of special risks with the Canadian Underwriters Association. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Calder and was married to Elizabeth, the second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Finlay McGibbon, who survives him, as do also two daughters, Mrs. F. Thrower, of Strathroy, Ont., and Miss Mabel, at home, and two sons, Leonard, manager of the Union Bank of Canada at Humbolt, Sask., and John, of the Riordan Pulp and Paper Co, Calumet. One sister, Mrs. Wm. Heathe, and one brother Mr. Geo. F. Calder, also survive.

‡ ‡ ‡

THE LATE MRS. G. ROGERS.

On Tuesday evening Oct. 5th, the death occurred of Mrs. George Rogers, who during her long life of almost seventy seven years had by her kindly actions and Sterling Christian Character endeared herself in the hearts of every one in our community. She leaves to mourn her loss a loving husband Mr. George Rogers, three sons Benjamin of Lakefield, Watson of Montreal and Norman of Morin Heights, also two grand-children Miss Myrtle Berry of Lachute and Master Robert Duncan Rogers of Morin Heights, one daughter Mrs. Wm. Berry predeased her by several years. The funeral service on Friday Oct. 8th was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lummis assisted by the Rev. A. E. Mount in Trinity Church Lakefield of which the late Mrs. Rogers had been a most active and devoted member all her life. The crowded church bore testimony of the high esteem in which the late Mrs. Rogers was held in the community.

NEW JACKETS.

We found a lot of nice Winter Coats for Ladie's—all new goods and heavy—and bought them at a low price. We pass on these fine goods to our friends at low prices while they last.

We also got a lot of Boy's Suits Sizes 27 to 34. They are extra good value at the prices marked.

Another lot of special beauty and value is in the line of Ladie's Dresses. They cannot be made for the prices we sell them at.

Come and see these lines.

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.*

Prepare For Cold Weather!

Ladie's Sweater Coats,	Dress Goods,
Hosiery, Underwear,	Furs, Rain
Coats, Boots,	Men's Heavy
Rubbers, Boots,	Overcoats,
Underwear, Sweaters,	Socks, Gloves and Mitts,

All choice stock of fresh grocrries always on hond.

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MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

Buying and Feeding Feeder Sheep.

Success in buying and feeding lambs depends upon the man who buys and feeds them. A year ago I was talking with a feeder who was in the yards looking for some lambs. He told me that he bought a car-load the year before just before they started down. He waited until they struck the bottom and then purchased another load to offset the loss on the first. He didn't like the idea of just breaking even, so he bought a third load and made money on the operations. The profit would have been three times greater had all three loads been bought right.

To have success in feeding sheep the feeder must know how to select his sheep and the best kind to select. He should be acquainted with the market conditions and the different market classes.

The first thing to look for in buying lambs is thrift. If the lambs are very thin, make sure that their condition is due to hunger. The lambs should carry their heads up and their ears alert, and show a bright look in their eyes. They should carry a heavy, compact fleece. Long, loose, shaggy fleeces do not protect the lambs from the cold rains. The best weight is from fifty-five to fifty-eight pounds. In from sixty to ninety days such lambs, if properly handled, will weigh from seventy-five to ninety pounds.

Some people think that the thinner a feeder lamb is, the faster will be the gain. That is a false understanding; don't be misled. The thin ones do not get so quick a start and the loss is likely to be great. The feeder in medium flesh is the one that will win out.

If you are properly equipped and have plenty of time and patience then you may consider buying ewes to carry over. In this case, examine the ewes closely; watch their teeth and their udders. Many ewes have teats clipped off when being shorn. Such ewes should be sorted out if they are to be used as breeders.

If ewes are bought for carrying over, mate them with purebred bucks of the mutton breed. There should be at least one buck for every fifty ewes. The gestation period for ewes varies from 145 to 154 days.

With a large flock it is advisable to "flush" the ewes. This consists in giving an extra allowance of nutritious, highly palatable food for two weeks or so before the desired date of breeding. The ewes will then be rapidly gaining in flesh. Not only is the ewe then more certain to produce a vigorous lamb, but she is a more reliable breeder and more likely to drop twins. Also the flock will all breed within a shorter time if flushed, thus shortening the lambing period with its anxious hours.

Rams should not run with the ewes all the time, but at night only. To determine whether a ewe has been bred and at what time, the ram should be painted on the brisket so that he will leave his mark on the wool of the ewe.

Suitable feeding troughs should be provided for hay and grain. Light portable racks prove most satisfactory.

Pure drinking water should be supplied in abundance; it is the cheapest part of the ration and often is the most lacking. Each sheep should have from four to six pounds of water daily. Sheep will not take so much unless it it available at all times.

Salt should be kept before them constantly, for an irregular supply induces scours. For the first two or three days they should not be allowed all the salt they will take, but at first it should be dissolved in water and the brine sprinkled on their hay.

There are several precautions to observe in shipping sheep and starting them on feed.

If the sheep have lice or ticks they should be dipped before they leave the yards. They should not be shipped the day they are dipped, as the cold night air fanning on them will develop colds and a loss will result. Feed them hay and allow them to rest in the yards overnight. Give them plenty of fresh water. They will then be in better condition to ship.

When driving sheep from the local yards to the farm let them take their time and eat along the roadside. They will not overeat if they are driven slowly. They will be very thirsty and should not be allowed to drink all they want until the second day. The first night they should be kept in a yard and fed clover or alfalfa hay. The next morning after they have had another feed of hay, turn them out to graze for three or four hours. If they are to be fed in a dry lot, start the grain the second day and increase it gradually. Feed twenty pounds of corn, thirty pounds of silage and 1.5 pounds of clover or alfalfa hay a head a day. Gradually increase their feed and in two or three weeks have them on full feed. If the feeding period is to be short, get them on full feed in about two weeks. Sheep have a better appetite on a bright clear day so it is best to make increases in feed on such a day.

Keep the feed troughs and the lots clean and fresh. When sheep are fed in dry lot they should be fed at the same hour each day. Feed twice each day, once in the early morning and again in the cool of the evening. If you have the range for the sheep it is more economical to let them gather a part of their roughage. If they get off feed, reduce the grain part of the ration.

Do not allow dogs nor strangers to enter the pens or frighten the sheep, for they will lose weight if frightened.

Poultry

Of all domesticated poultry, turkeys are probably the most difficult to rear. From the time they are hatched, up to that period of their life when the red shoots into the head, they are more or less delicate, and must receive special attention. After that they are probably the most rugged of all fowls.

The turkey chick has a very small crop and should be fed every two hours for the first week. For the first three or four days hard-boiled eggs, mixed with bread crumbs or coarse oatmeal, can be given; but after that period the egg part may be dropped from the diet, although it generally is advisable to continue feeding it for a week, at least. Onions are highly relished and they are very good for the poults. The onions should be chopped up fine and kept constantly before the poults. Meat is another essential, as well as green food, of which tender lettuce is best.

A gobbler may be mated to ten hens. Pullets in their first year should be mated to a male in its second year, while hens over a year old are best mated to a vigorous cockerel. The turkey cock reaches maturity after the molt in its third year, and from then on is not reliable as a stock bird.

The hen prefers choosing her own nesting place, and usually where she lays her first egg she will drop all succeeding ones. After laying from fifteen to twenty eggs she generally becomes broody.

Interbreeding must be avoided. Nothing will claim more weak and ill-conditioned stock than close relationship, and the offspring naturally become prey to disease.

There must be strict cleanliness—clean roosting places, clean feed, and pure, clean drinking water. The young must be kept out of the rain; a sudden shower is generally fatal to them.

Pack the silage well in the silo. Poorly packed silage spoils. Distribute well, and tramp, tramp, tramp!

Harness waste power in some of your small streams, and hitch it to a dynamo to light your homes, run your washing machines, grind your feed, etc. Now is a good time.

Hogs

My neighbor asked me once to look at his pigs. I was about to step into the pen when he cautioned me: "Better take a stick with you, the sow is pretty cross."

This I found to be exactly true. The mother sow was in no humor to tolerate visitors. I soon saw that I would enter her pen at the risk of my life. As a natural consequence I kept out.

I have often contrasted the wildness of my neighbor's sows with the gentleness of my own. I am fully convinced that it pays to have gentle sows. At farrowing time I have no difficulty in caring for my sows; they do not mind in the least if I handle their pigs. As a result, I do not have to fight with the sows to get them to do as I wish. I do not need to go armed with a club; my sows have no fear of me and I have no fear of them.

A tame sow will look after her pigs much better than one that is wild. Because of her fear, the wild animal imagines danger to her young ones. As a result she frets and worries and uses up vital energy. Her pigs acquire the same fear and are hard to manage. Naturally they are harder to confine and invariably strive to break hrough the fences. The pigs from tame sows grow up tame, as a rule, and give a great deal less annoyance with respect to fences. In addition to all this, a tame hog fattens more easily than a wild one.

Fairs are in season now. One of the best ways to advertise your farm is to send a good exhibit of stock or farm crops.

Perhaps the most vital reason for using agriculture in the education of the country child is that it is in strict accordance with that recognized principle of educational psychology which demands that education should be built upon past experience. If this be accepted the daily experience of the farmyard and the farm home will furnish the groundwork of the teaching in the rural school; it will be the common stock from which other subjects grow, and the extent to which they grow will be limited only by the age and capacity of the pupil and the interest and the enthusiasm of the teacher.

Every Fire Hazard about the place should be eliminated. Fire Prevention simply means the saving of millions in property and more in life.

The Welfare of the Home—Child Labor

By RUTH S. AMBERG.

All through our country, indeed, throughout the world, interest in the welfare of children has increased tremendously during the last few years Nearly a century ago humane people were beginning to bestir themselves against the evil called child labor, an evil which had naturally increased with the development of great industries. By the middle of the last century Charles Dickens, Elizabeth Barrett Browning and other lovers of children were systematically fighting this corruption through their writings and public interest has gradually increased so that now thinking people, through concerted action, are beginning to demand that child labor shall cease.

The hope of the future lies in our children for they are to be the builders of the new world. The state, therefore, should give them every opportunity for betterment and parents should see to it that their children take advantage of all their privileges. By thus co-operating we should be able to abolish this hateful thing—child labor—and give our children schools, teachers, and equipment—all that makes for a full and happy childhood so that they may become strong, efficient men and women well fitted for a definite work which demands a living wage.

Through provincial and federal laws a wall of protection has been built up in our country for the little toilers in factories, mines and quarries, but these children form only a small percentage of the child laborers, the vast majority of whom are still employed in city street trades, home industries, on farms and in canneries all over Canada. This does not mean that, where it is necessary, older children should not help by earning money outside of school hours, but to develop strong bodies and trained minds is the most important work of all children.

It is because child labor is costly not only to the child and his family but to the nation as well, that it must be blotted out.

Wise parents are beginning to see the extravagance of child labor and are willing to make personal sacrifices to educate their children for congenial work which demands a living wage; are beginning to see that the few dollars which the child earns when he should be in school are only pennies compared with the dollars that he could earn later on if only he were permitted properly to equip himself for some trade or profession.

What then is our problem? We should give children in agricultural communities equal educational opportunities with the children of cities, and parents throughout the country should do their utmost to give their children opportunities for education and development so that they will receive proper training for a maximum earning capacity and so that our nation can conserve the very finest of our manhood and our womanhood.

Financial Notes

Tenders are being called up to Sept. 21st on a $3,000,000 bond issue of the Province of Saskatchewan. The announcement presents two alternatives; the first request is on the $3,000,000 6 per cent. 10-year bonds, dated Sept. 1st or Oct. 1st, 1920 at the option of the purchaser, the principal and interest payable in Regina, Toronto, Montreal and New York. At the same time alternative bids are asked on $3,000,000 6 per cent. 20-year debentures dated optionally as in the previous instance, and the principal and interest payable in Regina, Toronto and Montreal.

The success of certain Ontario municipalities in the marketing of their debentures "over the counter" to their own people, is attracting a good deal of attention throughout Canada. The latest city to come into this category is Brantford, reported to have sold over a half a million debentures to its citizens, since the first of the year. Others of the smaller Ontario towns and cities have also been trying out this method of interim financing and have found it to work out well.

While this method of financing will not likely do for the big issues, which can best be placed through firms with wide organization, it has been found satisfactory for odd lots and small blocks placed in between the bigger issues.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company have now under construction at Shawinigan Falls, extension to plant that will cost over $3,000,000 and take some two years to complete. It is the purpose of the company to considerably augment the 333,700 h.p. electrical and hydraulic development now being generated at Shawinigan Falls and the Laurentide Company. Present plans take into consideration the eventual adding of 310,000 h.p., with 100,000 h.p. at Shawinigan as the first step; 60,000 h.p. at Laurentide as the second unit; and later, 150,000 h.p. at Gres Falls. Present demand for power is expected to readily absorb projected increases in plant.

Boys and girls play together in Persia.

Arguing politics over a cracker barrel never increased farm production.

Soybeans can be threshed with an ordinary threshing machine.

Baled hay is easier to handle and brings a better price than loose hay. But baling won't make good hay out of poor hay. Bale only the best.

Requirements of a good farmer are the ability to make a full and comfortable living from the land, to rear a family carefully and well, to be of good service to the community, to leave the farm more productive than when he took it.

FRUIT GROWERS AND PACKERS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

GOVERNMENT STANDARD APPLE BOXES

Will place your apple pack in the consumers' hands in the most favorable condition.

FIRSTBROOK BROS., Limited

283 King St. E. - - Toronto

"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)—

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MAKE MONEY AT HOME

Spare time workers needed. We will pay $15 to $60 weekly. Writing Show Cards. No canvassing. Previous experience unnecessary. We instruct and keep you supplied with work.

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NEWEST DESIGNS IN COATS

9628 9647
Embroidery Design No. 1056

9628—Ladies' Coat (convertible collar). Price, 35 cents. In 3 sizes; small, 34, 36; medium, 38, 40; large, 42, 44 ins. bust measure. Small size requires 3¼ yds. 54 ins. wide; collar, cuffs, ⅝ yd. 36 ins. wide; one material, 4½ yds. 42 ins. wide, or 3⅝ yds. 54 ins. wide; lining, 3¾ yds. 36 ins. wide.

9647—Ladies' Coat (convertible collar). Price, 35 cents. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires, without nap, 5 yds. 42 ins. wide, or 4¼ yds. 48 ins. wide; with nap, 3¾ yds. 54 ins. wide; lining, 4⅝ yds. 36 ins. wide.

McCall Transfer Design No. 1056. Price, 25 cents.

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

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

Morning in the Camp.

A bed of ashes and a half-burned brand,
Now mark the spot where last night's camp-fire sprung
And licked the dark with slender, scarlet tongue;
The sea draws back from shores of yellow sand
Nor speaks lest he awake the sleeping land;
Tall trees grow out of shadows; high among
Their somber boughs one clear sweet song is sung;
In deep ravine by drooping cedars spanned
All drowned in gloom, a flying pheasant's whirr
Tends morning's solemn hush; gray rabbits run
Across the clovered glade; then far away
Upon a hill, each huge expectant fir
Holds open arms in welcome to the sun—
Great pulsing heart of bold, advancing day.

WHEN BABY IS CROSS

Mothers, when your baby is cross—when he cries a great deal and no amount of attention or petting cheers him—something is the matter. It is not the nature of little ones to be cross and peevish—the well child is a happy child. Give him a dose of Baby's Own Tablets and he will soon be well again. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and stomach; banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and relieve the other minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Oscar Bedard, Ste. Sophie, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent remedy for constipation. They relieved my little one when nothing else would and I can strongly recommend them to all mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Winter Window Box.

The first thing to decide is, where is the box to be located? In an east, south, west or north window? The east is the most favorable and can take care of the greatest variety of plants. But do not despair if your window does not happen to face the east. Almost as many plants can be grown in southern exposure, quite a few in the west, and even a north window can be made very gay though not with the same plants as do well in the south window. This is where most of the mistakes are made. Plants which require a great deal of light are shoved into a north window and expected to do as well or better than those in a neighbor's south window. With the right selection, much may be accomplished; with the wrong selection the result will be pitiful.

Another consideration is the extremes of temperature which the plants will have to endure. The average temperature does not matter so much, but the extremes are very important. If the night temperature goes below fifty degrees, many plants will be cut out. Sixty degrees will be the limit of another group and so on.

Select with those two points in view, plant properly, water judiciously, and you have every right to expect good results provided always that plants have been given a rest in the summer and are not already all worn out with blooming.

For the cooler house, geraniums, chrysanthemums, sweet alyssum, Marguerites, English ivy and auracaria will bloom successfully. To this list may be added begonia, petunias, and heliotrope for the warmer house.

For north windows or other windows which are shaded so they do not get direct sunlight, begonias, primulas and maiden hair and Boston ferns will make a good showing.

In bringing the summer time into the winter home, do not forget the kitchen. A box of parsley in the kitchen window will do much to liven up the kitchen and will furnish a garnish for many a meal.

A few hydrangea flowers placed in a dry vase will retain their appearance for a long time.

Those who love growing things will manage some way to have a bit of green life near them, no matter how small the home or cold the winters.

THE TREASURE OF GOOD HEALTH

Easily Maintained Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

There is not a nook or corner in Canada, in the cities, the towns, the villages, on the farms and in the mines and lumber camps, where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not been used, and from one end of the country to the other they have brought back to bread-winners, their wives and families the splendid treasure of new health and strength.

You have only to ask your neighbors, and they can tell you of some rheumatic or nerve-shattered man, some suffering woman, ailing youth or anaemic girl who owes present health and strength to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For more than a quarter of a century these pills have been known not only in Canada, but throughout all the world, as a reliable tonic, blood-making medicine.

The wonderful success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is due to the fact that they go right to the root of the disease in the blood, and by making the vital fluid rich and red strengthen every organ and every nerve, thus driving out disease and pain, and making weak, despondent people bright, active and strong. Mr. W. T. Johnson, one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in Lunenburg county, N.S., says:—"I am a Provincial Land Surveyor, and am exposed for the greater part of the year to very hard work travelling through the forests by day and camping out by night, and I find the only thing that will keep me up to the mark is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I leave home for a trip in the woods I am as interested in having my supply of pills as provisions, and on such occasions, I take them regularly. The result is I am always fit. I never take cold, and can digest all kinds of food such as we have to put up with hastily cooked in the woods. Having proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as a tonic and health builder, I am never without them, and I lose no opportunity in recommending them to weak people whom I meet."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be kept in every home, and their occasional use will keep the blood pure and ward off illness. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer ,or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

No Mad Dogs in Poland.

One of the curious results of the war in Poland has been the almost complete disappearance of rabies, says the New York Medical Journal. Owing presumably to the large number of wolves and the many half wild dogs, rabies was a common disease five years ago. The Pasteur Institute in Warsaw, which was opened by Pasteur himself and was the second Pasteur Institute in the world, is said to have given more inoculations than any other institute. But when the American Red Cross first visited it, to offer help, they found only one doctor and one patient.

The building had been stripped by the Germans, but neither the doctor nor the patient seemed to take the lack of equipment very much to heart.

"You see," the doctor explained with a smile, "we don't have very many mad dog cases now, because the Germans ate up all the dogs."

Ingratitude is always ready to offer some kind of excuse.

Sending Photos by 'Phone

If Jules Verne were still alive, his fertile imagination would create new wonders from the latest triumph of science—transmitting pictures by telegraphy.

It is now possible to send one by an ordinary land line, by wireless, and by telephone.

There are now several methods of sending pictures by telegraphy, and they have all one feature in common. A picture is transmitted, not as a whole, but bit by bit. It is sent piecemeal from one end and built up in like manner at the other.

The main principles of picture-telegraphy are embodied in a system which was used experimentally a few years ago. At the transmitting station a copy of the picture to be sent is fastened round a metal cylinder which has a double motion—it both revolves and travels longitudinally. Every part of the picture can thus be brought ultimately to the same point.

How the Wonder is Worked.

Now, the picture has been so prepared that an electric current will not pass through it, but will pass through the material supporting it. So that, in "sending," the current passes when a bare part is reached and stops at any detail in the picture.

At the other—the receiving—end is another cylinder moving at exactly the same rate. Round this is bent a sensitive sheet, on which a dark deposit is produced wherever an electric current passes through it. The blanks in the copy are consequently represented by deposits on the sheet, and the result—assuming that the copy is a positive—is a negative.

But there is a system of transmitting a picture either by telegraphy, wireless or other, or by telephony. The picture is drawn or placed on a sheet of paper divided into small squares, for each of which there is a symbol. For example, the code—beginning at the top left-hand corner—may be A1, A2, A3, etc., for the first row, B1, B2, B3, etc., for the second row, and so on.

At the receiving end is a similar sheet of paper, on which, by hand or otherwise, the picture is built up in accordance with the message.

Obviously, by this system a picture could be sent round the world. Its range is limited only by that of telegraphy or telephony.

Low Cost of Transmission.

The Swedish invention, which is a secret, appears to be a modification of the code system. Two portraits were recently cabled from Denmark to London, one message containing 145 words and the other 185 words. As a single error would have altered the picture, each message, on being received in London, was cabled back to Denmark, so that it might be checked, and consequently the whole operation took a comparatively long time. In general, a picture can be turned into code in from one to two hours, and an equal period is required for the process at the receiving end.

The apparatus for working this system is inexpensive, and the cost of transmission is merely that of a telegram or message.

Possibly, therefore, transmitting pictures by telegraphy will soon be a commonplace of scientific achievement. As far back as 1907 several newspapers installed apparatus, designed by Professor A. Korn, for picture-telegraphy, and many inventors have since improved on his ideas.

An important use of the perfected system will be the furthering of the ends of justice, as the transmission of the portrait of a criminal will be practicable.

Comes already sweetened

Its own sugar is developed in the baking. It solves your sugar problem among ready-to-eat cereals.

Grape-Nuts

Order a package from the grocer.
Its flavor appeals and there is no waste.

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

"CORNS"

Lift Right Off Without Pain

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you 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.

A Franklin Acrostic.

These verses were sent to Benjamin Franklin, when he was but four and one-half years old, by his uncle of the same name. They were learned by the boy as soon as he could read. Without doubt they exercised considerable influence upon his whole life, especially the line about the "shelf," meaning the pawn-shop. When he had become the great Dr. Franklin, he quoted them from memory, at the age of sixty-one, in a letter written from England to his son:

Be to thy parents an obedient son;
Each day let duty constantly be done;
Never give way to sloth, or lust, or pride,
If free you'd be from thousand ills beside;
Above all ills be sure avoid the shelf;
Man's danger lies in Satan, sin, and self.
In virtue, learning, wisdom, progress make;
Ne'er shrink at suffering for thy Saviour's sake.

Fraud and all falsehood in thy dealings flee;
Religious always in thy station be;
Adore the Maker of thy inward part,
Now's the accepted time, give him thy heart;
Keep a good conscience, 'tis a constant friend;
Like judge and witness this thy acts attend,
In heart with bended knee, alone, adore
None but the Three in One for evermore.

France's Perfume Industry.

The rare perfumes of France suffered severly during the war, and only the industry and thrift of the French prevented them from dying out altogether. Cannes and Grasse, according to the Illustrated World, are the centres of the French perfume industry, which is situated in southern France along the Mediterranean. In that "flower garden of the world" there is only one formula used in making perfumes. It is very simply: the scent shall be unique and shall be produced in limited quantity; therefore they will be expensive. Essence of rose, in the Riviera raw material market, is often quoted as high as eight hundred dollars for two and one fifth pounds.

The attar, or the essential oil, of a flower is obtained by crushing the leaves or petals and boiling them in a copper caldron. The residue from the boiled leaves and petals is mixed with clarified pork fat, and the mass is stirred with wooden paddles. Boiling the extract with fat concentrates the perfume. After boiling, the grease is churned with refined alcohol until the latter absorbs nearly all the odor. The residue of fat is made into fine soaps that have a high commercial value.

The old method, which is still practiced, consists in saturating a coarse linen or cotton cloth with olive oil and stretching it over a frame; thin layers of flower petals are then placed on the cloth until it has absorbed the essence of the flower. The cloth is then treated to an alcohol bath that in turn absorbs the perfume. In this process the flower petals must be changed frequently.

Grasse still uses the enfleurage method, by which the delicate essences of the rarest flowers slowly filter through a quarter-inch layer of fat in shallow pans. The process takes from twelve to seventy-two hours, depending on the variety of the blooms and the season of the year.

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Fish ladders are to be placed in the Bow river, which will enable the trout, grayling and other food fishes to ascend the river. This will give fifty miles of additional fishing ground.

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Price List [G]. Cut down fuel bills. Insure winter comfort.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

ISSUE No. 39—'20.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

A Want Supplied.

Irate Householder: You book canvassers make me so angry with your confounded nerve and impudence that I cannot find words to express my indignation."

Enterprising Convasser: "Then, sir, I have here the very thing you need—a dictionary of the English language, containing all the words and slang phrases known, and only 50 cents. Take it, and you will never be at a loss to express yourself again."

Worth the Risk.

A careful mother's three children horrified her one day by producing three bilious-looking toffee-apples for her inspection.

"They are very pretty, deams," she said bravely, "but you really must not eat them. I have heard of children dying through eating colored toffee-apples."

Then she took the sweetmeats, and placed them out of reach—as she thought—on a shelf in her dressing-room.

Very early next morning she heard Elsie trotting along the passage, and called her into her bed-room.

"What's my little girl doing up so early?" she asked.

"I was going along, mamma, to see if Dick and Arthur are dead yet. I'm not," was the reply.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed)
W. S. PINEO.
"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

Seaweed For Paper.

Manufacture of paper pulp from seaweed is proving a profitable undertaking in Japan, and the only company manufacturing this pulp is building another factory. This concern was organized in December, 1919, and is producing, by a secret process, about fifty tons of pulp daily, which is largely used in the composition of cigarette paper. The new plant, when completed, will have a daily capacity of 150 tons of pulp. The present price is about five cents a pound.

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."

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

Classified Advertisements.

LEARN TO VAMP IN A FEW hours with "Shay's Simple Chart of Chords" enabling a person to readily play accompaniments on piano or organ in every key; endorsed by leading musicians everywhere. Agents wanted, liberal commissions; postpaid to any address in Canada for $1.00. Selfhelp Pub. Co., 100 Broadway, Sydney, N.S.

THE NIAGARA FALLS MEMORIAL Hospital offers to young women 18 to 35 years of age, and having one year's High School education, who are desirous of becoming nurses, a thorough three-year course in nursing. The hospital has eight-hour duty. Candidates qualifying will be accepted for entrance October first. For further particulars address "Superintendent," Memorial Hospital, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Not In That Class.

A parliamentary candidate was addressing a meeting in his constituency.

He had no sooner risen and said, "Gentlemen," than someone threw an egg at him.

Quite unperturbed, he turned to the offender and said:

"I was not speaking to you, sir."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Raspberries and gooseberries were the only fruit crops which did well in Britain this year.

"Why, gentlemen," thundered a Parliamentary candidate, "my opponent hasn't a leg to stand on." "All the more reason why he should have a seat," came a voice from the rear.

HAIR SOON TOO SHORT TO DO UP

A little "Danderine" stops your hair coming out and doubles 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 to grow strong, thick and long, and become soft, glossy and twice as beautiful and abundant.

CUTICURA HEALS SISTER'S ECZEMA

In Rash All Over Body. Burned And Itched. Could Not Rest.

"My little sister had eczema all over her body. It came like a rash, and was burning and itching. She could get no rest, and we would have to wet her clothing to take it off. She was cross and irritable, and the breaking out caused disfigurement.

"She had the eczema about five months when we tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. We could see she was getting relief, and we just used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Miss Jessie Campbell, Sunny Brae, Nova Scotia, January 16, 1919.

You may rely on Cuticura Soap and Ointment to care for your skin.

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

SINCE 1870 SHILOH 30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

For Colds, Pain, Lumbago, Stiffness, Rheumatism, 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 Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1920.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising,—$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

COVER them over with beautiful flowers,
Deck them with Garlands, those brothers of ours,
Lying so silent by night and by day,
Sleeping the years of their manhood away.
Give them the mead they have won in the past;
Give them the honours their future forecast;
Give them the chaplets they won in the strife;
Give them the laurels they lost with their life.
Cover them over with beautiful flowers,
Father and brother, husband and lover,
Shrine in your hearts those dead heroes of ours.

— — —

Cover the thousands who sleep far away,
Sleep where their friends cannot find them to-day;
They, who in mountain and hillside and dell,
Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell.
Softly the grass blades creep round their repose;
Sweetly above them the wild flow'ret blows;
Zephyrs of freedom fly gently o'erhead,
Whispering prayers for the patriot dead.
Shrine in your hearts those dead heroes of ours....
Cover them over with beautiful flowers.

— — —

When the long years have rolled slowly away,
E'en to the dawning of earth's funeral day;
When, at the angel's loud trumpet, and tread,
Rise up the faces and forms of the dead
When the great world its last judgment awaits;
When the blue sky shall fling open its gates,
And our long columns march silently through,
Past the Great Captain for final review,
God will reward those dead heroes of ours!....
Cover them over with beautiful flowers.

— — —

SO SANG A SWEET voiced choir, to the music of Beirley's anthem, under the autumn sky of last Sunday afternoon.

The occasion was the anniversary of the unveiling of the Brownsburg Soldiers' Memorial. It was a perfect day, full of its own autumnal glory: it was a Sabbath day: and it was a rubric day in the life of a bereaved community. The village does not forget. The weary years of the war, and the gaps made in the family circle, are not fading memories, dimmed by time. Hearts are still aching in sad silence, and the unbidden tear still starts in the eye as the hidden chords of memory vibrate as at the touch of a vanished hand, the sound of a voice that is stilled. But these are the personal or private tributes, giving place to-day to the collective, which is a more impressive and visible emotion. It is a public manifestation of reverent memoty due to the fallen brothers and sons of the home town, when men and women gather together in the open, to pray, and give thanks, and sing peans of praise to the heroic dead. There is no sound of funeral dirge, no sad-souled lament Grief has outwept herself, and the torn heart, still conscious of her pain, thrills with a soft sympathy to the voice of Hope: Hope, triumphant and immortal.

"When all the sister planets are decayed;
When wrapped in fire, the realms of either glow,
And Heaven's last thunder strikes the world below,
Hope, undismayed, shall o'er the ruins smile,
And light her torch at Nature's funeral pile."

AND SO, THE VILLAGE honours its soldier heroes. They gather together: Mothers who have crooned lullabies over little golden heads: Fathers who have noted with quiet gladness the growing mental and muscular graces of their boys: Sisters and younger brothers who have shared their affection, and lovers whom the grim hand of death has thrust aside, gather together, saying in their hearts,

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking?
Dream of battled fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

They sing too, like the forefathers of their race, 5 "O God, our help in ages past": They listen with rapt attention to the hopeful, heart-lifting words of an eloquent and sincere preacher: The choir thrills them through with the sweet and tender anthem, happily chosen, "Shrine in your hearts those heroes of ours": A veteran minister, like a prophet of old, pronounces the Benediction: The "Last Post" is sounded on the cornet: The Union Jack, at half mast throughout, is run up; "God save the King" is sung: and then a few of the village family advance to the granite memorial, gleaming in the slanting afternoon sun, and lay their floral tributes at its base. "saying with flowers" what every heart in the audience feels. And thus ends a typical, Canadian Memorial Open-air Service, each person present carrying away a deeper, purer, holier, appreciation of the meaning of the words.

"Supreme Sacrifice."

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

FRENCH

Class II,—Charles Hendry 64, Gladys Moseley 62, Jack Golphin 61.

Class III,—E. Mason 59, Norman Silverson 50.

GRADE VII.

ARITHMETIC

Class II,—Elsie Todd 69, I. Ban 66.

Class III,—Gertrude Gilmour 57.

GRADE VI.

SCRIPTURE

Honours,—Marion Stewart 94.

Class I,—George McVicar 80, Wallace Wilson 75.

Class II,—Kenneth McGibbon 72, V. Green 70, Cuthbert McQuaig 62, Gladys Warwick 60.

Class III,—Wilhelmina Clarke 57.

GRADE V.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours,—Alice Hendry 100, Doris Golphin 98, Jack Stewart 97, Marion Bain 96, Wilbert Hardie 95. A. Stewart 93, Eileen McGibbon 92.

Class I,—Raymond Chambers 89, M. Fletcher 77, Gordon Hendry 76.

GRADE IV.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours,—Grace Moncrieff 100, Leona Thompson 92.

Class I,—Doris Reid 88, Fred Witham 86, Mansiel Wilson 86, Mildred Wilson 84, Ivan Monk 82, Ida Fletcher 82, L. Davis, Harry Ball, Alex. McGibbon 80, Donald Boyd 76.

DALESVILLE

Miss Annie A. Silverson spent the last week-end in Montreal.

Mr. Gordon Tomalty, of Louisa, visited at Mrs. D. Sunday last.

Mrs. H. Cleland and daughter Gladys returned from Montreal last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wert and family, of Lachute, visitfed friends here recently.

Mrs. A. Titley, of Thomas Gore, is visiting friends in Dalesville this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dixon and family of Brownsburg, visited friends here Sunday last.

Mrs. W. R. Kennedy, of Montreal, is spending a week with her mother Mrs. R. Silverson.

Mrs. A. Campbell and daughters E. and Enid spent the week-end at her old home in Plantagent.

LAKEFIELD

Miss Susan Evans spent the week-end at here home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott motored to Lachute on Sunday.

Miss Ida Scott, of Calgary, Alta., is at present visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. M. Scott.

Miss Lizzie Evans and Miss Grace Copeland have gone to Montreal for the winter months.

Mrs. Rachel Rogers, of Lachute, is spending some time visitng her many friends here.

Mrs. A. G. Sheritt and Mr. Wilbert Sheritt and the Misses Mildred and L. Sherritt motored to Brittonville and Morin Heights on Sunday and spent the day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gales, of Montreal have closed their summer cottage at Long Lake and returned home.

EDINA

Mr. C. R. Moncrieff spent Sunday in Calumet.

Mrs. A. G. Janes and Miss Vivian is viriting her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mahon, of Avoca, spent Sunday in Edina.

Mrs J. M. Kennedy spent the week-end in Lachute the guest of her father.

Mrs. Hugh Boyd and Miss Elsie Moncrieff, of Arundel, are visiting friends in Edina and Pine Hill.

Mr. Dean W. Selfridge, of Butte, Montana, spent the week end the guest of his sister Mrs Jos. Moncrieff.

Miss Clara V. Moncrieff has returned home after spending two weeks visiting friends in Arundel and Morin Heights

Mrs. G. Porteous, of Montreal, and Mrs. R. E. Huth and son, of Dowling Green, Que., spent the past week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Moncrieff.

Among the week-end visitors in Edina were Mr. R. E. Huth Bowling Green and Mr, Geo. Porteous of Montreal, Miss D. Trineer of Pointe-au-Chene, and Mr. D. Steele, Brownsburg and Messrs. C. Kennedy, J. Brown and D. MacClary, of Brownsburg.

CIRCUIT COURT

The October term of the Circuit Court was of unusual importance, and was marked by a circumstance of more than ordinary interest. Probably not since the organization of the Court was the bar so largely represented. The roll of cases was heavy and it proved impossible to hear more than half the number inscribed. The members of the Bar present were J. A. C. Ethier, K. C., M. P., and Donat Lalande of Ste. Scholastique, J. J. Denis, K.C., M.P., of Joliette, L. L. Legault, K.C., Lachute, S. C. Demers and S. Magnan of Montreal, and Jos. Drouin of St. Agathe des Monts.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robidoux presided over the court for the last time, thus terminating his judicial duties in this district over which he has presided during twenty years. At the termination of the business of the day, just before adjournment, Mr. Legault in behalf of the members of the Bar present, expressed the keenest regret that the connection with the Hon. Judge Robidoux and the district of Terrebonne had come to an end. He expressed in a few well chosen words the great respect and affection in which the judge had been held, their appreciation of his kindness and consideration, his urbanity and courtesy, his good comradeship, and above all his sterling honesty of purpose in the performance of his judicial duties, and expressed the hope that for many years he might be spared to enjoy that "*otium cum dignate*" to which he was justly entitled.

Judge Robieoux, evidently touched, with that skill and nicety of expression for which he has always been noted, spoke a word of farewell, in which he thanked the members of the Bar for their kind wordi. He felt great regret in laying down his work, but advancing years and his failing health forced him to part from them. He left the bench without any regrets as to the manner in which he had exercised his judicial functions, for although he was deeply conscious of having made mistakes, he has conscienciously tried to do his duty without fear, favor or affection. His associations with the people and bar of the district had always been pleasant and he wished them every success in their chosen profession.

The district of Terrebonne has been very fortunate in its judges. Since 1887, it has had but two judges. The first the Hon. H. T. Taschereau, who was recognized as one of the most brilliant minds of the Quebec Bench, and who afterwards reached the exalted posltion of Chief-Justsce of the Province of Quebec. He was succeeded by the Hon. Justice Robidoux, who has had a long and honorable public career in this province. Amoug the high offices held by him in the past was Provincial Secretary and Aitorney General. He is still a member of the Council of Public Instruction and has been decorated by the French Government. It may be of interest to older residents of the County to know that Judge Robidoux was a student in the office of the late Sir John Abbott, so intimately connected with the earlier history of Argenteuil.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Anction at the residence of
W. J. RODGERS, Liveryman,
Main Street Lachute,
Tuesday, October 19th, 1920,

The following effects,—One driving mare, 2 driving horses, 1 set of heavy double harness, 1 set of light double harness, 4 sets of single harness, 1 road cart, 1 three seated express, 1 two seatrd concord buggy, 2 single buggies, 1 good heavy waggon, 1 set of three seated sleighs, 1 two seated sleigh, 1 light sleigh, 1 cutter, 1 set of heavy sloups with rack, knee spreads, rubber robes and many other articles unmentioned.

