The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1920. — NO. 43

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.

WANTED

Peeled and rough Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood wanted for immediate and this winter's shipment. Highest cash prices paid. Apply to P.O. Box 189, Station B, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE,—A pure bred Ayrshire cow 3 years old, with pure bred bull calf, both can be registered. Apply to Mr. Patterson, care of John M. Mackie.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 9th of December, for 10 cords of two foot hard wood, and 10 cords of three foot wood, (Birch or Maple,) to be delivered at the Court House, Lachute, on or before 1st of March next. G. J. WALKER, County Secretary. 12-10

Poultry Raisers Attention.

The Brownsburg and District Poultry Association are arranging a treat for all those interested in poultry for Tuesday evening, Dec. 7th, in the gymnasium of the D. C. Co., Social Club.

Mr. W. A. Maw of Macdonald College will be present to give an address ion poultry work, also a demonstration on cutting flocks.

Other speakers will also be present. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

FOR SERVICE,—A Pure Bred Yorkshire Boar at the stables of William McOuat, Hill Foot.

A large dairy farm to rent or sell, one mile and a half from the C. N. R station. Apply to Box 37, St. Andrews.

LOST,—On Friday last, between Nova Scotia Bank, and C. P. R. Station, a gold-filled watch. Finder please return to Mr. E. Jousse or H. Bennett, Lachute and be rewarded.

JUST IN,—A fresh supply of grape fruit, oranges, and table grapes. The very best. We also have a fine sellection of Xmas Toys, Cards and decorations, at Bob's Cozy Corner.

The Montreal Star is increasing its subscription price on the 1st of December. You can yet secure another subscription for a full year at the $3.00 rate by leaving your order at the Watchman Office, or phone 27 r 4.

Foundry and Shop for Sale.

Here's a good chance for ready buyer, Mr. Charles Charlebois is retiring from business and offers his foundry and equipment, together with his commodious store and dwelling for sale. Splendid business stand and foundry right on the C P.R. Siding. Terms to suit purchaser

‡ ‡ ‡

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE

BSc, M. D. C. M.

Physician and Surgeon

In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie.

Lachute, Que. . Phone No. 20.

IN MEMORIAM

‡ ‡ ‡

GILES,—In loving memory of Henry J. Giles who passed away at Lachute, Quebec, December 1st, 1919.

Inserted by Wife and Family.

A Successful Concert.

The success of the Scotch Concert, held in the Victoria Hall, on St. Andrew's night, Nov. 30th, under the auspices of St. Simeon's Church, was very gratifying to those who prepared the programme, and also to those who had the good fortune to be present.

The hall was crowded to the doors, many having to stand, and yet the crowd was patient, orderly and appreciative.

The programme was all Scotch, yet very varied, interesting and entertaining. The Scotch costumes of the singers added greatly to the effect, All who took an active part wore sprigs of heather, and the chairman, in addition, sported a Scotch Thistle, all from bonnie Scotland, and part from the bonnie banks of Loch Lomond. The accompanists were Miss Hazel MacGibbon, Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Secker.

The following Lachute and Brownsburg artists contributed the programme, Mrs. Wilbur Fraser, Mrs. Parris, Mrs. Lackey, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Neill and Miss Ayers, the Messrs. H. W. Stiles, Fletcher, Houston, Duncan, Owen Todd, Douglas Todd, and J. Mitchell.

The concert, which commenced with the National Anthem and closed with "Auld lang syne," was excellent from start to finish. It is to be repeated at Brownsburg next Friday night.

Refreshments were served after the entertainment to all who had assisted.

Hats! Hats!

Anyone needing a new hat will do well to call at Miss Hampton's and see her cheap sale. All millinery greatly reduced.

Hockey.

The good old game of Hockey looks more promising than ever this year. Two leagues have been formed and some very exciting matches are anticipated. The following is the Lower Schedule of this years games.

Jan. 6	Hawkesbury	at Brownsburg
Jan. 7	Lachute	at St. Jerome
Jan. 11	Brownsburg	at Hawkesbury
Jan. 15	St. Jerome	at Lachute
Jan. 18	Lachute	at Brownsburg
Jan. 20	Hawkesbury	at St. Jerome
Jan. 22	St. Jerome	at Hawkesbury
Jan. 22	Brownsburg	at Lachute
Jan. 25	Brownsburg	at St Jerome
Jan. 25	Lachute	at Hawkesbury
Jan. 28	Hawkesbury	at Lachute
Jan. 29	St. Jerome	at Brownsburg
Feb. 1	Brownsburg	at Hawkesbury
Feb. 5	St. Jerome	at Lachute
Feb. 8	Lachute	at Brownsburg
Feb. 8	Hawkesbury	at St. Jerome
Feb. 12	Brownsburg	at Lachute
Feb. 12	St. Jerome	at Hawkesbury
Feb. 15	Lachute	at Hawkesburg
Feb. 15	Brownsburg	at St. Jerome
Feb. 18	Hawkesbury	at Lachute
Feb. 19	St. Jerome	at Brownsburg
Feb. 22	Hawkesbury	at Brownsburg
Feb. 22	Lachute	at St. Jerome

DALESVILLE

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

Mrs. Jas. Bigelow visited in Montreal during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Burk visited Mrs. Thos Burk of Lachute Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Dixon visited Mrs. G. Tomalty of Louisa Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Dixon visited Mr. and Mrs. A. Dixon of Brownsburg last week.

Miss M. Barker has returned from Lachute where she was the guest of Mrs. McFaul.

Mrs. R. S. McArthur and Jeannette spent a few days in Montreal during the past week.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Jas. McFaul was in Montreal this week.

Mr. Erle Boyd, of Montreal, is spending a few days in town.

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

Miss Booth, of Russell, Ont. is the guest of Mrs. Dean this week

Miss Edith Stevenson, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Miss Addie.

Mr and Mrs. John Boyd returned last week from a pleasant visit to Montreal.

Mr. Harlow Giles, of Montreal, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. H Giles.

Miss Gallery who has been visiting in Concord, N. H., returned home this week.

Nurse Tant, of Grey Ave Montreal, has returned home after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Henry McCrea.

Miss Lydia Morrison leaves this week to spend the winter months with her sister Mrs. Law, of Benton Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Robertson, of Montreal, Mrs Jas. Robertson, of St. Augustin were week-end guests in town.

Dr. and Mrs. Rutherford and daughter Gladys of Hawkesbury, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McOuat.

Mr. T. Braney and Mr. J. Daoust left on Wednesday for Hamilton, to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Henry Byrne.

Miss A. A. Lavigne, Foundry Street, announces that she has reduced prices on all her hats. Great bargains so call and see.

—The Simeon's Ladies' Guild will hold their annual sale of work in the Victoria Hall on Friday, Dec. 10th, doors open at 2 p.m.

Mrs. Robt. Todd, of Lachute Road is the guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie, for a few days, prior to spending the winter in Ottawa.

—The regular business meeting of the Lachute Ladies' Curling Club, will be held in the Rink, on Monday Dec. 6th, 1920, at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Ben Fraser left on Wednesday for a few days visit in Montreal, after which she will leave to spend the winter months in Chicago.

Church of England Notices, Parish of Lachute, Services will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Dec. 5th as follows,—Holy Communion at Lachute 11 a.m. and Brownsburg 3 p.m., regular service at Lachute 7 p.m.

The Alberi Hall.

Special Performances of High-class Feature Plays will be held every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday nights until further notice.

A. E. BISHOP, Prop.

Mr. C. Knapp will speak in Hugh St. Hall, on Sunday afternoon at 2.30, and in the evening at seven o'clock. Mr Knapp will give God's remedy for the awful unrest in the world which is a root in every human heart. You and your friends are cordially invited.

We regret to learn that Mr. J. R. McOuat has on account of his recent illness, deemed it advisable to tender his resignation, as Manager of the Lachute Branch of The Provincial Bank of Canada, which he so successfully managed for the last seven years.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church intend holding a sale of aprons, fancy articles, homemade cooking & candy, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday Dec. 16th & 17th in the Church Hall Doors open, 7 p.m. Admission free. Refreshments at popular prices

Mr. T. Braney has received the sad news of the death of his brother-in-law Mr. Henry Byrne, of Hamilton, formerly of Lakefield, who passed away on Tuesday, as the result of an accident. He leaves to moun his loss a loving wife and five small children. Mrs John Paul is also a sister of the deceased. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

There will not be any issue of Victory Bonds this fall, but all persons wishing to acquire Bonds of any previous issue, may apply to NOTARY VALOIS, LACHUTE. Some of those bonds are yielding 6 per cent and over. Every investor is urged to take advantage of the present rate of the Bond Market.

Messrs. St. Jacque and Birty, of Montreal, are at present in town, introducing the Du Grenier Dress Cutting System Inc., which is considered to be the very best system in use in the United States and Canada. Most simple effective, and efficient. They are anxious to start a branch in Lachute represented by the English element and are open to secure a good reliable young person for that purpose. They are now operating at the Ayers Ltd. Boarding House. Further particulars at 568 St. Catherine Street, East, Montreal.

BROWNSBURG

We will send a full report next week in reference to our appeal for the Crippled Children and other needy cases.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging Subscriptions from :—Mr. W. M. Scott, Lachute $10 00; Mrs. W. Tomalty, $1 00.

Please do not think any amount too small to send; also toys, picture books, etc. will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Z. L. CAMPBELL.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ALGEBRA

Honours,—Evelyn Gagnon 98, Edythe Silverson 90.

Class I,—Kenneth McOuat 83, Margaret Jones 79, Isabel Owens 78, Gerald Bruneau and Henry Murphy equal 75

Class II,—George McCoy 73, Hazel Brown 69, Margaret McOuat 67.

GRADE X.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Class I,—Phoebe McOuat and Annie Stevenson equal 88, Myrtle Mitchell and Bessie Rodger equal 86, Edna Warwick 85 Olive Seale 84 Kenneth Campbell and George Taylor equal 82, Lillian Hamilton 80, George Fuller 78, Blanche Smith 76, Helena Rodger 75.

Class II,—Alice Rodger 71, Neil McGillis 70, Ian Hay 68, Ruby McFaul 62, Muriel Burk 61, Gerald Hammond 60.

GRADE IX.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours,—May Robinson 94.

Class I,—Esther Morrison 88, Irene Whinfield 85, Bella Hume 84, Kenneth Elliott 77, Ivy Johnson 75.

Class I,—Mabel Gordon and G. Wason equal 74, Ivy Graham and Fairbanks Monette equal 73, Donalda Clarke, Willie Cottingham and Grace Morrison equal 69, Alice Bain and Elsie McAllister equal 67, Hilda Sutton 64, Evelyn Creswell 63, Jessie Hay 60

Class III,—Lawrence Cruise 58, Nellie Cowan 57, Truman Clarke 52, Clifford McFaul 51, Flora Macdonald 50.

GRADE VIII.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours,—Susan Evans 99, E. Riddell 98, Margaret Scott 97, Sarah Black, Edna Campbell and Marguerite Heatlie equal 96, Bella Clark and Frances Douglas equal 95, Winnifred Adamson 94, Donald Hay and Lillie Paul equal 92, Evelyn McCallum and Kathleen Morrison equal 91, Edna Graham, Annie Goodfellow and Willie Miller equal 90.

Class I,—Mina Paul and Elmer Ryan equal 89, Paul Doig and Hilda Hume equal 88, Hazel Drysdale, Irene Rogers and Melville Smith equal 87, Marion Knox and Jean McOuat equal 83, Maria Westgate 82, Ruby Nichols 81, John Dobbie 80, Annie Miller 79, George Muir and Frank Scott equal 75.

GRADE VII.

SCRIPTURE

Honours,—Bessie Rodgers 97, Corinne Hancox 94, George Miles and Ernest Boyd 91, Eleanor Yelland 90.

Class I,—Ethel McOuat 85, Harold Calder 80, Kilgour Wilson 78, Mary Cruise 77, Charles Miller and Linton Armstrong equal 76, Cecil Stanforth 75.

Class II,—Edgar Durwash 73, Alice Burk and Hazel Keltyle equal 72, D. Drysdale 70 Inez McKiddie and Hazel Morrison equal 69, Elizabeth McKimmie 68, Amy Boa 66, Edith Jones 64, Lois Miller 64, Winnifred Silverson 62, Bessie Black 61, Grace Armstrong and Lloyd Somervile equal 60.

Class III,—Ena Black 57, Fred Barker 55, Ethel Hay 53.

GRADE VI.

GEOGRAPHY

Class II,—Edward Morrison 74, Henry Miles 69, Eleanor Wilson 65, Florence Armstrong 61.

Class III,—Annie Miller 57, E. Stewart 56, Nellie Hay 55, Elsie Scott 54, Mildred Mark 53.

GRADE V.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours,—Howard Doig 95.

Class I,—Russell Elliott and Dorothy Morrison equal 88, James Wilson 86, E. McCoy 85, Bessie Morrin 85, L. Morrin 78, Willis Staniforth 75.

Class II,—R. Jones 73, Gordon Dobbie 70, Hazel McKiddie 65, Lizzie Hay 64.

Class III,—Evelyn Cruise 56, Grace Rodgers 53.

GRADE IV.

ENGLISH.

Honours,—Helen Hutchinson 95, G. Hay 91.

Class I,—Willie Painter 79, Gordon McOuat 75

Class II,—Eric Middleton, Eileen McFaul 74, Shirley Hamilton 73, James Logan 71, Chester Cruise 65, J. Yelland 64, Stanley Boyd 60.

Class III,—Quintin Black 58, Ada Logan 53, Stuart Armstrong, Alma McCullough 50.

GRADE III.

ENGLISH.

Honours,—F. Mason, D. Upham 100.

Class I,—Rebecca Cohen 85, Florence Bikington 78, Florence Hay 75.

Class II,—Kenneth McFaul 73, Cecil McFaul 70, Morton Morrison 65, Rowena Cowan 64, Christina McKenzie 61, Sam Cohen 60.

Class III,—Lorne Wert 57, R Folton, George Paul 50.

OBITUARY

THE LATE WILLIE SABOURIN.

It is our sad duty to record the death of Willie Sabourin only son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sabourin which took place on Friday, the 26th Nov. after a severe attack of Pneumonia, aged twenty years and four months.

He was a boy beloved and respected by all, for his bright and general disposition.

We tender our sincere sympathy to his aged Parents and Sisters.

: OVERCOATS. :

We have a nice lot of Young Men's Overcoats in latest styles and excellent cloths.

We have also other lines at lower prices and and in all sizes.

Come in and get fitted while all the sizes are in stock.

These lines—Men's and Boy's—we have marked at very low prices. Our very best are $35 00.

We have a lot of Ulsters in assorted patterns, from splendid prewar all wool cloths in all sizes at $25 00.

There are also lower lines in Men's and Boy's, way down below city prices.

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.

Soils and Crops

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

Safeguarding Your Hogs.

Every breeder of purebred hogs can make a profitable investment of a few dollars and a few hours' time by constructing a small quarantine plant on his farm. Such a plant will safeguard the herd from disease introduced by stock from other breeders. I have found it a wise rule to keep in quarantine for at least three weeks every hog brought to the farm. The new arrivals should be closely watched, so that if any disease symptoms appear the animals may be dealt with accordingly.

A quarantine pen should be from one-half acre to an acre in size. The home herd should be excluded from it at all times, and should not be allowed to pasture close to it. Many breeders locate them in out-of-the-way places, often at some corner of the farm. Enclose a well-drained area with a heavy, woven-wire fence, which should be high enough to prevent hogs from jumping over it. Place an individual hog house in the lot, and install a dipping tank and troughs. A stockyards-style platform entrance, with inclined chute leading from the platform to the level of the pen, is not necessary, but will pay where many hogs are handled.

Whether you attend public sales or buy at private treaty, it will pay you to keep every new hog in your quarantine pen for about a month before he is turned in with the home herd. On arrival of the new purchase, dip him with a fairly strong dip and, if possible, give him the feed he is accustomed to.

No matter how healthy the hog may have been, he may contract disease in transit. You may buy a hog in perfect health from a disease-free herd, and yet in a few days he may develop cholera or some other disease.

Careful breeders quarantine every hog they buy, and every hog they sell is dipped before shipment. Dipping is practiced as much to prevent disease as to cure it. There are several dependable dips and disinfectants on the market. A supply of these should be constantly on hand. Not only should hogs be dipped with more or less regularity, depending on their condition, but their sleeping quarters and pens should be disinfected occasionally.

Dogs and other animals should be kept away. Cholera germs are often transplanted from one farm to another by cats, rabbits, and even by birds. In some places pigeons are a prolific source of cholera infection. These birds cover large areas, feeding in the barn lots of farmers in widely separated regions. The hog man's antipathy to pigeons is therefore well founded. Use the shotgun on them if necessary, but be sure to keep them out of the hog lot.

Quarantine plants will pay the breeder well indirectly, for visitors noting such devices will be inspired with confidence in the owner's carefulness. You will find it easier to prove the health of your herd by showing a quarantine plant, sanitary houses, and modern appliances for the stock than by talking.

The cost of the quarantine plant need not exceed $50 to $100. Many plants have been established for half that amount, depending upon the class of materials used. The pen can be used for other purposes; but if there have been cholera hogs in it, disinfect before allowing other stock to use it.