TERMS:—$10 00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent off per annum for cash.

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

I have received instructions from
REV. J. L. GEORGE
to sell his furniture at the
Presbyterian Manse, Lachute
Saturday, Oct. 23rd, 1920.

The Following Effects,—Parlor Chairs, Mahogany table Divan, 2 rockers, fancy flower stand, Curtains and Pictures, 1 oak hat rack with mirror.

DINING ROOM,—Sideboard, table, oak chairs, (large book-case with shelves and two drawers,) desk revolving book-case, walnut book-case, 1 dinner sett.

BED ROOMS,—Brass bed, 1 light colored sett, 2 iron beds, spring and mattresses, (mattress and springs combined) tapestry carpets, 1 Scotch rug.

KITCHEN,—Lot of carpet and oilcloth, Regal Steel Range, 6 pot holes, coal or wood, washing machine and tubs, charcoal irons and smoothing irons, lamps, dishes, and kitchen utensils, window blinds.

TERMS: CASH.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

FARM FOR SALE

The farm known as "The Heatlie Farm" at Ogdensburg in the Township of Chatham, containing 240 acres. Well watered, good buildings conveniently situated to school and church rural mail delivery. Splendid Sugar Bush, 1800 trees facing south with first class syrup and sugar making plant.

Also a wood lot situated on the 9th range of Chatham, being cadastral lot number 913 containing about 100 acres of heavily wooded land.

For particulars as to price and conditions apply to
William Heatlie, R. R. No. 1,
Brownsburg, Que.
Or to G. F. Calder, Registry Office,
Lachute, Que. 10-92

J. E. Arnold, Winner of Many Prizes.

The old saying "That You Can't Keep a Good Man Down" seems to apply specially to Mr. J. E. Arnold of Grenville, who has just completed a most successful season's work in the horse business, having entered in most of the large exhibitions and come through them with his fine string of Percherons in flying honors

Mr. Arnold is one of our County's most enterprising and progressive farmers and the success which he has achieved in building up such an extensive business is causing much favorable comment.

Mr. J. E. Arnold head of the firm of J. E. Arnold and Son, who has according to the Live Stock records at Ottawa, imported and sold more horses in 1920 than any other two firms east of Winnipeg or any one firm in the Dominion, has just returned from the Fall season of exhibitions, and the following is a list of winnings on 12 horses:—

SHERBROOKE.

1st, 3rd and 4th prizes in Stallions of four years and upwards; 1st in 2 year, and 1st in 1 year.

1st in Mare without foal; 1st and 2nd in 3 year, and 1st in 2 year.

Stallion any age, Champion and reserve champion; Mare any age, Champion and reserve champion.

Belgians,—1st in Stallions of 4 years and upwards, 1st in 2 years, 1st in mares of years.

Championship in Belgian Stallion of any age.

QUEBEC CITY.

Percherons,—2nd and 4th in Stallions of 4 years and upwards, 1st in 2 yrs, and 1st in 1 year.

2nd in Mares without foals, 1st and 3rd in 3 yr old and 1st in 2 yr. old.

Stallion any age, reserve championship.

Mares any age, Champion and reserve champion.

Belgians,—1st in stallion of 4 yr. and upwards, 2nd in 2 yr, also 1st in mares of 2 yrs.

Stallions any age Championship.

OTTAWA

Percherons,—2nd and 3rd in stallions of 4 yrs. and upwards, 1st in 2 yr., and 1st in 1 year.

1st, 2nd and 3rd in mares of 3 yrs. and 1st in 2 yrs.

Best stallion any age, reserve championship.

Mares any age,—champion and reserve.

Belgians,—1st in 3 yr. old Stallion, 1st in 2 yr. old, and 1st in mares of 2 yr.

Best stallion any age, champion and reserve. Best mare any age champion.

Percherons,—1st and 2nd in stallions of 4 yrs and upwards, 1st in 2 yr. and 1st in 1 yr.

1st in Mares without foal, 1st and 2nd in 3 yr. and 1st in 2 yr.

Stallion any age, Championship.

Mare any age, Championship.

1st in best string of five.

1st and 2nd in best pair of mares.

1st in Largest and best string of draft horses.

Belgians,—1st in Stallions of 4 yrs. and upwards, and 1st in 2 yrs.

1st in mare of 2 yrs.

Stallions any age, Championship.

Mare any age, championship.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE

Unfortunately Hucket, the Big Black Percheron Stallion happened with a slight injury on the way from Sherbrooke where he had cleanedt he Board, and his keenest competitor admitted that it was good for them he was out of the ring. He was not shown again, but he has now fully recovered.

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. Lachute Branch

A Fresh Shipment of Neilson's Chocolates just received. Come in and see this fine assortment.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.
Prescription Druggist,
Lachute Mills.
Prescriptions a Specialty. *Nyal's Quality Store*
Developing and Printing.

FALL SHOES
For Men, Women and Children.

We wish to announce that we are displaying a Large and Choicest Stock of good Footwear for the Fall Season. Bought from the best Canadian Makers. We are in a position to offer some great values.

We've Built Our Business on Quality.

Also a Large Assortment of Men and Boy's Clothing, Mackinaw Coats, Underwear, Mitts and Gloves, Etc., Peabody's Overalls.

Men's and Boy's Suits Made to Order.

Boots Neatly Repaired. Telephone 65.

W. G. STANIFORTH,
MAIN STREET, - - LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 26

For Everything in Hardware, Tinware or Enamelware.

Auto Tires and Chains, Genuine Ford Parts.

Paints, Oils and Varnishs, Refrigeratores, Oil Stoves, and Ranges, Etc.

Galvanized and Paper Roofing.

IF IT IS TINWARE, WE HAVE IT!

GEO. Y. DEACON

Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

Princess Theatre,
Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

Thursday and Saturday October 14th. & 16th.

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That's what the people are clamoring for to-day, and in order to fall in line we have decided to put on our

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Be on hand for the Sale opening on Friday and bring your friends along. Everything is more than half lower than prevailing prices.

Tober's Former Store, - Lachute.

Pure, Clean, Economical

Preserved & sold only in Sealed air-tight packets to preserve its native goodness.

"SALADA"

B574

Used in Millions of Tea-Pots Daily

The Making of 'Val' Pierce

By CONRAD RICHTER.

I.

Valentine Pierce, Jr., braked his white roadster to a jerking stop at the oil-spattered curb. Lighting a cigarette, he went unhurriedly up the chiseled steps into the brick and mortar offices of the Valentine Pierce Table Co. He smiled to the blond arbiter of the switchboard, nodded to thin Kirke, his father's secretary, and continued casually into the private room beyond.

"Morning, Chancellor," he greeted with easy deference. "Beggs said you left a subpoena while I was still in donkey heaven."

The heavy figure at the bare desk turned in his silent swivel chair and regarded the youth from a pair of sober eyes.

"Val, I gave you the courtesy of a month out of college to ask your dad for a job. Your time limit's expired. Angus tells me he wants to break a new man in in the yard. Knowing me, he's willing to take a chance on my son without putting him through the humiliation of finding out what he can't do and doesn't know. You're hired." He extended a chunky hand; "Good luck, and go to it."

Valentine Pierce, Junior, assumed an expression of regret.

"Well, well! Awfully decent of you, Chancellor, to think of me. If I hadn't made other plans—"

His father's jaw crunched massively down on his narrow spreadaway collar. The son recognized the ominous symptom and grew slightly sobered.

"Listen, Chancellor. We don't want to have any common argument about this. Let's talk it over decently. You've got a million and a half laid by—"

"Not laid by—working," informed his father testily.

"My mistake," admitted the son. "The main thing is you've got the million and a half. You could retire tomorrow, not that I cherish any illusions of your doing it. I comprehend perfectly that you were brought up horny-handed, and the calouses on your hands would get lonesome without anything to do."

"What—"

"Just a minute! I don't criticize you one particle, Chancellor. Every man to his own pleasure, I say. Horny-handed work is yours. Go to it. But mine isn't. Eight hours a day in your respected office yard don't inspire me with a splinter of excitement. If I needed the money I flatter myself I could work up enthusiasm by keeping my mind concentrated on the salary envelope. But I don't need the money. Mother doesn't need it. Why plunge into an orgy of work, and sacrifice my tender hopes and ambitions and desires, my fond pleasures and—"

"What the devil are they?" burst out his father.

"I don't know yet," retorted the youth modestly. "But they don't possibly include a yearning for time-clock labor. I might say they are inclined toward the honest, unassuming life of a rich man's son without the pretension that he had to work for a living. You don't see Stan Weimer skinning hides in his father's tannery, or Mart Larue wearing an eye-shade in his governor's office. I don't mind coming down here and talking over mutual business matters for a couple of hours a day. But I'll be hanged, Chancellor, if I can swallow the old fogy humbug of working as though my mother was a washer-woman."

His father said nothing. He did not need to. His collar was creaking eloquently under its added weight of jaw and swelling neck.

"Fortunately," continued the son, threatening subtly, "Aunt Carolina blessed me with a hundred and seventy-one shares of this respected corporation. Your distinguished friend, Judge White, tells me they're mine two weeks from Friday."

"Your veneered, wormy-chested cronies and lady friends with knotty reputations are doubtless awaiting the day with keen anticipation," remarked Valentine Pierce, Senior, heavily.

"I wouldn't possibly be so unchivalrous, Chancellor—"

"I have no compunction in the matter," assured his father grimly. "I had your daily society looked up as a strictly business measure. I had the pleasure of finding that you've been letting a couple hundred feet of mahogany maple hang around you, supposedly to drink your health, but as a matter of fact to spend your good money." He rose and started smoldering across the floor. "Thank God, your daff came up out of black swamp muck that grows pin-oak knotty and courgum cross-grained and white oak tougher than—"

"Please, Chancellor," implored the son. "I remember the details perfectly; how you loaded your first car of bark for a mes. dollar; when and how you cut your foot with the cruel ax and crawled a mile—"

"Shut up!" abruptly bellowed his father, whirling on him with the ponderous rapidity of a grizzly. "This show's over. I order you to report to Angus at once. Get me, son?"

"Perfectly," nodded the youth. "Have a cigarette?" For a moment he fancied a suppressed parental beam in his father's eyes. Afterwards he decided he had been mistaken, for when he looked again the eyes were contracted like bullets. "Sorry, Chancellor," he said regretfully. "Give my love to Angus," and took his departure.

Friday afternoon Lou Baron called up from downtown. Lou was a breezy classmate, perpetually borrowing gas for his father's ancient car, a ready diner at more fortunate friends' expense. An erstwhile member of the college dance and w'g club, he trailed an accumulation of dramatic mimicries and aspired to be a movie star.

To-day he announced that fortune had befallen him, and for the moment he had money itching to be dispensed. Would Val bring Rose of the Bon Ton, and join him and a fairy of his own at the Black Horse on the Lancaster pike Tuesday night? Val accepted at once. A dinner by Lou promised rosily.

His assumption was not predestined to disillusionment. The evening's dinner and dancing succeeded hilariously, despite the current laws of prohibition. Lou had brought some mysterious elixir in a bottle, which he poured into each served drink to give it a pre-prohibition flavor. He was especially generous with Val's glasses and by 10.30 the latter had become too flushed and unsteady to continue on the floor.

About 11 a lone arrival sat down at an adjoining table and began gazing offensively at Rose. Val saw red at once, but managed to keep within restraint by having the girl exchange chairs with him, which turned her back to the noxious table.

The stranger smiled in derisive amusement, and had his waiter change him to a table that permitted renewed views of the girl's face. Here he continued to stare impudently, his big, handsome bulk lounging easily in his chair. Twice he laughed insolently at Val's palpable fury; and the latter's passion was at white heat when Rose returned a glance and the stranger came sauntering over to ask brazenly for a dance.

"Lord, what a bounder!" sputtered Lou.

"I'll break his fresh neck!" declared Val, half pushing back his chair.

"Not your fists, Val!" warned Lou. "He's too husky. . Here's something better." Under the cover of the table Val felt the touch of an object hard and cold. His fingers convulsed about it hotly.

"Won't your jealous friends let you dance?" jeered the stranger to Rose. The girl turned her head, half haughtily, half coyly. The man laughed again, a short, incendiary laugh. Then he glanced contemptuously at the youth and, gently squeezing the girl's shoulder, bent his head to whisper in her ear.

"Hanged if I'd stand that?" incited Lou. "Give him blazes, Val! I'll stand by—" The final word or words were blotted out by the sharp report of a thirty-two calibre revolver. Val, standing passionately above his cane chair, saw the stranger straighten, stagger, reel and drop. He continued to stare stupidly as the room grew into an uproar. Rose screamed and rushed away as from a madman. Lou, after a scared gasp, bent down and tried to raise the stricken stranger to a sitting posture. Each time the silent form insisted upon crumpling back to the floor with a limpness that sickened Val's senses.

(Continued in next issue.)

Knew Something.

The teacher was explaining things to the boys in his class.

"For insance, I want to introduce water into my house. I turn it on. The pipes and every convenience are in order, but I get no water. Can any of you tell me why?"

He expected the children to see that it was because he had not made a connection with the main on the street. The boys looked perplexed. They could not see why the water should refuse to run into his premises after such faultless plumbing.

"Can no one tell me what I have neglected?" reiterated the good man, looking at the many wondering faces bowed down by the weight of the problem.

"I know," squeaked one boy, at last. "You don't pay up!"

Pickles and Preserves.

Chili Sauce—½ peck ripe tomatoes, 1 red pepper finely chopped, 1 onion finely chopped, 2 cupfuls vinegar, 3 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, 2 teaspoonfuls cloves, 4 teaspoonfuls cinnamon, 4 teaspoonfuls allspice. Peel the tomatoes and slice thin. Put in a granite kettle with the other ingredients and bring gradually to the boiling point. Cook slowly two hours. Seal in sterilized jars.

Tomato Catsup—½ bushel ripe tomatoes, 3 bay leaves, 1 lemon, 1 teaspoonful black pepper, 2 teaspoonfuls mustard, 1 teaspoonful white pepper, 3 onions, 1 teaspoonful red pepper, 1 scant cupful salt, ¾ pint vinegar. Wash the tomatoes thoroughly and cut in pieces, cook with the bay leaves, lemon, white pepper and onions about two hours. Srtain through a colander to remove the skins. Mix the remainder of the spices and stir into the strained portion, add the salt and the vinegar, stir until well mixed, return to the large kettle and cook slowly till the mixture thickens and is cooked down about one-half. Put in small sterilized bottles, seal and keep in a cool, dark place.

Pickled Pears—½ peck small pears, 2 pounds brown sugar, 1 pint vinegar, 1 ounce stick cinnamon, ½ tablespoonful whole cloves. Boil sugar, vinegar and spices together for fifteen or twenty minutes. Peel the pears but do not remove the stems. Put into the syrup and cook slowly until soft. Seal in glass jars.

Spanish Pickles—1 peck green tomatoes, 4 medium sized onions, 1 cupful salt, ½ ounce cloves, ½ ounce allspice berries, ½ ounce peppercorns, ½ ounce brown mustard seed, 2 cupfuls brown sugar, 4 green peppers, cider vinegar. Wash the tomatoes and remove all stem ends. Slice these crosswise. Peel onions and slice thin crosswise. Sprinkle alternate layers of tomatoes and onions with salt and let stand from ten to twelve hours. Drain, put in a granite kettle, add other ingredients and enough vinegar to cover. Heat gradually and boil slowly about half an hour.

Bordeaux Sauce—1 quart chopped green tomatoes, 3 onions cut fine, 2 quarts sliced cabbage, 1 red pepper, 1 quart vinegar, ½ teaspoonful allspice, ¾ tablespoonful mustard seed, 1 cupful brown sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls salt. Chop tomatoes, onions and cabbage to uniform fineness. Mix together and add all the other ingredients. Boil one-half hour then seal in small jars. This is a good relish for cold meats.

Orange Marmalade—1 dozen oranges, 4 tablespoonfuls lemon juice, 4 cupfuls water, 8 cupfuls sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt. Drop the oranges into boiling water for a few minutes, then remove the rind from the pulp and peel off all the white bitter portion. The boiling water aids greatly in loosening the pulp. Put the skins in cold waer enough to cover, add the salt and boil until the skins are tender, then drain. Remove all the white portion and cut the yellow into shreds, using scissors. Add the pulp cut into small pieces, all the juice, sugar and water. Boil slowly for two hours until thick. Turn into sterilized jars and seal.

Grape Conserve—3 pints grapes, 3 pints granulated sugar, 1 pint water, 2 oranges, ½ pound raisins, ½ pound walnuts. Wash the g[illegible], then press the pulp from the skin of the grape. Put the pulp into a porcelain kettle, heat through, press through a colanded to remove the seeds. Cook the pulp, skins, sugar, orange juice, water and raisins together one-half hour, add the chopped nuts, cook a minute or two longer. Seal in jars.

Improving Old Floors.

The floors in our tenant house were not good. We could not afford to lay new ones, and yet I sympathized with the desire of our tenants to make their house as attractive as possible.

In the sitting room I helped the tenant's wife to apply a coat of linseed oil to the floor, which was of pine, very old, and disfigured by wide cracks. We then filled the cracks with a ready-to-use crack and crevice filler and stained the floor oak, completing the job with a coat of floor finish.

It was an exceedingly good-looking floor in contrast with the original.

In the bedroom we stretched strips of old sheeting tightly over the floor, gave it two coats of brown paint, and covered the centre of the room with a rug made out of an old ingrain carpet.

I have found that it is best in fixing up old floors not to use bright stains or paints which call attention to the defects, and I like light colors which do not show every speck of dust. A floor which harmonizes with the woodwork and rug, and which carries out the decorative principle that the floor should have the deepest tones in the room, and yet which does not show the dust easily, is an ideal one.

The rugs I choose are not expensive. They are quiet in color and design, and harmonize well with the walls and draperies.

For Black Silk.

If you have a black silk dress which has lost some of its lustre, do not think of throwing it away, but sponge it on the wrong side with tepid water to which has been added a little vinegar. Iron with a moderately warm iron on the wrong side until dry. This restores the black color but does not leave a shiny surface on the right side. I made over a dress this summer, and it looks almost as good as new.

Dusters From Old Stockings.

Very few housewives realize what splendid dusters they can make from their old stockings. And the method is so easy that it would seem ridiculous not to make them, once you know how. All that is necessary is to cut of the feet and cut open the stockings. Then sew two or three together, the long way, until they make a duster and large as is required. Of course it will look better if stockings of the same color are used, but different pairs may be combined, and the result is a soft, easily used duster with a hundred charms and no initial cost.

A Simple Jelly Test.

To determine how much sugar should be used with each kind of juice, put a spoonful of juice in a glass and add to it one spoonful of 95 per cent. grain alcohol, mixed by shaking the glass, noting how the pectin—the the glas, noting how the pectin—the substance in fruits which makes them jell—is precipitated.

If the pectin is precipitated as one lump, a cup of sugar may be used for each cup of juice; if in several lumps, the proportion of sugar must be reduced to approximately three-fourths the amount of the juice.

If the pectin is not in lumys but is merely precipitated, the sugar should be one-half or less of the amount of the juice. If the juice shows no precipitation under this test, it is unsuitable for jelly making, and must be combined with apples or other juices rich in pectin.

The housewife will do well before making the test to taste the juice, as fruits not as acid as good tart apples probably will not make good jelly unless mixed with other fruits which are acid.

Gratitude.

"A three-cent stamp, please—and, by the way, haven't I seen you before?"

"Yes, madam; I had the good fortune to save your life last week."

"To be sure—to be sure—er—two three-cent stamps, please."

COOKS!

You will immensely improve the tastiness of dishes and add tremendously to their nourishing value if you use plenty of

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BOB LONG
Union-Made
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Bob Long Says:—
"My overalls and shirts are roomy and comfortable, and made especially for farmers. I designed them with the idea that you might want to stretch your arms and legs occasionally."

BOB LONG GLOVES

will outwear any other make of Glove on the market, because they are made by skilled workmen from the strongest glove leather obtainable.

Insist on getting Bob Long Brands from your dealer—they will save you money

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Color of the Hair.

The color of the hair is decided by the color of the pigment which feeds its roots. The pigment is formed from the coloring matter in the blood, says an English newspaper.

There are only two kinds of pigment; a reddish-yellow, and a sepia brown. Thus all the various shades of brown, red, fair and dark hair are derived from these two colors, according to which type of pigment predominates. Black hair shows the presence of a large quantity of the sepia brown pigment, while the reddish-yellow coloring shows itself to be strongest in hair that is bright red.

Obviously, neither of those pigments can produce green or blue; that is why we are never blessed with a thatch of emerald or ultra-marine.

The color of the hair is definitely racial; there has been but slight alteration during thousands of years with those races which have not intermarried with other peoples. But for the Norman invasion we should still be a fair or red-headed nation. As it is, dark brown is our chief color, as a result of the admixture of the red and flaxen of the Saxons, Celts and so on with the dark-haired Norman. The number of dark brown haired persons in a thousand is 595, light brown 250, flaxen 81, black 52, and red 22.

BUY "DIAMOND DYES"
DON'T RISK MATERIAL

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye any material without streaking, fading or running. Druggist has color card—Take no other dye!

An electrical novelty is a toaster and food warmer that will toast both sides of twenty pieces of bread at once.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

Australia now has 25 women justices of the peace.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART
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Session 1920-21 opens October 4th, 1920. Drawing, Painting, Modelling and Design Short Courses in Commercial and Applied Art. Prospectus on application.
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An Awful Example.

"Where are you going with that miserable-looking dog, Johnny?"

"Takin' him to the dog show."

"But you can't win a prize with him."

"Well, maybe they'll give me a special prize for showin' the kind of dog that no dog ought to be."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, Etc.

COARSE SALT
LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
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Absolutely moth-proof and wonderfully handsome pieces of furniture.
Direct from manufacturer to you.
Write for free illustrated literature.
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Not A Blemish
mars the perfect appearance of her complexion. Permanent and temporary skin troubles are effectively concealed. Reduces unnatural color and corrects greasy skins. Highly antiseptic, used with beneficial results as a curative agent for 70 years.
Gouraud's Oriental Cream
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"Save the surface and you save all"—Ramsay's Paint

RAMSAY'S
PAINT AND VARNISH
Mean less frequent painting. Seventy-eight years of increasing demand has proved the value of
"The right Paint and Varnish to Paint and Varnish right."
ASK YOUR DEALER

White is not a Color

IT is the combination of the colors of the rainbow, and it is what remains when color has been eliminated.

But there is a maximum degree of whiteness.

In the washing of clothes, this was achieved a century ago by

KEEN'S OXFORD BLUE

In the years that have followed, everything has been done to maintain the quality. KEEN'S OXFORD BLUE produced the maximum whiteness then—it does the same to-day. Wherever clothes are washed it is still the standard of excellence.

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For years, the name of "Parker's" has signified perfection in this work of making old things look like new, whether personal garments of even the most fragile material, or household curtains, draperies, rugs, etc.

Write us for further particulars, or send your parcels direct to

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Care of Motor Truck.

The engine ought to be taken care of as an engineer cares for the locomotive. It ought to be kept clean, brass and aluminum parts ought to be polished. The daily test for oil level is already habit with most drivers though many of them neglect this because "she will run all right for today, and I can get the oil on the road." Fifty cents worth of oil waiting to be put in the crank case may cause fifty dollars worth of wear. One should never economize on oil. Use the best engine oil money can buy, use it freely, this is, change the crankcase oil often. Don't go by the calendar or even by the mileage. Test the oil weekly. The writer knows of dozens of instances where trucks have been run for thousands of miles without any engine work being done because the oil was changed as soon as it showed signs of being a poor lubricant. All oil will get dirty in service; it accumulates carbon and sediment. The more carbon and sediment the less lubrication, or better, the more inefficient the lubrication. Take a weekly sample from the crankcase, allow this to settle in a glass or bottle and note the relative amount of sediment to liquid. The detail of the lubricating system should be watched. There should be no leaks, and if there are they ought to be detected by low oil level in the daily inspection. The gauge, if there is one, must always work right. If it becomes erratic in its action take the first opportunity to find out why. In a pressure feed system worn bearings will cause a drop in oil pressure which the driver may blame on thin oil or a bad gauge.

Aside from oiling, there are tightening and adjusting jobs on the motor. The fan belt slack should be tested monthly or whenever the opportunity is afforded. At the same time feel for play in the fan bearing.

A truck operated over rough roads needs more attention than one working on smooth boulevards. Engine holding down bolts, that is, the bolts holding the engine to the frame, ought to be tightened if possible. Sometimes castellated nuts and cotters are used, but where they are not a wrench should be used to attempt to tighten the nuts. Detachable cylinder head nuts should be tightened once a month and at the same time the nuts that hold the cylinders to the crankcase in cases where this separate construction is used.

Look for water leaks about the radiator, hose connections and pump. This should be done weekly.

The carbureter should not be touched unless it needs adjustment. Ignition cables should simply be tightened at the terminals and any worn or cracked insulation repaired. The ignition unit should get a monthly cleaning and that is all. Inspection at that time will determine if the interrupter points are worn evenly, and if they are they should be dressed down and readjusted.

The driver or workman should not tinker. He should examine for looseness, maladjustment or wear, and if he doesn't find any he should not try to do something. The driver can get into the habit of looking under the truck when it is on a dry street, so as to find out if there are any leaks from the engine or other units. The driver should be trained to make inspections at definite intervals. In the morning at a certain time he should make very definite inspections of certain parts of the engine; at a certain day he should make his weekly inspections or do the engine cleaning and so on. He might be given a printed card for daily, weekly and monthly inspections, so he merely has to check off the various items.

Watch the Wheels.

A cracking sound coming from the hub indicates something wrong in the wheel bearings. Unless this is promptly attended to a burnt up wheel bearing may result and there is danger of what drivers call a "hot box," which is likely to lock the wheel on to the axle or burn the axle in half, permitting the wheel to roll off. Imagine what would happen if this should occur on a down grade with a heavily loaded truck. When this cracking sound from the hub becomes audible the driver should put his hand on the hub and if he finds it hot he should carefully examine the bearings. Probably he will find a couple of the rollers cracked or broken. If this is so he should drive slowly and carefully to the nearest place where they can be replaced.

In Towing.

Whenever it is necessary for the motor truck to tow another vehicle or itself be towed the driver should be careful to hitch the rope to some part of the frame and not to the axle, which may be bent or broken.

British Wool Stocks.

A statement by the director of raw wool stocks of Great Britain shows a total of 2,905,554 bales of government-owned wool on hand. The quantity of combing merino wool which is still available for sale is 796,579 bales. This stands out in strong contrast to what has been generally supposed as being the stock of combing wool, clothing and carbonizing stocks being sensibly less than half the quantity of combing wools still unsold. The statement shows some very significant totals, and the merino combing wool available far outweighs both the clothing and carbonizing stocks.

Some very significant figures come under New Zealand wool. The stocks in the United Kingdom ports are 217,688 and the stocks in New Zealand amount to 341,937 bales, all these being New Zealand wools. These totals represent 559,625 bales, virtually a whole New Zealand year's clip. These are all crossbreds, there being no merino New Zealand wool returned at all in the stocks held by the government. The stocks of unshipped Australian crossbred wool are very considerable, amounting to 657,352 bales, and if the New Zealand unshipped stocks are also added, we have 999,289 bales of Colonial crossbred wool which remained unshipped in Australia and New Zealand last June 30.

Quite Right.

Teacher—"What is it fine feathers make, Tommy?"

Tommy—"I don't know, ma'am."

"Oh, yes, you do know. Now think. Fine feathers make fine——"

"I really don't know, ma'am."

"Yes, you do, Tommy. It begins with the letter 'b.'"

"Oh, yes; beds, ma'am!"

Equal Partners.

"Look ye, man, why haven't you cleaned and polished my boots?" asked Dean Swift of his eccentric servant John, at a tavern where they had just passed the night.

"What's the use of polishing such things?" asked John, doggedly, as he held up the boots, discolored and grimy as when they were taken off the night before.

"Very true," said the Dean, and without further protest he put them on. Then he went to the office and gave orders that no one should give John any breakfast. He partook of his own, and directed the hostler to saddle the horses and lead them to the door.

"Mercy!" cried John, when he found the Dean ready to start, "I haven't had my breakfast yet."

"Oh, replied Swift, "I can't see the use of your breakfasting; you would soon be hungry again."

John could think of no answer to such an unexpected application of his own sophistry, so he maintained a stoical silence.

They mounted and rode on, the Dean in advance, reading his prayer-book, and the servant following at a respectful distance.

"Hark ye, my man," said a stranger whom they met, after he had observed the two closely, "you and your master seem to be an uncommonly sober pair; may I ask who you are and where you are going?"

"We are as near saints as we can be," replied John, with melancholic solemnity, "and we are going to heaven, I hope. My master's praying, and I'm doing the fasting!"

A new bathroom convenience is a tube that sterilizes and protects a toothbrush from dust.

CAREFUL DRIVER

I drive my car with jealous care, all laws and statutes minding, and only pause anon to swear when balky valves need grinding. I drive upon old fashioned lines, as though a speed cop fearing; I honk my horn when danger signs before me are appearing. I put my hand out when I'd turn, so those behind may know it, and doubtless they remark, "Gol-dern! But he's the cautious poet!" Twelve miles an hour is what I hit, when I go forth to travel; my wheels don't fill the air with grit, or throw up chunks of gravel. A man so careful, you would say, must dodge all kinds of danger; but one is crippled every day, and I'm that pilgrim stranger. Day after day they bring me home, home to my weeping nieces, with compound fracture in my dome, and organs shot to pieces. The speed fiends go their crazy ways unhurt, and still go faster; the reckless drivers spend their days unscratched, nor know disaster. But I, who follow all the rules, am marked for daily slaughter; and when my present poultice cools, they'll put on one that's hotter.

Somebody Near You.

There is someone who is actually doing the thing that you are dreaming of—some one who is no better fitted or equipped than you are, but he is actually doing the thing you are dreaming of. There is some one not very far from you, who would make a great big thing out of the chance you are throwing away, because you see nothing in it. There are thousands of young men who would think they were "made" if they only had your chance to make good, your chance for an education, where you think there is no chance at all.

There is some one not very far from you, my friend, who could annihilate what you have regarded as impossible obstacles to your goal, not very far from you there is some one who is doing very much better than you with half your chance, some one who is making great strides with material that you would turn your nose up at. There is some employee not very far from you, right now, who is opening the door above him which you think is too securely locked to yield to your efforts. You can't see any way to the place above you, bu some one not very far from you will see in the position you are scorning, an opportunity which you do not see.

There is someone actually doing what you are dreaming of, there is someone, right now, taking the big orders, making the big sales which you are dreaming of making. There is somebody, right now, with, perhaps, much less opportunity than your own, making the big records in salesmanship, in stenography, in business management, in manufacturing, which you are now dreaming of doing.

Not very far from you, there is somebody actually doing the thing that you are going to do, there is somebody right now doing under what seems to you very unfavorable conditions the very thing that you are going to do when conditions are just right.

Oil From Corn.

Corn oil is a far more important product than most people imagine.

It is derived from the germ of the corn, which at the mills is thrown out in the preparation of meal and hominy. Were it ground up with the meal, the latter would not keep well; it would soon turn rancid.

The germs thus separated are pressed for the oil, which has many valuable uses. It is good for table purposes, whether for salad, for frying or for shortening. In the manufacture of soap, soap powder and oilcloth it is largely employed; and by a vulcanizing process it is converted into an artificial rubber that is extensively utilized for overshoes and automobile tires.

Air for Motors.

Before long we are likely to see many automobiles driven not by gasoline but by air propellers like those of airplanes.

Experiments are being made with such air-driven cars in Europe, and they are said to have worked out very satisfactory. The power utilizable in this way for a vehicle on land is so great that it has been found practicable to run freight cars on railroads at high speed with an air propeller in front and another behind.

A New Canadian Lake.

At the Canadian National Exhibition were shown sample blocks of one of the newest wonders in the scientific world. They are four inches deep and a foot square and come from a lake of Epsom salts at Basque, B.C., a few miles from Ashcroft, on the Thompson river.

This medicinal lake, like Trinidad's marvellous one of asphalt, is solid. You can walk on it. It covers seven acres. Until three miners stumbled upon it three yeras ago salts had been classed by scientists as a mineral by-product.

This lake of Epsom salts is 99 2-100 pure and stays pure to a depth of 41 feet. How much deeper is goes its owners do not know. They drilled that far, then their pipe ran out.

When the snow melts from the mountain sides its surface is covered six inches deep with water. This, lying on the glistening salty crystals, quickly becomes brine. Then the sun evaporates the water and all that is necessary for shipment is to score and lift off in thick cakes the crust that has been formed. Even the two one-hundredth per cent. foreign matter analyists found in the lake's substance has medicinal value. It is only disintegrated pine needles. Spring's freshets prepare another seven-acre pan, and the lucky miners and their business pals harvest $75 a ton for what a few years ago, even when salts were still a by-product, marketed at $9.

Honor Canadian Dead.

Cenotaph erected by the I.O.D.E. at the corner of Portage and Main Streets, Winnipeg, in memory of the men who fell in the Great War.

A good plan to ensure the correct temperature of the room in which a piano stands is to keep a growing plant there. So long as the plant thrives any changes there may be of heat and cold are not sufficient to affect the piano.

Head Buckets Still Make Japanese Shudder

Despite the fact that Japan is wide awake and progressive, many of the old time customs, especially those of home and family life, change slowly. The people of the interior are very simple and primitive; the style of living in most of the villages is exactly as it was hundreds of years ago.

Except in the vicinity of the coast cities a country bride still decorates her hair with numerous shell and metal pins, and her dower is incomplete without a set of spinning and weaving implements. They may never be used, but they must be a part of the dowry. One article, however, is never included. It would be considered a very bad omen to take a flat box on account of its resemblance to the kubioke, or head bucket, which was an essential article in the household of every warrior of feudal times.

The kubioke is a round, wooden box, entirely different in shape and make from any other box in Japan. The bottom, which looks like a flat, wooden plate with a narrow rim, has in the centre a sharp, hardwood spike. The cover is a wide strip of thin wood curved around a plain top, and it fits closely over the rim, hiding it entirely.

Although every samurai owned a kubioke, the warlike mission of many of them was, of course, never fulfilled. But it was desirable, in those days, to be ready. Unpreparedness implied a taint of cowardliness and the mission of the head bucket, although gruesome, was honorable as well as tragic.

At that time a political offender of samurai rank was not arrested and tried. Instead he received by the hand of a court messenger a most formal and courteous note intimating that it was well understood in court circles that he always would retain the honor of a noble samurai.

The Samurai knew at once what was meant, and, sending a return message of formal thanks to the lord for his honorable generosity, he quietly settled his affairs, bathed, washed his hair, donned the white death robe and then, with all the customary ceremony, he accepted the "honorable death" by committing hari-kari.

His head, wrapped in white paper, was placed in the kubioke, a white linen cloth with his crest was laid over the top and it was sent in the care of a trusted retainer to the court. After being seen and identified it was returned to the family with courteous expressions of regret and sympathy.

In olden days the head bucket was always kept in a high, narrow closet with sliding doors, close to a certain alcove that is considered as the place of honor in every Japanese house.

Now, however, it is frequently tucked away in a half forgotten corner of the store-house, or, as in some of the country homes of the northern provinces, put to the practical use of holding coils of hemp, ready for the twisting and spinning that occupy the servants during the long winter evenings. The head spike makes it especially convenient for the purpose; there is, in fact, a similar arrangement in a flax box. It is that similarity which makes a flax box too suggestive to be included in a dower, where only good luck emblems are welcome.

Talking Shop.

It is invariably a term of reproach; it would seem that to bring one's business to the fore in social intercourse and invite another's interest in it merits condemnation. Yet what an increase in dullness there would be if the embargo on talking shop was literally observed; what innumerable yawning listeners! Talking shop is as inevitable as speech about the weather, and usually it is far more interesting. Whether it is a merit or a defect depends almost entirely on the way in which it is done. The shop talk of the inventor of a machine may be more tedious than that of the man who merely operates it. The inventor may confound and overpower you with a recital of the mathematical formulas and mental processes by which he arrived at his creation; the mechanic may win your interest by his account of the reactions that the machine produces on him.

No one is more attractive or agreeable or winning than the person who talks shop in the right way—with a perception of its humorous aspect and its place in the scheme of things. Such a talker makes you feel pleased because he is confiding to you the phases of life and work that interest him most. He does not seem annoyed by your ignorance of his subject or contemptuous of it; instead he is flatteringly eager to vindicate its importance in your eyes, humorously conscious of its importance in his own, and sensitively alert to any indication that he may be tiring you. When you are in the company of one who talks shop in such a manner, you are pretty sure to enjoy it and to respond with advances from your own little shop. And what a pleasure it is then to find a listener so understanding and appreciative!

People who pride themselves on never talking shop are likely to prove in conversation "faultily faultless, splendidly null." The matters on which a man's hands and brains are chiefly engaged are those with which his lips should be most competent to treat. But remember that in social intercourse there is no monopoly more abhorred than that of conversation.

Ingenious Freddy.

Freddy had successfully pleaded stomach-ache to keep him away from school, but his mother became suspicious when, just after the school-bell had stopped ringing, his friend called for him to go for a swim.

"But you can't go when you have stomach-ache," protested mother.

"That's all right," said Freddy, unabashed; "I'll swim on my back all the time."

Metallic arsenic, running $200 in value to the ton, has been discovered on the Queen Charlotte islands.

Likely to Represent Canada at Geneva

Hon. Charles Murphy, Minister of Justice, who is almost certain to be one of the Dominion's representatives to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Items of Interest.

Of British monarchs named George, the first lived sixty-seven years, the second seventy-seven years, the third eighty-two years, and the fourth sixty-eight years. King George V. is now fifty-six.

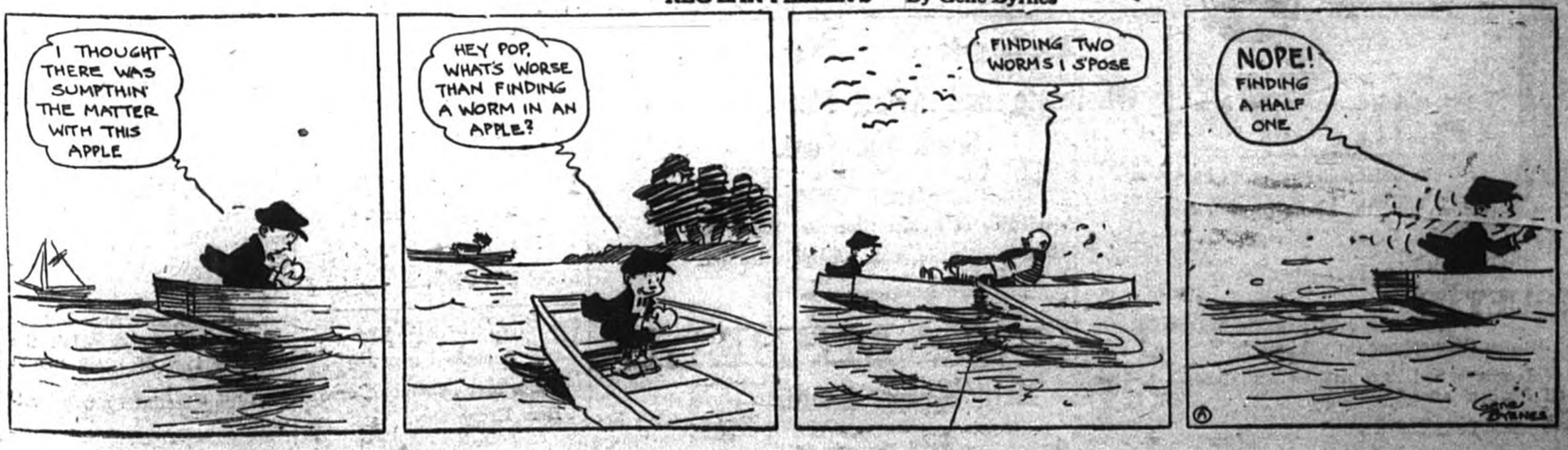
Greater London, with an area of 119 square miles, has an average population of over 41,000 to the square mile, compared with Greater New York's average of 19,000 to each of its 300 square miles.

Whenever the mercury drops to zero at Beaver, Pennsylvania, the old town clock begins striking, and keeps on until the caretaker climbs the tower and muffles the bell. This has been going on as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember. Expert clockmakers, who have been called in from time to time, say they do not know why.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller is said to have made $150,000,000 of his colossal fortune out of oil; his brother William, $100,000,000, and J. H. Flagler and J. D. Archbold, about $35,000,000 each; while within a generation, the Standard Oil Company, which started with a capital of $1,000,000, were paying $80,000,000 a year in dividends.

There is in use in France an electric substitute for the barber's scissors. It consists of a comb carrying along one side of its row of teeth a platinum wire through which flows an electric current. As the comb passes through the locks to be shorn the heated wire instantaneously severs the hairs, leaving them of even length and sealing the cut ends as in the ordinary process of singeing with a taper.

"REG'LAR FELLER S"—By Gene Byrnes



Hardware & Groceries

SPECIALS.

During the next 10 days we are running a Special Sale of Electric Irons at $5.50

We are also offering a Special Discount of 10 p.c., on our stock of Aluminum Ware (Ware-ever) and on our Pyrex Cooking Ware.

Ammunition.

Glass		Rifles
Putty		Shot Guns
Paint		Nails
Oils		Hammers
Roofing	Gasoline	Horse Blankets.

Our Stock of Groceries is always nice and fresh, and we speciaiize on Teas and Coffees.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

"The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

---

88 Years of Service

The history of this Bank since its inception in 1832 has been characterized by a steady growth in facilities for serving the public.

To-day we have the accumulated knowledge and experience of 88 years to apply to your banking business.

We invite your account.

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
Reserve - - 18,000,000
Resources - 230,000,000

J. R. Parris,
Manager, LACHUTE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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will be made

nday, Oct. 3rd, 1920.

Apply to

J. S. Giles, Agent.

MALCOLM SMITH,
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Sales conducted in English and French.
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LACHUTE, - QUE.

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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.

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

BUY NOW

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

Down with High Prices!

The High Prices of all Goods To-day seems to almost be on the increase rather than decrease, so like Henry Ford, we have decided to Lower Our Prices on a l our Boot and Shoe Lines, so we offer

All of our Men's and Ladies Boots at $1.00 Reduction
Boys' and Misses Boots at 75c. reduction
Children's, at 5oc. reduction

McFAUL BROS.

Where your dollar does its duty.

The Up-to-date General Store

LACHUTE MILLS, - QUE.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.
ST. PHILIPPE, - QUE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
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Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
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"Come in and See"

The New International Farm Tractor on Exhibition in our Store. The one that will do your work to perfection.

International Gas and Kerosine Engines and Farm Machinery of all kinds, the World's Standard. Leave your order now and get best prices and good delivery. Agency Fleury's Famous Plows. Beattys Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers, Pumps and Pump Jacks.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Nails, Building paper all kinds, Ready-roofing, Shingles, Axes, Saws, Bolts, Wire fencing, all kinds hay wire. Overalls and Smocks, Heavy Boots.
All best quality and lowest prices.

Buggies, Rugs, Whips and a good stock of harness at right prices. Harness neatly and promptly repaired.

JOHN McFAUL,

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed, Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

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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 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. Lepine, Manager.
St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg, "
Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

R. T. MacARTHUR

Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Machinery and Repairs. Bain Waggons and Bob-Sleighs.

Superior Barn Equipment Co., Fergus, Ont., Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carrries, Etc.

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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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FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY.
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Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates. Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

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Sales conducted in English and French.
Telephone 73.
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DR. S. B. FRASER,
M.D.C.M. McGILL
Physician & Surgeon,
BROWNSBURG, - QUE

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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 21. Lachute

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.
NOTARY
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

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SURGEON DENTIST
Raymond's Block
Main Street, Lachute.

W. X. BEAUCHAMP,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
GRENVILLE, - QUE.

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, OCTOBER 22, 1920. — NO. 36 37

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

HORSE FOR KEEP,—Mr. Tuchard is looking for a good home for his horse from January to March. Anyone wanting a horse can have same for its keep during that time. Apply to Mr. Tuchard, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE,—A pure bred Oxford Ram, and a Chester White Hog, 16 months old. Apply to Geo. Nichols, Cushing.

HORSE FOR SALE,—A good working horse, guaranteed sound and in fine condition, weighing about 1200 lbs., also good buggy and set of harness. For further particulars Apply to Adelard Lacelle, St. Philippe.

LOST,—On Tuesday last, between Montreal and Lachute a tyre holdae, tyre, lamp and license. Finder please return to Watchman Office and be rewarded.

LOST,—On Monday evening, between the East Post Office and Mrs. Jno. Robertson's residence, a door key, with red ribbon attached. Finder return to Mr. W. M. Scott, Main Street and oblige.

FOR SALE,—Mr. P. Goyette, of Brownsburg, wishes to announce that he will receive a car load of choice wihter apples about October 25th. Phone 30 ring 1 1 or H. Filion, Lachute.

You should bring your boy in and have him fitted in a nice suit. Prices low as prices go. W. Banford & Son.

WANTED,—To purchase country sawmill and farm (in hardwood district.) G. Pearson, 868 Victoria Avenue, Montreal.

Our Men's Suits are in all sizes now—and in variety of prices from $20 00.
W. Banford & Son.

WANTED,—A capable man to rent a farm, with his own stock. Apply to box 37, St. Andrews.

SNAP TO QUICK BUYER,—For sale a first class Ladies Bicycle in good condition. Apply to Watchman Office.

TEACHER WANTED,—For a small Elementry School, for balance of school year. Apply to John McOuat, Secretary-Treasurer, Brownsburg.

PROPERTY FOR SALE,—Brick house and property for sale in Lachute, East Ward, for particulars apply to Miss Wilson, 248 Laurier Aae., West, or phone Rockland 2979.

FOR SALE,—About 15 Pure Bred Holstein Cattle, all ages. Must sell on account of room. Choicest strain Six months credit Apply to A. Boa & Son R. R. Lachute 10-29

TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to Nov. 1st, 1920, for 100 cord of Hard Maple and Birch delivered at Lachute academy, by Feb. 15, 1921. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. A. CLUNIE, Sec.-Treas.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MRS. R. CARPENTER.

The death of Mary A. Barley, widow of the late Robert Carpenter, occurred at Brownsburg, Oct. 15th, 1920. She was born in Lincolnshire, England, Jan. 28th 1827, and came to Canada with her parents when four years old. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Church for upwards of seventy-five years. Her husband pre-deceased her twenty-seven years ago. She leaves two sons and three daughters,—George of Lachute, Robert of Arnprior, Ont., Mrs. Amsden of Buffalo, N.Y., Mrs. Barley and Mrs. Van Buren of Brownsburg, twenty-two grand-children and eleven great grand-children. The funeral, which took place Monday, October 18th, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. L. Van Buren, was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Adamson.

‡ ‡ ‡

THE LATE MR. BEN FRASER

It is with deep regret we record the death of Mr. Ben Fraser who passed away on Monday evening last, after an illness of some few months, at the early age of twenty-seven. Deceased was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fraser of Bethany Road and was married last November to Miss Chapman of Chicago. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, conducted by Mr. John White, of Hawkesbury, after which all that was mortal was placed in the Lachute Cemetery. Besides his loving young wife and parents he leaves one sister Mrs. Gruer, of Vankleek to mourn his loss. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

‡ ‡ ‡

THE LATE MR. C. W. ARTHUR.

The death occurred on Tuesday last in Montreal of Mr. Arthur of Belle Riviere. Deceased had been in poor health for the past few months and had spent some time in Guelph, while returning home he became worse and passed away at the home of Mrs. McRae in Montreal. A funeral service will be held there this evening and the remains will be brought to Lachute on Friday morning for interment. He leaves to mourn his loss a loving wife and four daughters.

‡ ‡ ‡

THE LATE WM. HEATLIE.

One of nature's gentlemen passed quietly and peacefully to the other side, when Mr. Wm Heatlie died on Thursday last. He has been in failing health, but was always able to go about the house and grounds. Wednesday night he went to bed at his usual hour, and when his wife awakened in the morning he was still lying in the position in which he fell asleep, but it proved to be the last, long sleep, the spirit had taken its flight Mr. Heatlie and his home was known far and wide for his genial and open hospitality to all comers. He was universally known as "Uncle Billy" and in his humble way contributed as much to the general happiness of those who knew him as it is the privilege of few men to do. He lived to the age of 82 years and leaves behind his wife and a host of sorrowing relatives and friends scattered over the world, in many lands. The funeral takes place on Saturday next from his late residence to the Ogdensburg Cemetery.

‡ ‡ ‡

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.

Mr. and Mrs Geo Preston and family were guests of Mrs. F. Roberts for the week end.

—An Auction Sale of household effects etc., will be held at the home of Dr. F. B. Fraser, Brownsburg, on Saturday Oct. 30th. See Posters later.

CRESWELL'S
Canada Cement
Prices Right
R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

—:o:—

Mr. Slater spent a few days in Ottawa last week.

Mr. J. E. Arnold left on a business trip to Northern Ontario.

Mr. Guy Todd, of Montreal, spent the Thanksgiving holidays in town.

Miss Russell, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. McCoy.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jousse and children spent Monday in Montreal.

Miss Martin, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Charland.

Mrs. Bryant, Sr., of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Hammond.

Dr. Cassidy, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. John McFaul.

Miss Edith Beers and Mr. Robt. Beers, of Montreal, spent the holidays in town.

Miss A. L. Moore left on Thursday for a few weeks visit with friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston and son Bobbie spent the Thanksgiving holidays in Ottawa.

Mrs. Thos. Hammond returned from Montreal on Sunday after a pleasant holiday.

Mr. O. Desrosiers, of Vancouver, B. C., is the guest of Mr. Jos. Lavigne this week.

Miss Irene Scott and Mrs. McPhee, of Ormstown, were recent guests of Mrs. Wm. Scott.

Mrs. Bentley and daughter, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. H. McPaul for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Weeks, of Montreal, spent Thanksgiving the guest of Mrs. E. J. Wood, Bethany.

Rev. Mr. Cliff and daughter Jean, of Arnprior, were guests of Mrs. W. J. Todd for a few days recently.

Miss Eaton, of Chesterville, and Mr. Leonard, of Owen Sound, are guests of Mrs. Adamson this week.

Messrs. Wm. Beech and son and Jas. Beech, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Robt. Miller for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe, of Ottawa, were guests of their daughters Mrs. Geo. Creswell and Mrs. Adamson this week.

Mrs. J. B. Hurst and Mr. W. Duchesney, of St. Lambert, were guests of Mrs. A. McVicar for Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Murray and children, of Notre Dame de Grace, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Armstrong for the week-end.

Dr. Lockhart Gall and Mr. Wm. Bryant, of Montreal, also Mr. Mossman Gall spent the week-end at Lake St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. V. K. Annett, of the Royal Air Force, England, were guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Collins for Thanksgiving.

Messrs, D. Currie, A. Coddington and S. Jamieson, of Montreal, spent Thanksgiving in town the guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas Griffith, Mr. and Mrs Jarvis and Mrs. Davis, of Arnprior, were guests of Mrs. Jno. Hope for Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan, of Montreal, and Mr. G. M. Upham, of Toronto, were guests of Mrs. Thos. Foreman on Sunday and Thanksgiving.

Miss Margaret McLaurin, Mrs. J. McLaurin and Mr. Deferia, of Montreal were guests of the Misses S. and E. McGibbon for the week-end.

Miss Beatrice Creetson and Mr. R Roberts, of Montreal, Mrs. J. Townsend and Lillian, of Ogdensburg, were guests of Mrs. Duncan McPhail this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hunter, of Montreal, Mr. O'Reilly and daughter, and Mr. R. McArthur, of Ottawa, were week-end guests of Mrs. Archie McArthur.

The Ladies of the Methodist Church have postponed their Bazaar until the 12th Nov., on account of the Special Meetings now being held by Messrs. Crossley and Leonard.

Mr. Austin Riddell, of Jackson, Mr. and Mrs E. Reed, of Montreal, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and son, and Major Todd, of Ottawa, were in town this week attending the Hunter—Riddell wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Gruer, of Vankleek, Mr. and Mrs. Hood, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. F. Banford, of Hawkesbury, and Mr. Chapman, of Chicago, were in town this week, owing to the funeral of the late Mr. Ben Fraser.

Church of England services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, October 24th, as follows:—St Simeon's Church, Lachute, Missionary services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. A children's service at Brownsburg at 3 p.m.

Among those who spent Thanksgiving at "Hillcrest" the guests of Mr & Mrs. J. W. Funchion were, Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Lariviere and son Deane, Miss Gertrude Funchion and Mr. Arthur N. Sheppard of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. N. McDuff of Point Fortune.

Sir George H. Perley, Canada's High Commissioner in London, England, paid a flying visit to his old constituency on Wednesday, where he met many of his old-time friends, and they were not all Conservatives either, for Sir George always recognized the rights of others to their own opinions. During his brief stay in town he was the guest of Mr. & Mrs. H. Slater.

Miss Winnifred Adamson has just received from her late school at Inverness, a prize for the 2nd highest percentage in Grade VII, and a special prize for Arithmetic.

We are sure the people of Lachute and vicinity will bid a cordial welcome to Dr. Edward Christie, who has now taken up residence with us, and following the footsteps of his revered father (the late Dr. George), will minister to this community. He has opened his office next door to the Medical Hall with Phone No. 29.

It was truly a spirit of Thankfulness that was evidenced in the large attendance at the Union Thanksgiving Service held in the Baptist Church on Monday last. The pulpit was occupied by the pastor of the Church, the Rev. G. Victor Collins, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Adamson of the Methodist Church. A most inspiring and helpful address was delivered by the Rev. J. L. George, and during the service a couple of suitable vocal selections were rendered by Messrs. Crossley and Leonard, who are conducting a two weeks Evangelistic Meetings in the Methodist Church. At the close an offering of $50 00 was contributed and has been duly forwarded to the Protestant Insane Asylum at Verdun.

A Good Send Off.

The C.P.R. Station was crowded on Wednesday evening last by a very large gathering of friends who gave a parting send off to Mrs (Dr). Hunter, or "Winnie" as she was popularly known. It does not seem so very long since we bade God speed to her as she set sail for the seat of war, having donned the uniform to render service to our brave boys overseas. Lachute was proud of her then, and justly so, as she was the only nurse that represented us, and we were overjoyed to welcome her safe return home after all the thrilling experiences crowded into so short a time. Now she has taken unto herself a partner in life, who was also overseas, and as they journey to their new home in Vancouver, they carry with them the good wishes of their many friends whom they are leaving behind.

WEDDING BELLS

HUNTER—RIDDELL.

A quiet house wedding took place on Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Riddell, where their daughter Wynetha Cecil was united in marriage to Dr. Archibald Wm. Hunter, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A S. Hunter, of Durham, Ont., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. L. George in the presence of immediate relatives and friends. Dr. Hunter and his bride left on the evening train for Toronto and Durham, en route for their home in Vancouver.

BURK—SILVERSON.

At two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon in the Dalesville Baptist Church, the marriage was solemnized by the Rev. G. V. Collins, of Annie Alida, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Silverson to Mr. Ernest Edward Burk youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Burk of Dalesville. The church was very tasetefully decorated in Autumnal colours. The bride was gowned in cream satin de-chene with georgette crepe and bead fringe trimmings. She also wore a veil arranged in cap effect and carried a bouquet of tea roses. She was preceded down the aisle by her sister Miss Jessie Silverson who was bride's maid and who wore a navy blue satin dress with drape overskirt and georgette and bead trimmings. Her hat was navy blue plush with ostrich mount, and wore a large corsage bouquet of ferns and asters. Mr. Geo. McCormick supported the groom. The bride was given away by her father and entered the church to the strains of "The Bridal chorus from Sohengrin" which was played by Miss Muriel Nicholas. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride, which was very pretty decorated with autumn leaves. Mr. and Mrs. Burk left for Montreal On their return they will reside in Dalesville. Guests from a distance were, Mrs. T. R. Cregeen and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kennedy also Miss N. Burk, of Montreal, Mr. Lawrence Hodgins, of Manitic, Ont.

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BIRTHS

VOWLES.—At Brownsburg, on Friday, Oct. 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Vowles, a son.

DEATHS

HEATLIE.—At Ogdensburg, Que., on October 21st, 1920, Wm. Heatlie sr. Funeral on Saturday at 2 p.m. from his late residence to the Cemetery.

—::—

Come and hear Messrs. Crossley and Leonard in the Methodist Church, Lachute.

They announce the following inviting programme:
Thursday, Oct. 21st,—A song sermon on "The Highway to Heaven."
Friday,—"Seven important life maxims. A grand rally of youth and adults.
Sunday, 10 30 a.m.—"A Great Man's Ideals" in Song Sermon.
Sunday, 7 p.m.—"The Unpardonable Sin." Don't Miss this.
Monday, 7 45 p.m.,—"An Ideal Revival.
Tuesday,—A Song Sermon on "The Way Made Plain."
Wednesday,—"The What, Why, Who When & How of Conversion."
Regular Service at Brownsburg on Sunday at 3 p.m.

NEW JACKETS.

We found a lot of nice Winter Coats for Ladie's—all new goods and heavy—and bought them at a low price. We pass on these fine goods to our frienns at low prices while they last.

We also got a lot of Boy's Suits Sizes 27 to 34. They are extra good value at the prices marked.

Another lot of special beauty and value is in the line of Ladie's Dresses. They cannot be made for the prices we sell them at.

Come and see these lines.

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.*

Prepare For Cold Weather!

We have prepared for it by stocking up with a plentiful supply of Serviceable Underwear, Furs, Rain Coats, Boots, Men's Heavy Rubbers, Over coats, Sweaters, Socks, Gloves and Mitts.

Ladie's Sweater Coats and Dress Goods in great variety.

All choice stock of fresh grocrries always on hond.

R. McFAUL,
MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

How To Make Tire Fillers Stick.

A motorist told me the other day that tire fillers were no good—that they would not stick.

Questioning him, I found that he had merely smeared a little cement over each cut as found, pushed in some of the tread filler, and then gone on his way.

To make tread fillers stick, you must first trim smooth the edges of the cut with a sharp knife, roughen the rubber with emery cloth or sandpaper, and thoroughly clean it with gasoline.

Then apply a heavy coat of patching cement, and while this is drying, take what you judge to be a little more than enough tread filler to fill the hole and knead it between your fingers until soft.

When the cement is dry, push this filler firmly into the hole and trim off with a moistened knife until the repair is level with the tread. If possible, let the repair stand a few hours before using the tire.

It is well worth while to repair these cuts promptly. If left open, sand and dirt will eventually be forced under the rubber next to the tire fabric and this will separate the two, sometimes spreading over a whole casing and stripping it of the outside rubber. And even if this does not happen, the fabric which is exposed by the cut will decay.

Care of Inner Tubes.

Undue haste in replacing a punctured or blown-out tube is responsible for much trouble. The most common mistake is pinching the tube. The tube may be inserted in an uneven or twisted manner. This causes it to overlap or wrinkle, with the result that in a short time it will cut through where it has been overlapped, and produce a leak. The same trouble is also caused sometimes by putting a new tube into the tire just as it is taken from the box.

When the tube is applied after mounting there is such an inrush of air that it will often buckle up the tubes, thereby forcing a tiny section beneath the head spreader. Especially will this occur if the valve stem is not pulled out to its proper position.

The operator should proceed slowly when applying the tube. Before putting it into the casing it should be given a couple of "shots" of air, then it should be applied carefully; the inside—the side on which the stem occurs—should always be kept inside. When it is in the casing it should be "talced" carefully and the fingers should be forced all around the tire to make sure that the talc has been evenly distributed; then, before the loose bead is applied, the tire should be given a little more air.

Tracing Lamp Failure.

In making a test for lamp failure, first look at the lamp bulb. The filament may be burnt out and it will take a sharp eye to see the small gap which the current can not pass. If you wish to test the lamp, take it from its socket and apply one contact to the battery and hold a wire from the battery to the other contact. If the lamp does not light and the contacts are good the lamp is very likely burnt out.

If the lamp appears all right after the above test, disconnect the terminal where the cable enters the lamp back and "short" across its contacts. If a spark occurs with a snap then the trouble is very likely in the lamp sockets. In this test a single-wire system will call for touching the end of the cable connection against the frame of the car, while a two-wire system will need the two contacts of the wires touched to each other. Be sure your lamps are of the right voltage.

The presence of current in the cables with the switch turned to "on" will more than likely indicate no short circuits in the system; the next thing to look into is either the switch or the fuses or both. A loose contact or cable terminal of the switch will knock a lamp out, and a burnt fuse or corroded fuse clips will also forestall the current's passage. Scraping the corroded clips or making them fit closer will correct the last-named trouble.

If a test at the lamp socket shows no current, and the fuse and clips are all in good condition, then the battery is the place where the trouble lies, unless a broken cable or bad terminal from battery to switch is causing the lamp failure. Take a hydrometer test of the battery and also test the voltage. A discharged battery will cause a dim and yellow light even when all the cables and terminals are in good shape. The remedy is to have the battery recharged. Also investigate the feed cable from battery to switch.

RUMORS OF WAR.

One day the Russians hunt their holes, pursued by fierce, triumphant Poles; the next the Poles are on the run, spurred on by Russian sword and gun. And, as I dope myself for gout, I wonder what it's all about. There's trouble brewing everywhere, and warlike rumors fill the air. I thought, when closed the three-ring war, "Peace is the thing we're yearning for; the whole blamed world is sick of gore, and weary of the canon's roar, and tired of human tears and groans, and of the sight of bleaching bones. The nations all would speed the plow and set the hen and milk the cow, pursue the gentle arts of peace, and bid the yawping captains cease." But now the Pole pursues the Russ and makes a most unseemly fuss; and now the Russ pursues the Pole, and shoots him with a ton of coal; wherever men infest the map, some tribes are itching for a scrap. And as I feed myself with kraut, I wonder what it's all about. Why can't the blame fool nations meet with friendly hearts, in concord sweet, and settle all their silly rows, and then go home to milk the cows? Why does the Pole pursue the Russ, and shoot him with a blunderbus? Why does the Russian swat the Pole? Has he no higher, nobler goal? Why don't they meet with friendly grins, and shake the dice to see who wins?

Paper Pulp From Saw Grass

It has become axiomatic in the paper industry that there is no substitute for spruce wood in making paper pulp. And so they have received with a great deal of skepticism the recent announcement that a satisfactory paper can be made from the saw grass of Florida, and that a practical method of production has been developed.

Engineers connected with the enterprise say that a preliminary survey reveals that there is in Florida nearly 6,000,000 acres of saw grass. This can be harvested twice a year, yielding 20 tons of paper per acre to each cutting. It would seem therefore that Florida might eventually furnish paper to the whole world, for it is claimed all grades of the commodity can be made from the grass.

It is not surprising, in the light of past experiments, that relief to the present paper situation should come from such a source. Fiber suitable for paper making has been produced from a number of plants, among them corn and cotton stalks. But two chief difficulties stood in the way of commercial exploitation of the process. In the first place there is not a sufficient supply of any one material, and it is too expensive to gather corn or cotton stalks from a wide area. The second, and perhaps the most important, difficulty is that, because the material is not compact, only a small amount can be placed in the pulp "digester" at one time, making the production very expensive.

The first objection—that of insufficient supply—at first applied even to saw grass, for although there is an enormous quantity, it grows in almost inaccessible swamp lands, and cannot be harvested by ordinary methods. With the later development of a special harvesting machine, a model of which has been successfully operated, this objection seems to have been eliminated. This machine is an amphibious modification of the wheat harvester that works equally well on land and water, its cutter bars being so arranged that they can be lowered beneath the water as much as four feet, if necessary.

The second difficulty—inability to get a sufficient quantity of material into the digester—has been removed by an entire revision of the pulp-making process. Different chemicals are used, and in order to get a large quantity of grass into the digester, it is first put through a shredder and reduced to a mass, of which 12 tons or more can be treated at once.

Sample runs of the paper have been made by the U.S. Bureau of Standards, and some commercial mills, and these are declared to have been satisfactory.

S-O-S

By Ellery H. Clark

"We've had all that I want of this kind of weather!" Joe complained. "Five days of calm. I'd welcome anything to break the monotony, even a hurricane."

We were lying in the shade of the longboat, on the deck of the barkentine Curlew, hopelessly becalmed some three hundred miles southeast of Bermuda. The sun blazed down out of a cloudless sky; not even a breath of wind was stirring to fill the Curlew's drooping sails. For five long days we had been hard at work, slushing down rigging and mending chafed gear, until now, on the sixth morning, we found ourselves without work and quite ready for anything in the way of a change.

I failed to discover, however, in either sea or sky, any sign of Joe's wished-for hurricane, and I was about to tell him so when there came from the lookout at the masthead a sudden hail: "On deck, sir!"

Mr. Norcross, the first mate, hastened to reply, "Aloft there! What do you see?"

To our huge delight the response came promptly back to us, "A boat, sir. Broad off the starboard bow."

Instantly Mr. Norcross, with marine glass in hand, made his way to the foretop, and soon afterwards Capt. Thomas himself came on deck, so that when the mate began his descent Joe and I edged eagerly forward to listen to the details of the discovery.

"What is it, Mr. Norcross?" asked the captain.

The first mate hesitated a moment before he replied: "It's hard to tell, sir. Some sort of small craft, I should say, with sail hoisted. Castaways, perhaps! but she's so far away that I can't be sure."

"Very well," answered the captain. "You'd better take a boat, Mr. Norcross, and investigate."

An instant later the mate had summoned the boatswain, who, greatly to my disgust, called away the starboard quarter boat. Joe belonged to the starboard watch and was therefore entitled to a seat in the boat, whereas I had the misfortune to be a member of the port watch and was therefore obliged to remain aboard.

Standing enviously at the rail, I watched the quarter boat go speeding away to the southward. Dave, the cook, who was a confirmed pessimist, came and stood beside me.

"They're feelin' all right now," he grumbled, "but they've got a long trip ahead of 'em, and this sun's all-fired hot. They'll be tired enough when they get back; you take my word for it."

His words wholly failed to comfort me, but my gloomy spirits were not destined to last long. Shortly after the departure of the quarter boat, a light air sprang up from the northward, and the Curlew slipped along before it at such good speed that we reached our destination almost as soon as the mate did.

The object of our search proved to be not a boat at all, but a mammoth bell buoy—one of those derelicts that go wandering round the ocean, and that usually bring up at last in that haven of flotsam, the Sargasso Sea. As we neared it, we could see that it was a combined bell and whistling buoy, and that its sides were completely covered with a dense growth of barnacles and seaweed. The whistle was not working, but the bell, as the buoy swung in the seaway, gave forth from time to time a hollow and melancholy clang.

By the time we had come within a quarter of a mile of the buoy, the breeze had died again, and we lay once more becalmed, with slatting sails, while the mate rowed leisurely back to us and made his report to the captain. By that time dinner was ready, and all hands, with the exception of John Todd and myself, went below. Todd, a stolid Englishman, was on duty at the wheel, while I was supposed to be acting as lookout on the forecastle head; but I fear that my lookout was in one direction only. The buoy possessed a fascination for me that I could not resist, as I thought of its solitary, endless quest through summer calms and winter storms, sounding its solemn, deep-toned warning no longer to the voyagers of the sea, but to the fowls of the air and the monsters of the deep.

Nor was that, I grieve to say, the only reason that the buoy attracted me; there was another and a less commendable one, for Joe and I, although firm friends, were always rivals, and I could not help feeling that by sharing in the adventure with the mate and crew of the quarter boat he had a distinct advantage over me—he had gone to the very base of the buoy, whereas I had seen it merely from the deck of the Curlew. And thus I asked myself if there were not some way by which I could turn the tables on Joe and investigate the derelict even more thoroughly than he had done.

I had no sooner propounded the query than I found the answer to it, for, glancing cautiously behind me, I saw that Todd was dozing placidly at the wheel. Feeling sure that the launching of a boat would awaken him, and deciding, therefore, to swim instead, I swung nimbly down the fore chains, slipped noiselessly into the water and struck out boldly for the buoy.

Fifteen minutes later I had reached the base, only to find that my plan of scaling it was apparently impracticable, for it was some eight feet in diameter and at least twelve feet high, and its barnacle-incrusted sides were so slippery with seaweed as to present a surface up which it would be well-nigh impossible to climb. Swimming slowly round the buoy, I looked for a foothold, and on reaching the side farthermost from the vessel I discovered, to my delight, half hidden by the weeds, a rusty iron ladder, with rungs riveted fast to the side of the buoy.

Three times I brushed aside the sea growth, gained a footing and began my climb, and three times, as the buoy tilted to the seas, I lost my hold and slipped back into the water with a resounding splash. Yet it never once occurred to me that the commotion I was making would endanger my life, until, happening to glance over my shoulder, my blood turned to ice in my veins as I saw, not fifty feet away, the huge triangular fin of a shark cutting the water like a knife and heading directly for the buoy.

To overestimate the speed of my ascent would be difficult; to exaggerate the horror of the climb would be impossible. My fingers gripped desperately at the rungs of the ladder, and, mindful of stories I had heard of sharks' throwing themselves out of water to reach their prey, I made it my aim to reach the top of the buoy in all haste. At last I grasped the low guard rail, and, drawing myself upward and forward at the same time, I cast one terrified glance over my shoulder, and then, relinquishing my hold upon the rail, I threw myself, stomach down, upon the upper surface of the buoy.

My haste proved my undoing. The top of the buoy was slippery with kelp and slime, and at its next huge lurch, in spite of my frenzied efforts to save myself, I felt myself hurled, half rolling, half sliding, across the buoy, heading straight for the water and for certain death. Nothing, it seemed, could exceed the agony of that moment; yet fate had other plans in store for me, for the next instant something seemed to strike me a terrific blow upon the head and I experienced the dreadful feeling of whirling headlong through space. Then came a crash, and I knew nothing more.

At last, by slow degrees, consciousness returned to me, and as I became aware that I was not in the ocean, but was lying upon some solid substance, I staggered uncertainly to my feet. Glancing overhead, I saw instantly what had occurred. Twelve feet above me, far out of reach, a huge manhole yawned. I had struck my head against the edge, shot bodily downward and was now imprisoned in the hollow depths of the buoy.

My first thought was of the vessel, and, peering through a narrow crack in the side of the buoy, at about the level of my eye, I could see her still lying becalmed. Todd was probably still dozing at the wheel. Then for the first time I realized the danger of my predicament, for I had no way of attracting their attention, and they, on their part, when they missed me, would never dream that I had left the Curlew on such a reckless errand. By and by the breeze would come, and then—but at the thought my heart sickened, and, momentarily giving way to a panic of fear, I began to shout aloud at the top of my lungs. The only result was to produce a reverberation that nearly burst my eardrums; yet I do not suppose the sound could have been heard fifty feet from the buoy.

Almost instantly I realized the uselessness of my action, and, glancing desperately round me in the darkness, I noticed for the first time the ponderous mechanism of the whistle; and immediately the thought came to me that here was my one possible chance of escape. If I could blow the whistle in time to attract the attention of those aboard the Curlew before she caught a favoring breeze and stood away to the westward, I might be saved; otherwise I was doomed to a fate of almost inconceivable horror.

At once I began to investigate the principle on which the whistle worked, and to my relief found that it was extremely simple. An enormous pair of rawhide bellows furnished the air blast, while attached to one side of it as a counterweight was a heavy iron ball suspended by an iron bar from a beam that ran across the inside of the buoy. When the buoy lurched and rolled in the seaway, the bellows alternately drew in the air and then expelled it again, forcing it upward through a three-inch pipe until it reached its final outlet at the mouth of the whistle.

The thought occurred to me that if I could "shinny" up the pipe I might be able to swing myself over to the manhole and crawl out through it. But one grasp of the slime-covered pipe convinced me that I could never get up it; it would have been easier to climb the greased pole at the county fair. No! In blowing the whistle lay my only chance.

But although the principle of the mechanism was clear enough, it was equally evident that the swing of the counterweight produced no sound. The bellows worked perfectly; the pipe seemed in good condition; the trouble, then, was apparently with the whistle itself. It suddenly flashed over me that the constant breaching of seas over the buoy must have incrusted the vent with brine, leaving no opportunity for the air to escape. My only chance, therefore, was to disconnect bellows and pipe and to clean the whistle. Before beginning my task I took one more look at the vessel. My heart sank when I saw a rising breeze ruffling the water to the eastword and the crew of the barkentine bracing the yards to take advantage of the shifting wind.

With the energy of despair I set to work and soon succeeded in disconnecting the bellows.

To turn the pipe, however, was a task beyond my strength; for that work I needed a wrench. But what could I make one of? The swinging counterweight gave me one clue, and, unshackling it, I pushed and pulled at the pendulum bar until it broke short off in my hands. Next, I slashed away with my knife a strip of rawhide from the bellows, attached the bar to the pipe, and, using the bar as a lever, was overjoyed when at last I felt the pipe begin to yield.

In a moment I had unscrewed it, and hastily cutting off another strip of rawhide, I lashed my knife to the bar, and began frantically prodding at the interior of the whistle. A shower of dirt, rust and brine descended, until presently I could see a faint circle of light above me and knew that the aperture was cleared. Yet as I cast one more hasty glance after the vessel, I felt the grip of overmastering fear; for the Curlew, always a fast sailer in light airs, was standing away to the westward and already appeared to my agonized eyes to be little more than a speck upon the horizon. Half crazed with terror, I set to work again like a demon until I had reconnected the pipe and the bellows and stood ready to blow the one signal which, if heard, might save me—S. O. S.

With the strength of despair, I heaved at the gigantic bellows; then came a moment of dreadful silence; and then—oh, blessed sound!—there went shrieking forth over the waters the first blast of my call. Like a man in delirium, I sent the signals, over and over again,—three short, three long, three short,—until at last I heard a cry above me and, glancing upward, saw the captain's face peering down at me. Then nerves and muscles failed me, and I sank fainting to the floor.

Half an hour later I awakened to find myself in my bunk aboard the Curlew, with the captain, the mate and Joe grouped round me. As my eyes opened, the captain heaved a sigh of relief; then, with an expressiveness that the printed word cannot convey, he uttered one brief sentence: "You—young fool!"