Plow or disk up the soil in it each year, and sow to rye, rape, or some other forage crop. Do not allow a blue-grass sod to establish itself in the pen, as sod is a harbor for disease germs. A quarantine pen is one of the cheapest and best forms of insurance you can use.

Why I Use Concrete On My Stable Floors.

No better stable flooring can be used than cement, and perhaps none other as good, when it comes to saving the liquids. In many parts of the country where gravel and sand are readily obtainable cement floors need not be expensive. Often, now, it costs less than timber and plank floor.

Cement floors properly laid are practically everlasting. Plank and timber flooring begins to rot at once. In a few years at best it is down and out and another must be built. A cement floor needn't be more slippery than a first-class lumber floor. Stock of all kinds can be kept on cement with the best of results, if bedding is properly used. The cement floor is colder than the plank floor. But this is a matter of no consequence, particularly as stock should always have plenty of good bedding under them for their comfort and welfare. Don't let anyone tell you that a cement floor is too hard for a horse's feet. It would be hard for a horse to trot on all day, but in a stall he stands still most of the time, and when doing this he cannot tell whether he is on cement, plank, or dirt, if the bedding is sufficient.

I have been using cement floors for twelve years. They are all right in every way, and if they are properly laid and managed no liquids can get away. The bedding will soak it all up. And the liquid is worth more than the solids, pound for pound, on a basis of cost of the same elements in commercial fertilizers.

Laying the Cement Floors.

"I'll have to hire a mason!" you'll say. No, you won't; do it yourself. The first thing is to put underpinning under the stable sills all around, should there be none now. This will keep out snow and cold wind. And you can lay the cement mortar right against this and make all air-tight.

If the floor is to be put in an old barn, tear out the plank and timber floor and fill with earth up to within three or four inches of the finished surface of floor. This filling must be packed solidly, so no part of it will settle after the floor is finished. If it should settle, the floor will crack. Water is useful to settle the filling. You do not need to put any foundation of stones under the floor. But tile drains around the outside of walls are necessary to prevent water from soaking in. If you want a gutter, dig it out of the earth, say eight inches deep and twenty-four inches wide, level from end to end. The liquid should be absorbed by litter, and not be allowed to run to one end or to drain away.

Before laying the floor, be very particular to have the grade of the floor just right, so that it will drain to the gutter. If you use stanchions, about one and one-half inches fall from the manger to the gutter will be all right. Four and one-half to five feet is about the right length for the floor. Jerseys can manage with four feet of space, but Holsteins will need five feet, or more if they are large.

Your sand must be clean and free from dirt, and it will be better if you use crushed stone instead of gravel. The mixture I use is two pails of gravel or crushed stone to one of sand and one of cement. Mix thoroughly while dry. A good way is to shovel it from one box to another, dropping each shovelful in the middle. If you have one man rake back and forth rapidly as the shovelfuls fall, the work will be perfectly done.

When the dry mixing is complete, add water gradually, mixing with a hoe. Make it just thin enough so it will pour out of a pail readily, but not rapidly. While the first batch is being used, have hands mixing another. Allow no mortar to set at all before using. Four inches is amply thick for floors under cows and horses, and two inches is sufficient for manger bottoms and feeding alleys. The floor should be even, but not troweled down smooth. The use of a board float and fine gravel in mortar will make a splendid surface that is not slippery.

A form of the desired length, width, and depth is needed for this. Lay the mortar in bottom of gutter, then put form in place, leaving three inches of space on each side of form. These spaces can be filled as you lay the floor, and a walk behind them can be made at the same time.

It is well to shut all wind and sun from the newly laid floor. Sprinkle it freely with water several times a day for ten days or more. As soon as it is set you can walk on it. It is better to dry slowly.

You will soon see the difference in the manure, and you will be just like me—surprised to see how much more manure you have, and how much more good it does when the liquids are saved.

Poor Chimneys Cause Fires.

A summary of the various causes of fire shows that fires which can be traced to faulty chimneys annually amount to from ten to twenty-six per cent. of the total number, while in winter the percentage has reached as high as fifty. This is significant when it is realized that most of these fires result from carelessness and could be avoided by proper attention.

Chimneys in frame buildings should be built straight up from the ground and not placed on a bracket, as is often the case, and should extend two feet or more above the peak where the chimney is in the centre of the roof, and three feet or more above the surface when on a flat or slanting roof. For proper draft, the minimum-sized opening for the flue should not be less than sixty-four square inches, while the walls should be at least eight inches thick. At the base of each flue a clean-out door should be provided, if possible.

The joists used to support the floors through which the chimney passes should not have their ends supported in the brick, as the chimney may settle, leaving at these points cracks through which fire can creep to the joists; furthermore, no other woodwork should come in contact with the chimney.

To obviate the fire hazard in brick chimneys it is suggested that a fire-clay or terra-cotta flue lining be used in their construction. The lining serves as a fire preventive, and gives a flue of uniform dimensions. The ordinary brick chimney will not do this. It is possible to use fire-brick in place of the fire-clay or terra-cotta tile, with the same result.

Cleanliness is next to godliness, but a clear conscience is better than a white collar.

Truth is the most effective weapon against error.

Uses for the Camera on the Farm

Outside of farm and home machinery, I doubt if there is any device more useful on the farm than a camera—and I am not in the camera business. I never sold a camera in my life, though I have bought several and still have them all, using them for different purposes.

The most useful purpose that a camera serves on the farm is in taking pictures of livestock. A man can not always find a good market for his purebred livestock right in his own neighborhood, and if he is negotiating with a buyer at a distance, a good photograph will clinch the bargain where pedigrees and description will not.

It is true that cattle, horses and other livestock are not easy to photograph—they haven't learned to pose like human beings; but a good farmer will soon learn to take as good pictures of them as the average professional photographer in the towns can take. It is largely a matter of picking out the points you would like to see, if you were the buyer, and then posing the animal so that those points will be visible. A study of some of the good animal pictures in farm papers will help.

Some farmers that I know use photographs to sell seed. They make more or less of a specialty of growing seed. They photograph their fields of corn, alfalfa, and other crops, and send these pictures, or cuts made from them, to prospective seed customers. The customer is unconsciously impressed with the idea that seed from fields like those must be pretty good.

Photographs are often the determining factor in profitable selling of farm land. Pictures of the house, the barn, and outbuildings, the fields and the garden, help the prospective buyer, if he is at a distance, to visualize the place. Real-estate dealers have recognized this for a long time; farmers might as well make a profit in this way.

A camera, however, has a great many uses that are not connected with money-making. I don't know any first-class farmer, who has built up his farm as a fine, modern business, who wouldn't give a lot for a set of photographs showing how that farm grew—photographs of new buildings as they were put up, of new machinery purchased, of fields that made especially big yields. It would be a history of his business, pretty nearly a history of his life,—and a camera would have given it to him.

Then there is the family; pictures of the wife, of the children as they grow up, with their pets and at their play—they'll be worth a lot some day, when the children perhaps are settled on farms of their own.

It has been my observation, too, that a camera keeps the boys and girls out of mischief, and keeps them interested in the home farm when otherwise they would be talking about going off to town. I believe in teaching children to go hunting with a camera.

The so-called box camera—a camera with fixed focus and without bellows—does well enough for snap-shots and is better for children to use than a more complicated instrument. If you want to do really fine work, however, it is not satisfactory.

At the other extreme, so far as cost and complexity are concerned, are the extremely rapid cameras with focal-plane shutters. These will make exposures as brief as 1-1500 of a second. They are used by newspaper photographers and other persons who have need of an extremely rapid machine. It would be a mistake for the average farm owner to buy such a camera.

The most satisfactory all-round camera is a focusing camera which has a view-finder and a focusing scale in front, but also a ground glass in the back. The best photographers focus their views on the ground glass, using a view-finder and scale only in case of emergency. A camera of this sort can be obtained which will use roll films, glass plates or film packs. The plates or packs are used when you employ the ground glass. A swing-back is useful on a camera, and is practically essential in taking photographs of buildings, silos, or other tall objects; otherwise, the pictures will be distorted.

If you are going to take pictures seriously, it is worth while to put money into a good lens. All the better cameras may be obtained with various lenses. For farm use, a "hard" lens with considerable depth of field is desirable. The shutter should be between the two sections of the lens. It would take too much space to explain just what a "hard" lens embodies, but any good optical or photographic manufacturer will inform any inquirer which of his lenses are "hard" and which are "soft." Both types of lens are in common use, but the "soft" lens would not be very useful in farm photography.

A camera taking pictures 5x7 inches in size is best for photographs intended for publication, but for other purposes a smaller camera is just as good. Three standard sizes are 3¼ x 4¼, 3¼ x 5½, and 4 x 5. The larger the picture, naturally, the more expensive are films, plates and other supplies. Cameras smaller than the ones mentioned, however, are not satisfactory for all-round use.

Plates and films both give good results. Plates are much less expensive, and they are less bothersome to handle in developing by hand. On the other hand, films are lighter, are not breakable, and are not subject to the spreading of light on the negative due to reflection from the back of the plate.

Any camera requires careful and intelligent handling to give satisfactory service. As a rule, the more expensive camera, being more complicated, is more difficult to operate. By following directions, and by practice, any one can learn to use a camera to excellent advantage.

Poultry

To get green poultry feed, barley is the best grain. Cover as much as needed with very warm water and let stand for twenty-four hours. Then draw off the water and empty the grain into a shallow box with holes in the bottom. Keep the grain quite moist with warm water and turn frequently so it will sprout evenly. Set in a sunny or warm place, cover with sacks, and in a few days it will germinate and start growing. When healthy, green sprouts show, use as feed. Have a number of boxes in the work to keep a supply.

More Returns from Unproductive Acres.

The average hay acre produces annually one and a quarter tons of hay, and this even in sections where stock is kept primarily for the manure produced. Crops of this size cannot compete successfully against the attraction of two-dollar wheat. With grain high in price, stock of all kinds must consume more hay, more roughage and less grain that in years past. Therefore, the first step in attempting to grow grain crops and to keep stock at the same time, must be to produce better hay and more of it per acre, so as to release more land for grain production.

Top-dressing a good sod with fertilizer gives wonderful results. This has been tested out at many of the agricultural experiment stations, but nowhere is it better illustrated than in the test at Cornell Agricultural Experimental Station. To show the remarkable results, we present the following data:

(1) In this test every 100 pounds of a high ammonia complete fertilizer produced one-quarter ton of hay, and later brought a substantial increase in the following corn crop, without further fertilization;

(2) The top-dressed sod, when turned under, increased the organic matter of the soil by an amount equal to that contained in a 6-ton application of manure.

On the average farm, hay is fed to stock and the manure returned to the land. Thus it happens that the plant-food in the fertilizer may be used again and yet again. In the Cornell experiment the ammonia applied in the fertilizer was apparently all returned in the increased hay crop—none was lost by leaching. If the manure made by this hay were carefully saved, a part of this ammonia (not more than 80 per cent.) would come back to the land and would become a part of the circulating medium of plantfood, thus being used over and over. The same may be said of the phosphoric acid and potash. The first cost is not a measure of the final cost.

A feller isn't thinkin' mean,
Out fishin';
His thoughts are mostly good an' clean,
Out fishin'.
He doesn't knock his fellow men,
Or harbor any grudges then;
A feller's at his finest when
Out fishin'.

—Edgar A. Guest.

The Welfare of the Home

Do I Understand My Children?

By ANNE GOODWIN WILLIAMS.

"I just love Miss Brown," said Betty Jane, "she's the understandingest person I ever knew!"

What a wonderful tribute! Is there anyone of us grown ups who does not long to deserve just this sort of approval from the little children we love?

As we recall our own childhood experiences, do not the times when we were misunderstood stand out very distinctly and very bitterly in our minds?

A mother told me of a little child who was angered almost into hysterics by having his lisp mimicked and mocked. "Do you want me to thing for you?" little John asked a guest in the friendliest fashion. "Yes, indeed, you darling, I want you to thing for me," the visitor said laughingly imitating his lisp. The child's ears were keen. He recognized the correct pronunciation although his lips could not yet form it and his face reddened as he said in a grieved voice, "I didn't thay thing. I thaid thing." "Oh, you precious lamb, thing for me or thing for me—I don't care. I just adore that lisp of yours."

Did she get the song—the child's offered gift to a guest? No, emphatically no. She had killed the joy of self expression. She had grieved the boy and made him sulky and she had truly been guilty of an act of rudeness to a trusting little child.

And yet she thought that she loved children! But she lacked the understanding of the sensitive nature of a little child. Ridicule is even harder to endure when one is four years old than when he is fourteen or forty.

But rude and cruel as it is to laugh at the mistakes of children, it is far worse to laugh at their fears! Just because we know that there are no goblins lurking in the dark, we find it difficult to understand the agony, the actual suffering of a sensitive, timid child who is forced to fight for his fears all alone.

All lovers of children condemn the ignorant nurse who threatens, "The Boogey Man will get you in the dark to-night if you don't mind me." I know one mother who came home after making some afternoon calls and found her little son in bed with a high fever and in his delirium he cried out over and over again, "Don't let the policeman get me—Don't let him take me away from my mother—Don't let him—Don't let him!" The thoroughly frightened nurse confessed that she had put him to bed as a punishment and had left him there, saying, "Now I'm going out to get the policeman to take you away so you won't see your mother again." She had left him there alone, thinking that his screams of terror when a door opened or closed, would "teach him a good lesson."

Dorothy Canfield Fisher's "Understood Betsy" is a most delightful study of a child who was sometimes misunderstood, a story so charmingly told that grown people and children can read it together with great enjoyment.

And, after all, is not that the great secret of understanding—the doing of things together, talking together, walking together, sharing each other's joys and sorrows?

"Never mind, honey," said wee Isis to her dearly beloved kindergarten teacher, "never mind if you are hoarse. I will tell the children a story to-day and you won't have to talk." Isn't this a true illustration of the mutual desire to be of service which we so long to have underlie our relationship to the children who are little children for so very few years?

The Farm Business.

A farm, to be successful, should maintain its productivity and should return a reasonable wage for the labor of the farmer and his family, after paying farm expenses and deducting a fair rate of interest on the investment.

Four important factors in the success of the farm business are size of business, yield of crops, returns from live stock and efficiency in the use of labor.

What is the size of your farm business?

What part of your investment is in land, buildings, live stock, machinery and other capital?

Is your area properly proportioned to the various crops with regard to profits? With regard to labor distribution?

How do your crop yields compare with the average yields of the locality?

What classes of live stock return you the most money?

How do the returns from your live stock compare with the average of your locality?

How many acres of crops do you raise per man? Per horse?

Is your farm so organized that each part of the business is yielding satisfactory returns?

How much have you left for your own labor, after deducting from your total receipts your year's expenses, value of labor performed by members of your family and interest on your investment?

How much does the farm contribute toward your family living?

The right way to live is as if each day were our best and last.

A good name in our own neighborhood is far more to be desired than preferment among strangers.

There is no sweeter sight in all the world than the lights in one's home upon returning after an absence.

1000 Eggs in Every Hen

New System of Poultry Keeping—Get Dollar A Dozen Eggs—Famous Poultryman

TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle; $5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 631-N, Tyne Bldg., Binghampton, N. Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

Quick relief from RHEUMATIC pain

BAUME BENGUÉ

has immediate effect.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
$1.00 a tube
THE LEEMING MILES CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. Jules Bengué
RELIEVES PAIN

Western Farmers Building Silos.

It is to be anticipated that before many years have elapsed almost every farm in the Canadian prairie provinces will have its silo. The growth of the dairy industry would naturally bring this condition about in course of time, but the movement is being expedited by the success farmers are having in growing sunflowers. Small fields of from three to thirty acres have been planted in various parts of the three prairie provinces of Canada. The yields are proving more satisfactory than the farmers generally dared to hope, and each acre yields on an average from fifteen to thirty tons of ensilage.

Many farmers have erected silos on their farms during the summer to take care of this crop, but most of them have under-estimated their requirements and will have more crop than they can put in their silos.

Sunflower silage is due for a more extensive trial this winter than it has had before. The results in previous years have been very satisfactory but only comparatively few farmers have grown the crop for silage previous to this year. If in its more extensive use the crop proves to be as satisfactory as it has already proved in a few cases where it has been tried, it is safe to say that in a few years the farm without a silo will be an exception in Western Canada.

Since last year's results have become known, considerable interest has been shown in silos and ensilage in Western Canada and several hundred silos have been erected during the past summer. Typical of this movement is the Cardston district in Southern Alberta, where eight silos have been erected this year and where about fifty acres of sunflowers were planted. The crop has proved so successful that it is predicted that one hundred silos will be built in the district next year and more than a thousand acres of sunflowers planted.

Similar plans are being made in other parts of Western Canada, and the already rapidly growing dairy industry promises to grow much faster with the general acceptance of the sunflower as a silage crop. Another evidence of the value of sunflowers as a forage crop will be the big gain in finished steers. Many of the larger livestock raisers are growing sunflowers and erecting silos for this purpose. Thus will be considerably increased the finishing areas of Canada, which, hitherto, have been somewhat restricted, compared with the large feeding areas throughout the country, and the livestock industry in the West will be placed on a sound basis.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS.