Too weak to speak, I tried hard to nod my head, for no one in the world could have agreed with him more cordially than I did.

Lecture vs. Flogging.

"Spare the rod and spoil the child" isn't the motto in Maoriland, for the Maoris will never beat their children nor allow them to be beaten.

If a boy does wrong, his parents scold him thoroughly and try to convince him that his naughtiness is making them unhappy.

The Maoris say that by beating a child you make him hard and callous, and that far more good can be done by a quiet and serious talk.

A good spanking is soon forgotten by the average youngster, of whatever nationality he is, but a lecture will certainly make him think.

If, at school, a young Maori is punished by his master, the parents remove their child from that school and send him to another, so thoroughly are they against the idea of corporal punishment.

Family Bath Night.

Every house in Irkutsh has its vapor bath and its bath night, when all members of the family bathe together. Stones are piled and heated in a fire and water poured on them so that when the door is closed the steam fills the bathroom proper, which is shut off by a board partition. The bathers, sitting on benches, steam their naked bodies both to cleanse themselves and relieve fatigue. The vapor bath is prepared four times a month, and always in the evening before Sunday, when all the members of the family bathe.

The Test.

Upon three things
A man shall look and show greatness.

In a child's eyes
Deep filled with forgotten wisdom;

On a night sky
Sown thick with majestic planets;

On a high trust,
The gift of a mighty people.

Upon these things
A great man looks and is humbled.

Great Expectations.

"What salary do you expect?" asked the prospective employer.

"At first," was the modest reply, "just enough to live on."

"You expect too much. I can't use you."

A weed is only a plant out of place.

Many a good man has raised cane in his time.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

A FINE PATTERN FOR A SUIT

9666-9374
Embroidery Design No. 1044

9666—Misses' Suit-Coat. Price, 35 cents. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 1¾ yds. 54 ins. wide.

9374—Misses' Two-Piece Skirt (in two lengths). **Price, 20 cents.** In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 1¼ yds. 54 ins. wide. Width, 1½ yds.

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

Old British Wedding Customs.

There is an old belief that a marriage should take place when the moon is waxing, and not waning, if it is to be a lucky match, and in many north country districts a strict inquiry is made as to the state of the moon before the wedding day is fixed.

In the north of England, too, no wise bride will ask an odd number of guests to her wedding feast, for an old superstition has it that if this is done one of the guests will die before the year is out.

In the Highlands it is taken as a terrible unlucky sign if a dog should run between the bridal pair on their wedding day; while, in Derbyshire prospective brides still tell the bees of their wedding and decorate the hives for the occasion.

In parts of England and Scotland there exists an ancient custom for which reason is hard to find, by which part of the wedding cake is broken over the head of the bride and the guests scramble for pieces.

Bees Faster Than Pigeons.

A farmer in Westphalia laid a wager that twelve bees of his, released at a distance of three miles from their hives, would travel as rapidly as a like number of pigeons over the same course. The first bee, properly powdered for purposes of identification, did arrive at its hive a quarter of a minute before the coming of the first pigeon to its cote, and there were three other bees that came in before the second pigeon arrived.

A curious form of race is sometimes indulged in in India—the Noah's Ark race. At one recently run near Calcutta a goat proved the victor over an elephant and a horse, the latter being a bad third.

The slowest races in the world are the snail contests, which in normal times are held in certain parts of Germany at what we would call county fairs. The winners are much esteemed and frequently fetch high prices.

It Wasn't Toothache.

A wild, haggard-looking man strode through the streets with quick, nervous steps. His face was drawn with agony.

Suddenly his eye lighted on a house with a brass plate attached to the door, and, with an audible sigh of relief, he rushed into the dentist's, for such was the house.

He burst into the consulting-room.

"My dear sir," said the dentist, "what——"

"Do you give gas?" asked the man, cutting him short.

"We do," replied he of the forceps. "And the charge——"

"Will it put you to sleep so that you can't possibly be aroused?"

"Yes; but I——"

"How long does the sleep last?"

"The physical insensibility produced by inhaling gas lasts from half a minute to seventy seconds," said the dentist. "Perhaps you will take a seat, sir, and allow me to examine the tooth?"

"Tooth!" shrieked the visitor, tearing off his coat and vest. "Who said tooth? I want you to pull a porous plaster off my back!"

Two California bakers have patented a self-oiling machine that clips the tops of loaves of bread before they are baked, producing an ornamental and much better browned crust.

"He who educates the young shapes the future."

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. Satisfactory or refund in full our motto. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 825-831 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

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 postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

About Eggs.

An egg with a white shell doesn't contain so much nutriment as a brown-shelled one. There is more water and less fat in it.

Knowing this, and realizing that most people prefer brown eggs, some unscrupulous tradesmen make a practice of coloring eggs with coffee or cold tea.

A hen does not lay the most nutritious egg by a long way. Only about one-fifth part of a hen's egg is nourishing. One-ninth is waste, and the rest water.

Geese lay the best eggs from the point of view of nourishment. Then come ducks and Guinea fowl. Hens are fourth on the list, with turkeys and plovers following on.

Did you know, by the way, that eggs are good for the complexion? They contain a certain amount of sulphur, which purifies the blood and so keeps the skin nice and clear.

Where Board is Cheap.

It is refreshing in these days of high prices to learn that somewhere it is possible to get one's daily bread and its accompaniments at a low figure. The place is China—Tengschow, in the province of Shantung. There in the mission school a girl may have three meals a day for $18 a year.

The menu sounds strange to the school girl of the Western world, but to the Chinese student it is highly satisfactor. Steamed corn bread and raw turnips that have been kept in brine and then chopped quite fine compose the regulation breakfast almost all the year. For dinner there is usually millet cooked dry like rice, and some hot vegetable. Twice a week the vegetable is cooked with fat pork instead of in bean oil as usual. Supper is the same as breakfast. Perhaps half a dozen times a year, however, they celebrate with more luxurious fare.

Life.

This life is a skein of tangled thread
Where the strands get mixed in doubtful ways,
The far end hid in the knots somewhere,
The other one lost in the twisty maze.

None of us knows how the strands are spun,
None of us knows how the twists get there,
But all of us find when the tangle's done
The end that was hid in the knots somewhere.

PARTS BIRDS PLAYED IN THE WORLD WAR

PARIS WARNED OF AIRCRAFT BY PARROTS.

Canaries Saved Many Lives but Homing Pigeons Did Biggest War Work.

Parrots were tried out early in the recent European conflict as war birds. A number of them were kept in cages on the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, to give warning of approaching aircraft.

They acquitted themselves wonderfully, announcing by their squawks the approach of an airplane or airship twenty minutes before its coming could be detected by human eyes or ears. Unfortunately, however, they were unable to distinguish between enemy and friendly aircraft; and, growing indifferent after a while, they ceased to be trustworthy.

The big war work was done by homing pigeons. Even when badly wounded, they would do their best to deliver the messages they carried.

A remarkable case in this line was that of pigeon No. 2709, which, on October 3, 1917, flying from the front line to divisional headquarters, was struck by a bullet that broke its leg, drove the metal cylinder containing the message into its breast and passed through its body. Nevertheless, it struggled home to its loft, nine miles away, and delivered the message, dying soon after its arrival. It is now in a museum at Whitehall, stuffed, with a label, "Died of wounds received in action." A soldier who had done like service would have received the V. C.

Aided British War Loan.

In 1918 a pigeon post service in London carried messages of subscribers to the war loan, delivering them at the Tank Bank in Trafalgar Square.

The Germans sometimes camouflaged their war pigeons with coats of paint, and in some instances at least they made the cotes gasproof.

Canaries, as is well known, saved the lives of thousands of fighting men by the warning they gave of poison gas. A percentage of it in the air imperceptible to human beings caused them to drop off their perches—a signal that it was time for the soldiers to put on their gas masks. But in many cases the birds became such pets that the men would keep them in places as safe from gas as possible, thus negativing the purpose for which they were meant to be used.

Gulls, actuated perhaps by curiosity, had a way of following and hovering over submerged U-boats, thereby betraying their whereabouts in a way most unsatisfactory to the Germans, but highly profitable to the Allies hunting for them.

As for the parrots, a joker offered the clever suggestion that they might to advantage be crossed with the homing pigeons, so that the latter could deliver the messages.

WHEN BABY IS SICK

When the baby is sick—when he is cross and peevish; cries a great deal and is a constant worry to the mother—he needs Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are an ideal medicine for little ones. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, banish constipation and indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Philippe Payen, St. Flavien, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been a wonderful help to me in the case of my baby and I can strongly recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Some Car.

"How do you like your new car?" asked the Lizzie driver.

"Great," replied the Big Six driver. "It runs so smoothly you can't feel it. Not a bit of noise, you can't hear it. Perfect ignition, you can't smell a thing. And speed—why it whizzes! You can't see it."

"Must be some car," ventured the Lizzie driver. "Can't feel it, can't smell it, can't hear it, can't see it! How do you know it is there?"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

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."

Secrecy in Wireless.

Successful demonstrations of a new wireless invention which marks a step towards the secrecy of wireless telephone and telegraph messages have taken place in England, and Senator Marconi is at present conducting further tests at sea in his yacht Electra with a view to its wider application.

Details of the invention are secret. It may be stated that an apparatus has been devised which, by what experts call an "electrical method of concentration," propagates the electric wireless waves in a "beam" in any desired direction, and in that direction only.

Hitherto the electric waves sent out from wireless stations have spread out in all directions and all who "listened-in" could hear. The new invention will mark the end of the wireless eavesdropper." When it is perfected a wireless station will be able to send out Morse or spoken messages which will be heard only by those for whom they are intended.

The new apparatus, which is being worked at an experimental station in England, with a shortwave length, has recently been demonstrated to a number of expetrs, who expressed the greatest interest in the discovery.

It is known that German wireless research has been lately closely directed to this problem of the "eavesdropper," for the Germans realized that we were able to pick up with our listeners set much valuable information about Zeppelin movements during the war.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours relieved a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

Hope and Memory.

What would life be
For hi mwhom death bereaves
Of comradeship supreme
Had he not hope again to meet?
Abiding in that hope he lives,
Blest be that hope.

What would life be
Could memory not recall
With ever ready spell
Her voice, her smile?
His lonely days would not be worth the while.
Blest be memory.

Alloy Stronger Than Steel.

An Italian engineer has discovered a new alloy of zinc and copper which is stronger than steel and less corrosive than copper, says the Scientific American. The most important characteristics of the new alloy, which has been named "Biak-metal," are the highest known breaking point, the highest limit of elasticity, perfect homogenity and higher resistance to both heating and chemical action. It has been stated that it can successfully be cast, machined, rolled, forged, drawn and stamped. It is expected that it will prove an acceptable substitute for steel, brass and aluminum.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Probably.

Bobbles: "What does this author mean by saying that the hero had 'well-carved' features?"

Dobbles: "Perhaps he shaved himself."

A Practising Physician.

Patient—"I want to see the doctor. Be this the place?"

Doctor—"This is where I practise."

Patient—"Don't want no person for to practise on me; I want a doctor for to cure me."

Looked the Part.

Walter found his mamma talking to a very stout woman.

"Walter," said his mother, "that is your great-aunt."

"Yes," said Walter, gazing at her ample proportions, "she looks it!"

What Tommy Learned.

"Well, Tommy, did you learn anything at school to-day?" asked the proud father.

"Yes, dad," replied the youngster with pugilistic ambitions.

"What was it? History, geography, grammar——?"

"No, dad. I learned that Sam Snoggs, the butcher's son, has an awful punch with his right."

A Youthful Genius.

Puffkins was a proud father.

"Yes, sir," he boasted, "that boy of mine is a piano player. Why, he can play with his toes."

Blowman was also a proud father, and he looked at the other with half-hearted enthusiasm.

"How old is your boy?" he asked, in the tone of one who must be polite.

"Fifteen," returned the first proud father, unabashed.

"Fifteen!" openly scoffed Blowman. "Why, my little boy at home can play with his toes, and he's only one year old."

Biblical Note.

A bashful curate found the young ladies in the parish too helpful. At last it became so embarrassing that he left.

Not long afterward he met the curate who had succeeded him.

"Well," he asked, "how did you get on with the ladies?"

"Oh, very well, indeed," said the other. "There is safety in numbers, you know."

"Indeed?" said the ex-curate. "I only found it in Exodus."

His Cruel Silence.

The mother's heart sank as she entered the abode of her newly-married daughter and found the young wife in tears—floods of 'em.

"What is the matter, my darling?" she demanded, anxiously.

"Oh, Edward is a brute—a brute!" wailed the girl.

"Why do you say so?" asked the mother.

"He—he came home late for supper last night, and—and I scolded him a little."

"Quite right, too!" agreed the older lady. "And what did he do?"

"Oh, mother, he—he—" Her voice failed her.

"Did he—did the callous wretch dare strike you?"

"Oh, worse than that, mother! He just sat there and—and yawned!"

"Talk about opportunity! I studied law out of a forgotten set of 'Blackstone's Commentaries' I found in an old barrel."—Abraham Lincoln.

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Price List [G]. Cut down fuel bills. Insure winter comfort.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

Classified Advertisements.

LEARN TO VAMP IN A FEW hours with "Shay's Simple Chart of Chords" enabling a person to readily play accompaniments on piano or organ in every key; endorsed by leading musicians everywhere. Agents wanted, liberal commissions; postpaid to any address in Canada for $1.00. Selfhelp Pub. Co., 100 Broadway, Sydney, N.S.

Rubber Clocks.

The newest thing in clocks is made of rubber and is meant especially for travellers.

This kind of clock, being encased in rubber, has an almost inaudible tick. If it falls it bounces and suffers no injury. It is, in fact, proof against ordinary shocks.

This characteristic makes the rubber clock suitable for mounting on an automobile, a motorboat, an airplane or wherever vibration or shock might disturb the mechanism of an ordinary timepiece.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

What He Thought.

The interviewer at the bedside of the aviator who fell 3,000 feet and hit the earth asked gently:

"Tell me, what was your dominating thought as you fell through all that space?"

And the aviator, true to form, lit a cigarette, smiled and said:

"Why, I guess the thought that impressed me most was that I was about the only thing that wasn't going up!"

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

Dolly's Camouflage.

On Dolly's birthday she was presented with a baby bulldog, and her delight was delicious to behold.

It was very young, and she insisted upon taking it to bed with her, but the next morning she was looking very tired.

"Haven't you slept well, darling?" asked her mother.

"No, mummy," said Dolly. "Nelson was crying in the night for his mumsey, so I kept awake with him for company, and I made awful faces all night to make him fink I was his bulldog muvver to comfy him!"

"DANDERINE" PUTS BEAUTY IN HAIR

Girls! A mass of long, thick, gleamy tresses

Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty. You can have lots of long, thick, strong, lustrous hair. Don't let it stay lifeless, thin, scraggly or fading. Bring back its color, vigor and vitality.

Get a 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter to freshen your scalp; check dandruff and falling hair. Your hair needs this stimulating tonic; then its life, color, brightness and abundance will return—Hurry!

SINCE 1870 SHILOH 30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

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

Manufacturing in Western Canada

The western provinces of Canada are generally considered as forming a purely agricultural area, and in the occurrences of new land settlement, increased cultivation and bumper yields, the progress of this region in industry and manufacture is often lost sight of. Nevertheless, the west is making phenomenal strides in manufacture and each week sees recorded the establishment of new industrial concerns in the progressive towns of the western provinces.

An indication of this progress which the west holds in common with the rest of the Dominion is the remarkable enlistment of the last decade in the ranks of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The Dominion membership, which in 1910 numbered 2,600, now totals more than 4,100. In 1910 there were in the province of Manitoba 102 members; there are now 343. Alberta and Saskatchewan a decade ago had but 16 members between them; they now have 173. British Columbia's membership, in the ten years, has grown from 113 to 162. Whilst in the decade, the Dominion increase was 1,500 or approximately 58 per cent., the four western provinces combined have, in the same period, increased their membership by 447, or 190 per cent.

The rapid development that has taken place in Western Canada during the past two decades is well illustrated by the records of progress made in the various manufacturing industries, the value of whose products in 1900 was but $34,330,000, whereas in 1917 it was $405,557,000.

CASCARETS

"They Work while you Sleep"

Do you feel all tangled up—bilious, constipated, headachy, nervous, full of cold? Take Cascarets to-night for your liver and bowels to straighten you out by morning. Wake up with head clear, stomach right, breath sweet and feeling fine. No griping, no inconvenience. Children love Cascarets too. 10, 25, 50 cents.

ISSUE No. 40—'20.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

Rx Genuine Aspirin Prescribed by Physicians for Eighteen years.

BAYER

The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin,—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada.

Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally.

Tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages.

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

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

The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 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 Memoriam Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising,—$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

I have been thinking that statement over lately. I don't recollect who said it first, but that doesn't matter perhaps it will come back some other time. What I am chiefly concerned about now is the truth of it. I can just dimly recall an irate schoolmaster rolling out, when I had got the verbs and genders all mixed up, "Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat,—but in your case I think you were born that way!"

Some things that we hear, and read and see, are easily forgotten, simply because they do not interest us at the moment, do not fix themselves firmly enough in the mind, and when we might find some use for them we "find them missing" as the Irishman said about the money he had spent.

We can remember well enough the saying of Herodotos, that "whom the gods love die young." We can all remember it because it interests us all straight off. To those of us who are still young, it gives a tremor of apprehension lest the gods should love us more than others, and seek to cut short our bright young lives while to the old, it brings a sang froid satisfaction that either the gods do not love us overmuch, or have been content, like the imaginary sister of Viola in "Twelfth Night," to "let concealment, like a worm i' the bud, feed on their damask cheeks."

But about this madness business. To say the least about it, it is disquieting. To think too much about it will assuredly unsettle us, for has it not been declared times out of number that we are all more or less mad? I would not like to say how many people there are I know, about whose absolute sanity I have my doubts, and I am positively sure that there are some, who in periods of temporary mental aberration, allow similar doubts about me to wander about in their brains.

Taking a wider view of the matter, if we are to give credence to this alarming thesis, and admit that the infliction of madness is a preliminary of destruction then we must admit that the end of the world is very near, for the entire population of the habitable globe seems to have fallen under the displeasure of the arbiters of our fate.

We cannot pick up a newspaper to while away a moment snetched from the busy whirl of things, without having thrust under our unsuspecting eyes overwhelming evidences that an epidemic of madness is spreading everywhere. At first we are fain to put it down to a fever "of unrest," begotten of after-war conditions, but are reluctantly compelled to recognise, from the symptoms, that it is a militant malady, gripping all sorts and conditions of men and hauling them by the million into the asylums of the insane.

Take, for instance, the front page of last Saturday's "Daily Star." "Wild disorder in Londonderry... Reign of Terror... Hot fusilade... Kidnapped by the Sinn Fein... No Help from the U. S. ... Plant tied ... Sugar Decision Deferred ... Great Revolution in Moscow ... Kremlin Invaded... Irish Meeting in Ottawa ... Row in Quebec City Council ... Durham and Notts Miners Out ... Miner's Federation declare One Million of their Followers will be on Strike tonight... Railwaymen may join the Miners ... Four additional applications for Divorce...! All on one page, mind you! It is enough to make one feel like poor Ophelia,—"divided from herself and her fair judgment."

The honest scribe, trying to keep tab on current events and give the readers of the "Watchman" coherent comments upon them, is not likely to weave straws in his hair, but he may be forgiven if he drops his "Daily Star" in despair, goes out into the night, and beneath the "STILL NT STARS", hangs his harp on the willow tree, murmuring the while, with Tom Hood:—

"Poor wanderers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave we're driven,
And Fancy's flash and Reason's ray
Serve but to light our troubled way;
There's nothing calm but Heaven."

— — —

If the miner's strike were to last a month, twenty-one million tons of coal would remain unproduced from the British mines alone. Apart from the industrial chaos this would cause, it has to be considered that this shortage will occur on the verge of winter, when coal is more of a necessity than ever. There may be method in the miners' madness. They strike at a time when the public need is most urgent, in the belief that they will gain their objects more easily. Naturally the public resent this, the more so when they discover that the declared objects of the strikers are movable and made pegs upon which to hang ulterior motives. The sliding demands include nationalization of the mines, a reduction in the price of coal to the consumer—by way of insuring popular approval—an increase in wages, and a six hour day, which means less production or the employment of more men if the production is to be maintained. Up to the present Miner's wages have increased from 100 to 150 per cent since pre-war rates, while the output has diminished about 40 per cent. But these statistics are mere details. The real facts are, that Labour, with a capital L, has gone mad, and in the case of the miners stark mad, as seen by their Bolshevic actions. If they have real grievances, which is not disputed, there are surely reasonable ways of getting them remedied, but instead of setting about the revision of prices and wages, preparatory to the conference billed to take place in 1921, and until which time existing arrangements were to rule, they move up their demands, drop their tools, and proceed to live upon the funds their societies have accumulated during a period of unusual prosperity.

— — —

The aim of labor is, and should be, to improve its conditions and environments, a laudable ambition which ought to be encouraged to a high degree, but encouragement fails when it exceeds the possibilities of the subject. There are human limits to take into consideration. Power is not a safe thing to give into the hands of Labor. Not yet. Other things are not equal: Education has not yet made sufficient progress: Mental pint pots will not hold quarts: The miners mind does not nearly equal his physique: In short, he is not competent to rule others until he can govern himself intelligently, and until he can, he ought to be deprived of the power of creating anarchic situations in society.

The working man is a noble creature when he is not a slave or a despot. He is a slave when he can be whipped into a "strike obedience" contrary to the dictates of common intelligence, and he is a mad despot when he denies common rights to the othur elements of the social system.

Meanwhile, as the madness of some sections of Labour runs its course, it will have thrown back for a spell the legitimate realisation of the ambitions of all thoughtful workers, male and female, but it is to be hoped that it will have predisposed the turbulent strike mongers to a saper appreciation of economic facts.

"Capital is the Labour of the Past,
Labour is the Capital of the Future
Capital and Labour, pulling together, create the Prosperity of the Present."

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC

Class I,—Norman Silverson 80, Rna Mason 79, Gladys Moseley 76.
Class II,—Jack Golphin 66.

GRADE VII.

SCRIPTURE

Honours,—Gertrude Gilmour, Elsie [illegible]
Class I,—Irvin Bain 82, Hilda Hardie 75.
Class II,—Marion Stewart 63.

GRADE VI.

AGRICULTURE.

Class II,—Gladys Warwick 74, Wallace Wilson 70, Willhelmina Clarke 62, Sarah McVicar, George McVicar 61.
Class III,—Harold Shaw.

GRADE V.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I,—Marion Bain 85, Doris Golphin 84, Alwyn Stewart, Jack Stewart 78.
Class II,—Melville Fletcher 72.
Class III,—Raymond Chambers 61.

GRADE IV.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—Leona Thompson 100, G. Moncrieff 93.
Class I,—Fred Witham 85, P. Duncan 82.
Class II,—Mansiel Wilson 73, Ivan Monk 71, Doris Reid 66.
Class III,—Mildred Wilson 63, Donald Boyd 61, Alex. McGibbon 60.

GRENVILLE

—:o:—

Mrs. Wm Mackan is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. T. White of here.

Mrs. Clerihue and family, of Montreal, is visiting her father, Mr. W. Bradshaw of here.

Mr. Weymouth Gaudry, of Montreal, was the guest of his mother, A. V. Gaudry here.

Miss Byrne, of Moutreal, spent Thanksgiving Day with her brother, Mr. Wm. Byrne of this village.

Miss Katie Byrne, of St Philippe, is spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. W. Byrne here.

CUSHING

Miss Grace Fraser left on Tuesday to spend some time with friends in Montreal

Mrs. L. M. Gaston and her guest Mrs. Young spent Wednesday in Hawkesbury.

Miss Maud Warwick, of Mabel, spent the early part of the week in Cushing

Mrs. Hodgson, of Montreal, is at present visiting her daughter Mrs. F. Fuller.

We regret to report the serious illness of Mrs. Joseph Bryerton, of Carillon, who at last reports was in a very critical condition.

Remember the social and fancy sale at Mrs Jas. Chambers St. Philippe on Friday evening. It promises to be quite attractive.

Mrs. Henderson Weir who has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls for the past six weeks is leaving on Thursday for her home in Thorold, Ont.

The fine weather and other attractions brought an unusual number of visitors to Cushing for the week-end and Thanksgiving. Those from Montreal included Mrs. Douglas and Miss Mildred Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and two sons who were guests of their cousin Mrs. W. Canning Jr., Mrs. and the Misses Smith, Miss Church and Mr. Douglas Hamilton who were guests of Mrs. E O Keatley Mr. S Whelehan and daughter Katie, Miss Gladys McIlliwary who spent the week-end with her sister Mrs. Percy Nicholls. There were also Mr. Duncan Dewar and daughter Miss Jessie, of Ottawa, who were guests of Mrs. Kains, and Mr and Mrs Guy Noyes also of Ottawa, who were guests of their uncle Mr. B. Noyes.

The Thanksgiving Tea at St. Mungo's Church on Saturday evening was most enjoyable and a great success in every way. The church was beautifully decorated with autumn foliage fruit and flowers and the refreshments bountiful and delicious. A number of students from the Presbyterian College assisted with the programme and their contributions were highly appreciated. Mr. and Mrs. Crendall of Montreal, also assisted and their singing was much enjoyed, both being possessed of voices of remarkable strength and quality. An old favorite Sandy Hughes as usual delighted the audience and Miss L. Cleland also sang, her performance being thoroughly enjoyed. Recitations by the Misses Whelehan, LeRoy and Keatley were also well received, Mr Cousins as chairman, and Miss Alice Davidson as accompianist each performed their respective duties very efficiently. God save the King brought a very enjoyable evening to a close. At present we have not learned the amount taken in but as the attendance was good it must be quite satisfactory to the promoters of the entertainment.

ST. ANDREWS

—::—

Dr and Mrs. Stanford Wamright are at present visiting Dr. and Mrs. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Watt, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. G. Jeffrey this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Larmonth and children also Mrs. Sharp and children, of Ottawa, spent Thanksgiving in St. Andrews.

Mrs. Oliver, of Montreal, also Messrs F. & W. Shaw spent Thanksgiving with Dr. and Mrs. Shaw.

Mrs Brasseau and two friends spent Thanksgiving here.

Col. and Mrs. Evans and children also Miss Wilson spent the week-end at their cottage here.

Mrs Howell Mr. B. and the Misses Howell spent Thanksgiving at their cottage here.

Among those spending the holidas in St. Andrews were, Mr. D. Dewar, of Ottawa, Mr Powell and his neice Miss Denison, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs George Simpson, Mr. Walter Dorion, Miss Lee, Mrs. Jas. Ireland, Misses H. and J. Ireland and Miss F Lewis.

Mr. R. P. de Larond: spent Tuesday in St. Andrews.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Wm. Barclay took place last Tuesday on the arrival of the morning train from Montreal and was largely attended.

—:o:—

We have a lot of odds and ends in many things at clearing prices.

W. Banford & Son.

Mr. A. Pagveau, of Montreal, was the guest of his cousin Mr. J. E Constantin over the week-end.

AUCTION SALE

I have received instructions from

REV. J. L. GEORGE

to sell his furniture at the Presbyterian Manse, Lachute Saturday, Oct. 23rd, 1920.

The Following Effects,—Parlor Chairs, Mahogany table Divan, 2 rockers, fancy flower stand, Curtains and Pictures, 1 oak hat rack with mirror.

DINING ROOM.—Sideboard, table, oak chairs, (large book-case with shelves and two drawers,) desk revolving book-case, walnut book-case, 1 dinner sett.

BED ROOMS,—Brass bed, 1 light colored sett 2 iron beds, spring and mattresses, (mattress and springs combined) tapestry carpets, 1 Scotch rug.

KITCHEN,—Lot of carpet and oil cloth, Regal Steel Range, 6 pot holes, coal or wood washing machine and tubs, charcoal irons and smoothing irons, lambs, dishes, and kitchen utensils, window blinds

TERMS: CASH.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

FARM FOR SALE

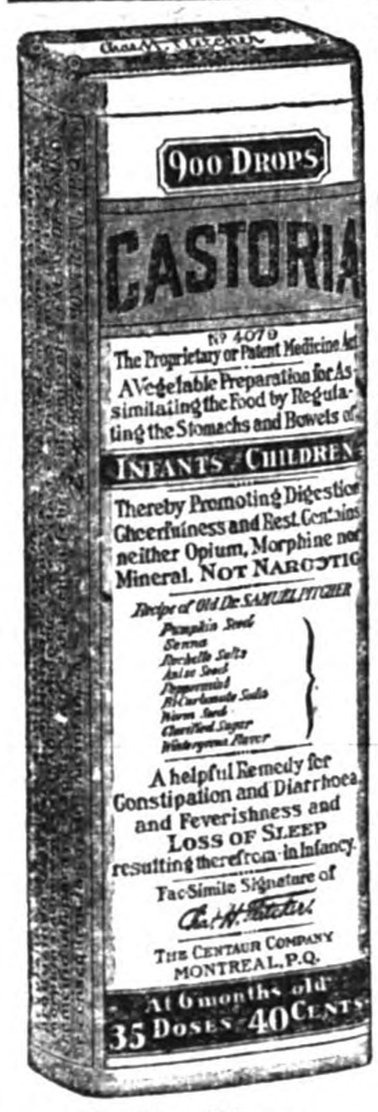
The farm known as "The Heatlie Farm" at Ogdensburg in the Township of Chatham, containing 210 acres. Well watered, good buildings conveniently situated to school and church rural mail delivery. Splendid Sugar Bush, 1800 trees facing south with first class syrup and sugar making plant.

Also a wood lot situated on the 9th range of Chatham being cadastral lot number 913 containing about 100 acres of heavily wooded land.

For particulars as to price and conditions apply to

William Heatlie, R. R. No. 1, Brownsburg, Que.

Or to G. F. Calder, Registry Office, Lachute, Que. 10-92



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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

INCORPORATED 1855 18-920

THE MOLSONS BANK
Capital and Reserve $9,000,000
Over 130 Branches

WE WELCOME SMALL DEPOSITS

At all our Branches we have Savings Departments at which Deposits of $1.00 or more are received. Interest at regular rates.

Courteous attention given to every customer.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Princess Theatre,
Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

Thursday, Friday & Saturday Oct. 28, 29, & 30.
Feature "HUNTING SHADOWS"
Night Episode of the Serial The Lost City.
In the place of Blackwall.

DON'T MISS THIS SHOW.

ADMISSION .·. 10 & 25 cts

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

A Fresh Shipment of Neilson's Chocolates just received. Come in and see this fine assortment.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.
Prescription Druggist,
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Prescriptions a Specialty. *Nyal's Quality Store*
Developing and Printing.

FALL SHOES
For Men, Women and Children.

We wish to announce that we are displaying a Large and Choicest Stock of good Footwear for the Fall Season. Bought from the best Canadian Makers. We are in a position to offer some great values.

We've Built Our Business on Quality.

Also a Large Assortment of Men and Boy's Clothing, Men's New Caps, Underwear, Mitts and Gloves, Etc., Peabody's Overalls.

Men's and Boy's Suits Made to Order.

Boots Neatly Repaired. Telephone 65.

W. G. STANIFORTH,
MAIN STREET, - - LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 26

For Everything in Hardware, Tinware or Enamelware.

Auto Tires and Chains, Genuine Ford Parts.

Paints, Oils and Varnishs, Refrigeratores, 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 Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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

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

Red Cross Meeting.

There was a good attendance at the Annual Meeting of the Lachute Red Cross Society, held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, October 19th, 1920.

The minutes of last meeting were read by the Secretary Mrs. R. McFaul and confirmed.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Harlow Giles announced that a balance of $635 00 remained to the credit of the Branch in the Bank.

The President, Mrs. G. F Calder, then explained the steps that had been taken in the matter of the Soldiers' Memorial to which $500 00 had been voted at the last meeting.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. It was moved by Mrs. E. H. Wilson, seconded by Mrs. Massiah, that all the officers be re elected. Carried unanimously.

The proposal to support a community nurse was then discussed at length. It was felt that one nurse could not properly cover the ground, and as the population of the Town is nearly equally divided between French and English, that the best results would be obtained by providing an English speaking nurse for the English speaking people and a French speaking nurse for the French people. Accordingly the following resolutions were drawn up and passed unanimously. Moved by Mrs. Massiah, seconded by Mrs. J. A. McGibbon, that we employ Miss Hammond as community nurse for Town of Lachute, at a salary of $100 co a month, she to have schedule of prices for services, any difference between receipts for services and amounts promised to be paid out of the Funds given to the Red Cross by the English subscribers

Moved by Mrs. Monette, seconded by Mrs. Rodrigue that Mrs. Harry Ayers be instructed to secure the services of a French community nurse at a salary of $100 per month, the nurse to work under a given schedule of prices, and the difference between her receipts and the amount promised, to be paid out of the Funds given to the Red Cross by French subscribers

The schedule of prices was then fixed as follows: For maternity cases during the day $3 00; during the night $5 00; other visits 50c. each. The nurse will collect these charges at the close of each visit or on the last of a series of visits.

A committee to receive the monthly report of the nurse was appointed consisting of the officers of the Society and Mrs. Harry Ayers. This committee will meet on the first Tuesday of each month, beginning in December, at the residence of the President.

‡ ‡ ‡

If you want any pretty "Remembrance" Cards for any occasion, just call into "Bob's Cozy Corner," Main Street, and you will find what you need, they are so choice and dainty. Just while we are talking cards, Christmas will soon be here and though we are not trying to force the season we want to remind you that any who are wanting to send "Greetings Home to the Old Land" may secure their pick from a very fine selection which are now on view. Leave your order now and don't have to worry later.

‡ ‡ ‡

The Next Big Attraction.
The Brownsburg Poultry Show.
Saturday afternoon, Oct, 30th.
In the Gymnasium of the Social Club.

All exhibits to be in before ten o'clock, doors will be open at two p m A judging competition and other attractions But Say! don't forget the concert in the evening when the prizes will be distributed.

You know what "Little Brownsburg" can do, well you will be sorry if you miss this one Admission, Show 10 cts., Concert 25 cts.

‡ ‡ ‡

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The DEAN Business College.

It pays to Get the Best.
Pays all through your future career.
As a Dean student you will have the most thorough and practical training possible.
As a Dean Graduate you can always point with pride to your training school.
As an Earner you will find yourself trained to the minute--thoroughness counts.
Come and talk it over.
The Dean Business College, Registered.
A. E DEAN, Principal,
Desjardins Block, Main Street, Lachute

THOMAS' GORE

Miss Jessie Berry spent the week end in the city.

Mrs. Lemuel Lyster, of Montreal, is visiting friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs Henry Reilly visited their daughter Mrs Sydney Berry on Sunday.

Mrs. T A Smith, of Falkland, B. C. is the guest of his sister, Mrs. T. D. Berry.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo Silverson attended the Burk—Silverson wedding in Dalesville on Tuesday.

Mr. Albert Scott, of Lachute, was the guest of his sister Mrs. M. J Rogers over the holiday.

Mr Wm Reilly left on Friday of last week for his home in Michigan, after spending considerable time in this vicinity

Mr. and Mrs. Robt Patterson, of Montreal, were the guests of honour at a party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs E. Berry on Monday evening.

‡ ‡ ‡

NOTICE

The Ladies of the Red Cross wish to announce that Miss Hammond, a trained nurse, will be prepared to take up community nursing under their auspices, on and after November 1st, 1920. Anyone requiring her help may apply to her at her home, East End, Lachute, two houses east of the residence of Mr. George Fraser. A telephone will be installed as soon as possible.

DALESVILLE

Miss Katie Stephenson spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr and Mrs. A Campbell motored to Montreal on Monday last.

Miss Alma Dixon spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Prophet, of Calumet.

Miss Margaret Brown of Montreal was the guest of Miss Jeanette MacArthur this week.

Miss Jessie Silverson and Mrs. R. Cregeen spent Sunday last the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Heatlie of Ogdensburg

Mr and Mrs. Green and family, of Brownsburg, spent Thanksgiving Day the guests of Mr and Mrs. J. Bigelow.

Mr. A MacArthur, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his brother Mr. R. S. MacArthur.

Mrs. R Gregreen and family also Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kennedy, of Moutreal, and Mr. Lawrence Hodgins, of Manitic, Ont., attendad the Burke—Silverson wedding on Tuesday

The Misses S. and P. McOuat of Brownsburg, were the guests of their aunt Mrs. A. Campbell over the week-end

‡ ‡ ‡

FOR SALE.—Eight Good Young Holstein Bulls from two to ten months old, all sired by our Herd Bull that has a 32 pound in seven days Dam All registered. Also ten Fine Young Cheviot Rams from seven months to two years old, bred from the Macdonald College Flock Registration papers furnished.

J E. ARNOLD & SON,
Grenville, Que.

In 2 and 5-lb. cartons
10, 20 and 100-lb bags

"Cream the butter with the sugar"
~ the Cook-Book says

"OH, come on, Mabel, I want to go shopping. It needn't take all afternoon to make a cake! Here, let *me* cream the butter and sugar. Watch how quick I can do it! If you'd ever used Lantic before you'd realize how quickly a *fine* sugar creams."

Lantic is a quick-acting sweetener, because it is *fine*. It distributes the pure cane sweetness speedily, thoroughly and economically. It saves time in the preparation of cakes, puddings and sauces, in the cooking of preserves, in the making of candy, in the sweetening of beverages, hot or cold. Not whiter are the snowy doilys and serviettes on the mahogany table than the tiny crystals of Lantic that gleam and glisten in the sugar bowl. Not finer is the silver with its hall-mark. Yet, in homes where every penny counts, Lantic goodness helps in the saving. It *does* go farther!

TRY THESE RECIPES
The Lantic Library, three new cook-books on Preserving, Cakes, Candies and Desserts, will be sent to you FREE for a Red Ball trade-mark, cut from a sack or from the top panel of a Lantic carton.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL

because it's *fine!*

Mr. Louis Lafleur has been appointed as agent for the Celebrated Phonola Gramophone Co. of Canada, L'td, of Kitchener, Ont. He is also agent for Lesage's Pianos of St. Therese Before buying elsewhere, see the beautiful lines of these goods.

TAKEN BY MISTAKE,—From C P. R. train on Tuesday evening, October 12th, between Calumet Station and Ottawa, cover of cream seperating bowl. Kindly send or leave at Calumet Post Office as soon as possible and receive reward.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

IN MEMORIAM

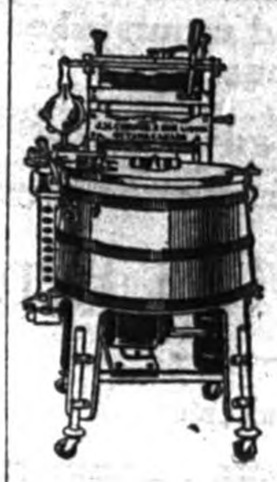
‡ ‡ ‡

ELLIOTT,—In loving memory of Charlotte Sutton, beloved wife of W. J. Elliott, who died October 23rd, 1918.

Days of sadness still come o'er us,
And our thoughts oft wander back,
Thinking of the day you left us,
Two long years ago.
Time can heal the broken-heart,
Time may make the wound less sore,
But it cannot still that longing
For the loved one gone before.

H. S. M.

Connor Perfection Electric Washer.



On this page you will see the mechanical line illustration of the Connor Perfection Electric Washer.

You will note sturdiness of the construction the legs all of one piece; from the top of the tub the floor there is nothing that is poorly constructed. The Connor organization has put its very best effort into making this Washer an economical labor saver for thousands of women who are doing their own washing and for those who will find it more convenient to do their own washing at home. The gears are machine cut and run noiselessly; all connections and fittings are made so that there is no looseness to cause undue wear. With proper care, even under the heaviest work conditions, this Washer should last a life time.

With each machines, we enclose full directions carefully prepared which will enable you to operate the Washer to the best advantage. When our instructions are followed there will never be any trouble. We have thousands of Washers now in use.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

INVESTMENT HB SECURITIES

Canada's Premier Investment

The strongest of security and high interest return are assured the purchaser of

DOMINION OF CANADA
5½% VICTORY LOAN ISSUES

BONDS may be obtained in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000 and are issued in the form of Coupon Bearer, Registered Coupon and Fully Registered Bonds. We offer and recommend them as the best investment on the market to-day.

DUE	PRICE	YIELD ABOUT
Dec. 1st, 1922	98 and Interest	6.47%
Nov. 1st, 1923	98 " "	6.21%
Nov. 1st, 1924	97 " "	6.32%
Dec. 1st. 1927	97 " "	6.01%
Nov. 1st, 1933	96½ " "	5.88%
Nov. 1st, 1934	93 " "	6.25%
Dec. 1st, 1937	98 " "	5.68%

The attached coupon filled in as indicated and mailed to us will secure you the bonds.

Messrs. HANSON BROS.,
160 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

Please purchase for my account the following Dominion of Canada Victory Loan Bonds:—.....5½% Bonds due.....in denominations of.....
at.....
Name.....
Address.....27

HANSON BROS
160 St.James St. Montreal
Telephone Main 8077

BULBS
For Garden and House Planting.
Over 80 varieties to choose from
Send for Illustrated Catalogue
Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Etc.
GARDENLAWN REG'D.
P.O. Box 701, 218 Craig Street West, Montreal.
Sole Agents for BURPEE'S SEEDS and BULBS in Canada.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE THAT the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway intends to apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners under Section 181 of the Railway Act, being Chapter 68 of the Statutes of Canada 1919, for an order approving of the proposed location of a branch line of railway at mileage 23 of its Grenville Subdivision, to St. Monique, Parishes of St. Eustache, and St. Augustine, County of Two Mountains.

‡ ‡ ‡

TAKE NOTICE THAT the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway intends to apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners under Section 181 of the Railway Act, being Chapter 68 of the Statutes of Canada 1919, for an order approving of the proposed location of a branch line of railway at mileage 35 16 of its Lachute Subdivision to St. Monique, Parishes of St. Jerome, St. Canut and St. Monique, County of Two Montains

‡ ‡ ‡

TAKE NOTICE THAT the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway intends to apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners under Section 181 of the Railway Act, being Chapter 68 of the Statutes of Canada, 1919, for an order approving of the proposed location of a branch line at mileage 35 1, Lachute Subdivision to mileage 1.6 Montfort Subdivision, Parishes of St Canut and St Jerome, Counties of Terrebonne and Two Mountains.

MACDONALD'S

PRINCE of WALES
Chewing Tobacco
TWO SIZES
"The Tobacco with a heart"
15¢ and 20¢
H. C. Fortier Selling Agent, Montreal.

SURVEYING
STAVELEY & HADLEY
Room 604
208 Beaver Hall Hill
Montreal.

WANTED!
Laborers & Carpenters
Apply to the Superintendent
B. G. M. CAPE CO Limited,
Lambton Asbestos Co

When you feel Chilly, slip into
"Bob's Cozy Corner,"
and get a nice Hot Cup of Chocolate or Hot Malted Milk.
It will tone you up as well as

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. McOuat's Foundry.

The Finest and Purest Tea Sold

"SALADA"

There is genuine and unmistakeable pleasure in its daily use.

Black - Green or Mixed } Try a packet from your grocer, but be sure it's "Salada"

B516

The Making of 'Val' Pierce

By CONRAD RICHTER.

II.

The flush had left his face. It felt curiously cold. His nostrils flinched from the pungent smoke of powder. He glanced dazedly at the ring of well-dressed men and women so suddenly transformed from light-hearted merrymakers to mutes with appalled eyes and white faces.

"Stone dead, Val!" gasped Lou from his knees beside the men on the floor. The next moment he had hastily risen, caught Val by the arm and, wielding the revolver wrenched from the other's hand, hurried him out through the unresisting crowd to the bevy of parked machines.

"Not yours, Val!" he chattered. "Everybody knows it. Take the machine of the fellow you plugged. Over here somewhere. I was at the window with Sylvia when he came. Here she is. I'll drive her if she's got selective gears. All right. Crawl down on the floor in the back. Wait! Help me get this self-starter started. All right. Get back. Keep low for Pete's sake!" The engine had broken into a roar. Backing violently around a green sedan, they went shooting out into the pike.

It was fifteen or twenty minutes later when the car stopped. Val, lifting his head from the rug of the tonneau, found above him the green leaves of an apple tree. They were still in the country.

"Listen, Val," said Lou, hurriedly, turning from the front seat. "I've been doping this thing out. We can't go back to town. Every cop will be looking for you."

"Lou!" begged Val wretchedly. "I didn't want to kill him!"

"Too late now, man, to talk about that!" declared Lou. "The thing is to get away before they hang you—if you can. If they catch me, it'll probably mean ten years as an accomplice. But I'm going to help you as I promised. A minute ago I thought of a place in Dauphin county. Just the spot for you. Nothing but godforsaken rocks and trees and mountains lined up one beside the other. I was up trout fishing with Joe Crisman over Easter vacation. Saw a fellow cutting timber, who said he couldn't get enough help. It's ten miles to a saloon and fourteen to an ice cream parlor. Get down! Here comes somebody's lights. I'm going to try to get you up there to-night."

For an hour Val lay on his back on the bottom of the car, his head thumping from rock, rut and gutter, his calves jolting on the slanted tonneau cushions. He heard nothing above the roar of the car, saw nothing but a continually dark sky and an occasional flashing tree, smelled only a blend of leather, varnish, rubber, rug dust and occasionally a whiff of Lou's cigarette. His back grew maniacal with aches and cramp. His shoulders seemed caked with rheumatism.

Suddenly he heard Lou give a sharp exclamation. He opened his eyes. The illuminated branches of trees above the car told him they were passing through a city or good-sized town. The tires were purring softly as on asphalt. Gradually the car came to a stop.

"Hello!" he heard Lou say nervously. "What's the matter?"

Hugging the floor he heard no reply for a moment, then felt the heave of a heavy foot on the running board.

"Sorry, but I'll have to get your name."

"James Barth," fabricated Lou smoothly. "What's the idea?"

"Where are you going?"

"Up the country, fishing."

"Sorry to be personal; but that mustache—excuse me. Seems to be genuine all right. Sorry to have annoyed you, but we've got orders to look for a smooth-faced young gunman in a machine. Murdered a man in cold blood down near the city to-night. If you happen to see a bird of that description, call me up, will you? City Hall. Ask for Judson. We'll take care of the charges. Reward of $5,000 out."

"Sure thing," answered Lou nervously. "Have a cigar. Hope you get that coin."

The engine spun, and the car leaped forward. Some minutes later Lou turned his head soberly. "He must have been blind not to see you." Val didn't answer. His senses were stunned with the realization that there was $5,000 reward on his head. In vivid sequence he saw himself in a cell—his name and picture on the front page of the Journal, his stand in the crowded courtroom, his mother crying down below, the judge's impartial black frock, the unperturbed, placid jurors, the foreman rising to deliver a verdict. Feverishly he forced his eyes apart, pushed up on one elbow and tried to blot out the mental scenes with the actuality of passing country.

Some hours later, at Lou's direction, he rose painfully to a sitting position and looked about. It was dawn in an unfamiliar forest valley. No human habitation was in sight. To the right towered a level bulk of mountain, to the left another. Stiff in shoulders and knees, he clambered down to the ground, which appeared to be red and sandy.

"Can't let you go that way!" declared Lou positively. "Tear off that collar and tie, and come along till I fix you up presentably."

When twenty minutes later they came back from the stream, Val felt complete physical confusion added to mental chaos. His suit was torn and stained, caked with mud and dust. So were his shoes and hat. His collar and tie, with his collar buttons and links, had been stuffed into the soft cavity of a brown stump. The letters in his pockets had been burned. His sleeves were rolled up, and hands, face, arms and neck had been stained with juice from forest leaves and rubbed with dust.

"Your road's down here by that bridge," directed Lou. "It's too rough for a machine. Follow through the gap until you come to a sawmill. See that you tell a likely story. Might call yourself Jim Barth. Then I'll know how to write you.

"Lou," begged Val tremulously, "if you should see my father—"

"No danger," assured Lou, jumping into the machine and slamming the door. "I've got troubles of my own getting this machine to another neck of the woods. If they ever find it up in this part of the country they won't stop till they get their claws on you." With a jerk he threw in his gears and shot away.

Val watched him out of sight. Then with a start he hurried down to the connecting road. It was a homely mountain product, narrow, sandy, jutting forth with immovable rocks, and lined with a pair of deep canyonlike ruts. But he took it gratefully.

As he went along the sun came up salmon-red, deflected in a million leaf drops, sparkling on endless spider webs strung like white nets on twinberry, wintergreen and cinquefoil. Below the road zigzagged an ice-cold mountain stream, clear as glass, musically slopping over glistening rocks, moving indolently through fern-bordered trout pools, lending a cool, damp tang to the air.

The farther he penetrated into the gap the racier became each breath, tinctured with hemlock and pine, with blossoming elder thickets, with myriads of faintly fragrant wet leaves and disintegrating forest mold. When he reached the little valley beyond, he halted hungrily. Two or three slab buildings dominated the cuttings. Nearby stood a silent sawmill of the portable type, with its inseparable pile of sawdust, neatly layered tiers of railroad ties and lumber, and a pile of jumbled slabs.

The strong wine fragrance of green lumber, chestnut predominating, came to his nostrils, blended with the pungency of burning pine and the inimitable aroma of coffee and bacon. A tanager stopped its robin-like carol from a standing hollow white oak and dropped like a burning coal to a dogwood twig the level of Val's head, from which it alternately inspected him and displayed its incomparable coat of red and black. Val shuddered slightly as he watched it, feeling the inexorable analogy between the bird's vivid scarlet and his own crimson stain.

(Continued in next issue.)

Wood-Bee Disputants.

The case before the Court was one involving the ownership of a tract of land, and the attorney for one of the parties was cross-examining a witness.

"Now, Mr. Grimshaw, the property on which you live was originally a part of the twenty acres under dispute, was it not?"

"Yes, sir."

"And your title is based on the original title to that land, I presume?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you resided there,"

"Over twenty-one years."

"Have you had—now mark me—have you had twenty-one years' undisputed possession of that property?"

The witness hesitated for a moment.

"Remember, Mr. Grimshaw," said the lawyer, raising his voice, "that you are under oath. Have you had twenty-one years' undisputed possession of that property?"

"It has been disputed once, and only once," answered the witness. "I found a nest of bumble-bees in my back yard one day last summer."

In the general laugh that followed this answer the lawyer subsided.

Woman's Interests

The School Lunch.

If your school is not one of the progressive sort which provides a hot lunch, plan a month's lunches now. Bear in mind that the child needs certain foods to keep it growing, as well as to repair daily waste and furnish energy, and see that your child has a substantial lunch. Plan to furnish some fats, some sweets, a good proportion of starch and some protein, and in addition fruit or a vegetable, like lettuce, celery or ripe tomatoes. The fat may be in the form of butter in the sandwiches or in a bottle of whole milk. The sweet may be pure honey or simple cookies or a sandwich filling of homemade jam or jelly, or, if you are sure it will only be eaten with the noon lunch, a piece of pure candy. Starches will be provided in the bread and cake, and the protein will come in the sandwich filling—meat, eggs, cottage cheese or store cheese, or perhaps in baked beans or peanut butter. If you use the latter use it sparingly, bearing in mind that the oil is very difficult of digestion. Use bananas very seldom if at all. Bananas properly ripened may do no harm, but as this condition seldom exists it is better to avoid them. If you spend two hours now planning lunches for the school days, you will save yourself time later when you are hurried, and add to your child's probabilities of good health. Don't let your child's future be spoiled by a snatched up lunch, made up of what is left on the breakfast table.

Sugar-Beet Syrup.

We have had several inquiries asking how to make sugar-beet syrup. Here is the method:

When ready to make syrup the topped beets are cleaned by soaking a few minutes, then scrubbed with a coarse, stiff brush. The next step is to cut them into slices as thin as one-sixteenth of an inch, if possible. A butcher-knife may be used, but a coleslaw cutter or some other slicing device is more convenient.

The sliced beets are placed in a tight barrel and just enough hot water to cover them—boiling water, if possible—is poured in at once. The barrel is then covered with several thicknesses of canvas to hold the heat. The sliced beets are allowed to soak for about an hour. The barrel is agitated from time to time without being uncovered to bring out the sugar from the beets. The liquid is then drawn off, strained through several thicknesses of cheese-cloth, and placed in a kettle or other vessel, in which it is boiled slowly until it has evaporated to the thickness desired. It is important that the boiling be slow, and the process will take several hours. The work may be done outdoors, if desired. Be careful not to scorch the syrup. The scum which rises to the surface of the liquid is skimmed off to remove the strong, beet-like flavor. The syrup is bottled or canned while hot and sealed to prevent molding. It is dark in color, but has a pleasant flavor.

Caring for House Plants.

Your first consideration will be the soil of your plant. It should, for most plants, be composed of one part loam, one part leaf mold or vegetable matter and one part coarse gritty sand; if there are large roots, a greater proportion of loam will be required. Keep your soil always well stirred up on top, and under no consideration follow the advice you sometimes hear "to bake it."

Fertilizer is usually not needed for new plants, but may be added to invigorate old soil. Either decayed cow manure or bone meal brings satisfactory results. A recipe for a good fertilizer made at home is one part nitrate soda, one part phosphate soda and one part sulphate potash. Mix this thoroughly in a gallon of water and apply one-half pint to an eight-inch pot. Be careful in putting it on the soil not to touch the foliage with it.

The second and most important consideration is drainage. If surplus water is allowed to stand in the bottom of the pot, it turns the soil sour. Many, many plants die for this reason. Not only have a hole in the bottom of the flower pot, but put a coarse layer of gravel, broken brick or stone in the bottom. If you want to use a glazed crock, use it only as an outside covering for an ordinary flower pot.

Sometimes little flies appear on the surface soil, which are an indication of worms deeper down near the roots. A cup of fresh (not air-slaked) lime, mixed in ten quarts of water and applied all over the soil, will usually kill these enemies with two or three applications.

Most plants need sunshine. Geraniums, heliotropes, roses and foliage plants such as begonias will die unless they have the direct rays of the sun. Palms, ferns, and ivys, however, will live without direct sunshine. Therefore you can reserve these for your northern windows.

Plants need fresh air as much as people do. The windows in the room where they are growing should be frequently opened, but a direct cold draft must not be allowed to blow across them. Neither can they thrive in a very dry atmosphere. Place a saucer of water in the room to supply moisture if the heat is very dry.

If your plant happens to get frozen during the winter, remove it immediately to a cool, dark room and drench it with cold water. Some people think they should revive it with warm water and heated air, but they are wrong; the treatment must be gradual.

The pores of plants must be kept open and free from dust. Put your plants in another room when the sweeping is being done or else cover them up with a cloth.

Never pot your plants in pots too big for them under the supposition that they will expand to fit them. Rather put them in smaller receptacles. When they outgrow these repot them. In order to do this take out the plant with all its soil and place it as it is in a larger pot and apply more soil around the edges, but be careful not to put in too much.

More house plants are grown from slips than from seeds. To do this take a branch half ripe and cut a slip three inches long. Take off all the leaves except the upper two and root it well in wet sand several inches thick, putting one and one-half inches of the slip under the sand. Keep this thoroughly moist. When the roots begin to grow put your plant, with its sand, into a pot provided with other soil. Some slips, such as oleanders, lemon and ivy, will root in water.

Perhaps the greatest enjoyment in raising plants is derived from planting bulbs. Order your bulbs this month—hyacinth, tulip, narcissus, daffodil and lily—whichever you prefer—and put them right into a soil composed of one part ordinary garden loam, one part old cow manure or bone meal and one part sand, all thoroughly mixed. Keep them well watered and allow them to remain in a cool, dark place till their roots are formed. This process usually takes about six weeks. If you use new pots, soak them thoroughly before using.

Cider Apple Butter.

Peeled and sliced apples may be cooked in the boiled cider to make the butter in one operation, or they may be made first into apple sauce, which is then cooked in the boiled cider. With apples of coarse texture the latter method is no doubt preferable, but both make equally good butter.

Cooking should be continued until the cider and apples do not separate, and the butter, when cold, will be as thick as good apple sauce. The thickness is determined at frequent intervals by cooling small portions. It usually takes about equal quantities of sweet cider and peeled and sliced apples to make butter of the right consistency. Two of the essentials of making good apple butter are long, slow cooking (four to six hours) and constant stirring.

If sugar is used it should be added after the cooking of cider and apples is two-thirds done. About a pound of either white or brown sugar is the usual amount to each gallon of apple butter, but more or less (or not any) may be used, to suit the taste.

Apple butter is spiced according to taste, a half teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice being used for each gallon. These are stirred into it when the cooking is finished.

While still boiling hot, apple butter should be packed into hot sterilized glasses, glass pars, or hermetically sealed stone jars, with tightly fitting covers, and should be sterilized.

The Sunflower.

The sunflower is no orchid. It is coarse. But it is homely and cheerful. Things which are homely and cheering are best worth while. This smiling sentinel of the backyard fence corner does not fascinate like an orchid. It is not wrapped in its own beauty like a rose. It is a friend!

Champlain found the Indians growing it three centuries ago when he explored the country of the Great Lakes. They used oil from its seeds to mix war paint. He took the sunflower to Europe. From there it was distributed throughout the world, Italy, India, Turkey, Russia, China, South America.

Russia has been growing a million acres of sunflowers annually, for oil, fodder, fuel. They munch the seeds as other people do peanuts. From Russia the sunflower, grown to mammoth size, has been brought back to the States.

A few years ago a woman gave the world the red sunflower. A little later came the pink sunflower, both of which are excellent garden plants. This year still another new sunflower is being introduced under the name of Dazzler. It has blossoms fully four inches across, rich chestnut in color, but tipped with orange. Altogether they look very much like gaillardia blooms, and should be excellent for house decoration. If you want sunflower seeds for your chickens, however, you must still grow the old-fashioned kinds.

"Truckportation." This is a new word that is very descriptive. It has been added to the English language by the motor-truck industry. Truckportation is easier to handle than "truck transportation" and we save some letters.

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Power From Sea Waves.

In a paper published in a recent issue of the College of Engineering, Tokio, Mr. I Hiroi describes some experiments made with a wave motor. He states that taking the coast line of Japan to be 1,500 miles in length, power amounting on the average to at least 5,000,000 h.p. is being wasted in actions which are only destructive. The above figure he states is equivalent to two-thirds h.p. per linear foot of shore, and were it practicable to devise means for utilizing it efficiently and without excessive capital expenditure the advantage would be very great.

With a view to gaining some idea as to the feasibility of utilizing some of the wave energy now wasted he erected within reach of the waves a board 6½ft. wide, and suspended from a hinge fixed 18.2ft. above the lowest point of a bed of concrete, shaped to conform to the path of the lower edge of the swinging board. In order to keep down the cost of the plant the concrete bed was not carried down below low-water mark, its lowest point being in fact 0.8ft. above mean sea level.

The tides of the site selected have a range of about 5ft. at springs and 2ft. at neap tides. The shore is shelving and large waves are broken up at a considerable distance from the shore, and even in storms the height does not exceed 6ft. at 1,500ft. from the shore line where they break. The waves formed as a consequence of this breaking were again broken up at 200ft. from the shore line. On the other hand even in the calmest weather there are always waves reaching the shore, having a height of about 2ft., a length of 160ft., and a period of from 8 seconds to 15 seconds. The pendulum board was loaded with stones and it was found that the effectiveness of the device varied considerably with the load, but at the best the output was small, the best result being equivalent to the production of mechanical work at the rate of 140 ft-lb. per second. This was obtained with a pendulum weight of 1,155 lb., a wave height of 2ft. with a mean period of 9.8 seconds. The amplitude of the swing ranged from 20.5 deg. to 47.5 deg.

All "Setting."

"Where were you boys when I called for you to help me an hour ago?" asked Farmer Jones at the supper table.

"I was in the barn settin' a hen," said one.

"And I was in the loft settin' a saw," said another.

"I was in grandma's room settin' the clock," came from the third boy.

"And I was up in the pantry settin' a trap," said the fourth.

"You're a fine set!" remarked the farmer. "And where were you?" he asked, turning to the youngest.

"I was on the doorstep settin' still!"

A Long Journey.

A train-load of colored troops from Texas en route to New York for embarkation stopped at a rural station. A blue-black private stuck his head out of a window and asked:—

"What station dis?"

"Plainfield," answered a yokel on the platform.

"Plainfield wheah?" pursued the traveller.

"Plainfield, New Jersey," explained the native.

"Heavens!" wailed the Negro. "Ah've bin travellin' foah day an' foah nights; whar's dis hyeh France?"

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How to Succeed With Geese

Geese for breeding purposes should be selected in the fall or early winter. In their natural state, geese mate in pairs and the best results will follow if the plan of nature is adhered to. There are some breeders who claim to have had good results by breeding one gander to several geese, but it is a quite general opinion that not over three females should be allowed to one male.

The age of the breeding stock is a big factor in securing both quality and quantity of eggs. The eggs of yearling geese seldom hatch well and it does not pay to bother with them. If they hatch at all, the goslings, as a rule, are small and weak. Two-year-olds may be used but they reach their best at three years of age. The females retain their breeding qualities throughout their lives, but it is best not to keep them for this purpose over eight or ten years.

Mongrel birds should never be purchased for breeding purposes as the majority lay only from ten to twenty-five eggs per season, while the pure-breds lay from forty to fifty.

The breeding birds selected should be strong and healthy. They should not be allowed to get too fat or there will be a low percentage of fertility in the eggs. During the winter give them as great a variety of food as possible. They require a great deal of green food and will do well on corn fodder or clover or alfalfa hay, with cooked potatoes or other vegetables, oats, corn, oyster shells and grit. They also require considerable exercise and should have some place in which to run.

The laying season can be controlled to a large extent by the plan of feeding. The opening of the season can be hastened materially by heavy feeding during the winter or it can be delayed by allowing only a small diet. From November to February the fowls should be given just enough to keep them in good health. After that date, the ration may be gradually increased.

Goose eggs are hatched in three different ways—by the mother goose, by hens, and by incubator. Those set under mother goose have natural incubation. A nest in a quiet place where the mother is not likely to be disturbed should be provided and from ten to fifteen eggs placed under her. While sitting she should be provided with plenty of green food, grain, and clean water, placed where she may easily reach it. Goose eggs are extremely sensitive to chill—therefore the mother should not be taken from the nest to feed. If she is allowed to choose her own time to leave the nest, she will cover the eggs with either down or feathers.

On account of the close, downy feathers of the goose, the eggs have less ventilation, thus preserving more moisture, than when set under hens. Therefore, if hens are used, some moisture must be supplied. This may be done to some extent by placing the nests on an earth floor and covering them lightly with straw. The last week or two of incubation, however, more moisture than this plan supplies may be needed. The additional amount required may be provided by placing a sod three or four inches thick under the nest, covering it lightly with straw and moistening it with warm water as needed. A good plan is to pour a half-pint of the warm water directly over the eggs, which will be quickly absorbed by the sod. From five to seven eggs are all that should be given to a hen.

The ordinary incubator is not the most successful way to hatch goose eggs, owing to the size of the eggs and the thickness of the shells. Experienced breeders, however, get good results from the incubator, but it takes much care and attention. One of the most practical methods is to set the eggs in an incubator about seven days, test out the fertile eggs, and set the balance under hens, supplying the moisture as before stated.

When artificially incubated, goose eggs should be turned three times a day. Alternate days of the last week a damp woollen cloth should be laid over them to soften the shells. The goslings will not leave the shells for some time after pipping and it may be necessary to help some of them out. Great care must be used in this, however, as the membranes are easily torn, causing them to bleed to death.

As soon as dried, they should be removed from the incubator and placed in a brooder at a temperature of ninety degrees, heat being gradually reduced until at the end of the second week it has dropped to seventy degrees. The brooders must be kept very clean as young goslings are much more sensitive to unsanitary conditions than are young chicks. They are also very sensitive to dampness when young, but when a month old they are the most hardy of domesticated fowls.

The Care of Traps.

Should traps be boiled, and if so, in what? Should they be oiled? Is rust harmful? There and many other similar questions confront the trapper. Even old hands at the game differ on these points.

A man who never boils new traps usually explains his position by saying that new steel in itself has no odor; there is no scent until the trap is used.

We have good reason to believe that steel and iron do have an odor; the fact that we can not detect it proves nothing, except that our smelling sense is weak compared to that of wild animals. But even granted that they do not, there is another reason for boiling the new trap—to get rid of the varnish and oil with which some traps are coated. Many a new trap, perfect in make and action, fails to attract for that one reason—that it still carries the odor, no matter how faint, of varnish or oil.

"But," you say, "I must oil my traps; if not at the beginning, surely later, after long use and exposure to the weather." Once in a long while, yes. The oiling business is overdone; I prefer a rusty trap to one loaded up with kerosene. The former may at least get a chance at the animal, but not the latter; you may think you have killed the coal-oil smell by airing and rubbing, but the keen-nosed fur-bearer knows better. Oil the traps when the joints really require it, but use some lubricant as nearly as odorless you can get. Never use a strong smelling substance like kerosene.

Aside from the matter of odor, a trap freshly oiled or greased does not have so secure a grip as when dry; and this apparently slight matter may make just the difference between a catch and an escape if you have caught some "No. 3 animal," an otter for instance, in a No. 2 trap.

I am not advocating rust, but I think it is less objectionable than a repellant smell of oil. A rusty surface is far more persistent in retaining odors than a smooth one. While gloves should always be used in making dry-land sets, they become doubly essential if your trap is coated with rust.

Traps are generally covered, but it is desirable to dull their brightness anyway. A trap may become exposed after you leave it; the wind, a heavy snowfall, or an unexpected thaw, the passing of some animal or person—many things may displace your set; and if bright steel is exposed that trap will do no business.

Many kinds of boiling preparations have been used for the coloring, and for destruction of the steel odor, but I doubt there being anything better than the old reliable solution of evergreen boughs. This gives the steel a blue-black finish, and repeating the boiling occasionally retains the darkness and helps to keep off rust. Oak or willow bark is good; also, walnut hulls.

The weather is hard on traps, but they will, with care, last surprisingly long. Placing a small bag of salt under the stillwater trap will prevent freezing.

The wise trapper gets his paraphernalia in condition before the season open. See that the traps spring readily; put in a tiny bit of oil if necessary, though a "too fast" action is not desirable. Be sure to adjust the trigger, if required to make the pan sit level, and see if your chains, pins, etc., are all in working order.

Carry your traps in a basket or sack. The fewer times you have to handle them the better.

All considered, there is no better preliminary preparation of a trap than to submerge it for twenty-four hours or longer in a running stream. This, if anything, will make it odorless. Of course, exposure to cold air is in itself a good odor killer, and will be effective when dealing with no more persistent scent than that of human hands.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

The Dairy

Every breeding farm should have a sanitary milk room, where milk and cream can be kept clean and cool. The inside walls should be plastered and the floor made of concrete or tile. Ample room for the cream separator, for washing and cleaning the pails, cans and other utensils used in milking and handling the products. Space for weighing, testing and keeping individual records should also be given consideration in planning the milk room. By having a suitable room and conveniences for weighing and testing the milk and keeping milk and butter-fat records, the task will be greatly simplified and the milkers will look after the work more efficiently. It is also a good plan to keep on hand a supply of medicines and materials for treating and disinfecting sores and wounds and giving first-aid to sick cattle and young stock. An outfit for treating milk-fever is also necessary on the farm where valuable dairy cows are kept for breeding purposes. It costs but very little to keep these remedies and instruments at hand and it may be the means of saving a valuable animal when one has trouble in getting veterinary aid at the proper time. Hot and cold water are needed at the dairy barn and a supply should be at hand without running to the house when it is needed. Unless the water is sufficiently cool to preserve the milk and cream during warm weather one should provide means for keeping a supply of ice where it can be used in the milk room. On the average dairy farm the cost of an ice house and putting up sufficient ice to last through the summer will not be large and the investment will prove one of the best that the breeder of dairy cattle can make. Cleanliness and refrigeration are the secrets of producing pure milk and cream.

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Storing the Vegetable Crop.

The vegetable crop has been an abundant one in most places in Canada this year, and many persons will have a large quantity to store. It is important that care be taken in storing so that losses will be reduced to a minimum.

Potatoes should be dry when stored and where possible put where the temperature will not go above 40 deg. F., or below 32 deg. In order that the surface of the potatoes can be kept dry and in the best condition to avoid rotting, provision should be made for air to pass underneath and through them. If they are stored in considerable or large quantities such provision is made by keeping the potatoes about six inches off the floor by first putting down a slatted temporary floor with the boards just close enough so the potatoes will not fall through, and a similar slatted temporary wall a few inches from the permanent wall would permit a still freer circulation of air. Keeping them in crate-like boxes with openings between the boards on tops and sides is a good method.

Beets, parsnips, carrots, salsify and turnips keep best under conditions somewhat similar to potatoes, though it is not so important to keep them dry. Indeed in he average cellar they are liable to become too dry and lose their firmness. If there is danger of this they may be kept in boxes and covered with a sack kept wet. In a warm cellar they will grow.

Onions are very liable to rot unless kept in a dry place. Keep them spread out as thinly as possible. Where quantities are small, an attic room where there is no frost will be found a good place to store them.

Cabbage will soon wilt in a warm, dry cellar. Keep them outside as long as possible by protecting them with leaves, stray, or soil. If they begin to crack before it is time to pull them, loosen them in the ground by twisting the plant and thus checking growth. When stored where the air is very dry they keep better with the roots and stems left on, and wrapping each head in a newspaper will prevent wilting to some extent.

Celery is left outside until danger of severe frosts. To keep well in storage it needs a moderately dry, well ventilated cool cellar for best results. The celery should be planted in the cellar in rows close together in sand or light soil, separating each row with a lath or other pieces of wood to keep the tops somewhat apart and better to ensure a circulation of air. The soil should be kept moist but the tops dry. Avoid wetting the leaves and stalks if watering is necessary.

To store green tomatoes to ripen them put in closed boxes or drawers where they will be in the dark and in a moderately warm place.

The Welfare of the Home

How Can Rural Women Best Get Together on Their Health Problems?

By IDA M. ALEXANDER, M.D.

I want to speak on the old, old topic of HEALTH. I know by experience that doctors often say to themselves—and sometimes to the patients—"If I had had this case before it became so serious I could have prevented most of the suffering." Many a baby dies because its parents do not know when it is sick or ignorantly think it will "get better," or worse still, give it some remedies they happen to have on hand or that someone tells them to use. Many a mother dies from simple overwork or lack of care when she should have had it.

It is because more and more of us are waking up to the importance of these things that men and women are getting together in organizations whose sole object is to teach the mother how to keep herself and her baby well. We are finding out the importance of preventing sickness; this is better than to cure it after it has come upon us.

When I was in my teens, I used to hear the older folks say, "What is the use of giving the girl an education? She will get married and then what use will her education be to her?" Strange that people never thought there was anything wrong with the education that did not teach a girl one single thing about her greatest work in the world, namely, the raising of a family. To-day we realize that the girl was not to blame for her ignorance—it was the system of education that was wrong. You and I, dear readers, must work together to help set these things right.

To-day our country is willing to listen to what we women ask for; it is more ready to help solve the problems of the home—which are the problems of the nation—than it has ever been in the past. And for this reason I wish that the farm women who read these words, would think out, together with me, what you as farm women need to prevent you from losing your health. On your health depends very largely the health of the children you bear. On the children's health depends the health of coming generations.

Please do this: sit still for a few minutes, with Baby in your arms, and look at her as a mother, then as a grandmother, then as a great grandmother and so on through the coming generations. When you look far into the future in this way you will see how serious is the responsibility laid upon you by the fact of that little child in your arms—you will see how far your mother-work in life blesses or punishes those that are to come through this little child to whom you have given birth. Do not you see how much your baby belongs to your country?

And yet this same good country of ours has not yet taught mothers what they should know about this relationship of the mother to her country. Your country has not taught you and your neighbor what you should know in order to do the best for your country through your sacred calling of motherhood. You may have learned wisdom in other ways. Many women have not learned it. We must change this condition of affairs and we can do it in two ways:

First, we can help our country and ourselves by taking advantage of the knowledge which is provided by well-prepared pamphlets and bulletins and furnished free to us for the trouble of asking for them. Every mother who reads this paper should write to her Provincial Public Health Department and ask them to send her all the material published by the Department on baby health and public health.

Those of you who visited the Health exhibit at the National Fair noted the big, grey traveling clinic ready to travel the province in charge of a doctor and a nurse. You can find out when the clinic will take place in your neighborhood. Take Baby to the clinic and find out all you can about her needs and the needs of your neighbors' babies.

Second, we can help our country and ourselves by thinking of the needs of farmers' wives as a class and not just your need as an individual farm woman. Think in what ways your life is like that of every other farm woman and see if you can discover the reasons why farm women suffer in certain ways and have physical ills and sorrows peculiar to rural life. Then ask yourself this question: "What can we as farmers' wives do to help ourselves? What should the nation do for us upon whom depends the health of the next generation?"

Whenever enough people seriously get together and demand the same thing for the good of the country and of themselves then they get it sooner or later. The farm woman is no exception to this rule.

Farm Help That Runs by Electricity

Shortage of man-power and the high wages demanded by such farm-hands as are available are causing progressive farmers to seek other more reliable and less expensive means of help in operating their farms. And in electricity for power and lighting many already have found the ideal form of service that they were looking for. Others in ever-increasing numbers are making that same discovery daily; eventually all will do so.

Silent, tireless and always willing and ready, in addition to being capable of performing many tasks at one time (and doing them all well), the electrical farmhand is fast becoming the mainstay and support in all progressive farming communities. Deservedly so, too. Electricity has won to that place by sheer merit—service.

It might be added, too, that the electrical farmhand found many obstacles to be overcome in his progress toward his rightful place on the farmer's pay-roll. A bit partial to the old-fashioned ways at the outset, the farming community gave but scant attention to the electrical farmhand when first he went plying for a job. But that now is all a thing of the past; the farmers have tried electric service and found it good.

One farmer making use of electric milking-machines, reports that the cost of current for milking fifty cows twice daily is fifty cents; the time required for the milking is one hour, and only two men are required to handle the operation.

Another farmer reporting on the merits of his electrical hired man supplies the following examples:

Feed grinding, six and one-half cents a hundred pounds; ensilage-cutting, six and one-half cents a ton; corn husking, one cent a bushel; wood-sawing, fourteen and one-half cents a cord; pumping water, three cents a hundred gallons.