The ailments of childhood—constipation, indigestion, colic, colds, etc.—can be quickly banished through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative which instantly regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. They are guaranteed to contain no harmful drugs and can be given to the youngest baby with perfect safety. Concerning them Mrs. Alcide Lepage, Ste. Beatrix, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets were of great help to my baby. They regulated her bowels and stomach and made her plump and well." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Internal Secretions.

We are giving much study these days to what are called the internal secretions of various glands. These secretions are not discharged externally, as the saliva, tears and perspiration are, but are taken up directly by the blood from the gland where they are formed. They are of vital importance in maintaining health and in causing proper development of mind and body.

It has long been known that the thyroid secretion in proper amount is necessary to the growth of the body and to mental health. A deficiency of this substance in childhood results in the form of idiocy in dwarfishness known as cretinism; a deficiency in adult life causes myxoedema, a disease that is characterized by mental dullness and by puffiness of the face and hands and other parts of the body. On the other hand, an abnormal increase in the amount of thyroid secretion causes rapid heart action, bulging of the eyeballs, and other symptoms that are associated with exophthalmic goitre.

The action on growth that arises from the secretion of the pituitary gland is more striking; an excess in childhood accelerates growth; an excess in later life causes the disease called acromegaly, as a result of which the hands and feet and the bones of the face gradually enlarge.

The temperament of a person depends upon the special activity of one or another of the internally secreting glands. The strongly masculine man with heavy head and beetling brows, with dark moles on the skin, with a tendency to high blood pressure and with great animal courage is under the dominance of the adrenal glands; the woman with masculine characteristics, both mental and physical, is also dominated by those glands. The man with a tendency to feminine traits is a subject of pitpitary predominance; that is, of the posterior half of the pituitary, for the two halves of this gland are quite distinct in their action. The thyroid type of individual lives more or less "on his nerves"; he is what is called "temperamental" and has bright eyes and a clear skin.

There are, of course, many mixed types and variations from the standard, but the expert in endocrinology, as the science of the internal secretions is called, can often tell by a study of his patient's outward appearance and of his mental and moral characteristics which of the more important plands of internal secretion are active and which are inactive; then by giving him appropriate gland extract he can greatly improve his health. But too much must not be expected of such treatment yet, for the science is in its infancy and is big with promise rather than with achievement.

RICH, RED BLOOD NECESSARY TO HEALTH

When the Blood Becomes Weak and Watery a Tonic is Needed to Build it Anew.

Why are we being continually told that good, health-giving blood must be bright red? What has color to do with the quality? Just this—the oxygen in the air is the great supporter of all organic life. One function of the blood is to take the oxygen from the air—which it meets in the lungs and deliver it to the tissues of the body. When the blood, filled with life-sustaining oxygen, is sent out by the heart, it is bright red. When it returns, impure and deprived of oxygen, it is dark.

You will see, therefore, that there are two prime requisites of health, pure air and bright red blood—the pure air to furnish the oxygen, the rich red blood to carry it where it is needed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make your blood rich and red because they increase its power to carry oxygen, actually making it so much more able to carry increased life and strength to every organ in the body.

Pale, anaemic people whose nerves are on edge, whose cheeks are pale, and who tire out easily, should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and note the steady improvement that follows their use. A case in point is that of Mrs. J. P. Rolston, South River, Ont., who says:—"About two years ago my system was in a badly run down condition; and I kept growing worse all the time until I could hardly do my housework. I had severe headaches, and pains across my back and under my left shoulder. I did not sleep well and would feel just as tired when I got up in the morning as when I went to bed. Life seemed a burden. I had taken doctor's medicine for a long time, but it did not meet my case, at least it did me no good. Then as a result of reading about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I decided to try them. When I had taken a couple of boxes I felt much better, and when I had taken five boxes more I felt that I was again a well woman. I have not since felt any return of the trouble and I advise all women who are broken in health to give Dr. Williams Pink Pills a trial."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Four Friends.

For greater gifts I would not pray
Nor ask the gods to send my way
If I could have four friends a day.

A friend of better days than this,
Of brighter sun and golden bliss
Before the times had gone amiss.

A friend of worse days, dark and drear,
Who shared the hours of storms and fear,
Before the skies began to clear.

A friend new made who shall afford
Adventures of the unexplored,
A friend with happy future stored.

An old friend who has stood the test,
Has known the worst and known the best,
Alike in both forever blessed.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

The Victim.

A father, one evening when his three small daughters were having too much fun jumping about and playing in their bed, went to the bottom of the stairs and threatened to spank them if they didn't become quiet. The girls remained quiet for a few minutes, then the fun broke out again. After this performance had been repeated several times the father went upstairs to carry out his promise.

Without taking the trouble to light a lamp, the father administered three spankings and went back downstairs. Next morning the eldest of the girls complained bitterly. 'I don't see why you spanked me twice," she said. "I didn't," the father replied. "You surely did." "How could that happen?" "After you spanked me the first time Ethel flopped under the bed and came in at the front, and you missed her altogether."

The hair of Chinese women is uniformly black, becoming grey only in extreme old age.

Fashions for the Kiddies

No. 9727—Child's Coat. Price, 25 cents. Two styles of sleeve and collar. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 4 requires, with gathered sleeves and small collar, 2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1⅝ yds. 44 ins. wide; with plain sleeves and large collar, 1⅞ yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1½ yds. 44 ins. wide.

No. 9736—Boy's Suit. Price, 25 cents. With vest; knee trousers. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires without nap, 1⅝ yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1⅜ yds. 44 ins. wide; with nap, 1⅛ yds. 54 ins. wide; vest, ½ yd. 27 ins.

No. 9738—Boy's Double-Breasted Overcoat. Price, 25 cents. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Size 4, without nap, 1⅝ yds. 42 ins. wide, or 1⅝ yds. 48 ins. wide; with nap, 1¼ yds. 54 ins. wide; lining, 1½ yds. 36 ins. wide.

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

Made From Our Native Grains

Grape-Nuts

Rich and Nourishing

A blend of wheat and malted barley that costs but little, yet provides a food of most attractive flavor, ready to serve direct from the package.

Grape-Nuts Needs No Sugar

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.

Oddities in Newspapers.

The smallest newspaper in the world is now being printed in New York City. Its pages are only about five inches wide and six inches long, but they contain short news items that are very easily and quickly read. Another odd newspaper published in this same city is called The Deaf Mutes' Journal, all of its editors and general staff being members of a deaf and dumb school. However, The Deaf Mutes' Journal is a real newspaper in size and contains four pages of interesting reading.

In Germany there is a newspaper that has nothing in it but stories about rheumatism. People having this trouble write in their experiences, doctors tell new ways to get rid of it and it seems that everybody there having rheumatism subscribes to this queer newspaper. ome years ago a Russian editor started a postcard size newspaper, the print of which was so small that he furnished a magnifying glass to each of his regular subscribers. Somehow the idea didn't take, as he only printed a few numbers before finding out that the people didn't appreciate the idea, even though the magnifying glass was furnished free.

Greenland hasn't many newspapers of any kind, but the oddest of them all is a monthly paper called The Kalorikmit. (Did you get your tongue twisted after pronouncing this name?) The most unusual thing about this paper is that a three months' subscription costs two ducks, while it requires a sable skin to pay for a year.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

The Mystery.

"Till death the weary spirit free,"
Thy God has said. 'Tis good for thee
To walk by faith and not by sight
Take it in trust a little while,
Soon shall thou read the mystery right
In the great gladness of His smile.

MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

An Exchange.

"Young man, you've called at my house a number of times. Now I want you to understand that I'm very particular about the company kept by my daughters."

"Ah, now I understand! I often wondered why I never saw you with your family."

Jigsaw puzzles, which are still very popular, are a good tonic for sufferers from nerves.

CASCARETS

"They Work while you Sleep"

You don't know whether you are "coming or going." You are bilious, constipated! You feel headachy, full of cold, dizzy, unstrung. Your meals don't fit—breath is bad, skin sallow. Take Cascarets to-night for your liver and bowels and wake up clear, energetic and cheerful. No griping—no inconvenience. Children love Cascarets too. 10, 25, 50 cents.

OLD STANDBY, FOR ACHES AND PAINS

Any man or woman who keeps Sloan's handy will tell you that same thing

ESPECIALLY those frequently attacked by rheumatic twinges. A counter-irritant, Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and *penetrates without rubbing* to the afflicted part, soon relieving the ache and pain.

Kept handy and used everywhere for reducing and finally eliminating the pains and aches of lumbago, neuralgia, muscle strain, joint stiffness, sprains, bruises, and the results of exposure.

You just *know* from its stimulating, healthy odor that it will do you good. Sloan's Liniment is sold by all druggists—35c, 70c, $1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

ISSUE No. 46—'20.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

It Foresaw Its Fate.

Johnny and Jimmy were at a party, and, being away in a corner at supper time, they were not loked after very well. They managed to get some jelly and bread and butter, but no spoons.

"How shall we eat our jelly?" asked Jimmy.

"Balance it on your bread and butter," said Johnny.

"I tried that," replied Jimmy, seriously, "but it won't stay on; it's too nervous."

Made Him Feel at Home.

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 him 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."

"Certainly, Miss!"

A blushing young maiden aproached the post-office counter, and inquired of the clerk:

"Have you any letters for Miss Smith, please?"

The young man behind the grill, being something of a wag, said:

"Business letter or love letter, miss?"

"Oh, b-business, please."

Thereupon a large bundle of letters was quickly run through in vain, and the young lady hesitatingly went away.

A few minutes later she returned, and approaching the same clerk, and blushing more rosily than ever, said:

"Oh, sir, would you mind looking through the love letters?"

Prisoners of war still unaccounted for number 213 in Germany, 158 in Turkey, 5 in Bulgaria, and 1 in Austria.

"DANDERINE"

Stops Hair Coming Out; Doubles Its Beauty.

A few cents buys "Danderine." After an application of "Danderine" you can not find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and thickness.

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

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE

GET YOUR SILVER FOXES FROM us. My stock all "Standard bred" and guaranteed. Prices right. R. M. MacDougall, West Gore, N.S.

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.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised, since it was first manufactured in 1888, by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., 124 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONELY PEOPLE, SEND 25c FOR our big Friendship Magazine; you'll be glad you did. Thousands waiting to correspond with you. Lasnier Agency, Bathurst N. B.

Japanese women dress their hair in the shape of a butterfly when they are ready to wed. Widows who desire to re-marry fasten their tresses at the back of the head with tortoiseshell pins.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

Visitors to the British Museum last year numbered 691,650.

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."

Mr. Herbert Osborn Tells How Cuticura Healed His Wife

"My wife began to be troubled with itching and burning of the palms of her hands and the soles of her feet. Later the skin cracked and became inflamed, making walking or even standing very painful and preventing sleep at night. Later it became necessary to bandage both hands and feet.

"She was treated but obtained no relief. She saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. She bought more and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Herbert Osborn, 135 Sherbrooke Ave., Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 2, 1919.

Cuticura is ideal for every-day toilet uses. Soap to cleanse and purify, Ointment to soothe and heal.

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

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Price List 10. Cut down fuel bills. Insure winter comfort.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

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, DEC. 3, 1920.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying 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.

"Speech is the golden harvest that followeth the flowering of thought; Yet oftentimes runneth it to husk, and the grains be withered and scanty: But thou, when thou hast thought, weave charily the web of meditation."

Martin Tupper.

— — —

THIS WORLD would be a strangely quiet place if everyone had to carefully think over everything they said, and if every fleeting thought to which we give utterance had to be weighed, and sized up, and its probable effect anticipated, most of us then would be dumb as oysters and whist players.

If, again, we had to study the feelings of our friends and neighbours before we said things, I fancy we would become so intensely polite that in the intervals of silence necessitated by the thinking-before-speaking process, we should get into the habit of saying airy nothings with such sweet expression that we would lose track of our real selves altogether. Furthermore, our vacabulary would shrink: our language would detoriorate; only the soft sounds would survive; sibilants and expletives and shrivel up and vanish: "colourific" phrases would fade into faint rose-blush tints, and the good "call-a-spade-a spade" words with which we sometimes embellish our conversations or use to clear up ambiguous situations, would become obselete, and would live only as memories, like the fragrance of malt and hops in the State of Maine, and elsewhere, godwot.

— — —

I AM LED INTO this line of reflection through having been brought to book over something I said in this column last week. Talking of St. George's Day, "I happened to say, "I think the Patron Saint of England ought to have been a lady; things would have been different when: but the ladies have been held back in England." I am invited to explain and apologise, but the more I look into the subject the less inclined I am to take anything back. I may try to explain, but to apologise, never-r-r Besides, what is there to explain, and to whom is there any apology due?

My critic thinks "It aint exactly wot 'e ses, Its the nasty wye 'e ses it" when he points out that I put "George the Dragon Killer" in the same street with "Jack the Giant Killer." I am sorry if I hurt anybody's feelings, but I reckon that Jack the Giant Killer is quite a popular hero, and that the story of his deeds seems more definite and circumstantial that George's encounter with the Dragon. There were other saints who slew others dragons or it might have been the same one, as far as I know or am likely to find out. St. Michael, St. Margret, St. Silvester, and St. Martha, (two of them ladies you will observe) are all depicted as slaying dragons and in the pictures the dragons look just the same as George's; same claws, same wings same wicked expression, (see English sovereign when rate of exchange alters.

If I had intended to be little St. George, which I did not, I could have drawn attention to the fact the St. George's Day is described by Dr. Brewer in his dictionary, as "a day of deception and oppression: it was the day when new leases and contracts ussed to be made". Leases and contracts,—Deception and Oppression! I leave the rest to the imagination. I could also have made capital out of St Geosge by dubbing him as the Original Sinn Feiner: The channel called after him, St George's Channell, is an arm of the Atlantic, and separates Ireland from Great Britian!

— — —

TO INSINUATE that St. George was effeminate was also far from my intention when I said that the patron saint of England ought to have been a lady. I can ammend that and say that a lady ought to have been the patron saint, then things would have had a different aspect "How different?" asks my critic. I can only say that if England had had a patron saint held in esteem and reverence for a record like that of say Queen Victoria, or Florence Nightingale or Lady Godiva, or Boadicea, or all of these amalgamated in a mythological jumble like the history of St. George, then I say, things would have been different in many ways beside the celebration of her "Day." I have nothing to take back in that respect, nor do I think I erred when I said that the ladies have always been held back. I believe it yet The altered position which intellectual women hold in the world to-day, has been attained by their own continued efforts. They have had to fight prejudices, and wring reluctant recognition from politicians and other menfolk, in all countries, and now when their emancipation seems nearly complete and they are proving themselves worthy of equal rights with men, they continue to have crabbed criticisms cast upon them and have barriers thrown in their way.

As an instance, I read the other day of [illegible] views the subject. He fined two women for contempt of court because they persisted in wearing their hats, "Contempt of Court" being one of the most convenient covering clauses ever invented by the male legal mind. When the Justice called the Court to order he said, "Everybody will please remove their hats." Mrs. Oscar McCann and Mrs. Fredk. Ritter failed to do so. The Court hesitated a moment, then as the two ladies did not obey, the Justice yapped out "Five Dollars and costs for Contempt of Court: If the women can have equal rights with men they can also remove their hats in my Court-room."

Now, although women have obtained equal rights with men they must still have some of their own privileges left, and millinery is one of them. St Paul originally laid down the law about wearing hats and his ruling was that they must not take them off. St. Paul, although a batchelor, understood something of the female mind. What, I ask, would an assembly of women be without hats?—Mont Blanc without its summit: A reaped field of poppies: a catalogue without prices: a queenless throne: a column of figures without a heading: as melancholy a spectacle as a garden of aloes that won't bloom again for ninety-nine years!

— — —

"WITH, OR WITHOUT Hats, the ladies have made their way so far. I don't know whether they wear them in Parliament, nor does Lady Rhonnda say whether she intends wearing hers in the House of Lords when she secures a seat in the British Upper House, as a Peeress of the Realm. If she wins she ought to be presented with the helmet of Britannia, I say, but I would bind her over not to put any feathers or tulips or stuffed birds on it; not that I would object personally, but it would give people like the Chicago Justice of the Peace an awful jolt

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Class I.—Charles Hendry 89, Jack Golphin 86, Gladys Moorley 81, Norma Silverson 77.

Class II,—Ena Mason 74.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH

Honours,—Elsie Todd 96, Gertrude Gilmour 91.

Class II,—Irvin Bain 70, Marion Stewart 64.

GRADE VI.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Class I,—Gladys Warwick 82, Wallace Wilson, Kenneth McGibbion, Harold Shaw 81.

Class II,—Cuthbert McQuaig 66, W. Clarke 63, Kenneth Stewart 62, George McVicar 60.

Class III,—Violet Green 58.

GRADE V.

READING

Honours,—Alice Hendry 99, Marion Bain, Doris Golphin, Wilbert Hardie 98, Alwyn Stewart 97, Raymond Chambers, Jim Hazel 96, Jack Stewart 95, Eileen McGibbon 94, Gordon Hendry 92.

Class I,—Melville Fletcher 89.

GRADE IV.

HYGIENE

Honours,—Lawrence Davis 100, Leona Thompson 99, Grace Moncrieff 96, Ivan Mouk 93, Mildred Wilson 93.