Other such examples in abundance can easily be had, but those two should suffice to show why farmers are turning to electricity to operate their farms. And a clearer understanding of the electrical farmhand is supplied by the imposing array of jobs he now performs.

Electricity vs. Horse-Power.

Horse-power or man-power loses when multiplied. One horse working alone is proportionately more efficient than any number working together. In fact, experiments have shown that with a four-horse team the efficiency of each horse is but eighty per cent. And with an eight-horse team the efficiency of each horse is only about forty-nine per cent. Whereas, with electric horse-power no loss whatever is occasioned by multiplying the units of power. Best of all, electricity never tires; it works at full pitch twenty-four hours daily, if required.

Most people are familiar with the term "horse-power," but only the technically informed understand that it signifies the power to lift 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute. And just as that term represents capacity for performing a certain amount of work, so too does the electrical unit of power measurement, the kilowatt, represent a certain amount of energy. The kilowatt is the equivalent of 1,000 watts; and, by the way, 746 watts is the equivalent of the standard horse-power. That fact attains added significance when it is realized that in actual test it has been shown that the horse is only equal to lifting 26,000 pounds one foot in one minute.

In other words, only a little more than half as much energy can be gotten from the horse as is supplied by one kilowatt of electrical energy. And by way of suggesting that man's greatest opoortunity is in the field of mental effort, it should only be necessary to add that man is capable of doing only about one-seventh as much work as the horse. And it should be noted, too, that neither man nor horse can sustain for long, even that ratio of accomplishment; they both tire quickly. Electricity is steadfast and tireless. In tests of endurance and strength man's effort compares illy indeed with the performance of the tractor or the gasoline engine, or the silent, steadfast force of electrical energy.

Lighting the Farm by Wire.

No farmer need now be told the advantages of electricity for lighting—it's self-evident. Between the even radiance of the electric lamp and other forms of lighting—candles, oil lamps, and so on—there is no comparison. Still less is there any ground for comparison between the mussy, daily labor of filling lamps, and the annoyance of hunting and striking a match; still less is there ground for comparing such burdensome preliminaries and the delightfully simple operation of commanding light by pressing a button or turning a switch.

The question rather is how to command the facilities that will provide electricity for farming operations and for lighting. And those means are now fortunately available in every instance—no farm need longer be without the benefits of electrical service.

For those farms located beyond the zone that it is practicable for the central station to serve, there are the individual farm lighting and power plants. The assortment of such plants is very complete and offers a very good solution of the farm power and lighting problem, no matter how large or small it may be. There is a plant that will be suitable.

The man who can hook onto the central station's lines for current to drive his motors and light his house and buildings has practically no responsibility beyond that of paying his bills. It is the duty of the central station to see that the necessary current is always on tap when needed, as much or as little as that may be. And to the credit of the central station be it said that the cost and work of supplying that service are not by any means trifling matters.

The line on the central station's chart showing the hourly, daily and seasonal demands for current is one of hills and valleys. The higher the hills and the deeper the valleys, the greater the range between the maximum and the minimum demands for current. That means that during the periods when the demand for current is smallest, much of the central station's expensive generating equipment is idle. Nevertheless, that equipment must be always on hand and ready against the hours of need. Also, there is the cost of erecting and installing the necessary feed lines, transformers, and other equipment.

Obviously enough that expense can not be undertaken in order to serve one or two farms; but when the farmers of the countryside generally decide to make use of the services of the electrical hired man, and to light their houses and buildings in the best and most convenient way, the central station can usually be depended upon to meet such a request for service more than halfway.

If the central station has current to sell, there is every reason why the farmer should have it; and the central station wants him to have it. The expense of conveying central station power to the farmer's thresher, ensilage-cutter, milk churn, or what-not else, has always been satisfactorily adjusted in the many communities where electricity is being used.

Phillips Brooks said: "He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness, which no other help given to human creatures in any other stage of their human life can possibly give again."

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Roofing	Gasoline	Horse Blankets.

Our Stock of Groceries is always nice and fresh, and we speciaiize on Teas and Coffees.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

"The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

---

88 Years of Service

The history of this Bank since its inception in 1832 has been characterized by a steady growth in facilities for serving the public.

To-day we have the accumulated knowledge and experience of 88 years to apply to your banking business.

We invite your account.

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
Reserve - - 18,000,000
Resources - 230,000,000

J. R. Parris,
Manager, LACHUTE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Change in Train SCHEDULES

will be made Sunday, Oct. 3rd, 1920.

Apply to

J. S. Giles, Agent.

MALOOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English and French.
P. O. Box 10, Phone No. 131 r 3
LACHUTE, - QUE.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
ADVOCATE,
Telepone No. 60
Main St., LACHUTE.

"VICTROLA"

means PLEASURE

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

Records double sides $1 00 and upwards. Needles of all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

BUY NOW

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

Down with High Prices!

The High Prices of all Goods To-day seems to almost be on the increase rather than decrease, so like Henry Ford, we have decided to Lower Our Prices on a l our Boot and Shoe Lines, so we offer

All of our Men's and Ladies Boots at $1.00 Reduction
Boys' and Misses Boots at 75c. reduction
Children's, at 5oc. reduction

McFAUL BROS.

Where your dollar does its duty.

The Up-to-date General Store

LACHUTE MILLS, - QUE.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.
ST. PHILIPPE, - QUE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Bell Telephone No. 70.

"Come in and See"

The New International Farm Tractor on Exhibition in our Store. The one that will do your work to perfection.

International Gas and Kerosine Engines and Farm Machinery of all kinds, the World's Standard. Leave your order now and get best prices and good delivery. Agency Fleury's Famous Plows. Beattys Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers, Pumps and Pump Jacks.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Nails, Building paper all kinds, Ready-roofing, Shingles, Axes, Saws, Bolts, Wire fencing, all kinds hay wire. Overalls and Smocks, Heavy Boots.

All best quality and lowest prices.

Buggies, Rugs, Whips and a good stock of harness at right prices. Harness neatly and promptly repaired.

JOHN McFAUL,

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed, Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street. Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus:	$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. Lepine, Manager.
St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg, "
Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

R. T. MacARTHUR

Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Machinery and Repairs. Bain Waggons and Bob-Sleighs.

Superior Barn Equipment Co., Fergus, Ont., Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carrries, Etc.

Goold Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd, Windmills and Repairs.

Agent for Mantle Lamp Co., of America, Repairs.

Also Fleury's Famous Plows and Fittings, Bayne's Cutters, Etc., Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Horse Blankets, Churns Washing Machines, Wringers, Oils and Greases, Rope, Hardware, Etc.

Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

WM. J. BARCLAY,
Agent for The MACCARTNEY MILKING MACHINE.
FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY.
Bell Telephone No. 21
ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P.Q.

JOSEPH GIROUARD
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Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates. Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

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Sales conducted in English and French.
Telephone 73.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

DR. S. B. FRASER,
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Physician & Surgeon,
BROWNSBURG, - QUE

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

You want the Best Perfect Pressed Brick.

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

Manufactured by

Lyle J. Funcheon

Telephone 131 r 21. Lachute

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.
NOTARY
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST
Raymond's Block
Main Street, Lachute.

W. X. BEAUCHAMP,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
GRENVILLE, - QUE.

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, OCTOBER 29, 1920. — NO. 38

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

HORSE FOR KEEP,—Mr. Tuchard is looking for a good home for his horse from January to March. Anyone wanting a horse can have same for its keep during that time. Apply to Mr. Tuchard, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE,—A pure bred Oxford Ram, and a Chester White Hog, 16 months old. Apply to Geo. Nichols, Cushing.

HORSE FOR SALE,—A good working horse, guaranteed sound and in fine condition, weighing about 1200 lbs., also good buggy and set of harness. For further particulars Apply to Adelard Lacelle, St. Philippe.

LOST,—On Tuesday last, between Montreal and Lachute a tyre holdae, tyre, lamp and license. Finder please return to Watchman Office and be rewarded.

LOST,—On Monday evening, between the East Post Office and Mrs. Jno. Robertson's residence, a door key, with red ribbon attached. Finder return to Mr. W. M. Scott, Main Street and oblige.

FOR SALE,—Mr. P. Goyette, of Brownsburg, wishes to announce that he will receive a car load of choice winter apples about October 25th. Phone 30 ring 11 or H. Filion, Lachute.

You should bring your boy in and have him fitted in a nice suit. Prices low as prices go. W. Banford & Son.

WANTED,—To purchase country sawmill and farm (in hardwood district.) G. Pearson, 868 Victoria Avenue, Montreal.

Our Men's Suits are in all sizes now—and in variety of prices from $20 00.
W. Banford & Son.

WANTED,—A capable man to rent a farm, with his own stock. Apply to box 37, St. Andrews.

SNAP TO QUICK BUYER,—For sale a first class Ladies Bicycle in good condition. Apply to Watchman Office.

TEACHER WANTED,—For a small Elementry School, for balance of school year. Apply to John McOuat, Secretary-Treasurer, Brownsburg.

PROPERTY FOR SALE,—Brick house and property for sale in Lachute, East Ward, for particulars apply to Miss Wilson, 248 Laurier Ave., West, or phone Rockland 2979.

FOR SALE,—About 15 Pure Bred Holstein Cattle, all ages. Must sell on account of room. Choicest strain Six months credit Apply to A. Boa & Son R. R. Lachute. 10-29

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.

—An Auction Sale of household effects etc., will be held at the home of Dr. P B. Fraser, Brownsburg, on Saturday Oct 30th. See Posters later.

Christian Brotherhood.

Rev. R. Moffat Gautrey, who preaches to 4,000 people each Sunday, in East Ham, London, England, is to speak at a Mass Meeting in the Methodist Church at 8 o'clock on Monday evening next, Nov. 1st. Don't miss this opportunity of hearing him. Admission Free. An open invitation and a Hearty Welcome.

THE LATE WM. MURDOCK.

The death occurred on Tuesday last, following a short illness of pneumonia of Wm. Murdock of Brownsburg, aged 72. Deceased was born and spent the whole of his life in the home where he died, his parents coming from Scotland and settling on a farm a short distance from Brownsburg. He leaves to mourn his loss a loving wife Miss M. Connolly, of Pointe-au-Chene, and five daughters, Mrs. Canning of Vars, Ont., Mrs. Maxwell of Cambria, Mrs. John Stewart of Staynerville., Mrs. Jas Ganley, of Calgary, and Mrs. Jas. Ganley on the home farm, also one sister Mrs. M. Stalker and one brother Mr. George Murdock. The funeral took place on Thursday conducted by Rev. G. A. Adamson, surrounded by many sorrowing friends and relatives after which the interment took place in Lachute Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF LATE W. HEATLIE.

There was a very large gathering of friends who attended the funeral of the late Wm. Heatlie at Ogdensburg last Saturday afternoon. The service was conducted by the Rev. Glen Sherman, pastor of the Church of which deceased had been such a devoted and faithful member, and was assisted by the Rev J. P. McEwan of Ottawa, both of whom spoke most feelingly of the kindness and generosity always extended by Mr. Heatlie, of his steadfastness to the Baptist Church, which has now sustained so great a loss. Just before the service Mr. J. S. Giles sang "Always Remembered" and after the service Mr. Goldsworthy sang "The Christian's Goodnight." The remains were then taken to the Ogdensburg cemetery and as the coffin was lowered to its last resting place one could not help but feel they had indeed lost A TRUE FRIEND.

CARD OF THANKS.—I wish to thank the many friends for their sympathy during my recent bereavement. Especially do I wish to acknowledge and thank those who wrote such words of comfort to me, and who ever remembered my late husband with kind tokens during his long illness.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ben G. Fraser.

FARM FOR SALE

Containing 105 acres, situated 1½ miles from the town of Lachute on MaAdam road, school on farm, good soil in good state of cultivation, plenty well water, house of seven rooms, barn, stables, sheds all in good repair, about 14 acres hard-wood bush, with about 600 sugar maples, sugar cabin and outfit. Stock crop and implements will be sold in block or seperately, for further particulars Apply to Thomas Fraser, R.R. No. 1, Lachute.

‡ ‡ ‡

WANTED

We are open to buy one hundred thousand feet Birch Logs Apply to Ayers Limited, Lachute Mills, P. Q.

FOR SERVICE.—Two Boar Pigs, one Yorkshire and one Berkshire. Prize winners at the Argenteuil Fair. Apply to Wm. Morrison's Stables, Lachute. 11-12

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Robt. Hamilton was in Montreal the early part of this week.

Mrs. Ben Fraser is spending a short visit with relatives in Pembroke.

Mr. C. Tremblay left on Wednesday for for a business trip to Boston, Mass.

Dr. John Calder, of the Royal Victoria Hospital staff, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs Geo. Hay left on Monday for a visit to her daughter Mrs. MacKenzie, of Peterboro.

The Misses Coleman and Levesque, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. A. Riddell for the week end.

Mr George Calder was in Montreal on Wednesday attending a re-union of the 7th Siege Battery.

Mrs. Isaac Arnold & Son Stephen, of Grenville, were guests of Mrs. D. McPhail on Sunday last.

Miss M. R. Strong has graduated in the Secreterial Course from The Dean Business College, Lachute.

Messrs. Wm. Holland and Mr. Van Gilder, of Montreal, occupied their summer cottage over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie, Mr. Norman Scott and Mr. Hansen, of Montreal, were week-end visitors of Mrs. Mackie.

Mrs. Charles Calder returned home last week after spending the summer months with her sister Mrs. Hackwell at Glen Leslie, Alta.

The Willing Workers of Genoa and Jerusalem will hold their meeting on Thursday, Nov. 4th, at the home of Mrs. Wm. Cleland, Jerusalem.

Mrs Henderson, of Ottawa, President of the W. M. S. Branch of the Montreal Conference, will be in town on Wednesday, Nov. 3rd will hold a meeting for the Ladies in the Methodist Church at 3 o'clock. All are welcome tea will be served. While in Lachute she will be the guest of the Parsonage.

At a meeting of the Missionary Society & Ladies' Aid held in the new parlor of the Presbyterian Churh, the (Rev). Mrs. George was last week presented with a handsome hand bag of Italian Moire Silk, containing a sum of money. The presentation was made in a few well chosen remarks by Mrs. Mackie, conveying with them the best wishes of all present for the happiness of the Rev. and Mrs. George in their future home at New Glasgow, for which they leave on Wednesday next.

Church of England Notices, Parish of Lachute. On Sunday, Oct. 31st, there will be a celebration of Holy Communion, instead of on Nov. 7th, in St. Simeon's Church, Lachute. Regular service, Lachute, 3 p.m. Missionary service at Brownsburg at 7 p.m. There will be a special service (D V). for the Orangemen in St. Simeon's Church, on Sunday, Nov. 7th, at 11 a.m.

The Crossley-Leonard meetings will be held in the Presbyterian Church each remaining night of this week and on Sunday next at 3 p.m. and at 8 p.m. The subjects are as follows:—Thursday, 7 45 From Guilt to Glory; Friday, Wrong Views of Hell; Saturday, The Dance and Cards; Sunday 10.30 a.m. (Methodist Church) Heaven, in Song Sermon; 3.00 p.m., Mind your own Business; 8.00 p.m. The Great Contrast The Methodist Services at East Settlement and at Brownsburg are being withdrawn for the day, also the evening service at 7.00 p.m. all Methodists being invited to hear Rev. Mr. George's farewell address at that hour.

The initial start on the Memorial Park was made this week by the ground all being plowed up and put in such shape that work may be proceeded with as soon as weather permits next spring. In the meantime, Mr Richardson, Supt. of the D. C. Co. at Brownsburg, has been good enough to take the levels and make a proper survey, which have been submitted to Mr. Cromarty, of the Conservation Department at Ottawa, who will make plans and offer suggestions for our guidance in laying out the park and erecting the Monument that will fittingly commemorate the sacrifice of Argenteuil's Sons in the Great War.

Memorial Tablet Unveiled.

At the close of the morning service last Sunday, a Memorial Tablet, dedicated to the loving memory of Captain Wm. McClure Calder, and Driver Willis Cruise, who paid the supreme sacrifice while rendering service in the Great War, was unveiled by Corp. R. A. Giles, after the Rev. G. Victor Collins had most eloquently made reference to the two brave boys who had thus laid down their lives. That the little Church, in which they had been associated for so many years, and which they loved, should be able the better to perpetuate their memory, the tablet had been secured and placed where it will be seen and revered The tablet is beautifully designed and bears the etched pictures of the lads with the suitable inscription, and is a most fitting tribute to their memory.

‡ ‡ ‡

BIRTHS

TODD,—At Lachute Road, on Friday, Oct 22nd, to Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Allan Todd, a son.

MacKENZIE,—At Peterborough, Ont., on Monday, Oct. 25th, to the Rev. & Mrs. J. McKenzie, a son.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Class I,—George McCoy 88, Edythe Silverson 87, Margaret McOuat 86, H. Murphy 84, Margaret Jones 80, Isabel Owens 77, Gerald Bruneau 76, Evelyn Gagnon 75.

Class II,—Emma Smith 70, Ivan Carpenter 67, Kenneth McOuat 65, Gladys Armstrong.

GRADE X.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours,—Phoebe McOuat 94, George Fuller 91

Class I,—Myrtle Mitchell 88, Annie Stevenson 86, Bessie Rodger 82, Lillian Hamilton, George Taylor, Olive Seale 81, Neil McGillis 77, Blanche Smith 75.

Class II,—Alice Rodger 73, Ian Hay 72 Muriel Burk, Gerald Hammone 71, K, Campbell 68, Ruby McFaul 62.

Class III,—Edna Warwick 59, Helena Rodger 55.

GRADE IX.

HISTORY.

Honours,—Ivy Graham, Irene Whinfield 95, George Mason 94.

Class I,—Donalda Clarke, Kenneth Elliott, Ivy Johnson 87.

Class II,—Grace Morrison 71, Truman Clarke 70, Elsie MacAllister 65, Clifford McFaul 64, May Robinson 63, Fairbanks Monette 60.

Class III,—Esther Morrison 54, Alice Bain, Flora Macdonald, D. Matthews 51, Lawrence Cruise 50.

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—Winnifred Adamson 100, Edna Graham 98, Edna Campbell 97, M. Heatlie 96 Hazel Drysdale 95, George Muir 94, Duncan Cumming, Margaret Scott 92, Marrian Knox 90

Class I—Melville Smith 87, James Todd 86, Evelyn McCallum 72, Kathleen Morrison, Lillie Paul 81, Willie Miller, Frank Scott 80, Donald Hay 77, Frances Douglas, E. Rodger, Irene Rogers 76.

Class II,—Muriel Peet 73, Vida Foreman, Mina Paul 70, Paul Doig, Elmer Ryan 69, Susan Evans 66.

Class III,—Bella Clark 59, Jean McOuat, Maria Westgate 57, Sarah Black 50.

GRADE VII.

AGRICULTURE.

Honours,—Bessie Rodgers 98, Norma Boyd 95, Ethel McOuat 93, Alice Burk 90

Class I,—Kilgour Wilson, O. Miller, Ernest Boyd 88, Edgar Burwash 86, E. Hay, Grace Armstrong 85, Ena Black, Hazel Kettyle 84, Bessie Black 83, E. Yelland, Inez McKiddie 82, Corinne Hancox, Linton Armstrong, Lloyd Somerville 81, Douglas Drysdale 80, F. Barker 78, Hazel Morrison, Harold Calder 77, Mary Cruise, George Miles, Allan Rodger 75.

Class II,—Edith Jones 74, Muriel McPhail 71, Elizabeth McKimmie 70, Cecil Staniforth 64, Winnifred Silverson 60.

Class III,—Lois Miller, Amy Boa 55.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC

Class I,—Henry Miles 81, Florence Armstrong 77, Amy Combie 75.

Class II,—Robt. Cummingham 74, M. Yelland 73, Violet Paul 64, Albia Bradshaw 63, Elsie Scott, Nellie Hay 61.

Class III,—Lyla McKiddie 56, Mildred Mark 53, Annie Miller 52, E. Wilson 50.

GRADE V.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours,—Janet McOuat, Bessie Morrin, Dorothy Morrison 100, R. Elliott, Elinor McCoy, Hazel McKiddie 98, E. Cruise, Howard Doig, Willis Staniforth 94, Lorne Morrin 92, Reta Jones, Grace Rogers 90.

Class I,—Lizzie Hay, James Wilson 88, Gordon Dobbie.

GRADE IV.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours,—Stuart Armstrong 94, Gordon Hay 91.

Class I,—Willie Painter 84, James Logan 80, Quintin Black 79, Helen Hutchinson 78, Eileen McFaul, Gordon McOuat 76, Chester Cruise 75.

Class II,—Eric Middleton 74, Laura Noble 69, Alma McCullough 67, Shirley Hamilton 64

Class III,—Edgar Cruise 51, A. Logan 50.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours,—Cecil McFaul 94, Douglas Upham 93.

Class I,—Edna Thompson 88, Rebecca Cohen 88, R. Cowan 86, Freda Mason 84, Florence Hay 81, Florence Elkington 79.

Class II,—Sam Cohen, Lorne Wert 73, Kenneth McFaul 69, Leonard Carpenter 68 Raymond Cunninghant 67, Christina McKenzie 66.

Class III,—John Holt 57.

Acknowledgment.

J. S. Giles, Lachute.

Dear Sir,—Dr. Burgess has handed me your cheque for $50.00 being collection taken at the Union Thanksgiving Service at Lachute and donated to this hospital, for which I beg to thank you gratefully on behalf of the Board of Management, and to enclose receipt herewith

Charlotte A. Slack, Slack,
Secretarp.

DEATHS

GRAY,—Died at Butte, Montana, U.S.A. on Oct. 18th, 1920, Katherine Stewrt wife of tye late Andrew F. Gray, and eldest daughter of Mr. Jno. Stewart, Brownsburg, in her 63rd year.

NEW JACKETS.

We found a lot of nice Winter Coats for Ladie's—all new goods and heavy—and bought them at a low price. We pass on these fine goods to our frienns at low prices while they last.

We also got a lot of Boy's Suits Sizes 27 to 34. They are extra good value at the prices marked.

Another lot of special beauty and value is in the line of Ladie's Dresses. They cannot be made for the prices we sell them at.

Come and see these lines.

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.*

Prepare For Cold Weather!

We have prepared for it by stocking up with a plentiful supply of Serviceable Underwear, Fur Rain Coats, Boots, Men's Heavy Rubbers, Over coats, Sweaters, Socks, Gloves and Mitts.

Ladie's Sweater Coats and Dress Goods in great variety.

All choice stock of fresh groceries always on hand.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Mark Well !

Your safeguard is the name

"SALADA"

B720

This is the genuine 'tea of all teas'.

If you do not use Salada, 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

The Making of 'Val' Pierce

By. CONRAD RICHTER.

III.

Val passed on, approached the centre building, from which blue smoke filed, knocked on the open door and asked to see the boss. A common-looking workman in disillusioning faded blue shirt and overalls and high-topped shoes presented himself in the doorway.

"Job?" he ruminated. "Come in and get some eats. What can you do?"

"Not very much," admitted Val. "But I'm game to learn. The last job I had was running an automobile."

"Shofer for a rich man?"

"You might call it that," said Val.

"Well—Barney here's been bellyaching for a buddy since he come. He can break you in. Jake, quit your gawking at the young fellow and give him some beans and coffee." He turned to the youth in crude apology. "The flitch's all, but there's more where it came from. Charley, what the devil are you sticking around here for? You ought to be half way down to Murray Siding by this time."

"Oh, go hang yourself, Bill," said Charley affably, and strolled leisurely out in the direction of the stable.

Not daring to arouse suspicion by confessing that he had not slept the night before, Val accompanied Barney up the soft skidway to the standing timber. His hand wavered on the polished handle of the crosscut saw, but the first tree, a rock oak, driving to the ground, imparted a reacting sense of human power that strengthened the spirit.

Physically, he felt in purgatory. He perspired weakly, the midges and forest flies tormented his hot, moist face, and the food he had bolted at breakfast did not want to stay down. After a time the palm of each hand began to exhibit a row of bluish water blisters, which finally burst and thenceforth burned, shrinking like an open flesh from ax and saw handles.

By the end of the week, however, he had somewhat hardened. He was at least physically able to note the valley's evening hush as he came stumbling back to the bunkhouse a step or two behind Barney, bitterly anathematizing himself for the mental shadow that prevented normal enjoyment. At this hour the valley seemed like a child down on its knees in prayer. The only sounds were the ceaseless monologue of the red-eyed vireo; the wild, elusive tinkle of the stream on the rocks and the occasional rumble of a prop wagon returning through the gap from Murray Siding.

A month passed, and he had learned to move a saw without wasted effort, to place the blade of his double-bitted ax in accordance with his vision, to be forgetfully tolerant of the midges and mosquitoes, to judge the fall of a stick of timber, to know the cough of the red squirrel from the bark of the gray; to name the swishing song of the high-perched indigo bunting, the mourn of the turtle dove, the foreboding of the black-billed cuckoo; to discriminate by taste and sight between birch and spice bush; to distinguish rock oak from chestnut and red oak, white oak from sour gum, pignut from ash; to answer in kind the rough bandinage of the other members of the crew; to fall into sound sleep with whip-poor-wills racing oratorically outside the window.

There were moments aplenty of distaste and rebellion, but a visualization of waiting prison masonry never failed to minimize his grievances. He felt like a student who, having done a forbidden lesson in the back of the book, turns front to find rudimentary tasks that had looked difficult before now seem comparatively simple. A few moments' reflection found him invariably tractable, eagerly willing to pay the price of midges, aches and sweat, for the boon of remaining free in this sequestered forest valley.

By the time October dispersed the mosquitoes, softened the sunlight, painted the mountains red and gold and impregnated the air with the tang of cold mornings, Val had let go into the tenor of Beaver Valley existence. He could not let go wholly, for there were nights when he tossed with recurrences of the past, and days when he could not unseat the feeling that officers were closing in on him. Twice the unannounced arrival of tie inspectors from the railroad company sent him into a state of panic, and once a state forester in brown flannels and puttees, riding in from the state land on Black mountain, had actually put him to temporary flight.

Then, one Saturday afternoon, working in a strip of hemlock by the seasonally depleted stream, he became indefinably conscious of some one watching him. Mechanically he continued lopping withered branches, trying to gain some sense of direction. As he persisted, the fringe of hair above his ears seemed to stand toward an invisible magnet on Black mountain. His eyes scoured the steep slope, but he could distinguish nothing except a long familiar gray rock prominent amid the mass of green, and a trio of turkey buzzards sailing silently up in the blue.

He was about to force himself back to work, when, for the fraction of a second, a flash of light flicked in his eyes. It was as if a small mirror on Black mountain had reflected the sun across his face. Scarcely breathing, he realized that the lenses of a field glass might have done it. Unsteadily he studied the spot from which the flash had come, the foot of a lone pitch pine whose darker green foliage stood out perceptibly from the preponderance of hardwood.

"Barney," he asked, trying to remain calm, "can you see anything under that yellow pine over from that gray rock on Black mountain?"

Barney concentrated his gaze on the point in question.

"Don't notice anything much in particular," he answered. "What's the idea?"

Val didn't answer. He was steadfastly watching the spot. As he looked, he would have sworn he saw a human figure retreat into the bushes near the bare trunk of the pine. He kept his eyes on the mountain until the effort brought the black dots swarming thickly inth his vision, but the figure did not reappear.

He tried to continue work. The ax seemed an unwilling implement of lead. His hands had become unstrung and atremble. It struck him now how queer that he had never heard from Lou. Almost daily the teamsters brought mail for Jones. Barney received and wrote a lengthy letter once a week. But nothing had ever come for James Barth. Could the authorities have caught Lou in the murdered man's machine! Good Lord! Perhaps Lou had already confessed and this was the explanation of a spy on Black mountain. Why, in heaven's name, had he stayed in Beaver Valley so long, when there were places where no one would know he had gone!

He tried to yawn naturally.

"Don't feel good," he mentioned to Barney. "Believe I'll call it a day." He drove his ax into the scarred hemlock trunk and started in the direction of the halting whine of the saw. Once out of Barney's sight, however, he cut swiftly to the flat on Sunset mountain and made his way just inside of the edge of timber toward the path traveled daily to and from his home in Griffen valley by Davey, a freckled youth of fifteen or sixteen, who peeled chestnut posts and poles, the only member of the Beaver valley crew who did not work on Sunday.

He found the path with difficulty, a straight, pebbly course running like a tape up the cliff-like side of Sunset mountain. Recovering his breath and strength on the summit, he sat glued to a lichen-tapestried rock by the sweeping expanse of view. Above the solid green wall of Black mountain rose the dull blue of a second elevation; beyond, the hazier blue of a third and fourth. A fifth might have been cloud or imagination. From this pinnacle on Mount Olympus the earth seemed an endless panorama of lofty blue mountains whose complete numbers were hidden from mortal gaze by the drapery of the horizon.

For more than an hour he drank in the silent spectacle, then rose and crossed the narrow crest to view the land in the direction that he must go. Four successive mountains he counted on this side, and a fifth wedge-shaped mass whose summit towered kingly over the others. Below him lay Griffen valley, a peaceful, velvety basin of green, unbroken except by a patch of field which from this height glimmered like a mountain lake. He was wondering where he was going to spend the night, when the grating sound of rocks under shoe whirled him face about instantly.

(Continued in next issue.)

Made a Difference.

In Scotland observance of the Sabbath is—or was—very strict, and manual labor on that day is looked on with horror. One Sunday the good wife of Jock was horrified to hear a great knocking in the garden. Going out, she found her husband hammering away at a barrow behind the trees.

"Ma gudeness, Jock," said she, "what are ye doing; don't ye know it's the Sawbath?"

"Aye," replied Jock, "but I'm behind the trees, and I must knock the nails in."

Said his better half, "Hist, mon! why dinna ye use screws?"

The first all-steel steamship ever built in Argentina was launched a few weeks ago.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, Etc.

Woman's Interests

Children's Sleep.

Sleep and food are the two most imperative needs of the body. One has just as great an influence on health as the other, but it is possible to live much longer without food than without sleep. Fasts of forty days are common, but there is no authentic case of anyone's having lived eight days without sleep.

Sleep is more than brain rest; it is as necessary for the other organs of the body as for the nervous system. Two professors of psychology once kept themselves awake for ninety hours in order to study the effects upon body and mind. The tests proved that all the functions of the body were affected—heartbeat, blood pressure, body temperature, digestion, activity of the glands, muscular strength and rapidity of movement. Before the end of ninety hours mental efficiency had so decreased, that it took twenty minutes to commit to memory a few lines of poetry that either of the professors could ordinarily have learned in two minutes. The bodily symptoms finally became so threatening that it was necessary to end the experiment.

How mistaken, therefore are the parents who allow their children to be deprived of the necessary amount of sleep! Children used to be taught that to sleep as much as they wished was a lazy and shameful habit that they ought to fight against. Science takes the view that, with children at least, sleep is to be cultivated.

How much sleep do children of different ages need? It is not an easy question to answer. Most of the hygiene authorities recommend about thirteen hours for children of four years, twelve hours for those of six, eleven hours at eight years, ten and a half hours at ten years, ten hours at twelve years, nine and a half hours at fourteen years, nine hours from fourteen to sixteen years, and not far from eight hours for adults.

But not all children of a given age have the same need of sleep. There are physiological peculiarities that make nine hours of sleep for some children as good as ten hours for others. The wisest course is to make the conditions favorable and to encourage the child to sleep as much as he will. The old-fashioned fear of sleepyheadedness is without reason.

Parents could well afford to go to some trouble to identify and blacklist the things that tend to interfere with their children's sleep. The list would include too much starchy food, bad cooking, too heavy evening meals, tea and coffee, evening arithmetic lessons, nervous excitement, worry, morbid fears, eyestrain, defective teeth and adenoids. All of these sleep disturbers are surprisingly prevalent. Hundreds of children in Canada drink tea and coffee.

The nervous child is almost always a bad sleeper. It is likely to be excited by an overactive imagination, hounded by morbid fears, tormented by foolish pangs of conscience, or worried by trivial happenings that a normal child would forget in a few minutes. Fears and anxieties haunt the evening hours of children more often than most persons suspect; for children soon learn to bear pain and sorrow in secret rather than to hazard reproof and misunderstanding by disclosing their troubles to unsympathetic elders.

Home study robs many a nervous child of the margin of sleep that he needs. Besides keeping him up too late it often produces a condition of mental excitement that disturbs his rest all night. Arithmetic lessons, especially, have no business in the evening hours.

Picot Edge and Hemstitching.

One can cut down the high cost of waists by making them at home but our home dressmaker did not know how to hemstitch the seams and hems of crepe and thin silks to look like those purchased ready made. Nor did she know how to put the tiny picot finish to edges of hems or ruffles.

Both of these finishes can be readily done by any woman who can run a sewing machine.

Suppose you wish to hemstitch the hems upon the front of a waist. Fold and press down the edge, then turn and press the hem the desired width, and cut off an eighth of an inch beyond the turned over edge. Then turn back an eighth of an inch at the edge of the large piece cut off. Baste this turned back edge upon the raw edge of the cut off hem, letting the raw edge extend a little beyond the folded edge.

Thread the machine with buttonhole twist, No. 30 white thread or No. 70 colored crochet cotton, as top threat, and No. 50 cotton for bottom thread. Place the basted pieces over from 20 to 25 thicknesses of newspaper and stitch slowly. Tear off the paper carefully, a few layers at a time, open the seam, press flat, and then pull apart, so the row of hemstitching will show. Stitch down the folded edge of the large piece as close to the hemstitching as possible. Then turn the folded edge of the hem close to the stitching and stitch this also. These stitchings must be done with very fine thread. After a trial or two you will see just how it is done and a little practice will enable you to do tucks, hems and seams beautifully.

For the picot edge, thread the machine with the same as above but put on a differently colored lower thread, so it will be easy to find when ready for the finish.

Turn and press back the edge to be picoted, a little more than an eighth of an inch. Place under it a strip of muslin or cambric (old will do) and then the 20 or 25 thicknesses of newspaper and stitch very near the raw edge.

Remove the newspaper as described above, press open, then with fine thread stitch down the turned edge close to the hemstitching. Now draw out the colored under thread, and you have a row of saucy little picots.

In hemstitching seams, first press back a narrow edge, upon each piece. Place together and baste with very fine thread as near the edge as possible. Place over the newspaper strips and stitch. Remove paper, open seams, press fold apart and with fine thread or silk, stitch close to the hemstitching of each edge. In sewing in sleeves or curved or fancy-shaped yokes or cuffs, care must be taken to cut the paper to fit. In sewing down each side of the hemstitching upon crepe or thin silk, place a thickness of paper underneath.

The Meat Flavor.

Suppose you have two meatless dinners a week for reasons of patriotism or economy. The chances are that the meat substitute dishes you have on those nights will taste more tempting to you and your family if they have a little meat flavor, or if they are served with a gravy or sauce possessing meat flavor. If not you will at least find a meaty soup acceptable.

It is not a difficult matter to borrow a little flavor from the meat you have the other nights. If you have a stew see that you make a cup or possibly two cups more gravy with the stew than you need. To be sure, it will detract ever so slightly from the flavor of the stew, but probably not enough to be noticed. Simply pour off this amount of stock and save it for your meatless meal. There are times when you need not use any gravy with the meat, saving it entirely for a meatless meal. Many persons like boiled lamb served with white sauce and capers. Well, if you serve that, then all the liquor in which the lamb was boiled may be saved for the meatless meal.

Often the drippings from a roast contain enough meat flavor to be worth adding to croquettes or meatless loaf. The drippings themselves may be used in place of the butter or fat called for and the flavor will add zest. The drippings from a slice of ham or steak that you can scrape from the platter on which the meat is served contain considerable of this flavor, and if used the next day are fresh and delicious. Once we would have thrown this away, but it is well worth saving now.

When the Larder Looked Lean.

A negro preacher, whose supply of hominy and bacon was running low, decided to take radical steps to impress on his flock the necessity of contributing liberally to the church. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon, he made an impressive pause and then proceeded as follows:

"I hab found it necessary, on account ob de astringency ob de hard times an' de gineral deficiency ob de circulatin' mejum in connection wid this church, t' interduce ma new ottermatic c'lection box. It is so arranged dat a half dollah or quahtah falls on a red plush cushion without noise; a nickel wil ring a smal bell distinctually heard by de congregation, an' a suspendah-button, ma fellow mawtels, will flah off a pistol; so you will gov'n yo'selves accordingly. Let de c'lection now po'ceed, while I takes off ma hat an' gibs out a hymn."

Cultivate the Saving Habit.

Money, safely invested, is the most faithful thing in the world. And every sensible person to-day should have some money invested. Money on deposit in a savings bank is invested just as much as money paid for a first-class security.

To be "broke" is a crime—nothing more. Crimes may be pardoned and sins forgiven; but the person who is absolutely "broke" is a fool—and for the fool there is little hope. I do not include the man who may be down and out because of accident. Such a condition may come to any of us; but he, or she, who by prudence and a very small quota of foresight might have sown a few dollars in the field of honest investment, and failed to do so, is not to be pitied.

The foundation of self-esteem is the successful conduct of your affairs. Be your own best friend. And remember that it is a legal as well as a psychological impossibility for money to earn more than a normal rate of interest.

A sort of two-wheeled jack, carried under the front axle of a motor truck of English invention, can be forced to the ground to lift the front by the driver, enabling the vehicle to turn in its own length.

Your Place in Life's Plan.

Have you ever considered your place
in life's plan
Should be larger than that which
you fill,
Or have you unwittingly just settled
down
In the grip of your grind and your
grill?

Perhaps you have thought that you
had no great show,
That the "plums" to the other men
fell,
Nor reckoned that greatness of spirit
and pluck
And energy always will tell.

If you are ambitious to win in life's
race,
Think not of your ease or your rest;
The things that count most will come
only to those
Who enter the contest with zeal.

'Tis not just the hours for which you
draw pay
In which your best work will be
done;
The uses you make of the leisure you
have
Count most in the race which you
run.

Then tighten your belt and take on a
new stride—
He loses who falters and shirks;
Make much of the hours, as they come
to your hand—
He wins who both willeth and
works.

—Fred Scott Shepard.

World's Oldest I.O.U.

It was suggested recently that an unpaid note for four shekels in silver, dating from 1962 B.C., found among the clay tablets at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, was the world's oldest I.O.U.

In the British Museum, however, are to be seen I.O.U.'s which go back to 2,500 B. C.

In the Assyrian and Egyptian department there are a number of clay tablets recording trading and loan transactions of Babylonian civilization 4,000 years ago

The unpaid note for four shekels referred to is certainly one of the most interesting of ancient I.O.U.'s.

It was given by a man named Bur-Mama, and there were four witnesses to the note. Instead of signatures the witnesses placed their seals on the document, and were not liable for payment unless it was shown they knew the character of Bur-Mama was bad when they swore it was good.

A shekel of silver at the time the note was made was equal to about $100 at the present time.

Dutch experts who have investigated recently discovered iron ore deposits in the island of Celebes estimate them to contain at least a billion tons of a type of iron with high contents of nickel and chrome.

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"And a Little Child Shall Lead Them"

By ALLEN EDDY

David Huntoon never had married. In his earlier years he had been too greatly engrossed in his trade and in making a living to give attention to affairs of the heart. So he had lived until he was sixty with his maiden sister. She had been the object of his devoted care, although it was not in his nature to display affection. Now she was gone after months of illness and he was very much alone.

Unlike men of his blood and training, Huntoon never could get ahead. Viewed on the surface this seemed strange, for he was a good plumber, sober and industrious, and expensive things did not tempt money from his pocket. But he owned a piece of valuable Toronto city real estate which kept him poor, indeed so far as available cash was concerned.

When he came to this country forty years ago he bought property with the capital he brought with him from his native Scotland. It had a frontage of about twenty feet on an uptown business street, and four decades ago land in that locality was worth only a fraction of what it is to-day. On the plot he built a three-storey frame house, which served as plumber's shop and dwelling. The early years of his business were prosperous enough, but as the city grew and the business section extended, taxes increased until that item became the chief of Huntoon's expenditures.

Finally the property became ridiculously valuable and the taxes on it prodigously high. Producing no income, used as it was only for his place of business and abode, he must work long hours to meet the demands of the tax collector.

In vain did real estate agents and speculators use argument and cajolery to induce him to sell his property.

"I'll no mave awa frae here," he declared. (He invariably adopted the speech of his youth when excited.) "Here have I lived thae forty years and here will I bide. What wud I dae, dae ye think, in anither place? A' the auld lads, what few o' them are left, come to see me and that's the one pleasure I have. No, I'll stay till they carry me oot as they did puir Jeannie."

There was a finality to his expressed decisions that left no room for parley, and the agent would withdraw with full knowledge that he had accomplished nothing. Offers were made for his little lot, which in a scheme of plot assembling and building held a strategic position, that would have astounded a person more susceptible to the lure of large figures; but, although he was sorely pressed for money to meet bills for doctors and medicines, he doggedly stood his ground.

Huntoon's shop from the beginning had been a rallying point for the clans cut off from their native land. The spirit of comradeship of these men was something beautiful to observe, and it had its practical side also. But now the ranks had thinned through deaths and removals and only a half-dozen at the most could be mustered. The sons did not take the places of their fathers in the auld country circle in which talk was of another land and times of the past.

Their interests were at hand, in direct contact with themselves; their friends, like themselves, were very much alive in the present; and their dreams, instead of being of a definitely formed and irrevocable past, were much more interesting because they projected into an indefinite and yet to be moulded future.

"Sandy" Richardson, long marked by the finger of death, had been one of the last of the old company of companions to go. He had been Huntoon's nearest friend. Knowing that death would soon take him, his chief concern had been for his little motherless girl who would be left alone.

"Dinna fret aboot the wee bairn, Sandy," Huntoon had said. "I'll no see her want for onything I can dae for her. Rest yer mind aboot that, lad."

"I knew ye would, Davie, lad," Sandy had said, and there had been a suggestion of moisture in his eyes as he gripped the hand of his friend.

Sandy's funeral followed that of Sister Jane's by a week; and with the tax bill to be paid, funeral expenses to be met and a little girl on his hands, troubles gathered about David Huntoon. He spoke to the doctor who had attended Sandy, as well as his sister, about a mortgage on the place, and he knew that a mortgage was only one station from removal. But that dreaded break in his life he was determined to delay as long as possible.

"No need for a mortgage, Mr. Huntoon," said the doctor. "You can sell the place for a price that will keep you in comfort the rest of your days."

"I'll no' sell," said Huntoon, his temper rising, his lips drawing tightly.

"Now, look here," said the doctor earnestly. "I'm going to talk to you as no one else has talked. Your idea about keeping this place is the idea of a foolish old man. You say you are always going to live here because the 'old boys' won't come to see you if you are elsewhere. You are simply indulging a whim."

"Weel, if it's a whim, it's my ain. I'll no' move," was the somewhat ill-natured reply.

"Yes, it's not only a whim, but a selfish one," said the doctor disdaining to notice any austerity. "You are an old man and you have a young life entrusted to your care. Does your whim count as against her life? She can't live here. In fact she can't live in this city. She can live if she is taken into the country and is permitted to have the benefits nature has for her. She can live to be a beautiful woman. Kept here she will languish and die."

"What's that ye say, the wee yin in danger? What would ye? Take her tae the kintry? Why, yes, take her and quick aboot it," said the bachelor guardian in no little excitement.

"Listen, Mr. Huntoon," said the doctor, quick to follow the advantage which he seemed to have gained. "Next week my wife and myself go for our vacation in Muskoka. We are going to drive with the automobile. You and the little girl are to go with us. I know a nice farmhouse there where you can have board and where the child can have plenty of fresh milk and eggs. Better still, she will have plenty of invigorating air. The pink will come back to her cheeks by the day, by the minute. She will become more and more beautiful and she will crown your old age with a beauty and a glory you never dreamed of."

The doctor became oratorical as he became more and more enthusiastic. If he had imparted any of his enthusiasm to the other man it was not shown in Huntoon's speech. The habit of thought and the method of expression in a man are not changed in a twinkling.

"If you say go, we go," Huntoon said simply.

The next week the party set out. As the bachelor sat in the automobile beside his little ward, a new sense of responsibility touched him. When her small hand lay lightly on his a sensation he never before had known came to him and which he might have known was tenderness. He began to realize that with the responsibility he had assumed to ease the mind of a dying friend he had opened the doorway of his own soul for an affection that made his old heart beat fast and which seemed to flood his soul with a wondrous stimulation that he could not describe.

In all his years in Canada never before had he seen the country beyond the city's limits, and the drive through the valleys and over and around the hills brought a revelation. "I never thought," he said to himself, for he would not admit it in speech, "that there was anything sae bonnie ootside o' Scotland."

The boarding place found for the plumber and his little charge was the home of a widow who owned and superintended the work on a small farm. It was not by design—indeed, it was quite by accident—that he and the child had found a home with a woman, also a Scot, and born not far from his own boyhood home, and who, also, had come to Canada in early life.

The memories of childhood, that are so easily revivified in the latest years of life, furnished a common interest for the man and the woman when they talked after the days' duties were done—hours that were looked forward to, it must be confessed, by each with eager and pleasant expectation. Indeed, the friendship progressed so rapidly and so unconsciously that the three, the woman, the man, and the child, were together much of the day. The doctor and his wife when passing the cottage and the few acres surrounding it frequently saw Huntoon busy at some odd job of the farm, the child playing near by and the woman not far away. Two or three times the little party of three had been observed in the early evening walking in the pleasant paths of the countryside.

The doctor's prognosis in the case of the child proved correct. With fresh air, fresh milk, boundless room in which to play; moreover, with new interests and a consciousness of the affection of her guardian, and the new-found protection and care freely given by the woman, the bloom returned to the child's cheeks and health was abundantly expressed in her twinkling eyes and sturdy, browned limbs. To the woman, whose only child, a girl, had for many years been asleep on the hill, it seemed that the God she worshipped had been exceedingly kind.

Late summer passed into autumn, and soon the ripened fruits and vegetables, and the gamut of colors which blanketed the woods, made changes to awaken new interests for the child; while the harvest time and the atmosphere of peace and plenty seem to take her guardian back through the decades to the days of his boyhood. Quite unconsciously he had adopted the routine of the farm and gradually he had taken over a large part of the work and management.

Thanksgiving time was approaching and extraordinary preparations were being made in the little household for its observance. Between the man and the woman there seemed to be an understanding that the occasion to them would be something in addition to the annual celebration of Thanksgiving. Each seemed to think that it would be the occasion for personal gratitude.

The doctor's vacation had ended, but his wife stayed on in the country to enjoy the glories of the autumn. He made frequent trips thence and all the time he received reports and made observations in regard to the welfare of the child, in whom he had more than a professional interest, and also in regard to her guardian.

But now, just before the holiday, both the doctor and his wife would return to town, so they made a trip to the woman's cottage for the purpose of inquiring if Huntoon and the little girl would be ready to go with them back to the city.

They met the three near the gate at the cottage. The doctor quickly detected the glow of health in the face of the child and the undoubted evidence of strength the life out of doors had given. The attitude of the man and the woman, however, expressed something akin to confusion. Huntoon did not return his greeting in the usual frank way, and he thought he saw in the woman's cheek a blush such as he never before had observed.

When the doctor's question was asked the old man turned a significant glance toward the woman who stood beside him. The blush in her cheek now was well defined and the doctor's trained eye told him how beautiful she must have been in the years of her youth.

The old Scot took the woman's hand in a way that left no doubt about the meaning of his words.

"Sell the place," he said. "Pay all the debts and send the money that's left to me." As he hesitated the child pressed closer beside him and took the hand not otherwise engaged. There was an unmistakable whimsicality in his smile when he added, "Here the wee bairn and mysilf shall bide."

What the doctor said were congratulations for the couple; what he thought were congratulations for himself; for, as he has ever afterwards protested, it was the most successful case in his professional career.

Huntoon, however, true to a national propensity, would not permit the doctor to take to himself the full credit.

"Ye mind what the Bible says"—he measured his words as if rebuking the thought he divined—"and a little child shall lead them."

Canadian Autumn

Who is it says May is the crown of the year?
Who is it cries June is the gladest?
Who is it declares Autumn, withered and sere,
The gloomiest season and saddest?

You shut your doors when I come out with my train,
And heed not the challenge I'm flinging—
The ruddy leaf washed by the fresh falling rain,
The scarlet vine creeping and clinging.

Come out where I'm holding my court like a queen,
Come out where the wild grape-vines clamber,
Come out to the forest that yesterday green
To-day is all crimson and amber.

Come out to the hillside, come out to the vale,
Come out and be cured of your blaming,
Come out where my gold is, my red gold and pale
Come out where my banners are flaming.

Come out where the bare furrows stretch in the glow,
Come out where the stubble fields glisten,
Where the wind it blows high and the wind it blows low,
And the lean grasses dance as they listen!

—Jean Blewett.

Soup to Nuts on Thanksgiving

Plan your Thanksgiving dinner from soup to nuts, so that its dishes are suitable for both old and young. As nearly as possible avoid the heavy indigestible concoctions that tax tender stomachs. If the thought of economy must enter into the selection of your menu, then choose the two or three most important dishes and apportion the balance of what you wish to spend upon dishes that will go well with them and still give the proper amount of nourishment.

The following menu has been planned to serve eight persons. It is suitable for young children or very old people.

Julienne Soup with Bread Sticks
Pea Patties Celery, Olives
Turkey with Onion Stuffing
Potato Croquettes Cranberry Jelly
Shredded String Beans
Apple and Nut Salad
Cream Cheese Crackers
Fruit Pudding
Salted Nuts
Coffee

Julienne Soup: Into three quarts of water place one-half cup each diced carrots and turnips, one-half cup each finely chopped onion and celery, one bay leaf (may be omitted) and one tablespoon finely chopped parsley. Bring to the boiling point then add two teaspoons of beef extract, two teaspoons Worcestershire sauce and one teaspoon salt. Allow to simmer for one-half hour, strain and serve. Instead of beef extract, three quarts of strong, clear beef broth made from good shank portions, may be used.

Bread Sticks: Dissolve one-half yeast cake in one cup of milk. Add one cup of water and one-half teaspoon salt. Stir in enough flour to make a fairly stiff dough. When the mixture is light enough to mold, form into long, narrow rolls and set aside to rise for thirty minutes. Then brush the rolls with warm water and bake in a brisk oven until crisp. Do not let them touch each other. Each should be an evenly browned "stick."

Pea Patties: Cut twenty-four one-half inch slices of stale bread. With a large biscuit cutter cut these into round shaped pieces and then cut out the centre of each slice with a smaller cutter. Arrange them in a bread pan, in piles of three slices, and place in the oven until toasted a light brown. Heat the contents of two cans of peas, drain off the liquor and to it add one tablespoon butter and one table spoon flour well rubbed together. Pour the liquor over the peas again, season with one-half teaspoon salt and one-half teaspoon pepper, thoroughly heat and pour them into the bread patties. Serve one on each plate with the turkey.

Turkey with Onion Dressing: For the stuffing, thoroughly mix together two cups of dried bread crumbs, one-half cup of melted butter, four tablespoons of chopped onion, two tablespoons chopped parsley or celery leaves, one teaspoon salt and one-half teaspoon black pepper. Any herb preferred may also be used. Stuff the turkey and then over the breast, wings and legs spread a mixture of one-third cup butter and one-half cup corn meal which have been thoroughly blended. Place in a brisk oven until the corn meal begins to brown and then reduce the temperature to moderate. Baste frequently, first with melted butter and then with boiling water. As soon as the roasting is under way, baste with the drippings in the pan. Allow not less than twenty minutes to the pound for medium-sized bird. When done, pour off the sauce from the pan and skim all the heavy grease from its surface. Broil the giblets and place them in the sauce. Put the heavy grease back into the pan, in it blend four tablespoons of flour or the amount needed to thicken, gradually pour in the sauce and giblets and cook for five minutes, stirring constantly. Be sure this gravy is seasoned right.

Cranberry Jelly: Place three pints of ripe cranberries in a granite or porcelain saucepan and add one and one-half pints of cold water. Bring to the boiling point, remove from the stove and mash the berries with a wooden spoon. Add one pound of granulated sugar, replace upon the stove, bring to the boiling point and then cook for just one minute. Strain through a rather course strainer into a bowl that has been moistened with cold water. Set aside until jellied.

Potato Croquettes: Thoroughly mix four cups of hot mashed potatoes, the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, two teaspoons finely chopped parsley or celery leaves, one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon pepper and one-half teaspoon onion juice. Scrape an onion to get the juice. When well mixed, set aside to cool, then shape into croquettes, roll in bread crumbs and fry in sizzling fat until light brown.

Shredded String Beans: Thoroughly heat the contents of two cans of stringless beans and drain off the liquid. To one cup of the liquid add one-half tablespoon butter, one teaspoon salt and one-quarter teaspoon white pepper. Spread the beans on a platter and gently shred them with a fork. Over them pour the liquid and place the platter in the oven until the beans are quite hot. Some like a very little minced raw onion added at the last minute.

Apple and Nut Salad: Peel, core and dice five fair-sized apples. Chop the kernels of one-half pound of English walnuts, mix with the apples, arrange on lettuce leaves in individual dishes and dress with your favorite salad dressing. If you can not get lettuce, make a pretty nest for each salad plate of finely shredded, tender cabbage leaves.

Fruit Pudding: Mix together one and one-half cups each of molasses, sour milk and finely chopped suet. Set aside and mix together three cups of flour, two and one-half teaspoons soda, one and one-half teaspoons cinnamon, three-quarters teaspoon ground cloves and three-quarters teaspoon salt. Set this second mixture aside and make a third mixture of one cup of flour, two cups seeded raisins and one and one-half cups dried currants. All raisins may be used. Citron may be used for part, if wished. Thoroughly stir together the three mixtures, turn into a large, buttered, tin steamer and steam for four hours. For the sauce, cream together one and one-half cups each powdered sugar and butter seasoned with one teaspoon vanilla extract. Or a rich, sweetened whipped cream may be used.

Every-Day Blessings.

There are some folks who would never think of being thankful if the Governor-General didn't remind them of their duty. Those who need to have their memories jostled in this regard scarcely deserve to have blessings for which to give thanks.

Now and then one finds a man who thinks the world owes him a living. He who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, however, is most generally willing to thank the Lord for all the good things which have come his way.

Thanksgiving ought to come once a week instead of once a year. There are so many things between every sunrise and sunset over which to rejoice that one is sure to overlook some of them if he only takes stock of them on the one day set apart as a national Thanksgiving.

He who has the spirit of thankfulness in his heart, enjoys continually an appreciation of even the most commonplace things. To such, Thanksgiving Day affords a look backward over paths which have led from one blessing to another.

If there are any folks who should enter whole-heartedly into the joy of Thanksgiving Day it is those who are in partnership with the Lord in the business of tilling the soil. There isn't any better business than this and no more dependable partner.

October.

In trailing robes of gold and crimson drest,
Serene she walks the woodland paths along;
The purling brooklet threads its course among
Soft, fringing grasses which her feet have prest;
Dame Nature greets the fair autumnal guest
With full, rich melody of wild bird's song;
While at her feet, a meekly reverent throng,
Each lowly aster bows its purple crest.

Beneath the steadfast gaze of her clear eye
The ivy blushes scarlet; all abroad
The maple lift their flaming torches high
To light her way where late the summer trod;
So, 'mid green fern and plumed golden-rod,
October walks 'neath autumn's calm blue sky.

Indian Corn.

The corn-shocks with their tasseled plumes
The autumn fields adorn;
They look to me like Indian chiefs
In khaki uniform.
I wonder whether that is why
They call it Indian corn?

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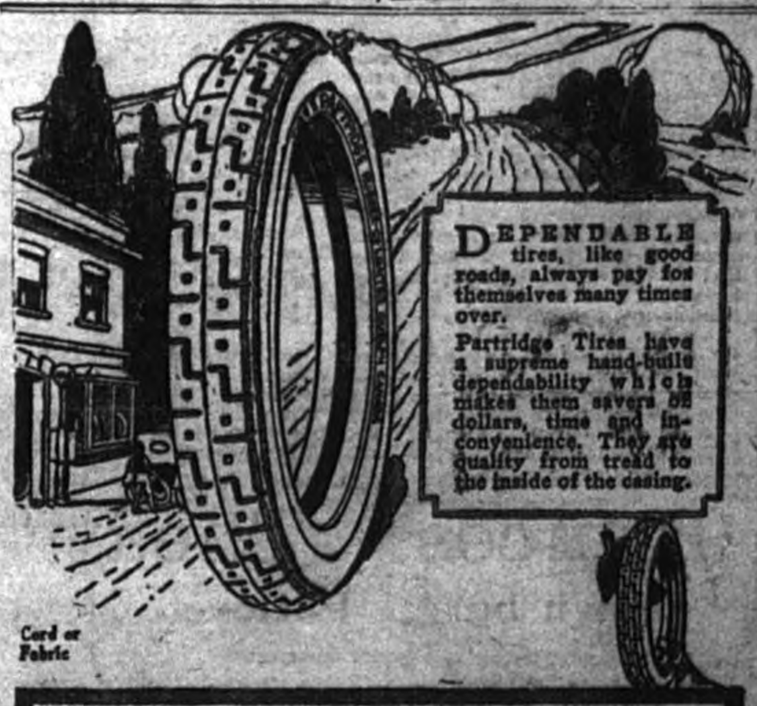

The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1920.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

S. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—$1.10 per inch.

En Passant.

"O SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."

Many a well-meaning man, before and since Job, has had occasion to cry aloud, "O Save me from my Friends," and I think that Robert Smillie, the strike leader, Must be one of them.

If he has time to take notice of what some of his friends are doing and saying on this side of the water, just at present, he will most devoutly pray that they may be endowed with more wisdom, or that he be delivered from them. They are posing as his most ardent admirers and are engaged in trying to paint him with a saintly halo around his noble brow, but have only succeeded in making him look like the picture of a nigger in a wide straw hat, denying the charge of stealing chickens while one of the missing brood is peeping out at a hole in the hat, above the brim, like one of the series, "When a fellow needs a friend."

Three of Smillie's quondam friends are making a sad hash of his reputation just at present. They are the three delegates who attended the "World Brotherhood" congress recently held in Washington, Oct. 9-13, and they addressed a meeting held in the Dominion Square Y.M.C.A. on Friday last. One of them, C. J. Ammon, J.P., a member of the London County Council, and a Labor Luminary, in accounting for the "Great Unrest" in the world, in general, and the miners' strike in particular, got off a glowing appreciation of his friend "Bob Smillie," which, when I read it, made me feel sorry for "Bob."

"I want to say," quoth Mr. Ammon, "that no sweeter nobler character exists," and he went on to show that Smillie is doing, with every hope of success, what Christ failed to do,—to perfect and complete the brotherhood of man,—through the agency of a miners' coal strike.

— — —

I HOLD NO BRIEF for Smillie; rather, I regard him as a hot-headed trouble-maker, a revolutionary, a bolshevicist, and an agitator who is running his job for what he gets out of it, but if his friends are to be believed he is worse than all these rolled into one. They are putting the halo on him with block and tackle and seem to be making work of it, but it appears to me that they could not adopt surer means of bringing him into discredit. They involve him with other things which may or may not interest him, but would appeal to more advanced revolutionists than the average Canadian Newspaper reader. Apart from Ammon's eulogy of Smillie, but on the same subject, another of the trio, Bram Spoor, M.P., and a prominent Labour man, went out of his way to suggest that both Capitalism and Christianity were found equally wanting, while just before Mr Ammon made a point by saying that "if Christ were living to-day he would say that if a Canadian or a Briton (notice the distinction) was hurt and a German bound up his wounds, that the German was his neighbor and brother."

I have heard of the blessedness of forgiveness, but I would personally draw the line at associating Germans with brotherhood and the binding up of wounds yet awhile, until some of the gaping wounds they have made and the crucifixion of Canadians has been forgotten.

This sort of talk won't do. It may be the fashion to sneer at, and discredit Christianity, it may be the scheme of Christian Charity to accept Germans as brothers, but it will not canonize Smillie nor gloss over his forcing a miners' strike under false pretences. When I say FALSE PRETENCES I mean it, and my authority is Smillie's friend, C. J. Ammon, who, last Friday said,—

"It has been my privilege to know Bob Smillie; and no man is actuated with greater desire for the betterment of men. He knows the sufferings of the men he leads, and he knows their risks of work, and he knows that THEY ARE HOUSED WORSE THAN PIGS, and he knows the conditions that many of you would not permit a dog to endure, and now he wants a decent life for them. You are told of the fabulous wages the miners get, but they take one or two fields where production is easy and say nothing of the mines where men have to work long hours to get a few shillings a week."

It does not appear from the report of Mr. Ammon's speech that anybody was curious enough to ask the whereabouts of one of those mines where the men Smillie leads, work longer hours than the other members of the union, or who accept less than the schedule rate of pay, and where they are housed worse than pigs, in consequence.

If any such mine or men can be located, why does the union tolerate it?

If any such conditions exist anywhere under the unions operating under Smillie's leadership, then I say it is a grave scandal: he is not doing his work; he is false to his trust: he has betrayed his union.

If one single union miner exists under the conditions, he prefers those conditions to any other, and would make a pigstye of Buckingham palace or the Vatican if an unkind fate billetted him there.

Would any real union permit such conditions to continue? Is it likely that any body of men banded together, and having the destinies of Labor and the Empire in their hands, as the miners' federation is claimed to have, would tolerate such conditions?

Is it not a fact that all miners are forbidden to work more than the standard numbers of hours? and is it not a fact that they dare not accept one cent less than the union scale of wages, fixed by the union itself?

It is hard to understand how a man, even Smillie's best friend, standing upon an elevated platform in the presence of reporters, and speaking to a sympathetic audience, can be carried away by the sound of his own voice so far as to say or suggest that the present miners' strike has been brought about with the slightest idea of altering the conditions alleged, or that a million miners cease work with the view of ameliorating the condition and mode of living of an obscure minority of their number. Miners wages have a fixed minimum, under which no mine can be operated, and the rate is fixed by the union. The "long hours for a few shillings a week" may be a figure of speech, and as such might be taken in an accommodating spirit, or as a rhetorital embellishment, but when Mr. Ammon, J.P., L.C.C., says that his friend, "Bob Smillie" knows the men he leads, or even a small proportion of them, are housed worse than pigs, because of insufficient pay or overwork then I feel convinced that Smillie himself will repudiate the statement and regret the outspoken zeal of his friends. To admit even tacitly or without protest, that such things could continue under the union, is to declaim against the deefficiency, and the decency, of the union, and, being a believer in the motto "Union is Strength," I flatly refuse to follow his line of argument, or believe what he says. Facts plainly point the other way. If the miner works he gets paid the same as the others: The union long ago arranged that. There are different scales, of course, but they apply to the character of the work. Different classes of work at different wages, as in every other sort of labour.

But the same jobs get the same pay everywhere. Another thing to be remembered is that a miner is paid from the time he reports for work at the pithead. This equalizes the distance underground. Once, it was different, but now the miners have had all the inequalities removed and levelled up as far as is possible without making the men mere machines. He draws pay when he is sick: he draws pay when he is out of work for impersonal reasons, *and his minimum pay is fixed.*

Here, we get under the skin of Mr. Amon's statements, and here, I feel sure, Smillie, if he be the man he is reported to be, will cast down the report of the Montreal meeting, and cry,

"Save me from my friends."

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

GEOGRAPHY

Class I.—Rea Mason 76.
Class II.—Gladys Moseley 64.
Class III.—Jack Golphin 57.

GRADE VII.

GRAMMAR

Honours.—Elsie Todd 96, Gertrude Gilmour 94.
Class II.—Hilda Hardie 72.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Wilhelmina Clarke 96, W. Wilson 91.
Class II.—Harold Shaw 67.
Class III.—Sarah McVicar, Kenneth Stewart 55, Gladys Warwick 54, Kenneth McGibbon 53, George McVicar.

GRADE V.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Honours.—Doris Golphin 99, Alice Hendry 96.
Class I.—Marion Bain 88.
Class II.—Eileen McGibbon 67, Gordon Hendry 65.
Class III.—Wilbert Hardie 64, Jack Stewart 63, Raymond Chambers 59, A. Stewart 58, James Hazel, M. Fletcher 57.

GRADE IV.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Leona Thompson 95, Mansiel Wilson 94, Ivan Monk 92, Grace Moncrieff, Doris Reid 91.
Class I.—Donald Boyd 89, P. Witham 87, Lawrence Davis 84, Henry Ball 81, Alex. McGibbon, Polly Duncan 79, M. Wilson 76.
Class III.—Melville Wilson 60, Ida Fletcher 51.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Florence Wilson 100, V. Golphin 99, Alex. McCullouch 98, Irene Hazel 77, Mildred Heale 95, Theodore Zimmers, Eveline Highfield 94; Lorne Martin 91, Robbie Roberts 96.
Class I.—Willie Woods 85
Class II.—Katie Brown, A. Duncan 74 Johnnie Kennedy 73, John Brown 69, Winnifred Warne 64.
Class III.—Doris Givard 55, Nelson Warwick 53.

GRADE II.

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Audrey Monk 100, Lorne Ball, George Connelly 95, O. Clouthier 94, Howard Tomalty 92, Daisy Seary 91.
Class I.—Wyman Hazel 89, Ward Moncrieff 77, Willie Green 71

‡ ‡ ‡

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE I, PART II.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Wilma Tomalty, Alfred Clouthier 100, Maudie Seary 99, Francis Kettyle 92.
Class I.—Jackie Seary 85, Lizzie Seary 82, Herbert Graves 80, Mildred Cooper 79, Georgie Green 76
Class II.—Leslie Beecroft 75, Harold Campbell 74.
Class III.—Ivy Steere 56, Ernest Leedham 55.

DALESVILLE

—— :: ——

Mrs. Gunn, of Mount Maple, visited friends here recently.

Mr. Gordon Tomalty, of Louisa, visited friends here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McOuat were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell on Sunday last.

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Green, of Brownsburg visited Mr and Mrs. Jas. Bigelow Sunday last.

Misses Mina and Edith Dixon were the guests of there sister Mrs. J. Cleland for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs W. Wert and family, of Lachute were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Morrow Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Burke have returned home after spending a delightful honeymoon in Montreal and other points.

Mrs. D. Morrow, of Laurel, who has been spending the past week with her mother Mrs. A. Burk, returned home on Sunday.

Among the week-end visitors at their home here were Miss Alma Dixon, of Brownsburg, Miss Edythe Silverson, of Lachute, and Master Norman Siverson, of Brownsburg.

AUCTION SALE

—— :: ——

There will be sold by Public Auction at the

BELLEVUE HOUSE
Corner Main & Bethany St. Lachute,
Friday, October 29th, 1920

The Following Effects,—One white bureau, 1 bedroom set complete, 1 iron bed, 6 office chairs, dining room table and dining chairs, 1 extension office table, verandah chairs, kitchen chairs, a lot of oilcloth and stair carpet, 1 lot of carpet, 1 Quebec heater (No. 4) box stove, cooking stove, kitchen table and chairs, 1 kitchen cupboard, dishes, lawn mower, garden tools, 1 small iron bed, 1 double iron bed, 1 oil stove 4 burners with oven, curtains and blinds, wash tubs, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 30 p.m. sharp
TERMS: CASH.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

—— :: ——

There will be sold by Public Auction on the farm knows as the

John Hicks Farm
Tuesday, Nov. 9th, 1920

The following Stock and Implements, 8 Milch Cows, 1 yearling heifer, 3 calves 5 sheep, 4 lambs, 2 mares, 3 horses, 3 3 months, 30 hens, 2 rakes, 2 mowers, 1 steel plow, 2 plows, 1 buggy, 1 road cart, 1 dump cart, 1 express, 1 rack sleigh 1 cutter, 1 set of sloops, 2 set of fanners, 1 land roller, 1 farm waggon, 2 set of harrows, 25 cord of stove wood, a quantity of grain, straw, hay potatoes and corn stalks, 1 sets double harness, 1 set single harness.

Sale at 1 p.m. sharp.
TERMS: CASH.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

—— :: ——

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

Dr. S. B. FRASER, Brownsburg,
Saturday, October, 30th, 1920,

The Following Effects—1 oak sideboard, 1 dining room table and 6 chairs, 1 china cabinet, 2 sofas, a few easy chairs furniture of three bedrooms, consisting of beds, springs and mattresses, etc.

KITCHEN,—1 range, 1 Quebec heater, chairs, table, dishes, pots pans and all kitchen utensils, carpets, rugs, and all household effects, 1 sleigh, some stove wood.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.
TERMS: CASH.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

—— :: ——

There will be sold by Public Auction on the farm known as the

Billings Farm, St. Columba,
Thursday, Nov. 11th, 1920

The following Stock and Implements: Two horses, 5 cows, 2 calves, 1 pig, 40 hens, 1 mower, 1 horse rake, 1 disc harrow, 4 farm wagon, 1 express, 1 gang plow, 2 walking plow, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 buggy, 1 set sleighs, 1 cultivator, 1 seeder, 1 straw cutter, 1 circular saw, 1 horse power and seperater, 1 cream seperator, 1 set light harness, 1 set heavy harness, 200 sap cans small tools, quantity of hay.

Sale to commence at 1 p m. sharp.
TERMS: CASH.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

‡ ‡ ‡

We have a lot of odds and ends in many things at clearing prices.
W. Banford & Son.

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

MACALLISTER—MITCHELL.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Neil, 85 Oak avenue, on Thursday afternoon, Oct 14th, when Rev. J. A Wilson united in marriage their niece, Mary H., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Mitchell, Carluke, Scotland, to Mr. Gordon W., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. MacAllister, Brownsburg, Que. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming gowned in white satin with bridal veil and carrying a large bouquet of ophelia roses. She entered the room, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, to the strains of the "Lohengrin" bridal march played by Mrs R. Neil, cousin of the bride. Miss E. Neil, cousin of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. H. Hay, of Toronto, supported the groom. Following the ceremony between thirty and forty friends sat down to a wedding supper, after which the bride and groom, amidst showers of confetti and the best wishes of their many friends, left on the evening train to spend a short honeymoon at Brownsburg, Que. The bride traveled in a navy blue suit with beaver hat and wore the groom's gift, a handsome set of sable furs. The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a gold pendant to the paint a gold bar pin set with pearls and to the groomsman a pearl tie pin. Mr. and Mrs MacAllister received many beautiful presents, testifying to the esteem in which they are held by their friends. On their return the happy couple will reside in Buffalo, N.Y.

CRAWFORD—CARTER.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at Hew's Church, Montreal, Que On Oct. 20th at 6 30 p.m. by the Rev. G. H Willis, when Miss Emily Carter was united in marriage to Mr. Andrew Earl Cranford. The bride wearing a navy blue suit, carried bridal roses and orchards and was attended by Miss Laura Trineer, of Calumet, who was attired in a navy blue costume, and carried Carnations and Lily of the Valley, the groom was assisted by Mr. Ernest David Son, of Montreal, after the ceremony a reception was held at Mr Cranfords, 157 Coursal St., where about 50 guests sat down to dinner.

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NOTICE

‡ ‡ ‡

If you want any pretty "Remembrance" Cards for any occasion, just call into "Bob's Cozy Corner," Main Street, and you will find what you need, they are so choice and dainty. Just while we are talking cards Christmas will soon be here and though we are not trying to force the season we want to remind you that any who are wanting to send "Greetings Home to the Old Land" may secure their pick from a very fine selection which are now on view. Leave your order now and don't have to worry later.

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B.Sc., Q.L.S., A.M.E.I.C.

C. H. HADLEY
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"I *DID* help make it, *didn't* I? Now there are *two* cooks in our family, aren't there, Mother? And see how *light* the cake is! I told Harold I creamed the butter and sugar, and he said I wasn't big enough. *He didn't know I used Lantic.* Tell him I *did* help make it, Mother."

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in the preparation of cakes, puddings and sauces, in the cooking of preserves, in the making of candy, in the sweetening of beverages.

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in 2 and 5 lb. cartons - 10, 20 and 100 lb bags

Connor Perfection Electric Washer.

On this page you will see the mechanical outline illustration of the Connor Perfection Electric Washer.

You will note [illegible]diness of the construction, the legs all of one p[illegible]; from the top of the tub to the floor there is nothing that is poorly constructed. The Connor organization has put its very best efforts into making this Washer an economical labor saver for thousands of women who are doing their own washing and for those who will find it more convenient to do their own washing at home. The gears are machine cut and run noiselessly; all connections and fittings are made so that there is no looseness to cause undue wear. With proper care even under the heaviest work conditions, this Washer should last a life time.

With each machines, we enclose full direction carefully prepared which will enable you to operate the Washer to the best advantage. When our instructions are followed there will never be any trouble. We have thousands of Washers now in use.

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Elzear Jean's Long Standing Troubles End

Montreal Man Says After Never Expecting To Be Well Tanlac Completely Restored Him.

"I am just now getting rid of a case of stomack trouble that has been bothering me for fifteen years, and you just don't know what a difference this Tanlac has made in my feelings," said Elzear Jean, well-known shoemaker living at 745 Laval Avenue, Montreal, in an interview recently.

"Yes, sir, I had been troubled with chronic indigestion for so long that I had about concluded I could never again call myself well. My appetite was about gone and as regular as I ate anything I had to pay for it in suffering. I would bloat up with gas awfully and have a tight, heavy feeling in my stomach that would last for hours after eating. My nerves were all upset and I had about forgotten what a night's rest was. I was all run-down and don't seem to have any strength left and never felt fit for wrk.

"All along I had been hearing a lot of Tanlac and finally made up my mind to give it a trial and see what it would do in my case. Well, the first bottle began to straighten me out, and, of course, then I stuck right with it, and now it has fixed me up so fine that I feel like a new man. My good appetite has come back and my stomach is in such fine shape I am no longer troubled with indigestion in any form. My nerves are good and steady and at night I always put in sound, restful sleep now. My work comes easier and I feel better in every way. Tanlac has done the work for me and I believe it will do it for others if they will just try 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.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

‡ ‡ ‡

When you feel Chilly, slip into

"Bob's Cozy Corner,"

and get a nice Hot Cup of Chocolate or Hot Malted Milk.

It will tone you up as well as warm you up.

‡ ‡ ‡

NOTICE

The Ladies of the Red Cross wish to announce that Miss Hammond, a trained nurse, will be prepared to take up community nursing under their auspices, on and after November 1st, 1920. Anyone requiring her help may apply to her at her home, East End, Lachute, two houses east of the residence of Mr. George Fraser. A telephone will be installed as soon as possible.