Class I,—Mansiel Wilson 89, Fred Witham 78.

Class II,—Melville Wilson 74, Henry Ball 72, Joe Cumbess 68, Doris Reid 65.

Class III,—Alex. McGibbon 62.

GRADE III.

READING.

Honours,—Dougles Stewart 91.

GRADE II.

READING

Honours,—Walter McOuat 91.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours,—John Brown, Irene Hazel, Mildred Heale 100, Robbie Roberts 99, Eveline Highfield, Agnes Duncan, V. Golphin 88, Lorne Martin 96, Katie Brown 95.

Class I,—Florence Wilson 86, Doris Girouard 84, Morris Chambers 78, W. Woods 77, Nelson Warwick 76.

Class II,—Edna Woods 65, Phyllis Fletcher 62.

GRADE II.

RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours,—Oscar Cloutier, A. Elliott, Nellie Hazel, Ward Moncrieff, Audrey Mouk 100, Theron Wilson, Daisy Seary 99, Frank McGibbon 92.

Class I,—Lily White 78.

Class II,—George Connelly 68.

Class III,—Gordon Anderson 52.

GRADE I. PART II.

READING.

Class I,—Alfred Cloutier 85, Leslie Beecroft, Herbert Graves 84, Lizzie Seary, Ernest Leedham 80, Maudie Seary 76.

Class II,—George Green, and Jackie Seary 70.

Class III,—Mildred Cooper 56.

Big Sale At Cut Prices

Ladies' Serge Dresses, Jackets, Crepe-de-Chene Blouses, Skirts, Pull-Overs, fancy flannelette all colors, Dress Goods, Serge Prints White Grey Cotton Underwear, Stockings and Sweaters.

Men's pants $3.50. Come early.

HENRY M. LAVIGNE,

Opposite T. McOuat's Foundry.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebe,
District of Montreal
No. 5080.

DAME M. A. LAFOND ET AL., plaintiffs; vs DAME A. BOURQUE, defendant, to wit:

That certain piece of land situate in the parish of Saint-Placide, forming part of the tot known and designated under the number seventy two, on the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Saint Placide, measuring one hundred and fifty feet in width by the whole depth of said lot; bounded in front, by Saint-Charles-Borromée street, in rear by the numbers seventy four and seventy six on said plan and book of reference, on one side by another part of said lot number seventy two, as described in a deed of sale from said late Ophnie-Louis Gadoury to Zephirin-Napoleon Raymond, made before William-Henry Edge, notary on the twenty fourth September, one thousand nine hundred and six, registered at the registered at the registery office of the County of Two Mountains, on the seventeenth November of the same yeer under the No. 26426, and on the other side by another port of same lot belonging to Cleophes Brisbois—with a barn thereon erected.

To be solk at the Catholic church door of the parish of Saint Placide, county of Two Mountains, disteict of Terrebonae, on the TWENTP-FIRST day of DECEMBER, 1920. at TWO o'clock in the afternoon

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Scholastique, 17t3 November 1920.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne.
No. 1721.

Louis Bigras, of the parish of St.-Canut, in the district of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff

vs.

John Hanna, formerly of the said parish of St-Canut, and presently of parts unknown.

défendant,

&

Joseph Henri Langlois, registrar, for the county of Two Mountains, in the village of Ste-Scholastique, said district,

Mis-en-cause.

The above defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

Ste-Scholastique, November 30th, 1920.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary C.S.

— :: —

Ladies' Coats from $15 00 to $30 00 and some choice Velours with fur collars at $35 00. While they last.

W. BANFORD & SON.

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

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

W. Banford & Son.

ROYAL LE SAGE
B. A. Sc. C.E. A.M.I.C.

N. J. A. VERMETTE
B. A. Sc. C. E. Q. L. S.

LE SAGE & VERMETTE

L ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS

To all People who require a Sewing Machine.

I suggest that you come and see a "White." I have them, both the ordinary vibrators and the Rotary Shuttle and you can't stick them either. A piece of thread will stick some rotary shuttles, but not a White. You should have one If its a White it's all right.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

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.

RUBBERS ! RUBBERS ! !

In Large Variety. This is the Rubber Season.

This is just the Season to make you think of Good Serviceable Footwear. The wet weather will soon be followed by the Cold. You want Comfort along with Style. Our Stock was bought with that in view.

And hear you can get what you require in Footwear at right prices.

Warm Coats for Working Men, Driver and Farmer's, Sweaters, Scoks, Pants, Underwear, Mitts and Gloves, at the Lowest Prices.

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

Boots Neatly Repaired. Telephone 65.

W. G. STANIFORTH,

MAIN STREET, - - LACHUTE.

Battery Service.

Winter Storage Letter.

Dear Sir,—

Early last Spring a gentleman drove into our Battery Service Station with an inoperative battery, the result of winter neglect. He had reached the conclusion that "the battery was no good."

We of course had to explain that the battery hadn't been properly cared for during the long months of Winter inactivity; depreciation had been rapid and the battery was practically worthless.

But the owner remembered the home-made "care" he had given his battery, and said "Why I took that battery off the car, brought it to the house and put it in the cellar behind the furnace. What more could you expect?

The service was then explained in detail how a battery must be stored and cared for during the cold months—how it must be re-charged regularly to keep it in condition to resist cold weather and prevent internal injury while idle. "Of course, I see my mistake now" replied the owner, "but if I were a car dealer or garage I'd warn my customers about such things."

May we suggest this as YOUR WARNING to insure yourself against unnecessary battery expense next Spring by leaving your battery with us this Winter?

Yours very truly,

A. E. BISHOP,

Prest-O-Lite **Lachute Garage**

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In Use For Over 30 Years
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For Everything in Hardware, Tinware or Enamelware.

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Galvanized and Paper Roofing.

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Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

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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.

YOUR LAST CHANCE

Open until 11 o'clock every night.

We are giving up business in LACHUTE and everything in Men's Women's and Children's Clothing, Boots & Shoes must go without reserve. Everything in our stock must be cleared regardless of cost. Further reductions in everything. The balance of our stock must go even at a great sacrifice. If you are thrifty and want to save money, come and see us and be convinced.

Remember ! You need the goods, we need the money.

Our loss is your gain. BUY NOW.

Men ! Buy Now.

These are perhaps the biggest Values that have been offered. You save considerable on every item here. In Suits and Coats, we defy Catalogues & Merchants

Young Men's Suits.

Green Mixture tweed, all form fitting, single breasted with neat ticket pocket at side. The same cloth in regular standard styles for older men. Reg. 27 50, first sale price $20.50, now $17.95

Young Men's O'Coats

All navy blue ulsterette, slash pockets and very dressy, form-fitting style and durable linings. Reg. 21 00, first sale price 16 49 now $14.95.

Other fine wool cloth o'coats at $17 95

Blue Wool Serge Suits.

This is a rare offering in men's standard styles, nicely tailored and of a hard twisted serge that will give long wear, reg. 35 00 first sale price 24 95 now $19.95

Don't miss this bargain, better quality all wool serge reg 45 00 for $28 95

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Many dollars are saved you on these coats, for they are priced actually below cost for quick sale

Big heavy ulsters in English Welton, with good heavy linings and fine make, reg. 40 00 first sale price 26 95

now 23 95

Some Extraordinary Values in Women's Dress Skirts.

Extra Quality Blue Serge Accordion Pleated or Plain Style Dresses. All are elaborately trimmed with silk cords, tassel, hand embroidered with silk floss and gold thread. Different embroideries and many other neat fancy trimmings. All at one price.

Regular up to $45.00. Our clearing price, one to each customer for $18.99.

Silk Dresses, Neat Styles, Fancy Trimmed. Reg. up to $25.00 for 13.95.

Poplin Dresses in Different Colors. Reg. up to $18.00 for 10.95.

Women's Blue and Black Serge Skirts in 6 different lovely styles. All at one price. Easily worth double the price. Now $3.99. In Tweed Cloth, pocket style, $3.29.

WOMEN'S COATS. These are great Specials. Only 6 left. They must be cleared quickly. Six different styles all of fine cloths. Reg. up to $30.00. Now $18.95.

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A Great array, and all reduced for quick selling.

Crepe de Chene, Georgette, Plain and striped silk waists, many with fancy latest trimmings. Values up to $9.00. Our Special Price $3.49.

Voile Blouses in 5 different styles, also 1 style in black. This is a real snap. Value up to $3.00 Our big Sale Price $1.39.

Women's Black Hose to sacrifice at 39c. a pair.

Accordion pleeted fine serge skirts, plain and silk trimmed. Just a few left. Special $5.89.

WOMEN'S SWEATERS AND PULLOVERS. Extraordinary Values. Guaranteed 100 p.c. wool sweaters. Old Rose and Blue Pullovers. Bell sleeves and Buttons $3.99.

Heavy Fancy all wool Pullovers Blue, Green, Coral and Maroon. Reg. 8 00, for 3 99.

Dark Grey, Blue Striped, Heavy Work Shirts. Warm and Durable. Reg. $2.75. Now $1.98. Dark Grey Foot Warmers, Reg. 95c., now 2 pairs for $1.00.

CAPS ! A very large assortment of all wool and mixture caps in many shades and styles. All sizes. Reg. up to $3.00, now 59, - 1.19, - 1.49, - 1.79.

Boots ! Boots !

Men's Heavy Black and Tan Grain Leather Working Boots. Heavy solid leather soles, leather insoled and strong box toes. Reg. $7.00, all sizes, special $4.99

Black all leather light soles $4.99

Young men's new last calf lace boots. All Goodyear welted, serviceable and style.

Reg. $8.00 Our price $5.95

Other Styles in Black and Tan, Goodyear welted, all leather shoes. Reg. $11.00 now $6.99.

We also have Men's and Women's Felt Boots.

Women's Shoes.

Women's Cushion Sole Boots. Made of fine Black Kid with patent leather tip. Hand turned soles and rubber heels. Size 3 to 7. Value $7 50. Special $4.99

Women's Black kid, hi-cut lace boots, high Louis heels with vanity heel plates, neat plain long vamps, value $6.95.

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We also have boys and girls Boots reasonably priced.

There are a great many more money-saving items that are not mentioned here for lack of space.

Pants.

Heavy work pants and fine suit pants. All wool and heavy tweeds. Extraordinary values. Reg. up to $12.00 now $4.99.

Black Vienna fine made trousers now $4.49

Penman's Wool Underwear,---Heavy wool Underwear, double fronts and double backs. All sizes Real Bargains. Reg. $2.75 a piece now $1.99, or $2.85 a set. Fleece-lined Underwear, all sizes Reg. $1.50 a piece, now $1.09 a piece or 2.15 a set.

WOOL COAT SWEATERS,--Men's Wool Grey Sweaters, high shawl collars and good, roomy fitting. Reg. $9.00, now $5.69.

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Buy Now, Quantities are limited, No Government tax on our goods. We will refund you one way fare if outside of Lachute on purchases of $50 00 or more.

Into a Crockery Teapot

Put a teaspoonful of the genuine

"SALADA"

for every TWO cups. Pour on freshly BOILING water and let it stand for five minutes. THE RESULT will be the most perfect flavoured tea you ever tasted. B725

The Revolt From Four Walls

By C. COURTENAY SAVAGE.

CHAPTER II.

The house itself was set far back from the road, not more than five or six hundred feet from the rocky shores of Georgian Bay and nestling behind a thick hedge of cedar which sheltered it on two sides from the heavy winds that swept down the lakes. The old lane, rutted by the wheels of wagons long fallen to pieces, was overgrown, as was the dooryard, which in Guy's memory had blossomed with old-fashioned flowers. The furnishings of the house were old, many of them costly, yet in its present state it was hardly a place of comfort. They had talked often in the week elapsing between their decision to go north and their actual arrival, of how Madeline might make the place really comfortable. And she, feeling the thrill of a new interest in life, assured Guy Wardell that if he could do as much with the land out of doors, as she could with the interior of the home there would be no complaint.

"It isn't going to be easy at first," she told her husband, "But I'm just going to pretend that we're camping and later we'll fix the place up with modern improvements."

It was late in the afternoon when they arrived. The sun was growing low in the West and against its brilliancy the looming hills were as peaks of soft purple velvet. It seemed to Guy that they had never looked so lovely. For many minutes he stared at them, and then remembering that the plowed fields were at the far end of his acreage, he hurried up the lane, turning to go through the thickly wooded patch of cedars and scrub maples. Once there had been a well-defined path through these woods but even though it had disappeared, long association told him the way. He knew that the old path ran close to the big butternut tree, then over towards a deserted sap house and then a hundred feet more to the open field. He smiled as he thought of the sap house. It held for him one of the most startling memories of his youth for when a boy of not more than ten, he had rounded its corner at dusk and had come face to face with a small black bear. He had run from the place screaming and only the discovery and killing of the animal a week later proved to the family that he had not suffered with momentary insanity. Black bears were scarce even then. Only the passing of youth had made him come to regard the sap house without dread and even now, with the heavy shadows falling, he could feel a little shiver of memory which was akin to that frightful moment when he had turned the corner and come face to face—his dreaming ended with a start for he had turned the corner of the sap house and come face to face not with a bear but with a man!

He stopped short in his tracks, startled, and the man, who must have heard Guy's quick passage through the underbrush, seemed also startled—for his eyes were wide, his lips angry.

"Oh— you're not—" the man spoke, and then stopped.

"Say! For the love of Pete—you most took my wind away! I never dreamed of meeting anyone hanging 'round here. What are you doing here anyway?"

Wardell did not like the looks of the man. He was tall, very thin, with hawk eyes, a small nose, smaller mouth, thin wizzened features. His whole attitude was one of sinister craftiness. For some reason Guy classed him with a ferret. As Wardell spoke to him his gaze shifted and he moved uneasily.

"I was—I was just coming along, and I thought—I thought I'd come in here," the unpleasant voice rasped huskily.

"Oh, you did." Wardell quickly decided that this man was no tramp. He knew that tramps did not frequent the Point. They only moved along the highways that led to somewhere, while the single road that led to the end of the Point was for them a blind alley. What could this fellow want here?

"Yes—there's no harm meant. There's no harm in coming in here, is there?" There was a note of argument that further assured Wardell that the man was no tramp. And his clothing was good. His suit was of grey material and he wore a soft white shirt, open at the throat. He was not more than thirty-five, Guy judged, and in spite of his excellent English, plainly a foreigner.

"No, I don't suppose that there is any harm. There aren't any trespass warnings posted on the property—but there will be to-morrow. Now, get out of here, and go fast."

Guy put his hand towards his pocket. The psychology of the move was just what he hoped it would be. The man turned quickly and without a word hurried towards the open field, crossed it, and started up the lane towards the main road. Wardell watched him until he was out of sight.

Then, without more than a quick glance at the plowed field that he had come to examine, he turned quickly, and went back towards the house. Madeline was afraid of the dusk—he must go to her. To-morrow he would see if he could learn anything further of the man with the ferret face. He felt as though he had stumbled upon an unpleasant mystery.

It was noon the next day before Guy could escape the many house duties consequent upon moving and find a just excuse for going up the main road to the big stone house where his cousins, the Bakers, lived. The oldest Baker boy, John, was about Wardell's age and perhaps the most prominent man in the county. A fearless and clean leader in politics, he had held two or three minor offices, and he was frankly discussed for the Provincial House. He had taken over the farm at his father's death and made the place prosperous. He had sent his younger brother to college, and saw to it that his sisters, Rose and Emily, were not farm drudges. Emily, the oldest, was plainly "an old maid"; Rose, a girl of twenty-two, was engaged to be married.

It was to John Baker that Guy intended to go for information regarding the man he had discovered near the sap house the night before. He had deliberated at length as to whether he should tell the whole incident, and finally decided that he merely would ask—as if he were anxious for his wife's sake—if there were any tramps in the neighborhood, saying that he thought he had seen one loitering about the lane.

The family, who were finishing their noonday meal, welcomed him heartily. For several minutes they talked of generalities, and then, mindful of the passing working hours, John Baker pushed back his chair.

"It'll be time to milk the cows in five hours," he laughed, "and I'm anxious to see the planting of the south field finished before then. I've been helping the hands all morning. They don't seem to have much pep."

He reached for his hat and made for the door.

"I want to go and see that plowed land of mine," Guy called after him. "I'll walk with you—it's in the same direction."

"Are you having any trouble with help?" Wardell asked when they were out of earshot of the house. "Or, is it just a spring-time laziness that makes you complain about their pep?"

"Trouble? Well, not exactly that, but there is a sort of don't-care attitude that we used not to have. They seem dissatisfied—almost defiant. We're all paying higher wages this spring, but that hasn't helped."

"Are the agitators getting in here?"

"Agitators?" The word was a quick, sharp question. "I don't know. To be honest with you, while I haven't had any real trouble with my gang, nobody else of the Point seems to be able to get much done. And there's been a lot of queer business going on. What made you ask about agitators?"

"Nothing—only it's in the air and I happened to think of it."

John Baker looked at him sharply, and there was a light of sudden distrust in his eyes. They went along in silence, Guy uncertain how much to say. It sounded childlike to speak of having seen a man near his sap house. As he thought of it he knew that the man had really done nothing seriously suspicious. And John Baker's sudden air of hostility helped his momentary decision of silence. Before he made up his mind as to whether he should speak, they had reached the field that John was to plant and without any further words Baker slipped into a pair of overalls and picked up the planter that he used when he followed the furrows. He was not chatty.

"Well, I've got to start work now, too," John Baker said cheerily, his suspicious mood of a moment passing as quickly as it had come. "Come up to the house again—better come in the evening. Give my best to Madeline. Maybe Rose and I'll stop down there to-night, or sure to-morrow."

When John was halfway across the fields Guy turned and went through the hedge of trees that marked the boundary line of his own property. The field which he had ordered plowed was ready for planting. As farm fields go, there was not much of it so he was going to plant it himself, and trust that he would have help for the cultivation. Still, it was not his chief concern at the moment. What he felt was more important was that he must again visit the vicinity of the sap house. He picked up a stick, not because he was afraid—he could hardly say why. The small, ramshackle building impressed him unpleasantly—it could not all be from his boyish fright.

(Continued in next issue.)

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BOB LONG UNION MADE **GLOVES**

Made by skilled workmen from strongest leather obtainable—soft and pliable.

R. G. LONG & Co., Limited
Winnipeg TORONTO Montreal
Bob Long Brands Known from Coast to Coast 139

"Eggs-Perimentall" Puddings.

Do you know how our English ancestors became dumpling and pudding eaters? Julius Cæsar, we are told, first brought the dumpling into Britain. True, it was a curious concoction of water and flour, but as the generation grew wiser, so the dumpling became more like a pudding.

At first they very much resembled pancakes, minus eggs, milk or lard. Then an orginal housewife would use milk instead of water, another thoughtful cook would introduce butter or some other fat, and as time went on such introductions as sugar and fruit were made.

The addition of eggs to puddings was purely accidental. A housewife was making a pudding, and just above where she stood mixing it there was a shelf on which were some eggs.

Suddenly some disturbance caused two or three of the eggs to roll off the shelf, and they fell into the pudding. The woman decided to chance whether the pudding was spoilt or not, and she left the eggs in, after having carefully picked out the broken shells.

She argued that if the eggs did not improve her pudding, they would certainly do no harm, and when her pudding was cooked and tasted a pudding of puddings was discovered.

From that time, puddings in England were made with eggs, for King John heard all about the woman's accidental "eggs-periment," and sent for her to cook such puddings for the Royal household. Thus, the making of her puddings became the making of the house-wife and her family.

Making Violins Talk.

Experiments made by two young Danish engineers promise to revolutionize wireless telegraphy and telephony.

They have discovered a new force, resembling electro-magnetism, by means of which it will be possible to increase the capacity of a wirless station to receive or dispatch messages.

The two inventors picked up wireless messages from different European stations, and by a specially constructed apparatus were able to take them down at the rate of six hundred words a minute. Mechanical recording of wireless messages has been attempted already in France and Germany, but the highest rate has been one hundred and twenty words a minute.

The force of which this is made possible is developed by sending an electric current through certain substances—for instance, lithographic stone (a slaty limestone).

During an experiment one of the inventors went to a house connected with the demonstration-room by wire and played a violin. This was distinctly heard by the gathering at the demonstration-room. In fact the sound was magnified so much that listening became almost unbearable. The inventor then talked into his violin, and another violin in the demonstration-room repeated his words.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

Woman's Interests

She Does Not Hate It Now.

She was a "town girl" who had married a farmer, lived on the farm for two years, decided she could not stand the heavy physical work, so had persuaded her husband to move to town where he tried to make a living clerking in a store. After trying this for a few years, much to the dissatisfaction of the husband and not finding herself entirely satisfied either, they decided to try the farm once more. Some time later I was an invited guest and, hearing her story, asked her what particular task in her farm home she found most tiresome, and she promptly replied, "Dishwashing." She went on to say that she had never guessed how many dishes and pots and pans could be used in preparing a meal and how much surprised she was when she found how much farmers eat. "There are other tasks that are far heavier but none so monotonous," she said. "I don't mind the washing or the churning or the gardening or anything else that I get a little rest from, but these dishes three times a day. I just hate the sight of them! It seems as though I no more than have them clean and put away in the cupboard until I have to begin getting them out again to use for the next meal."

Dishwashing so annoyed this friend of mine that she set about trying to learn a better and quicker way to do that part of her work. She asked questions of everybody, wrote to firms advertising equipment which she thought might prove useful, talked to the hardware man in the little village and looked at his catalogues, and finally worked out a scheme which she has found satisfactory. The equipment was very inexpensive considering the fact that it is used three times a day. When its cost and the number of times it is used, is compared with the price paid by her husband for his binder, we must agree that she made a good investment. And her husband is quite as enthusiastic over her plans as she is.

The way she used to wash her dishes was just the way her mother and grandmother taught her, and we all know that weary way so well that we shall not repeat it.

This is her new way:

After the men were through dinner she sorted the dishes, scraping the plates with a rubber-tipped plate scraper, then put them on a two-shelved tea-cart and because she had sorted them well before she stacked them, she was able to take all of them to the kitchen in one load.

She had had a tank attached to the kitchen stove into which she could pump the water with the little hand pump at the sink—not as good nor as complete as a supply of water all over the house would have been but much better than carrying the water in pails and emptying it into the reservoir and dipping it out again.

She put a few soap flakes in the dish pan, turned on the hot water from the tank and in a minute had a good suds. She used a dish mop for the first few dishes until the water cooled a bit. A pan of scalding hot water was next to the dish pan and she put the dishes into this water as she washed them. As soon as she had a panful, she dipped them out and stood them to drain in her dish-drainer. By the time she had another lot ready to put into the drainer the first ones were dry and she stacked them on the tea-cart. She wiped the glasses and silver but none of the other dishes.

When she was ready for the kettles, she took what she called her "mystic mit" which was a loosely-woven cloth with small pieces of metal in it, and instead of scratching with her finger nails the spot where the sphaggeti has stuck to the bottom of the kettle, or ruining the kettle with a knife or fork (spoiling the knife or fork!) she used this mit and the burned portion was removed very quickly and easily.

While washing the dishes, she sat on a high stool which she said immensely relieved her of the great strain of standing on her feet for so long as she had been doing formerly.

I was interested in noting how my friend had solved the garbage disposal question which is always a problem on the farm in fly time. She had a pail set inside a garbage can which opened by a pedal she operated with her foot. This covered garbage can was one of the best devices she had found, she said, for removing temptation from the path of the flies.

I was amazed at the short time required to "do" the dishes after a regular farm dinner served to seven people.

After the dishes were finished I "brushed up" the kitchen floor and I was glad to use the long-handled dustpan, for I too like to save my back!

Seeing the interest she had shown and the joy she had found in working out a better way of doing this daily task, I concluded that there is no task so humble that we cannot find in it a fine satisfaction if we are willing to study it carefully and try to do it intelligently, always looking for a better way. I might add that this friend now has set about making a study of the other work in her home and she says she is finding it quite as fascinating as she found the study of the homely task of washing dishes.

Rejuvenating an Old Sweater.

A rather ancient and faded sweater which was still good, however, was sent to an expert dyer and its drab, gray color changed to rich maroon. After that the fashionable stripings about the bottom and sleeves were added in a rich, dark green. This was done by means of wool of the same kind worked in place in chain or cable stitch with a needle. The old sweater was given a new lease of life.

What to Make From What You Have.

A man's soft shirt always wears out first around the collar band and lower part of the sleeves, while the rest of the garment is almost as good as new. An ingenious mother can easily evolve from it either rompers or "nighties" as needed by the small members of the family. Use the fronts, with buttons and buttonholes already in place, for the backs, turning the best part of the shirt to the front where the child will put the hardest wear. The material is usually appropriate in pattern and strong in texture, and a little boy is particularly happy to be inheriting "father's shirt."

Another way of passing on a shirt is to make it into a blouse, provided, of course, the material is strong enough. In many cases it will be found advisable to make the collar and cuffs of new and perhaps contrasting material.

When a nightgown grows thin in the back and keeps splitting, it becomes a waste of time to continue patching. Cut off the gown just below the waistline, tear down the middle of the front, hem these edges and put on a band, making a long, full apron which is excellent to wear when baking.

Try These Recipes.

Cream of Pea Soup—1 pint or can of peas, ½ teaspoonful sugar, white pepper, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1½ tablespoonfuls butter, 1 pint milk, 1 pint liquid around peas and water, 2 tablespoonfuls flour. Turn the peas into a saucepan; add the liquid, water and sugar, and cook until very soft. Press the peas through a strainer. Make a white sauce of the remaining ingredients. Add the strained peas, heat and serve.

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Stuffed Potatoes—Cut baked potatoes in half, remove the pulp, mash it, add enough milk to make it thinner than the usual consistency of mashed potatoes. Season with butter, salt and pepper. Fill the cases with this mixture, dot the tops with butter or brush them with milk, and bake the stuffed potatoes for 10 minutes in a hot oven. Potatoes may be stuffed in the morning and heated for the evening meal.

Sauted Carrots—Clean, scrape and slice carrots. Dip in milk and then in corn flour. Saute to a light brown in fat, season with salt and pepper. Add a little water, cover and allow to steam on back of stove for about 30 minutes, until no water remains.

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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!

Artificial Seasoning.

The practice of artificial seasoning of timber has grown greatly within recent years. Seasoning that would occupy three or four years by natural processes can be accomplished in proper kilns in from three to four days to as many weeks.

The work is done in closed-in buildings capable of holding from 20,000 to 50,000 cubic feet of timber. The floor is gently sloping and the timber is gradually passed down it. A fan heater, and this air passes through heater, and this air passesthrough the piles of boards or planks, which are separated about an inch. The air enters at the lower end in order to carry the moisture derived from the timber that has been longest in the kiln to that which has just been introduced at the upper end. The reason for this is that in seasoning the air must be charged with moisture at the beginning and only dry at the later stages. Without this precaution the timber would be "case dried," the interior remaining damp, and afterward it would warp and crack.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, Etc.

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The Blows You Strike.

By E. L. VINCENT.

Our youngest boy came home from school one day with flushed face and flashing eyes. Mother say that something was wrong, but she waited for it to come out, which it did very shortly.

"If I hadn't been a Vincent," he declared, "I would have given that boy a licking he never would forget."

The name saved him from disgracing himself in a fight. He knew we would be grieved and hurt if our boy got into a row of that kind, so he ran all the way home to tell about it. And that was the best blow our Laddie could possibly have struck for the good name of the family. If he had stood up to a fight to the finish and had beaten his school fellow to a frazzle, it would not have meant so much for us as did that hard-earned victory when the thought of father and mother back yonder at home kept him true and clean.

What kind of blows do you strike for those who know you best? Take father and mother, for instance. When out with the fellows, do you always stand up for the home folks loyally? It is pretty easy in these days to let the standard down a bit. Temptations come to do and say little things that are not quite as manly as they should be. How do you meet these?

A little chap I know who was being pumped by an inquisitive neighbor's wife while on the way to school about some of the home affairs, bravely stood up and said: "My mother doesn't want me to tell." That shut the lips of the thoughtless woman pretty effectually. And the boy did right. We are to guard the little secrets of the home the best we can.

Then, too, how about the man you work for, if you are away from home now? It did me a world of good not long ago to hear a boy who was in the employ of a business firm bravely and loyally speak in behalf of the house. The fellows he was with were trying to get him to say something unfavorable about his employers. They had all told of weak places in the methods of their employers. Now it was the other boy's turn; but not a single word did he speak that would in any way tarnish the good name of his house. He had plenty of good words for them. His eyes gleamed enthusiastically when he was speaking about them; but they could not get a single disloyal expression from his lips. And I know they honored him for it.

I do not suppose the firm that boy worked for ever knew or will know just how loyal their boy employee is to them. That does not matter so much. If he follows up that policy of speaking well always and everywhere of the men for whom he is working, he will strengthen the house more than he will ever know; for such blows do count for good. Their influence will go farther than any of us can imagine.

Have you ever stood and watched the down of a thistle as it drifted away through the air? To you, standing on the ground, the air seemed still; but up where that fluffy thing was there was current enough to bear it along slowly, until at last it went out of sight. And somewhere that down of the thistle came to the earth. It fell into some little hollow, perhaps, and there when the warm rains of spring came it took root, and soon there was a new plant.

This is quite like the influence of our words for good. They do not go out of sight and die. Somewhere, sometime, they get a lodging place in some mind and spring up to bear fruit that is worth while. You and I may not always know that this is so. But that does not matter. If we strike our blows for the right, manfully and with an honest purpose, we may be sure it will tell by and by.

Just now there is a tendency with a great many people, and some of them, I am sorry to say, are on the farm, to say things that are not very friendly to the government under which we live. It is a habit men get into very easily; but it is a bad habit, for all that. For such words are like thistle seed. They bear thistles, and we all know these are about the worst things the farmer has to deal with. They never do anybody any good, but they do hurt and sting and crowd out better plants.

COLUMBUS'S WIFE SHARED DISCOVERY

INSPIRED HIS DREAM OF NEW WORLD.

Sacred Flame of Love Kindled Determination to Go On Voyage of Discovery.

Historians have maintained a strange and rather ungrateful silence concerning the share Christopher Columbus's wife had in the discovery of America. Indeed, but for her, it is not at all improbable that Columbus might never have set out on that grand voyage of discovery which resulted in the presentation of a new continent to the world.

In 1477, when Columbus was about thirty-two, he was living with his brother, Bartolomeo, at Lisbon, Portugal. The brother was a bookish sort of man, and delighted in making maps and charts in which he surpassed his brother in skill and knowledge; and, between them, they also kept a bookshop which was the mainstay of their livelihood.

Christopher had always been of a devout turn of mind and never missed going to mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation.

Won a Beautiful Senorita.

At this period of his life Christopher was a goodly looking person, with a ruddy face in which the keen, light blue eyes were a striking feature. His face was oval and full, his nose slightly aquiline, his eyebrows sharply defined, and his hair of a reddish tinge. Moreover, he was a trifle above the medium height and of a powerful, shapely build.

One day, as he entered the church, he noticed a beautiful girl going to the portion set apart for the choir. The following Sunday he saw her again; and what was most gratifying to his vanity was that she seemed to have taken notice of him too. And so, both began attending church even more assiduously than before.

Columbus finally ascertained that the young lady was Senorita Phillipa Moniz Perestrella, who lived alone with her widowed mother. Through a friend Columbus obtained an introduction, and after a very few meetings he proposed and, despite the protests of their relatives, married the senorita after a courtship as brief as it was ardent.

Philippa's father had been hereditary governor of Madeira, and it was thither, to the estate owned by the young bride, that she and Columbus went to live. And it was there that she told him the story which kindled into a flame his determination to go on a voyage of discovery.

Dream of Discovery.

"In the reign of Edward III., of England," said Phillippa to Columbus, "a young man, named Robert Machin, fell in love with Anne of Dorset. She was very beautiful and far above him in rank. But the social disparity made no difference to the girl. She returned the love of young Robert; but her parents, discovering the attachment of the two, caused the youth to be imprisoned and forced Anne to become the wife of a baron who had a castle on the shores of the Bristol Channel.

"In some way Robert escaped from his prison, and, learning of what had happened while he was languishing in the dungeon, he decided to find out whether the damsel was happy as the bride of the baron, and if she was to obliterate himself from her life forever. But if he found that she was unhappy, he would move heaven and earth to get her out of the power of her husband.

"Some friends bound themselves by a solemn oath to assist him, and one of them, presenting himself at the Bristol Castle as a groom in search of occupation, succeeded in obtaining a foothold within the castle as one of its personnel. He managed to convey to the unhappy bride the information of his mission, and thus learned that she was unspeakably unhappy and that her heart still belonged to Robert.

"At her request he was appointed her groom, and in this way they arranged that Robert and his comrades were to be ready with a boat in a cove near the castle and carry her off to France during her ride the following afternoon. The arrangement was carried out, but when the boat was midway in the channel a terrific storm arose and drove the boat irresistibly before it. The storm raged for fourteen days, and when at last it abated they saw before them a wondrously beautiful island. Although there were no inhabitants to be seen, the inviting nature of the vegetation lured them ashore, and there they soon recovered from the awful hardships which they had endured during the enforced voyage.

"They were about to take to the boat again when another storm arose and smashed their little craft. In these frightful vicissitudes and trials the young bride saw the vengeance of heaven, and so in the conflict which she underwent between love and the duty which religion and life's ancient traditions imposed, she pined and in a few weeks died. Robert, too, grieved himself to death, and the friends buried the two near the shore.

"The survivors repaired their boat and managed to reach the coast of Morocco. Here they were attacked by Moors and thrown into prison. One of their fellow prisoners was Juan de Morales, a famous pilot of that time. He listened attentively to all they said about the island, its situation and condition. After his release he communicated what he had heard to Prince Henry of Portugal, the navigator. And in this way the island of Madeira was rediscovered.

World Indebted to Philippa.

This story of the accidental discovery of Madeira by the unfortunate elopers revived in the mind of Columbus memories of the wonderful lost continent of Atlantis which he had read about in books years before. He certainly had become amply qualified for undertakings of the most stupendous kind in that respect; for, as he afterward told Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, he had navigated by this time pretty nearly every part of the known world, from the southernmost point in Africa to the northernmost one in Europe.