FOR SALE,—Eight Good Young Holstein Bulls from two to ten months old, all sired by our Herd Bull that has a 32 pound in seven days Dam All registered. Also ten Fine Young Cheviot Rams from seven months to two years old, bred from the Macdonald College Flock. Registration papers furnished.

J. E. ARNOLD & SON,
Grenville, Que.

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.

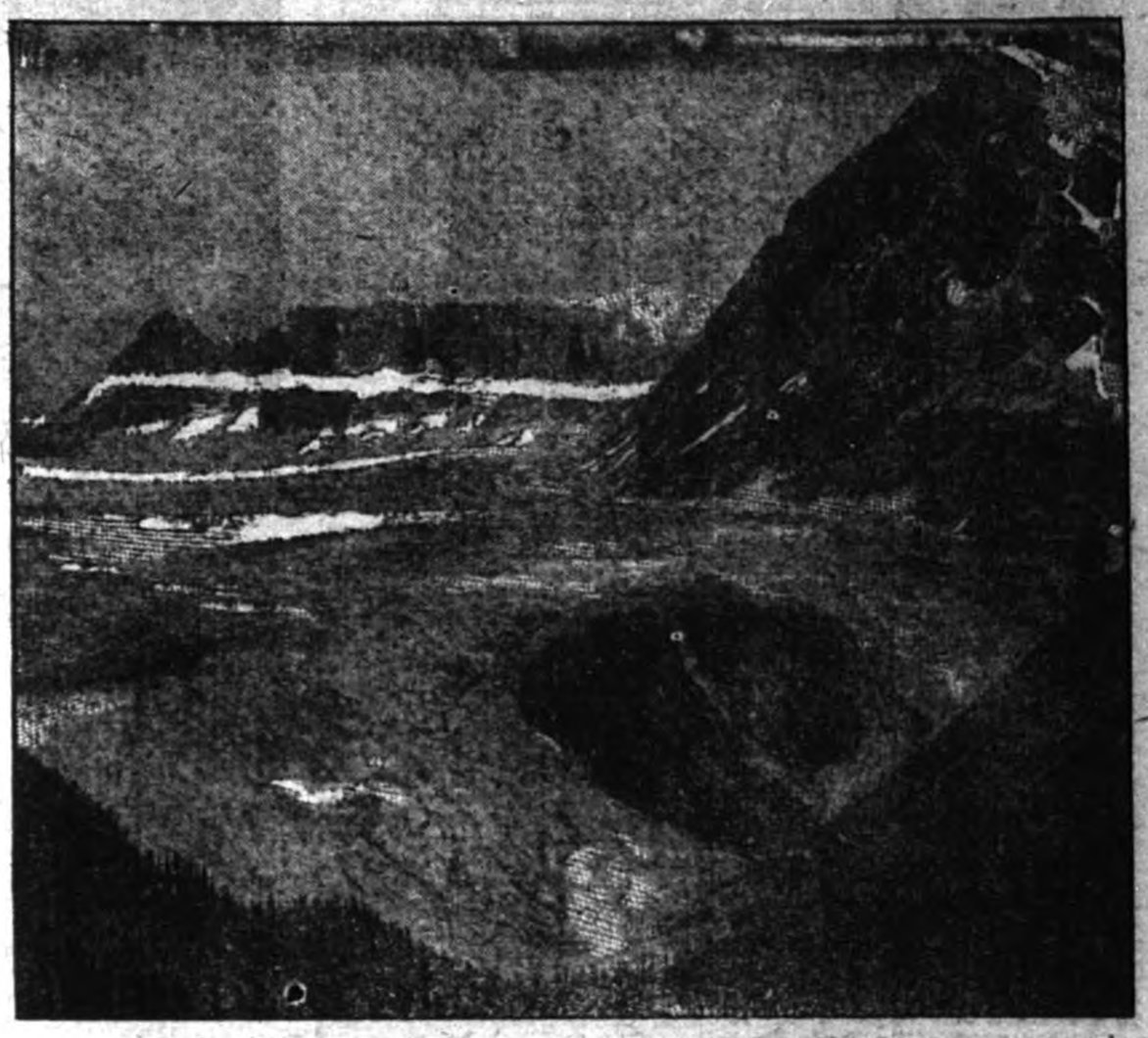
Men's Suits any size.

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

HENRY M. LAVIGNE,

Opposite T. McOuat's Foundry.

CANADA --- THE NEW SWITZERLAND



The Yoho Glacier near Field, B.C., is a Beautiful Sight for the Climber.

Sections of the Alpine Club of Canada in all parts of the Dominion have received the anniversary message of the director, Arthur O. Wheeler, interprovincial boundary survey commissioner for B.C. There is much in this document of special interest to members of the club, but there is also a great deal which affects the general public, since it looks forward to a greatly increased tide of summer travel into the fastnesses of the great hills.

The director's message opens with comments on the prosperous standing of the club and the success of the camp at Yoho Lake last summer. Thanks are also tendered to many who helped to make the camp successful. Mention is made of renewed photographic activities in the mountains and of the fact that the challenge cup for competition by amateur mountain photographers was won last summer by Dr. H. E. Bulyea of Edmonton.

With reference to the erection of a suitable memorial to the soldier members of the Alpine club, the director says: "It is decided to do this on two separate lines, first, to place a record of all our members on military service, and particularly those who have joined the supreme honor roll, on the club house grounds at Banff, and second, the erection of a hut above timber line at some serviceable place in the Canadian Rockies for the use of our members and possibly the public who are interested in making mountain climbs."

With reference to independent mountaineering during the past year mention is made of the first ascents of Mt. King George, and several other peaks of the Royal Group, lying in a hitherto unexplored district fifty miles southwest of Banff. Mt. Sir Douglas and Mt. Joffre were also climbed for the first time last summer.

After some comment on the Banff winter carnival, in which the Alpine club takes an active interest, having been donors of a challenge cup for hockey, the director takes up the matter of the forthcoming "Welcome Home" camp to be held at Mt. Assiniboine from July 20th to 31st, 1920. At this camp more than 300 people will be placed under canvas and the special feature will be the fact that all returned members will attend as guests of the club. The camp will be situated three days' journey from the railroad and transportation of baggage will be by a specially organized pack train known as the "Alpine club pack train." Of special interest to the general public is the fact that this pack train will be in operation throughout the summer and anyone wishing to make a really interesting trip into the heart of the mountains can do so at a minimum expense. The camp at Mt. Assiniboine and the "Overnight Camps" on the way thither from Banff will be open to the public from the first of July until the end of September, except during the two weeks when they will be occupied by members of the Alpine club. At any time during the summer walking tours may be taken to Mount Assiniboine and these camps will be open to furnish good meals and a bed to the tramper at the end of his day's journey. There is only one way to really see the mountain and that is on foot, but so far this pleasure has been confined to the very few, on account of the difficulty of carrying food and bedding. These difficulties are now to be removed and it is planned in coming years to arrange many such walking and riding tours for the benefit of the public.

In conclusion the director quotes the verses of a gifted Calgary poetess, Miss Marian L. Moodie:

Oh wind that comes out of the West,
the land of the sunset skies,
Where far o'er yon mountain's crest
those glorious colors rise,
You bring me the fragrance of pine,
the coolness of mountain snow,
The music of falling streams by the
hills where the lilies grow.

Oh wind that comes out of the West,
you sigh on your way to the
plain.
The mountain land is the best. Will
you not come back again?
Glow skies with your golden light.
Blow softly wind from the hill
For my heart has a longing tonight,
that only the mountains can fill.

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.

The AUTOMOBILE

Preventing Automobile Accidents.

Automobile accidents are increasing with alarming speed and numbers.

A large number of the accidents in cities are due to the carelessness of pedestrians. But automobile accidents are by no means confined to cities. The country districts probably have as high a rate per person. In the country, too, the accidents are often caused by carelessness or neglect. There are many accidents that can be prevented by the exercise of a little care and attention on the part of the motorist to the mechanical side of the car.

A large percentage of automobile accidents is caused by driving a car that has a broken steering gear—usually a preventable cause. An accident due to this cause is likely to occur when rounding a sharp curve, which adds to the seriousness of the consequences. Extra strain on the gear, caused by making the curve, may prove too much tension on a worn piece and an accident follows. The fact that the steering gear is situated beneath the car where it accumulates dust and mud is responsible for the fact that the car owner does not often examine it, and the gear receives but little or no attention. The steering gear of every car should be inspected at least once a week—tightened, and examined for worn or weak places.

The ability to stop a car quickly is just as important as ability to control the direction of the car. Your brakes should be tested each week. Testing is so simple and inexpensive that there is no excuse for not doing it. Jack up the rear of the car so that both wheels are off the ground. One person should sit in the driver's seat and manipulate both the foot-brakes and the emergency brake, while a second person tries to turn the wheels with the brakes set. The holding power of the breaks can be determined by the difficulty with which the wheels can be turned. Necessary adjustments can be made and any accumulations of grease or oil should be removed from the drum or band facings. Do not make the brake-drum too tight, or it will stick. Both wheels should turn freely with the brakes released.

Absolute dependence on brakes is a fallacy that is often responsible for a serious accident. While going down a long, steep hill, do a part, if not all, of the braking with the engine, by dropping into low speed and cutting off the ignition. Thus you can effectually check the speed of your car to a reasonable rate and still have the brakes to be used in a sudden emergency.

When making a sudden stop or right-angle turn, be sure to signal by extending the arm in the direction you are about to turn, so that the machine behind is warned of your intentions in time to prevent a rear-end or side-swipe collision.

Every car driver will agree that the dazzling head-light is an abomination. Consider the driver facing such a blinding light; the very brilliance that helps guide the man behind it blinds the driver facing it. A proper regard for the safety of others should influence every driver to put on the dimmers when he sees another head-light approaching. lights should be kept in good condition at all times. The use of an approved lens is urged, as the use of nearly all approved lens means better and clearer visibility, wider range of vision, and safety plus - all of which are essential for night driving.

Towing a motorist in has some dangerous points. Before starting, a prearranged series of signals should be agreed upon; otherwise, if the leading car should stop suddenly, the towed car may smash into the car ahead.

The fire danger is always present but this hazard can be almost eliminated by the purchase of a small chemical fire-extinguished which should be placed on the car where it will be easily accessible. In case of an automobile fire where gasoline is the fuel that feeds the flames, never use water to put out the flames; this will only serve to spread them. If there is no chemical fire-extinguisher, use sand or dirt to smother the flames.

Above all, carry insurance on your car. Many car owners carry fire and theft insurance, but hesitate to take out personal-injury or property-damage insurance—yet these two forms are far more important. If you lose your car by theft or fire, you simply lose your car; but if you are held liable for somebody's injuries or for the destruction of somebody's property, you may be confronted with a huge unexpected loss. Collision insurance is growing in popularity. These three forms of insurance are not so very expensive, considering the scope of hazards covered.

Personal-injury insurance takes care of any suit for damages brought against the motorist by reason of personal injuries to one or more people, caused by his car. The insurance company will defend the case, in the name of the car-owner, and will pay damages. A policy is continuous, the insuring company protects the insured through the whole policy period of one year, no matter how many accidents may occur.

Property-damage insurance is a contract in which the insuring company indemnifies the car owner for damage done the property of others up to a certain sum. Your car may bump into a buggy, or into another car. A series of these minor accidents soon causes a depletion of the bank account.

Prevention of accidents comes only by using caution in driving and giving proper attention to various mechanical details about your car, but the most sensible driver who is driving a car that is mechanically perfect can not guard against the recklessness and carelessness of the other fellow.

For this reason, if for no other, it is advisable to carry the various forms of automobile insurance. The cost is not great, and if the insuring company carries the burden you are relieved of worry and saved money. Your accident may be waiting just around the corner.

A Grateful Wren.

The most wonderful thing that I ever knew an animal to do, says a magazine writer, happened several years ago when we were living on the southern slope of the Ozarks.

A wren had built her nest on the plate railing of our front porch and had reared, or partly reared, a very hungry bunch of youngsters. She, with her mate, was kept busy hunting worms for her always ravenous brood. One day, when I was sitting on the porch, she flew through an open screen across the living room and banged into the glass of the back window. The impact stunned her and she fell fluttering to the floor.

The mistress of the house happened to be sitting near the window; so she reached the wren almost as quickly as the cat did and succeeded in rescuing Jenny.

Besides being stunned the wren was terribly frightened, and lay panting with outspread wings in the woman's hand. The mistress took the wren into the kitchen, moistened her head with cool water and dropped a little into her bill. As soon as the wren seemed sufficiently recovered she was carried out and placed on the grass.

Then happened the most amazing thing I ever saw. The wren hopped up and caught the woman's dress and by a series of short hops reached her shoulder. Then the bird began to sing. She sang madly, joyously, hopping to the top of her head, to her shoulders, to her arms, back to her head, singing al the time.

Presently the wren flew to a near-by shrub, still singing, then back again, and perched once more upon the woman's head. After a minute or two, seeming to conclude that she had sufficiently expressed her gratitude, she flew over into the garden and began busily hunting for worms.

Before the war Serbia had 937 women to each 1,000 men. To-day she has 1,339 women to each 1,000 men.

Mildew marks can be taken out of linen after a paste has been applied made from unslaked lime, salt, and starch moistened with lemon juice.

BLIND SOLDIERS HOLD ATHLETIC MEET

Inmates of Pearson Hall, Toronto, conducted a very fine sports program at the grounds of the institution recently, and although all of the contestants were blind the performances were very creditable. Picture shows potata race, Pte. Purkiss, R.C.D., winning.

A Man Is Poor Though He Have Millions---

If he is without friends.
If he has lost his honor.
If he has low-flying ideals.
If he has a guilty conscience.
If he has lost his self-respect.
If his morals are questionable.
If he has lost his grip upon himself.
If he lacks education and refinement.
If he is selfish, uncharitable, or cruel.
If he has forfeited his health for wealth.
If his mind and soul have been neglected.
If he has traded away his character for his money.
If his wife and family do not love and respect him.
If he has a disagreeable disposition that makes enemies or repels people.
If making money has crowded out the cultivation of his aesthetic faculties.

THE BOLSHEVIST MARAT

By J. H. Rosny-Aine.

"During the war," said the sculptor Peter Vladimirich, I frequented for a time the little Savinoff restaurant, whose habitues were a sorry-looking lot. But things were not going well with me. My patrons had either left Petrograd or lost their interest in art. Rubles and kopecks were scarce.

"The Savinoff restaurant was a picturesque place, however, full of half-lights, like Rembrandts, and its customers gave me an inspiration for more than one bas-relief, from which I expected to make a little money and reputation if art ever came back to its own.

"Among the regulars there was a hideous man in the forties, whose beard grew luxuriantly on the right side of his face, but was very scanty on the left side. This jaundiced fellow, with a visage like a frog's, a distended mouth and eyes of verdigris, refrained for a long time from speaking to me. I am a silent man, and also a little deaf, and since my interest is chiefly in what I see, I don't talk much.

* * * * *

"Finally this strange-looking creature decided to break the ice. He made advances to me and gradually confided to me his impressions and thoughts. He had some frightful doctrines, which didn't repel me, however, since I am rather indifferent to ideals, and am, in the bargain, a fatalist. He said that the world was rotten to the core and that it would have to be revolutionized from top to bottom.

" 'What is this war?' he grumbled. 'Only child's play. The social war will be far bloodier. We must suppress millions and millions of parasites.'

"Once they are intoxicated with phrases my countrymen usually go the limit. I have met many of them who wanted to destroy everything and who have never ever killed a hare.

"I listened benevolently watching meanwhile the picturesque vagabonds who gathered in the cavern-like room. Now and then I nodded my head or murmured:

"It's astonishing! What a head you have, little father! There's a whole world of ideas in it!'

"I had touched his weak spot. Though professing to serve humanity, he was all swelled up with pride and vanity. Moreover, I thus avoided discussion, which I abominate.

* * * * *

"In 1907 I changed my residence and also my restaurant. I no longer saw the jaundiced philosopher.

"Then the revolution broke. Kerensky was supplanted by Lenine. The Bolsheviki seized power and the reign of terror began. There was nothing to do. All those who rebelled were either killed or were forced to hide or to go into exile. The Red Terrorists shot men down like rabbits; they drowned officers in the Neva like kittens. I realized that it was necessary to wait for a reaction to sanity—and I waited.

"That was hard. Provisions were scarce. I spent my days hunting for a crust of bread or a herring. I thought that at least I was safe on politics. I have never mixed in politics. It disgusts me. I have no faith in men. I am sure that whatever they do, they will establish a regime of injustice, deceit, hatred and wickedness.

"By holding everybody at a polite distance, accepting inevitable disappointments and never disputing anybody else's opinion, I lived almost tranquilly. I counted on getting along all right, if only bread and herrings became more plentiful.

"But I deceived myself. Quite unintentionally I happened to offend a revolutionary dvornik, who denounced me, along with other suspects. The process didn't drag. Three Red Guards, who looked like Kalmuks and jailbirds, came to arrest me.

"As this was at a time when many people were being shot, the jurisdictions of the tribunals were vague. There was a court in my quarter, presided over by a certain Govlov, nicknamed 'the Bolshevist Marat.' He held sway in a big building which the people called the House of Blood. The Red Guards took me there. With thirty other prisoners I found myself in a low-ceilinged room, where it was very cold, because a window had been broken out. We shivered while we awaited a sentence which would almost certainly be death. The Red Guards constantly stood up victims in the passageways outside. We heard fusillades, followed by cries, and sometimes by applause.

* * * * *

"Finally, with fifteen associates, they took me into a long hall, where we were thrust on a bench alongside the wall. This was the court. A screen separated us from the judge's tribunal. Every three or four minutes a voice—the voice of Govlov, 'the Bolshevist Marat'—croaked hoarsely:

" 'Death! Shoot him!'

"We didn't hear a single acquittal. I saw most of those who had accompanied me disappear.

"My time came. Two Red Guards dragged me roughly to the other side of the screen. I confess that my whole body trembled. I have a great fear of death—especially of a violent death. A mist civered my eyes. Through it I saw dimly three human forms. The first was writing; the second spoke; the third listened or put questions.

"I knew at once that the second was the dvornik. He was accusing me, without stint and in the most violent phrases, of having conspired against the Soviets. My vision cleared a little. My eyes were fixed on the dvornik, and then on the judge. Astonishment almost overcame my terror. I recognized that irregular beard, full on the right, scanty on the left—that frog's face and that interminable flat mouth.

"It seemed to me that the verdigris eyes also recognized me. They were bent on me ferociously and my trembling came back again.

"When the dvornik had finished the croaking voice asked :

" 'Well, is he lying?'

" 'He is lying,' I said, with all the vehemence I could command.

"Suddenly the atrocious face was distended into a smile. Then it burst into a laugh.

" 'Come here,' cried the Bolshevist Marat.'

"He put his hand on my shoulder. Then, full of satanic pride, he said:

" 'See! You knew that I had a world of ideas in my head! And this dvornik is a pig of a liar. You understand, dvornik? You have accused an innocent man. In that case the accuser is guilty and, in consequence, deserves death. You are condemned to die. Take him away and shoot him!'

"Two Red Guards seized the dvornik, who bellowed with fright, and led him away to the place of execution.

" 'If I had let him off,' said Govlov with a grin, 'he would have gone somewhere else and denounced you. And you would have been condemned. Shake hands, brother. The Reaction is frightful. I have to work like a dog. But if anybody annoys you again, insist on being brought before me for trial.' "

Why Glass Is So Brittle.

The brittleness of glass is due to the quick cooling of the hot substance. It is known that constant motion tends to rearrange the molecules in any substance, and similar effect is observed when glass is boiled in a weak solution of salt in water and permitted to cool gradually. The toughness of the glass is increased very much and the effect of quick heating is less disastrous to it. This is easily applied to articles such as glass tubes for lighting purposes, and prevents much breakage.

A Village Where All Play Chess

In a plain of the Harz mountains, a few miles from the town of Halberstadt, Germany, lies the village of Stroebeck. The history of Stroebeck and its people has for hundreds of years been associated with the game of chess. It is a veritable chess village, a nursery garden for that ancient game.

It appears that from earliest childhood the boys and girls are made familiar with board and men. At school chess is treated as an obligatory subject, and is taught systematically. As soon as pupils have mastered the moves and the rules of the game they are encouraged to undertake the solution of chess problems and to invent new ones, just as another schoolboy is set to making Latin verse.

At Easter there are chess examinations and tournaments among the school children. Three awards of honor in the shape of chessboards bearing the inscription, "The Reward of Industry," are given by the village community. These tournaments are attended by lovers of chess from far and near. During the last half century several chess congresses of wide interest have also been held at Stroebeck.

From a very early time the Stroebeckers have had the privilege of challenging to a game of chess any great personage who happens to pass through their village. In the year 1651 "Great Elector" of Brandenburg was challenged in this way, and in memory of the event presented to the villagers a carved board and a set of silver chessmen, still preserved.

Timber to Burn, Yet Prices Go Sky High.

Two-thirds of Canada's forests have been destroyed by fire in the last seventy-five years, according to figures of the Forestry Department. The amount of timber burned would have supplied the world for 450 years at the present rate of consumption and represents a loss of a billion dollars.

Canada still has 1,900,000 square miles of forests, the forests of British Columbia constituting one of the two greatest tracts of commercial timber in the world, the other being in Russia.

Forest fires in this country are designated by Col. W. B. Greeley, Forester, as "the chief cause of forest devastation," and he urges most emphatically the immediate need of a nation-wide drive against the forest fire.

Not only have great forest fires visited this country since the landing of Columbus, but large tracts were swept clean of timber before a white man ever used an axe here. An eminent scientist and historian, according to the American Lumberman, states that if the discovery of America had been postponed five centuries the discoverers would have landed on a treeless continent. Indians and lightning set these fires. The Indians were burning the woods to make pasture for deer and buffalo. Most of the forests had been destroyed in the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River before the advent of the white man.

Inadequate Fire-Fighting Equipment.

There is still much to be done in the way of organizing Fire Companies throughout the province.

The lack of a properly trained fire-fighting organization with the necessary apparatus and equipment is a serious menace to any community.

The Fire Marshal's Office recently received a communication from a Municipal Official stating: "We have no Chief at present. The Engineer of the engine is paid $50 a year to have it in order, and the Constable has charge of the rest of the fire apparatus. The fire company has always been voluntary and more or less difficult to keep together. The Council have the matter under consideration."

Mayors, Reeves and Councils frequently do not realize the responsibility that rests on them as representatives of the people. To safeguard and protect from fire the lives and property of the citizens is paramount. To protect large industrial institutions on which the growth and prosperity of a community depends is simply ordinary common sense.

A Child's Garden.

A pitcher of migonette,
In a tenement's highest casement;
A queer sort of flower pot, yet
That pitcher of mignonette,
Is a garden in heaven set
To the little sick child in the basement,
Just a pitcher of mignonette
In the tenement's highest casement.

The worst evil to be apprehended from the perusal of novels is that the habit is apt to generate an indisposition to read real history and useful literature; and that the best which can be hoped is that they may sometimes instruct the youthful mind by real pictures of life, and sometimes awaken their better feelings and sympathies by strains of generous sentiment and talk of fictitious woe.—Sir Walter Scott.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

By Jack Rabbit

POOR HEALTH LIFE'S HANDICAP

Rich, Red Blood and Strong Nerves Needed to Win Out.

It has been well said that life is a race. The full blooded man with sound nerves, the bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked woman, invariably win. The nervous, dyspeptic man, and the ailing anaemic woman are left behind. Success in life is largely a question of good health and sound nerves. It is never the shaky, undecided men who are chosen for promotion; the sickly looking, pale woman is not sought after like her happy, rosy sisters.

What makes all the difference is the condition of the blood. If your blood is thin and poor, your nerves are bound to suffer, because they have to depend upon good red blood for nourishment. Headaches, undecided will, a shrunken figure and pale, unattractive face tell only too plainly that the blood is at fault.

Both men and women in great numbers have found deliverance from their inferiority in life's race, caused by impoverished blood through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are a remedy that has been a household word for a generation, because they tone up the whole system, make the blood rich and red and strengthen the nerves. Mrs. S. B. Miller, Elmira, Ont., says: "I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a family medicine, and have reason to praise them for what they have done in our home. Some years ago, while we were living in Alberta, my husband was so completely run down that he was unable to do any work, and even to carry a pail of water would exhaust him. A doctor was called in who said his heart was affected, and that medicine would be of little use to him. This greatly worried me and I finally urged him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He began their use and in a short time the swelling in his hands and feet disappeared. We decided to return to Ontario, but the doctor said he could not stand the trip. But the doctor was mistaken, for through the use of the pills he gained such strength as to be able to look after the harvest, and in a month later we returned to Ontario. My husband still takes a box or two of the pills twice a year, and they keep him in good shape. I have also found the pills good for my growing daughters, and we are never without them in our home."

One of the best things about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is that they do not contain the slightest trace of opiates or harmful drugs. While they are overcoming disease they are building up general conditions of good health. 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.

Serve mint or grape jelly with cold sliced meats.

When it is absolutely necessary to run on a flat tire keep the tire on soft earth as much as possible. This prevents cutting the tube, which is inevitable if the wheel passes over sharp stones, car tracks, etc.

GRACEFUL SILK FROCKS

9562 9471

9562—Misses' Dress (in two lengths.) Price, 30 cents. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 4¼ yds. 40 ins wide. Width around bottom, 1⅝ yds.

9471—Misses' Dress. Price, 30 cents. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 3¾ yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2⅞ yds. 54 ins. wide. Width around bottom, 1⅝ yds.

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

How Roosevelt Conquered Fear.

In his interesting book, Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Lawrence F. Abbott tells the substance of Mr. Roosevelt's confession about his early timidity and how he overcame it:

There were all kinds of things of which I was afraid at first, ranging from grizzly bears to "mean" horses and gun fighters; but by acting as if I was not afraid I gradually ceased to be afraid. Most men can have the same experience if they choose. They will first learn to bear themselves well in trials which they anticipate, and which they school themselves in advance to meet. After a while the habit will grow on them, and they will behave well in sudden and unexpected emergencies that come upon them unawares.

It is of course much pleasenter if one is naturally fearless. But it is a good thing to remember that the man who does not enjoy this advantage can nevertheless stand beside the man who does, and can do his duty with the like efficiency, if he chooses to. Of course he must not let his desire take the form merely of a daydream.

He can do his part honorably and well, provided only he sets fearlessness before himself as an ideal, schools himself to think of danger merely as something to be faced and overcome, and regards life itself as he should regard it—not as something to be thrown away, but as a pawn to be promptly hazarded whenever the hazard is warranted by the larger interests of the great game in which we are all engaged.

H. G. FOREMAN

Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Vice-President of Canadian National Railways, has completed the reorganization of the Treasurer's Office at Toronto, which reorganization includes the co-ordination of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Transcontinental Railway Treasury Departments at Winnipeg.

Mr. H. G. Foreman, hitherto Assistant Treasurer of the Canadian Northern Railway System, has been appointed Treasurer.

Windmill Generates Electricity.

The windmill has not been generally found available for the generation of electricity, because of the irregularity of the air currents, but this disadvantage has been overcome by the arrangement of a Swedish inventor. Instead of being directly connected to the dynamo in the usual manner, the mill-wheel shaft is geared to a hoisting device, which serves to elevate a two-ton weight to the top of a fifty-three-foot steel and wood tower. When the weight reaches the desired height it is released and as it falls actuates the dynamo, which is mounted on a bracket at the apex of the tower with the mill wheel. A storage battery and a switchboard is housed in the lower portion of the tower.

An Excellent Medicine For Little Ones

Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for little ones. They are a mild but thorough laxative which sweeten the stomach and regulate the bowels, thus bringing relief in cases of constipation, indigestion, colic, colds and simple fevers. Concerning them Mrs. L. J. Chiasson, Paquetville, N.B., writes:—"I have found Baby's Own Tablets excellent for my young baby in the case of constipation and colic and it gives me great pleasure to recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Legend of St. Swithin.

Accurate meteorological records are all against St. Swithin as a rainmaker. In the last 70 years there have been 23 years in which it has rained on more than 20 days between July 15 and August 24, but in the wettest years St. Swithin's Day itself was bone-dry. The nearest approach to 40 consecutive days of rain was in 1895, when rain fell on 34 days, but in that year the rain-gauges had absolutely nothing to do on St. Swithin's Day.

Bear Island, Aug. 26, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your traveller is here to-day and we are getting a large quantity of your MINARD'S LINIMENT. We find it the best Liniment on the market, making no exceptions. We have been in business 13 years and have handled all kinds, but have dropped them all but yours; that sells itself; the others have to be pushed to get rid of.

W. A. HAGERMAN.

Kindergarten.

I watched the children to-day
Fitting blocks together
In simple patterns
I had set for them.
And as I leaned above
The small, restless bodies,
And saw the flushed faces
Drawn into serious, unaccustomed lines,
I longed to set the patterns right
For them myself
With a few deft touches,
And send the babies out to play
In the orchard,
To shout and dance
And catch the falling petals
In their soft rosy palms.

O God,
Do you never long
To set the patterns right
For stumbling fingers,
And send your children
To play on the hills
Before the day is done?

When you cream butter and sugar for a cake, a little cold water will make the creaming easier.

Use a discarded safety razor blade to remove paint and putty from the windows in a new house.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

A Great Canadian Mining Region.

The Province of British Columbia is fifty per cent. larger than the state of Texas; and Kootenay is a 30,000 square mile block.

The leading industries of Kootenay are lumbering, mining and fruit raising. At present other lines of industry are in their infancy.

Eighty per cent. of the total area is covered with forest. The question of wood-pulp is intimately associated with the lumber industry. The demand for pulp and the scarcity of paper are felt in Canada and elsewhere. Canada has 83 pulp mills, but there is not a mill between the west coast of British Columbia and Rainy River, a distance of over 1,600 miles.

For the purpose of mining, Kootenay is divided into two distinct parts; the coal mining field and the metal mining field. The coal measures are limited to the extreme eastern part of the district, and there are no metals there. The rest of the district is rich in metals, but has no coal.

There are three known bituminous coal areas in Canada, two of them on islands at the extremities of the country. Cape Breton Island at the eastern end of the country and Vancouver Island at the western end, and between these two islands no bituminous coal is produced save on the slopes of the main chain of the Rickies, the great bulk coming from the Crow's Nest field.

The mines of the Crow's Nest were opened in 1898, since which time they have produced millions of tons of coal. The annual production is now in excess of 3,000,000 tons. The following figures, giving the exports to the United States alone, will give some idea of the present production and potential resources of this coal field: In 1916 the coal exports to the United States amounted to 585,187 tons, valued at $1,277,417; in 1917, 341,518 tons, worth $1,200,440; in 1918, 507,229 tons, valued at $1,930,963; and in 1919, 534,675, worth $2,116,652.

This great coal field has been tapped only at a few points where railway facilities are available.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Montreal Has Air Harbor.

An air harbor for Montreal was officially opened recently by officials of the local branch of the Aerial League of the British Empire. The situation chosen was Bois Franc, on the Cartierville road, which was formerly a polo field. The harbor is one of a chain of stations and emergency landing fields stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which wil be opened by the Aerial League.

CASCARETS

"They Work while you Sleep"

Knock on wood! You're feeling fine, eh? That's great! Keep the entire family feeling that way always with occasional Cascarets for the liver and bowels. When bilious, constipated, headachy, unstrung, or for a cold, upset stomach, or bad breath, nothing acts like Cascarets. No griping, no inconvenience. 10, 25, 50 cents.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
118 West 31st Street
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STORM WINDOWS & DOORS
SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed.
Write for Price List
Cut down fuel bills, insure winter comfort.
The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

ISSUE No. 41—'20.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Eight-Hour Day.

Reilly—"You'll be sorry to hear that Pat was drowned yesterday."

Kelly—"But I thought he was a good swimmer."

Reilly—"Yes, but he was a staunch union man. He swam for eight hours, then gave it up—on principle."

Clever Boy!

Old Lady—"Son, can you direct me to a bank?"

Boy—"Yessum, for a quarter."

Old Lady—"Isn't that mighty high pay, my boy?"

Boy—"No ma'am, not for a bank director."

Kind of Him.

"Miss," said the conductor, severely, "if you are going by this train you must get aboard at once."

"Oh," gasped the dear young thing, who had been chatting with another damsel ever since the train arrived, "do let me have a minute more; I must kiss my sister."

"Get aboard, miss; get aboard!" said the conductor, obligingly, "I'll attend to that for you."

Historic Sinners.

He was brought before a western magistrate, charged with disorderly conduct. When asked what he had to say for himself, he gazed pensively at the judge and launched forth:

"Your honor, 'man't inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.' I'm not so debased as Swift, so profligate as Byron, so dissipated as Poe, or so debauched as—"

"That will do!" thundered the magistrate. "Thirty days; and, officer, take a list of the names of those other fellows and run 'em in. They're as bad as he is."

Impossible!

"Two men got in a fight in front of the bank to-day," said a man at the family supper table, "and I tell you it looked pretty bad for one of them. The bigger one seized a huge stick and brandished it. I felt that he was going to knock the other's brains out, and I jumped in between them."

The family had listened with rapt attention, and as he paused in his narrative the young heir, whose respect for his father's bravery is immeasurable, proudly remarked:

"He couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he, father?"

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

The United States now exports stockings and other products of artificial silk to China, Japan and Italy, the chief silk-producing countries of the world.

"FREEZONE"

Lift Off Corns! No Pain!

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you 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 callouses, without soreness or irritation.

Classified Advertisements.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN and Light Sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

LEARN TO VAMP IN A FEW hours with "Shay's Simple Chart of Chords" enabling a person to readily play accompaniments on piano or organ in every key; endorsed by leading musicians everywhere. Agents wanted, liberal commissions; postpaid to any address in Canada for $1.00. Selfhelp Pub. Co., 100 Broadway, Sydney, N.S.

To Discover Bullet.

The army surgeon now finds that by connecting one terminal of a telephone with a moistened electrode applied to the patient's skin and the other terminal to a metallic probe it is possible to discover a bullet in a man's body.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Fish will not break apart in frying if the slices are put into the hot fat with the skin side uppermost and allowed to brown well before turning.

The surplus female population of the world has risen from about 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 since the beginning of the world war.

DAD! YOUR HAIR IS FALLING FAST

"Danderine" will check that ugly dandruff and stop hair coming 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.

Cuticura
SOAP and OINTMENT
FOR HAIR AND SKIN
Treatment for pimples and blackheads: At night smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing a few moments.
Treatment for dandruff and itching: On retiring rub Cuticura Ointment into partings all over scalp. The next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Repeat in two weeks if needed.
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin,—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada.

Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally.

Tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages.

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

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

The Fellows Who Stick

Yes, it's a Fight—
But on by the shadows and out through the Night,
Taking the Break of the Game as it cracks,
Head up and ready for Counter Attacks.
Soaking up sorrow and pain as we go.
Crashing through trouble and headache and woe.
Knowing that Fate, through the length of its span,
Never has beaten a good Fighting Man!
Knowing raw luck, with its scurviest trick,
Never has won from the Fellows Who Stick!
So, head up and ready, and on with the play,
Though we must stumble o'er graves in the way.

Yes, it's a Scrap—
But the fighters are ready to fill up each gap,
Knowing that life has emerged from the gleam
Of softness and slumber that leads to a Dream.
Heads up, and ready to travel the road,
However weary the burdening load.
Heads up, and ready for whatever's due,
Pulling together and seeing it through.
Playing the game to the end of the row,
Set for the scrimmage with blow against blow.
Trouble's the Trainer that reaches the top—
Raw Nerve's the reaper that harvests the crop!

—Grantland Rice.

POSTUM CEREAL
used instead of coffee means better nights and brighter days for everyone when coffee disagrees
Postum Cereal should be boiled a full twenty minutes. Another form—Instant Postum is made *instantly* in the cup.
Both kinds are sold by grocers everywhere
Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

Hardware & Groceries

SPECIALS.

During the next 10 days we are running a Special Sale of Electric Irons at $5.50

We are also offering a Special Discount of 10 p.c., on our stock of Aluminum Ware (Ware-ever) and on our Pyrex Cooking Ware.

Ammunition.

Glass		Rifles
Putty		Shot Guns
Paint		Nails
Oils		Hammers
Roofing	Gasoline	Horse Blankets.

Our Stock of Groceries is always nice and fresh, and we speciaiize on Teas and Coffees.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

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A Sure Increase

Stocks and bonds or real estate may depreciate in value, but a Savings Deposit, even if not added to by fresh deposits, will always increase.

Open a Savings Account to-day in

110

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
Reserve - - 18,000,000
Resources - 230,000,000

J. R. Parris,
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Change in Train SCHEDULES

will be made Sunday, Oct. 3rd, 1920.

Apply to

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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.

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

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

BUY NOW

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

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THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

Down with High Prices!

The High Prices of all Goods To-day seems to almost be on the increase rather than decrease, so like Henry Ford, we have decided to Lower Our Prices on a l our Boot and Shoe Lines, so we offer

All of our Men's and Ladies Boots at $1.00 Reduction
Boys' and Misses Boots at 75c. reduction
Children's, at 5oc. reduction

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Where your dollar does its duty.

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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.

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Nails, Building paper all kinds, Ready-roofing, Shingles, Axes, Saws, Bolts, Wire fencing, all kinds hay wire. Overalls and Smocks, Heavy Boots.
All best quality and lowest prices.

Buggies, Rugs, Whips and a good stock of harness at right prices. Harness neatly and promptly repaired.

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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

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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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