Strange, however, that Columbus no where in his writings—and he wrote and spoke voluminously enough about himself—mentions his wife except in his will, in which he says: "I desire that a chapel be erected for masses to be said for the repose of the souls of my father, my mother and my wife."

The woman to whom the world, as well as Columbus, is so deeply indebted died ten years after their marriage.

What Fertilizers Are— What They Do.

Fertilizers are plantfood carriers, pure and simple. They carry just the same plantfood constituents as are supplied by barn manure, but in larger quantities and in more concentrated form. Ammonia, which causes the growth of the straw of grain, the vine of potatoes, and the stalk of corn; phosphoric acid, which increases the yield of grain, hastens its ripening and fills the kernel; and potash, which gives the plant power to resist disease and materially assists in the formation of starch in the grain or tuber, and strengthens straw. Fertilizers carry their guaranteed percentage of plantfood in an available form—that is, in a form in which ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash will dissolve in the moisture of the soil and in the juices of the plant roots. Farm crops cannot feed upon solid particles of soil. In order for food to enter the plant, it must dissolve in water or plant root juices, so that it can be taken into the plant in solution. Fertilizers supply this readily nutritive food to the young plant the same as the cow supplies readily digestible food to her calf.—Henry G. Bell, B.S.A.

This year's wheat crops in Hungary and Belgium are ninety-one per cent. of last year's output.

What the King Requires

Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.—St. Matt. 5, 48.

The "Sermon on the Mount" gives us the program of the Christian Life very clearly. At the very beginning of His ministry Christ our King placed before His followers a plain statement as to character and conduct, and it stands to-day as exact and accurate as when He uttered it. It is inspiring to know that He placed the goal very high: "Be ye perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect." An ideal may be far beyond us, and yet it can only be a true ideal when it is without fault or limitation. He that aims at the stars comes nearest to hitting the tree-tops, says Phillips Brooks. And if we trust in Christ and hide our imperfections in His glorious perfection we shall some day, through His grace, attain unto His holiness. But there can be no half-way measures, no flag at half-mast. Christ did not say "Be as good as you can," but "Be ye perfect."

Notice how the sermon begins with personal qualifications. The Beatitudes stand as Christian interpretations of the Ten Commandments. We see how Christ would have us be in our hearts; what we are must govern what we do. And having told us what the foundations of character are, the Master proceeds to tell us how we should live. And that is so important an order in our Christian lives that we naturally follow it. Before we go to the work of the day we look up into God's face in our morning prayer and ask Him to purify us and sanctify us. We cannot live and work as we should unless our hearts are right toward God. But, on the other hand, the hearts which are right toward God must begin to do the right things; else the hearts are deceiving us. It is one of the most difficult things in the world to hold this balance and to make heart and life act in harmony. A man may seem to be very good, but if his goodness does not prove itself in his life and work there is something the matter with it. A man may work hard and well, and yet if his heart is false the value of the work in God's sight—and indeed in the eyes of men soon or late— is nothing. Hence the beauty of the beatitudes comes first in our Lord's sermon, and then follow the practical directions how to live. We must take the whole sermon together if we would know the mind of Christ and His will concerning us.

Humility Brings Peace.

I am glad that Christ began the beatitudes with a declaration concerning humility. For while it is not easy to be truly humble, it brings more peace to life than any other possession. Pitiable indeed is the lot of him who has a high opinion of himself and who thinks himself superior to others. Not only is he constantly in dread lest he fall from his imagined high estate, but he is so blind to his faults that he makes himself ridiculous in the eyes of his fellows. The future has nothing for him, for he thinks he has nothing more to learn. The present is of value only as he has the praise of men. The past is scorned because it tells of poor struggle. And thinking that he possesses all things, his hands, like his head and his heart, are lamentably empty. But the man of humility, never boasting and always preferring others before himself, all unconsciously, has the confidence of his fellows and will at last inherit the Kingdom of Heaven whose King for our sakes became poor.

The mourners are they who feel the weight of life and carry the sorrows of others. Never gloomy, yet always true to calls for service, they find comfort in helping others and are themselves comforted of God. The meek are they who seek not for themselves and never boast of their power, but ever spend and are spent for human good, and at last the earth is theirs because their unselfishness masters all hostile forces. They who long for goodness finds their souls satisfied as they rest in Him who clothes them with the garment of His glorious righteousness. They feed upon Him who gave His body for them on the cross and their thirst is satisfied by the Rock from which flows a never-failing stream of love.

Ideals For Our Guidance.

The merciful, with tender heart, care for the weak and give their strength to the suffering. Little children are their care, and the aged find them friendly, while dumb creatures are protected from brutality, and the harshness of men is restrained. From on high the Father of mercy beholds them, and the blessings of the Almighty are theirs. The pure in heart are the sincere folk who hate deceit and who find the whiteness of truth their shield. To them body and soul are sacred and they are not ashamed to meet the God who reveals Himself. The peacemakers bind men together with the bands of love and turn discord to harmony. With a great vision they see the world reconciled and her children dwelling in friendship together, and so they are taken by the Prince of Peace and made His own. The persecuted are they who love right and justice, whose King is Christ since they fight under His banner. Wounded sore in body and spirit by those who know not God, yet they remain steadfast, counting it a joy to bear the cross after their Saviour. And lo! Before them the Golden Gates of Heaven fling wide and the angels sing a song of triumph as over those who conquer, and the King cries "Come ye blessed, inherit the Kingdom!"

Truly, the Lord has given us such lights to shine upon the way and such ideals of goodness, that we cannot hesitate to come to Him. With pardon on our tongues, praying for those who do the wrong, we are drawn by the beauty of holiness and find our joy even here on earth as He walks with us and talks with us, while the light that never fails shines upon the way that ends before the Throne.—Rev. F. W. Tomkins.

"Tapping" the Rubber Tree

Rubber trees grow at a tremendous pace. At four years old from planting, a rubber tree will measure eighteen inches in girth, and is then ready for tapping.

The manager, or some other expert, marks such trees as are ready for tapping, and the workmen make cuts through the bark. The cuts are made in a herring-bone shape, with the "bones" running downwards into the backbone, and at the foot of the backbone a little tin spout is fixed, through which the sap drops into a cup placed on the ground below.

At first the flow is very slow, only a few drops oozing out, but each day, or every other day, the cuts are slightly lengthened, and as time goes on the rubber flows more and more freely.

The flow is always best in the early morning, so the tapping is done at sun-rise. A couple of hours later, when the flow has ceased for the day, coolies go round with pails and collect the sap. They also wash out the cups, for if this is not done the small amount of sap which remains around the sides will rapidly putrefy and spoil any sap falling into the cup afterwards.

The sap begins to harden or coagulate almost at once, so it must be hurried off to the central station as quickly as possible.

There it is at once strained through a fine sieve to get rid of impurities, such as leaves, shavings, bits of bark and twigs. A little acetic acid is added to the cleaned sap, and in a few hours the rubber is set like junket, only in a tougher, harder mass.

Next day the cakes are taken out of the pans and squeezed between steel rollers in a machine like a "mangle," and after that comes a drying process which takes some weeks. Until a sheet of rubber is properly dried out it is translucent—that is, it lets light through it.

Sheet rubber is generally dried, being hung in a curing house and treated very like so much bacon.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Health education we all realize to be a fundamental need of our day if we would permanently improve either public or personal health.

Who then shall be the health teacher? Naturally the mother should be the teacher of these rules of living that are essential to health, and the natural place for such teaching is the home. If the mother has the intelligence and the knowledge, and the home is what it should be, a foundation is here laid that is invaluable for the future. However, let us face the facts, even if they do not come up to this ideal. Unlike other members of the animal kingdom, the human mother is not supplied with that instinct which is a trustworthy guide not only in the care of her young, but for the growth and protection of the immature individual.

It is only comparatively recently that we have begun to realize that every woman does not, as formerly was supposed, know how to bring up children. We now acknowledge the error and have begun to appreciate its serious consequences.

The great mistake made in public health teaching in the past has been that the instruction has been directed almost entirely to the adults of the community. Adults, however, are proverbially poor pupils in any school. They are often grossly ignorant in regard to the nature of disease, how it is caused, how it spreads and how it can be prevented. Their superstitions and prejudices make it difficult to influence them. Their minds are very resistant to new ideas which affect such fundamental things as their food and their health habits. It may well be said of much of the health knowledge of adults that it is not that the great mass of people are so ignorant, but, as Artemus Ward said, "They know so many things that are not so."

We have up till now begun too late with our health instruction; that fact is becoming increasingly evident. The child is the fit subject in which to instil proper health knowledge. It has no prejudice to overcome; its mind is virgin soil to receive any seed of truth in health or other matters; it delights in the knowledge of simple things that relate to its daily experience.

It is particularly in the schools that the opportunities for teaching health are the greatest, and this opportunity has been as yet scarcely recognized. In the school the child is under continuous observation for eight or nine years; its attendance is compulsory, and it can not even if it wishes, altogether escape the influences of education. As a matter of fact, the child goes to school to learn, it is of a teachable age, in a teachable mood, and the school has the machinery for teaching. Much more can be done in school than even in the most enlightened homes. In fact, the home itself is often best reached through the child.

Exactly what do we include under health teaching and how much health can be taught to children? There are clearly two distinct kinds of health instruction. One relates to matters of public or social health, and is largely concerned with the prevention of diseases that may spread through the community. The other relates to what might in contrast, be called private or personal health.

The first deals with the relation of these scourges to faulty sanitation, the fact that they may be spread by unhealthy persons who handle food, or through milk or water supply, or by mosquitoes, flies, rats, lice or other vermin, and that many of these diseases can be communicated from one person to the other—all these things may easily be understood by older children. They can also understand why quarantine is necessary in communicable diseases, how advisable it is to have their milk and water supply closely watched by experts, and to have a proper disposal of sewage, garbage, etc. The results of campaigns against smallpox, tuberculosis, etc., could also be taught to children in an attractive way, and impress the children with the value of this warfare against disease.

The other phase of health instruction should be carried on along different lines from those employed in instruction in public health. It should be begun with little children of eight or nine. Here the chief purpose should be to stimulate the formation of good habits, and to teach the function and needs of the body. The child should be taught that the body is like an engine, and that he should have respect for it and see that it is not abused. Particularly, too, the child should be taught that he is the engineer of his own body, and that he must know its essential needs. These include proper food, cleanliness, fresh air, exercise, rest, regular bowel movements, etc. He should be taught to avoid excesses of all kinds, even in eating and drinking, to get sufficient sleep, to keep his teeth in good condition, and to avoid alcohol, drugs, etc. Lastly he should be taught how the body may to some extent be protected against infection. It is most important that these teachings should be put into practice. Instead of lecturing to children, which is more or less useless, we must make them form good habits.

If this necessary ground-work in health education is completed in youth, the coming generation will grow up to be teachers themselves and not only know how to direct their own lives and surroundings into the channels of good health and sanitation, but to teach these truths to the children.

In this way the campaign that is now being carried on to educate men, women and children in the principles of good health and hygiene will have a solid foundation on which ever-broadening health and welfare schemes can be built.

The problem that still remains partially unsolved is who the health teacher should be. It would seem that the work will have to be divided, and in conjunction with an intelligent mother, the family physician can render good service. Of late years a great impression has been made by the health teachings of public health officials and visiting nurses, the latter getting in close contact with mothers and children in the home. Such health education has come to be recognized as of fundamental importance and it is principally along these lines that the intensive health campaign now being started in this province is to be conducted.

Milk Substitutes for Calf Feeding.

Whole milk and skim-milk are becoming too expensive to be used as a feed for raising calves. Farmers and dairymen are therefore confronted with the problems of finding a satisfactory substitute for milk as a calf feed.

The Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station has been studying the problem of how to find a calf feed that would furnish in easily digestible form the food elements necessary for the young calf. A number of feeding trials have been made with a feed devised by the Dairy Department, and careful records have been kept. The results are as follows:

Beef blood when combined with corn and oil meal in proportion of 8 parts corn meal, 1 part oil meal, and 12 parts beef blood furnishes a reasonably successful milk substitute for feeding young calves. The development of the calves when on pasture indicates that the feeding of this mixture seems not to have impaired or stunted the growth impetus, as the gain in weight of calves fed the above meal was equal to the gain in weight of the milk-fed calves while on pasture.

Shuttles.

We are little shuttles,
Runing to and fro,
Weaving out life's picture
In this world below.

Some stand in the shadow
In their tones of gray,
Some stand in the sunlight
In all their bright array.

When this earthly picture
On Heaven's wall is hung,
May we, the little shuttles,
Hear the words, "Well done!"

The total strength of the Boys' Brigade for the United Kingdom is now over 59,000.

"Gentleman" is Now a Real French Word.

The French Academy has decided to admit the word "gentleman" to the official dictionary of France of which it is compiling a fresh edition.

"Gentleman" is frequently used in French modern writing and conversation rather than "gentilhomme," which ordinarily means nobleman, but in the new edition of the dictionary is to mean "a man who, without being noble by race, has lofty sentiments, elegant manners, and does noble acts."

"Gentleman," on the other hand, is to be described in the dictionary as "an English word, sometimes employed in French in the metaphorical and moral sense of the word gentilhomme."

The French Academy has been at work on a new edition of its dictionary since about 1880, and only the first seven letters of the alphabet have been dealt with. It was in 1638 that Richelieu first asked the Academy, which consists (or is intended to consist) of the 40 most eminent literary men of the time, to draw up a dictionary "which should bring the French language to its highest perfection and show the way to the best form of eloquence." The first edition appeared in 1684; the last, in which there were about 2,200 new words, saw publication in 1877.

The Academy is the ultimate arbiter of what is a French word, and no new word is considered available for literary use until it has accepted it.

Doing For Others.

"If you want to be happy,
Begin where you are;
Don't wait for some rapture
That's future and far;
Begin to make others feel joyous and glad,
And soon you'll forget
That you ever were sad."

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

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Tinware,	Horse Blankets,
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A full stock of Fresh Xmas Peels, Currants, Raisins, Prunes, Nuts, Etc., Etc.

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You May be Earning a Good Salary Now

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

A small portion of your present salary deposited in a savings account with this bank will provide comfort and security in the latter years of your life.

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Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
Reserve " " 18,000,000
Resources " 230,000,000

J. R. Parris, Manager, LACHUTE

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PLEASURE

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

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

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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.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

The Holiday Season is Now approaching

Why leave your purchasing until the last few days?

Do It Now

YOU WILL FIND IT EASIER

No Rush Better Selection

Better Service.

Make out a list of the friends whom you wish to remember, and as opportunity affords and your purse will permit, do your buying

We are as usual stocked with useful and pretty Xmas Gifts.

We STRONGLY ADVISE buying useful presents. They are the more appreciated.

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date General Store

Important to Farmer's and Lumbermen.

Just received a big lot of Military Harness all made of inspected stock, and in good condition, to be sold cheap, in complete sets or parts. Tugs, Traces and Double Bretching, especially. A lot of other Military Goods, Halters, Belts, Leggings, Amunition Pouches, and many other articles, just the thing that is going to bring prices down.

Buy your Heavy Rubbers, Mitts and Gloves, Sheep Lined Coats, Horse Blankets, Shovels, Axes and Saws, Ready Roofiing, Nails, Felt and Shingles from me, you will get the best goods and save money on them.

Now is your time to install a B. T. Litter Carrier the best made, the price is not too high if you buy now.

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	$39,000,000.0

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.

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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.

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BULBS

For Garden and House Planting.

Over 80 varieties to choose from

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Etc.

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Sole Agents for BURPEE'S SEEDS and BULBS in Canada.

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Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.
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Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
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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.

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L.O.L. No. 2231,
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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, DECEMBER 10, 1920. — NO. 44

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.

The Alber. Hall.

Special Performances of High-class Feature Plays will be held every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday nights until further notice.

A. E. BISHOP, Prop.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the regular meeting of the Council held on Monday, Dec. 6th, 1920, at which the Mayor and Councillor were present, the Secretary was instructed as follows. Any rate payer not having paid all taxes due the Corporation of St. Jerusalem on or before Dec. 31st., their accounts will be handed in for collection. J. W. Gall, Secretary

WANTED.

We are open to buy one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand feet Birch logs. Apply to Ayers Limited, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

FOR SALE.—Eight year old Black Blood Mare, weight about 1100 lbs. Stands 15 hands high, perfectly sound, excellent driver and saddle horse. Apply to G. C. Draper, care of Dominion Cartridge Company, Brownsburg.

FOUND.—A lady's brooch owner can have same by indentifying property and paying for this advertisement. Write or phone Alex. Doig, Box 205, Lachute, 163 r 2-3.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that all school taxes due the Parish of Jerusalem and past due, and request immediate payment of same.

Wm. Copeland, Sec. Treasurer.

XMAS CARDS AND TOYS.—Don't fail to see our selection of Xmas Cards and Toys. Something that is sure to please. Orders for Private Greeting Cards can also be left at Bob's Cosy Corner.

WANTED

Peeled and rough Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood wanted for immediate and this winter's shipment. Highest cash prices paid. Apply to P.O. Box 189, Station B, Montreal, Que.

‡ ‡ ‡

Hats! Hats!

Anyone needing a new hat will do well to call at Miss Hampton's and see her cheap sale. All millinery greatly reduced.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 9th of December, for 10 cords of two foot hard wood, and 10 cords of three foot wood, (Birch or Maple,) to be delivered at the Court House, Lachute, on or before 1st of March next. G. J. WALKER, County Secretary. 12-10

The Ladies Curling Club held their Semi-Annual meeting in November when the following officers were elected. President,—Mrs. E. H. Wilson; Vice.-President,—Mrs. Parris; Treas.,—Mrs. J. A. MacGibbon.

On Monday afternoon last, a second meeting was held for the election of committees and Skips for the season 1920 and 1921. The following members were elected: Board of Management, Mrs. T. Christie, Mrs. J. W. Gall, Mrs. Jno. Hay. Match Committee,—Mrs. Parris, Miss K. Barron, Miss Edith Fraser, Miss Ethel Mackie. Skips,—Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Mrs. J. MacGibbon, Mrs. J. R. Parris, Mrs. R. McFaul, Miss K. Barron, Miss Edith Fraser. Social Committee,—Mrs. Drew, Mrs. A. McOuat, Mrs. Jousse, Mrs. Houston.

The following is the result of the Oat competition for 1920

W. G. Rodgers, St. Andrews	91	pts.
John. Bradley, St. Andrews	90	"
Erskine McOuat, Lachute	89	"
W. E. Drew, St. Andrews	87½	"
W. Albright, St. Andrews	87	"
Malcolm Smith, Lachute	85½	"
Robert Morrison, Lachute	85	"
W. E. Bradley, St Andrews	84	"

—The St. Simeon's Ladies' Guild will hold their annual sale of work in the Victoria Hall on Friday, Dec. 10th, doors open at 2 p.m.

At a meeting of the Soldiers Memorial Committee the matter of further organization was taken up. Owing to the representation being rather small, the meeting was adjourned until later.

—Please call in soon and see my collection of useful fancy and suitable articles for Xmas gifts, Jewelry, Silverware, Glassware, Stationery, Xmas Cards in large variety, Books (latest publications.) I can also please the Kiddies. Miss M. V. Slater, Main Street.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church intend holding a sale of aprons, fancy articles, home-made cooking & candy, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday Dec. 16th & 17th in the Church Hall. Doors open, 7 p.m. Admission free. Refreshments at popular prices.

The Argenteuil Woman's Institute held their November meeting in Beech Ridge School House on Tuesday last, when two letters of great interest were read from our absent member, Miss Mary Lamb who is a missionary in China.

Methodist Church Services on Dec. 12th will be conducted by the Pastor, the Rev. G. A. Adamson and Rev. E. S. Morrison, as follows,—Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7.00 p.m., East Settlement at 3.00 p.m. and Brownsburg at 7.30 p.m.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. James Armstrong and family wish to thank their many friends for kindness and sympathy shewn in their recent sad bereavement.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sabourin of Brownsburg, Que., wish to extend their sincere thanks to their many friends and acquaintances, also the Dominion Cartridge Factory for their spiritual and floral offerings and sympathy during their recent and sad bereavement.

COMING!

Dec. 23rd, at The Albert Hall,

"Silver Threads Among the Gold."

Pictures and Vaudeville.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Recist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. H. M. Gall spent a few days in Montreal.

Mr. Watson, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. H. M. Gall.

Major J. S. E. Todd, of Ottawa, was in town the early part of this week.

Miss Kermore Barron is spending a few weeks visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. H. Hume, of Russell, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie this week.

Miss Elsie Cooke, of Montreal, is visiting friends in Lachute and Dunany.

Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Jno. Hope, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town.

Mr. and Mrs. McCallum, of Charlemange, were guests of Mrs. Lackey this week.

Miss Reanie Bruneau, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. E. Jousse.

Mr. John McKimmie, of Aurora, Ill., is the guest of his mother Mrs. Simon McKimmie this week.

Mr. Robt. Hamilton was in Montreal on Tuesday last, attending the funeral of his late cousin Mrs. Stewart.

Mrs. Houston and son returned home this week, after spending the past six weeks with her parents in Ottawa.

Miss Evelyn Hamilton has been spending the past week in Notre Dame de Grace, the guest of Mrs. D. W. Massie.

Mr. Trichard and Miss Marie Trichard left this week by S. S. Corsican for Paris and expect to be away for the next three months.

Messrs. Gordon and Leslie Smith and Mr. Leslie Hooker were in Montreal this week attending the funeral of the late Mr. H. Douglas Picken.

—The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, will hold a sale of Aprons, Fancy Work and Home-made cooking on Tuesday afternoon, December 14th, in the Church Hall, afternoon tea will be served.

—We would draw our readers attention to the wonderful sale of books of the library of Dr. Ross, of St. Andrews East, on December 18th.

This is one of the rarest opportunities of securing choice books for your shelves.

OBITUARY

THE LATE H. D. PICKEN.

The death occurred after a brief illness at the Ross Memorial Pavilion, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Saturday last, of Harry Douglas Picken, chief correspondant of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited. Mr. Picken was born in Montreal 36 years ago, and was the son of Mr. J. B. Picken, banker and broker, of St. James streeet, with whom he was associated in business until the family went west. He was married in Lachute, to Miss Ruby C. Smith. After his father retired from business in Montreal to go to Winona, Ontario, Mr. Picken entered the service of the Westinghouse Company with whom he remained until his death. He was a life member of the M.A.A.A. He is survived by his widow and two children, his father and mother, three brothers, J. D., jr., of Winona; Stanley B. of Montreal; W. A. of Winona, and a sister, Miss Edna Picken, of Winona.

THE LATE JNO. R. McOUAT.

The death occurred suddenly on Saturday evening last, at his late residence, Lachute, of Mr. J. R. McOuat for many years one of our leading citizens. Mr. McOuat was 68 years of age. He has been for several years Manager of the Lachute Branch of the Provincial Bank. He is survived by his Widow and two daughters Miss Gladys and Mrs. Dr. A. P. Rutherford of Hawkesbury, Ont.

The funeral, which was private, took place on Tuesday afternoon.

THE LATE JAMES ARMSTRONG.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. James Armstrong, which occurred at his home here, in the early hours of Friday last, came as a great surprise, especially as he was down town only the day before. He retired as usual but passed peacefully away ere morning broke. Deceased was born in Lachute April, 1848 where he lived until 1911, all years coming to take up residence in Lachute.

The funeral was held on Sunday, service being held in the Methodist Church by the Rev. Mr. Adamson, assisted by the Rev. M. Morrison, many coming from all parts of the country to pay their last tribute of respect. A union choir sang sweetly many of the favorite hymns of the departed and the Rev. Mr. Morrison spoke most touchingly of the noble services rendered for so many years, as a lay preacher, superintendent of Sunday School and a worker in general in the Methodist Church, of which he was such an honored member. The remains were then taken to Lachute Cemetery for interment. Besides his loving wife he leaves five dangters Mrs. T. Murray, of Montreal, Mrs. Allan Beattie, of St. Faustin, Mrs. Collingham, of Calgary, Mrs. Roy Cooke, of Arundel, and Miss Stella at home and two sons James of St. Jovite and Leonard of Montreal.

The pall bearers were, Mr. Thomas Murray, Allan Beattie, Roy Cooke, Gilbert Beattie, Dawson Beattie and John Clifford.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours,—Henry Murphy 93, Margaret McOuat 92, Edythe Silverson 90.

Class I,—Gerald Bruneau 89, Margaret Jones 87, Ella Giles 82, Emma Smith 75.

Class II,—Ivan Carpenter 69, Evelyn Gagnon 64, Isabel Owens 62, George McCoy 60.

Class III,—Kenneth McOuat 55, H. Brown 53.

GRADE X.

LATIN.

Honours,—Phoebe McOuat 94.

Class I,—George Fuller 87, Annie Stevenson 86, Bessie Rodger 85, Lillian Hamilton, Edna Warwick 75.

Class II.—Ruby McFaul 69, Muriel Burk 68, Alice Rodger, Helena Rodger 66, George Taylor 64, Blanche Smith 61.

Class III.—Kenneth Campbell 58, G. Hammond 55.

GRADE IX.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours,—Ivy Johnson, Elsie MacAllister 98, May Robinson 96, Jessie Hay, Bella Hume 94, Esther Morrison 93, A. Bain, Donalda Clarke, Ivy Graham, C. McFaul, Grace Morrison 92, Mabel Gordon, Irene Whinfield 90.

Class I,—Nellie Cowan 89, H. Sutton 88, Dorothy Matthews, Arnold Scott, G. Wason 86, Evelyn Creswell, Lawrence Cruise 84, Fairbanks Monette 82, Harold Bennett, Truman Clarke 78.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Honours,—Margaret Scott 95, Elsie Riddell 92.

Class I,—Winnifred Adamson 89, E. Campbell Marrian Knox 53, Bella Clark 83, Willie Miller 79, Kathleen Morrison 77, Lillie Paul 76, Donald Hay 75.

Class II,—Susan Evans 74, S. Black, Hazel Drysdale 73, Edna Graham, Jean McOuat, Ruby Nichols, Melville Smith 72, Marguerite Heatlie 69, George McGibbon 68, John Dobbie 66, Evelyn McCallum 65, Duncan Cumming, Mina Paul, Elmer Ryan 64, George Muir 61.

Class III,—Paul Doig 58, Frances Douglas, Annie Goodfellow, James Todd 57, Hilda Hume, Irene Rogers 55, Annie Millar 51.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH.

Honours,—Hazel Kettyle 96, Bessie Rodgers 95, Corinne Hancox 92, Linton Armstrong 90.

Class I,—Edith Jones 86, Edgar Burwash 85, Ethel McOuat, Norma Boyd 83, Hazel Morrison, Kilgour Wilson 82, M. McPhail 81, Harold Calder 80, Charles Miller 79, George Miles 78, Eleanor Velland 75.

Class II,—Ethel Hay 71 Ena Black, Inez McKiddie 66, Ernest Boyd 64, D. Drysdale 63, Lloyd Somerville 61.

Class III,—A. Burk 59, Mary Cruise 57, F. Barker 56, H. McKimmie 55.

GRADE VI.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Class I,—Florence Armstrong 80, H. Miles 80, Amy Combie 78.

Class II.—May Velland 71, N. Hay 61.

Class III,—Lyla McKiddie 60, Violet Paul 58.

GRADE V.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Honours,—Howard Doig 85, Russell Elliott 92, Dorothy Morrison 91.

Class I,—Janet McOuat, Willis Staniforth 87, James Wilson 80, Elinor McCoy, 77, Hazel McKiddie 76.

Class II,—Gordon Dobbie, Lizzie Hay 72, Grace Rodgers, Reta Jones 67, E. Cruise 63, Bessie Morin 61, L. Morin 60.

GRADE IV.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours,—Eric Middleton 95, Gordon McOuat 93, James Velland 91.

Class I,—Quintin Black 88, Stuart Armstrong, Helen Hutchison 87, Gordon Hay 84, Eileen McFaul 81, L. Noble 80.

Class II,—Willie Painter 69, H. Paul, Stanley Boyd 62, James Logan 62.

Class III—Chester Cruise 59, Roy Cruise 57, Edgar Cruise 50.

GRADE III.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours,—Douglas Upham, Rebecca Cohen 100, Florence Elkington 99, R. Fulton 98, Sam Cohen 97, Florence Hay, Christina McKenzie 91, Freda Mason 90.

Class I,—Kenneth McFaul, John Holt 88, Lorne Wert 84, Leonard Carpenter 83, Rowena Cowan, Cecil McFaul 82, George Paul 80, Maggie Chapman 78.

BIRTHS

LAROCQUE.—At Lachute, on Wednesday, Nov. 29th, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Larocque, a daughter.

McOUAT.—On Monday, Dec. 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Erskine McOuat, a daughter.

DEATHS

McOUAT.—At his late residence, Lachute, Que., on December 4th, 1920, John R. McOuat, aged 68 years.

IN MEMORIAN.

SABOURIN.—In loving memory of W. Sabourin, who passed away Nov. 26th, 1920, aged twenty years and four months.

Sweet be your rest dear Willie,
'Tis sweet to breathe your name
In life we loved we love you very dear,
In death we do the same.

Inserted by Father, Mother & Sister.

: OVERCOATS. :

We have a nice lot of Young Men's Overcoats in latest styles and excellent cloths.

We have also other lines at lower prices and and in all sizes.

Come in and get fitted while all the sizes are in stock.

These lines—Men's and Boy's—we have marked at very low prices. Our very best are $35.00.

We have a lot of Ulsters in assorted patterns, from splendid prewar all wool cloths in all sizes at $25.00.

There are also lower lines in Men's and Boy's, way down below city prices.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

Try HAMILTON'S "New Bread"

IT'S GOOD!—Made entirely different from the "Old Way."

Give It a Trial!

Our Christmas Stock is in, consisting of: Fresh Candies, either in Boxes or Bulk, Table Raisins, and Nuts of all kinds. Also Christmas Stockings and a good assortment of Xmas and New Year's Cards.

When ordering don't forget **"The Christmas Cake."** It's as Good as Mother used to make,—and that's going some.

Fruits in large quantities such as Grapefruit, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Apples, etc. Ice Cream for the Holiday Festivities. Order on "Short Notice."

We handle all kinds of Feed and our "Purity Flour" cannot be exceelled.

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.

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The Revolt From Four Walls

By C. COURTENAY SAVAGE.

CHAPTER III.

The first unusual sight that greeted him was the partly open door. It had always been held fast with a rusty and quite inadequate padlock, to which Guy had the key. His next observation was that there was a small paper package just outside the door, and the third item of importance which he saw as he came nearer, was a man's sock, a heavy gray sock, which was on the ground not more than five feet from where he stood.

He gripped his stick closer and went forward.

At the door of the shack he stopped, and called. Only the echo of his own voice answered him. He called again and, growing venturesome, crossed the threshold. The sight that met his eyes was amazing. The sap house had been used as a place of decent habitation. A rough cot stood in one corner, there was a good, cheap rug on the floor, and a small kerosene stove was by the only window the place boasted. On the shelf above the stove was a row of canned goods, and the pots and pans were clean and in good condition. Two cheap chairs and a table completed the room. With a quick movement Guy crossed to the door that led to the lean-to of the sap house, and flung it open. There, as he thought, he found the goods that had once filled the room in which he stood. They were piled as neatly as a careful woman would store her belongings.

For many minutes Guy poked about the room and it told him several things. One was that whoever had lived in the room had left in a great hurry and part of his belongings had been carried away in a sheet, for the bed had only one sheet. Another was that the person who had lived there must have subscribed to the newspapers of several cities. He found a piece of a Vancouver paper, one from Toronto, one from Montreal, and from Winnipeg. Beyond that he could learn nothing. He went outside, closing the door after him. He picked up the sock and the small package. This latter he opened. It was a man's silk undershirt. He held the two garments of men's wearing apparel in his hands for several seconds—and decided that they both belonged to the same man. Their size told him that, for the sock was very large, and the silk undershirt must have belonged to a man who measured forty-two or forty-four across the chest.

And the man he had seen the night before had been thin to the point of emaciation. This clothing had not belonged to him. He went back to the sap house, threw the two articles inside the door, which he again carefully closed and strode in the direction of his own home.

As he approached the house, he saw that his wife was standing on the verandah steps. Her very attitude spoke of the unusual. He quickened his steps.

"What is it?" he asked quickly. "You look as if something unusual had happened."

She laughed lightly, as if she were anxious to pass off his question as of no importance. For a minute he looked at her intently. It seemed to him that the last few days had changed her. The sunlight playing on her hair brought out its many high lights. Her eyes, usually coldly beautiful, gleamed warm with interest. Even the few hours out-of-doors life had heightened the color in her cheeks. Or, perhaps, it was not all out-of-doors that brought the flush to her cheeks.

"What happened?" he asked again.

"Nothing, really nothing. I was just startled at something. You know how foolish I am."

"Was it a man—someone who came here?"

She shook her head.

"Now, please, I told you it was nothing. I'm going to cure myself of being frightened every time I hear a noise in the bushes—I'm going to be very, very calm and quite brave." She laughed.

"Oh, is that all?" He took her hand in his, an action that surprised them both, for demonstrations of affection had become an almost lost art to both of them. "And I want you to stay that way—stay unfrightened, no matter what happens. I want you to be very brave—you will, won't you?"

She looked at him quizzedly for a minute before answering. What did he mean? Was there something to be afraid of?

"Yes, I promise," she said quickly. "I'll do it for you."

They both laughed. A minute later when she told him that she must go and bake a cake for supper, the incident was apparently closed, but in each heart was a question.

What had happened that caused her to stand there with that look of uneasy apprehension on her face? was his question. In what manner was it connected with his discovery of the mystery of the men at the sap house?

What did Guy mean when he said that she must be brave? she wondered. Should she tell him that she heard two men talking by the shore? Of course not—that wasn't being brave, really brave.

In the days immediately following Guy Wardell's discovery that his sap house had been used for a place of habitation by a mysterious person or persons, he was too busy to do more than occasionally wonder over affairs other than agriculture.

His cousin, John Baker, made him a business proposition. Wardell's big field was plowed and harrowed but not planted. Baker, suffering from lack of help, could not take the time to properly cultivate as much of his own land as he wished and the proposition was that he take over Wardell's land which was ready for planting. This would aid Baker and relieve Wardell of the necessity of making a short-handed fight. They would farm Wardell's land on shares and the further proposition was that on every day he could spare from his own work, John Baker would be very willing to give a man of Wardell's intelligence and honesty a fat sum for his day's labor. The offers were accepted quickly. Guy figured that he could spend two days a week around his own place, chiefly caring for the abuudance of early fruit that was fast maturing. The rest of the time he could give to his cousin.

At the end of his second week, Guy sensed, rather than knew, that he was the object of discussion. He felt that he was a stranger among men he had known from boyhood. He began to notice that they stopped talking when he appeared, as if they did not want conversation with him and he noticed that the half-breeds, always parrot-like imitators of those about them, did not talk with him and would look at him as if he were a creature of curiosity.

What had to be done? Once he thought of speaking to John Baker on the subject but on second consideration kept silent.

It was early June and the fruit trees had finished blossoming and in the fields, fresh green shoots of living plants showed above the earth. The promise of life, that eternal mystery that keeps us always hopeful, was being fulfilled. As he went back to the fields after his dinner, Guy took off his cap and let the warm breeze play on his forehead. He would need a straw hat from now on. That afternoon he worked in his shirtsleeves and it seemed to him that Joe Tour's glances were more amazed than ever. Certainly, he was not the genial Joe of other summers. Guy wondered what Joe would do if he were to ask him suddenly if he knew that fat man who had lived in the Wardell sap house? He felt sure that his suspicion towards him dated from the night he had come suddenly around the sap house and found the thin man with the ferret face lurking there.

The petty worries were gone, however, the minute he turned his back to the setting sun and went blithely down the lane towards his own home. There a comfortable supper always waited him and it seemed to him, also, that he and Madeline were not as antagonistic as they had been. What a deplorable state they had fallen into—he with his grind of business, she with her thought of new dresses and entertainment. They had been drifting toward the shoals of unhappiness—a separation possibly—but now things seemed different.

(Continued in next issue.)

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Woman's Interests

Dishwashing Made Easy.

"Just why everybody hates and abominates washing dishes, I can't understand," Cousin Kate said, after she had taken off her things. "Do you know, I honestly believe many a woman keeps help just because she dislikes washing dishes, and if I did it in the haphazard way in which most women do it, I should dislike it too. As it is, I'd just as soon wash dishes as to do anything else about the house."

I couldn't help laughing. Cousin Kate is a dear, but as transparent as a pool of water.

"Go ahead, Honey," I remarked amiably, "you might as well 'fess right up that you've been getting dish washing down to a science. I never enjoyed it and if any one should tell me that I would never have another mess of dishes to wash in my life, I'd dance a jig! If you've any deep, dark secrets to impart about how you do it, for heaven's sake, do tell me what they are!"

Kate nodded absent-mindedly.

"You're right," she said. "It's all in one's mental attitude and the way you go at the work. Here is my method:

"I clear off the table, bringing the dishes to the kitchen on either a big tray or my tea wagon. Rob made me the tea wagon, you know, out of the children's outgrown baby carriage. Two trips will do the business if I plan right. I've had Rob raise my table and my sink and drain board until I can work without stooping over and breaking my back. You've no idea how much that helped.

"Without wasting a motion, I partly clean those dishes, using one of the little rubber scrapers. When I take up the meal I always put my cooking dishes to soak, and as I use my fireless cooker so much I am not troubled with scorched utensils.

"As I go along I stack the dishes and sort them, never jumbling spoons, forks and knives to scratch them up, but keeping them in separate piles. I have ready a pan of nice warm water, in which I have dissolved a pinch of borax. I use a grade of mild soap which will not injure my hands. When I want the water very hot, I use a dish mop, a small-sized one which will get into cups and around the handles of things nicely.

"I always work from right to left, dropping the clean articles into a pan of hot water, for I love smooth, shining dishes, and to have them the soap must be rinsed off. As the rinsing pan get comfortably full, I take the dishes out and put them into the draining basket, in the bottom of which is a clean towel. Of course, I wash glasses and silver first, and am very careful never to let china with gold or dainty decorations stand in the water.

"In the cupboard above my sink, I keep silver polish, gritty powder, ammonia, steel wool and aluminum soap, so that the right kind of attention can be given instantly to any article.

"I am particular that my dishcloth is always clean, white and wholesome, not on old, germ-infested rag. My towels are rinsed out after each meal and dried in the air.

"Last, but not least, I keep a bottle of hand lotion made of equal parts of strained lemon juice, rose water and glycerine (the acid is necessary to counteract the action of the soap) in that same cupboard, and rub a couple of drops into my hands while they are still wet.

"For any very dirty tasks, I use stout canvas gloves, and protect my hands about the sink as much as possible with rubber ones."

I looked at Cousin Kate's soft, well-cared-for hands and secretly made up my mind that I would try her plan myself.

How to Make Cheese.

A fine quality of cheese can be made by using the following recipe:

100 pounds sweet milk, 1 rennet tablet, 1-5 coloring tablet, salt generously.

Heat milk to 86 deg. F. Stir rennet tablet which has been dissolved in two tablespoons of water, into the milk. Then stir into this mixture one-fifth of a cheese-coloring tablet also dissolved in two tablespoon of water. Let stand 20 to 30 minutes until it forms a firm curd. Cut into squares with a long-bladed knife and let stand 10 to 15 minutes until the whey separates. Strain through flour sack or cheesecloth. Salt curd generously.

Put curd into press which has been lined with cheesecloth. A syrup pail which has the top rim removed, and holes punched in the sides and bottom to allow the escape of the whey makes a good press. Press for 24 to 30 hours until the whey is thoroughly pressed out. Allow cheese to ripen in a cool place three weeks. Keep covered with cheesecloth. Turn and grease cheese with butter every day during the first week it is ripening in order to keep the cheese soft. Always keep in dry place.

Household Hints.

To remove wall paper wet it all over with a thin paste made of flour and water. When dry the paper will shrink and you can pull it off in strips.

Small scratches can be removed from furniture by rubbing the surface vigorously with the kernels of any nut containing a large amount of oil.

Paste the oilcloth on the kitchen table with flour paste, instead of tacking it on. The oilcloth will wear longer, as it can not move and wrinkle when wiped, and it does not crack and soak up water.

Beating a rug very soon takes out the stiffness. If you have some old bed-springs, put them out in the back yard, lay the rug on them (face down) and beat well, then turn the rug over and sweep off the surface dirt. This will clean the rug thoroughly without whipping out the ends and taking out so much of its stiffness.

Use aluminum paint for brightening up the rusty looking pipes and the kitchen boiler or hot-water tank. Tarnished radiators are renovated with this paint or with gold enamel which is sold in combination cans ready for mixing. Polish nickel-plated articles with a paste made by mixing equal parts of lard and whiting.

When wall paper is soiled try the experiment of gently rubbing it all over with a sponge that has been allowed to absorb as much clean bran as possible. Though the sponge be perfectly dry, the bran will remove the dirty surface, leaving only grease stains behind. These stains can be removed by means of blotting paper and a warm iron.

An excellent furniture renovator is made by mixing together equal parts of kerosene, vinegar and turpentine. It cleans as well as brightens the furniture and can not harm any finish. Shake the mixture well. After cleaning and wiping the surface which is to be treated, moisten a soft cloth with this polish, rub the wood, then give a final rubbing with a dry cloth. Old velvet makes a good polishing cloth.

To repair wall paper, instead of cutting a square of paper to fit the place which needs patching, tear out a piece in roughly jagged fashion; then, placing it upon the wall, carefully match all lines and figures, without a straight edge anywhere on the patch itself. Placed thus upon the wall the eye can not detect the piecing at all, except when one stands at a certain angle. The irregularity of the lines of the patch forms the camouflage.

"Blind and deaf children dream less about food than normal children," says an expert. "The physically defective child usually forgets his deformity in his dreams."

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The AUTOMOBILE

Keep a Sharp Eye on Your Brakes.

There are just two kinds of brakes, good brakes and the other kind. Which do you have? Possibly you are like a lot of drivers who are satisfied if one set of brakes is working. Brakes, however, are too important to neglect. They are more important even than the motor, because while a motor is necessary to start, if you cannot stop all sorts of dangers are before you.

Every car is provided with two sets of brakes, one operated by the foot, commonly known as the service brake, the other operated by the hand and often miscalled the emergency brake. Both these sets should be in perfect condition if one cares for his own safety.

The usual type of brake consists of a drum mounted on each rear wheel, which serves for both sets. The service brake ordinarily consists of a band operating on the outside of the drum and connected to a foot pedal by a series of rods. Pressing the pedal tightens the brake band upon the drum and friction stops the car.

The hand brake consists of a lever which through another set of rods connects with a band inside the drum, which expands by a toggle joint or other device producing the necessary friction. There is nothing complicated about either set of brakes. Any driver of ordinary intelligence can comprehend the action at a glance. But knowing how they work will not make them work. It takes a little attention, regularly and often, to make sure that they are in condition to serve you when needed. The troubles are not many and may be briefly classified as those due to wear in the linkage or the brake lining, or due to poor adjustment. Forward of the rear axle there is an equalizing bar designed to help the brakes work with equal pressure on each side, and just in front of this bar is a turnbuckle or other device for taking up undue play. At each end of this equalizing bar other rods go to each brake, and just in front of the drum there is another turnbuckle or similar device for further adjustment.

To Adjust the Brakes.

In adjustment of the brakes the rear wheels should be jacked up and the hand brake set just tight enough so that one of the wheels will turn by hand. If the other one does not show an equal pressure when turned by hand the adjusting device at the wheels should be turned until the pressure is equal upon each brake. After this the turnbuckle forward of the equalizing bar may be taken up if necessary. The service brake is similarly adjusted, but it will be necessary to have some one hold the pedal down during the process.

Wear in the linkage is due to a defect or to lack of lubrication. The construction is such that grease cups cannot be used and it is merely a case of squirting oil on from a can. Naturally this does not last long and it accumulates road dust, and unless the joints are properly cleaned and oiled frequently, pins and clevises will wear and may become so weak that they will break under a sudden strain in an emergency. They may be replaced, when badly worn, for a few cents each and renewal is cheaper than an accident.

The brake lining also wears, particularly where there are many hills. If the lining is allowed to wear until the rivets by which it is fastened to the brake band rub against the drum, the latter is likely to be scored and it then becomes necessary to take the drum off, have it put in a lathe and turned true, where there is enough metal to do it. Sometimes it is cheaper, particularly if the drum is thin, to buy a new one. In that case be sure to buy all new bolts and nuts.

It is wisdom, therefore, to renew the brake lining before such a condition is caused. Putting on the brake lining is not a difficult job, but it is a particular one. The lining must be put on so that it is smooth and so that the rivet heads do not protrude. This means counter sinking the rivet heads in the fabric, the brake lining usually being a composition of asbestos and wire.

Renew the Lining.

It is possible to buy the band of proper size and to buy the proper sized rivets also for any make of car at a supply house. Take off the brake band and either cut off or punch out all the rivets with a cold chisel and a punch. Lay the new lining carefully on the band and mark the rivet holes accurately, and then punch them out on a block, being careful not to make them larger than the rivets. A little smaller is better. Then countersink these holes for the rivet heads so that they are well below the surface. Stretch the lining on the band and place the end rivets in position. They may be lightly tapped to hold them in place. Then clamp the lining firmly in position at several points. The rivets may now be fastened in one by one, taking pains to see that the rivet is well set up, that is, that it fills the hole in the band. To insure that it is properly countersunk, the head should be placed upon a rod just a little smaller than the rivet head held in the vise. Care must be taken to see that the lining is not bunched up or wrinkled, but when all rivets are set it should be smooth and regular, so that every portion will touch the drum when the brake is applied.

While brakes should be adjusted so that they will slide the wheels, it is not intended that they should be applied so strenuously. Sliding the wheels wears the tires. The car doesn't stop as quickly when the wheels are sliding as when they are turning. Just a little practice will show the requisite amount of pressure to use.

The driver has another brake on the car which may be used in an emergency on a hill. Cut off the ignition and close the throttle and the compression in the cylinders will act as a very efficient brake. If the hill be long or steep it is well to put the gear in second speed or even in first, but this must be done at the top of the hill and not when you find you are going too fast.

Do not take chances on your brakes. Know that they are ready to serve you and you will avoid personal danger and damage to your car.

Wool From Waste.

A process has been discovered by which an artificial wool can be made from cotton waste. It is expected to prove a great industrial and commercial value.

The cotton waste is treated, to begin with, by saturating it with acetic acid, which enters into chemical combination with the cellulose of the cotton. Further details are not yet made public; but it is stated that the wool wears well, can be dyed any color, and is actually a better protection against cold than ordinary wool.

This new material, woven into fabrics, has successfully undergone severe tests in the textile department of the University of Leeds, England. Cloth made from a mixture of half natural wool and half artificial wool bears a close resemblance in texture and other respects to tweed.

The artificial wool is comparatively cheap. It is not expected to drive natural wool out of the market, however, but to supplement it, just as artificial silk supplements the real article.

Barometer Brevities.

Comparatively few people can read a barometer correctly.

Perhaps it has rained after the glass has gone up, or played other queer tricks, and they have concluded that the instrument is out of order.

If the mercury is high during wet weather, and keeps there, fine weather may be expected very soon. But if the rise has been sudden the fine spell will not last. Only a steady rising glass predicts a long fine spell.

In winter a sharp rise in the mercury foretells frost. North and easterly winds are also indicated by a high level of the glass.

When the mercury falls in wet weather the out-look is poor. More rain is sure to follow. In very hot weather a sudden fall denotes a gale or thunderstorm. In frosty weather it gives warning of a thaw.

A sudden fall at any time foretells wind, or wind with much rain; and if the wind is already in the west a violent storm is very probable.

BUSY MEN.

Some of us are gifted speakers and we make the welkin sound, fading all the lesser shriekers who may argue and expound; and our grace you'll be allowing when we come before you bowing—but the farmer with his plowing makes the old world's wheels go round. Some of us are famous fighters, with our guns and butcher knives; and a lot of us, as writers, buy the fodder for our wives; others on the stage are playing, through the lines of "Hamlet" straying—but the farmer with his haying is the man who saves our lives. Some have all their lives devoted to the well known public weal, and in Commons, silver-throated, you may hear them ably spiel; and they have our admiration, our applause and adulation—but the farmer saves the nation, when he feeds the calves their meal. Some are painting gorgeous pictures destined to a deathless fame, and, despite the critics' strictures, they will get there just the same; some are preaching public morals, some are gaining singers' laurels—but the farmer with his sorrels, or his claybanks, plays the game. And the farmer isn't yawping as he goes his dusty way, and we do not see him stopping, yelping for a six-hour day; when the early dawn is breaking he goes briskly to his raking, and his honest bones are aching when at night he hits the hay.

HOW MANY PERSONS CONCEALED IN YOU?

YOU ARE 6 PERSONS, SAY ADVANCED THINKERS.

Odd and Ill-Assorted Company Travel in Your Private "Omnibus."

Recent study of the occult has lent renewed interest to the problem of multiple personality.

It has often occurred to you to imagine that you were more than one person. But if so, how many?

The most advanced thinkers on this subject would tell you that you are six persons. The conclusions they have reached bear out the idea of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who, in his novel "Elsie Venner," says that each human being is in reality an omnibus, carrying through life a number of personalities.

One of your selves is the self that does your conscious thinking.

The second is your subconscious self, which manages all the business of your everyday routine, from putting on your shoes and stockings to handling your knife and fork at meal times.

The third is your superself, which stands by and watches, often criticizing your actions unfavorably.

The fourth is your dream self, which wanders abroad in the still hours of the night.

The fifth is your "genie" (as the French call it)—a clever sprite which on occasions suggests to your mind bright ideas that seem to come, sudden and full-fledged, from nowhere. It furnishes the so-called "inspirations" of the poet, the painter and the musician.

The sixth is your brute self, which makes its appearance when you lose your temper, causing you to say and do insane things such as, in your right mind, you would be incapable of saying or doing.

Characteristics of Dream Self.

Your dream self—the shadowy image of yourself which is sleep passes through such strange scenes and does so many extraordinary things—is especially interesting because so profoundly mysterious.

It is not at all like the self that you know. Apparently it has no sense at all of right and wrong. Let Mr. Hyde let loose, it commits acts of which you, in your waking moments, could not possibly be guilty. Most of its doings are as harmless as they are purposeless and silly, but, if the requisite suggestion offers, it behaves with lack of either decency or scruple.

Your dream self is mentally as well as morally defective. It lacks both the faculty of judgment and the sense of humor. The stupidest absurdity it accepts quite as a matter of fact. You meet and talk with persons long dead, and it does not strike you as strange that they should have "come alive again" and be walking around.

Manifestly there is a part of your are asleep. Its thoughts are your brain that goes on thinking while you dreams.

What part of the brain produces this dream thinking?

Nobody can say with certainty, but psychologists are fairly well convinced that it is the idle and uneducated half of the brain.

The brain is a double structure. You have really two brains, right and left, just as you have two eyes and two ears. The motor centres of the right brain govern the left half of the body, and vice versa.

If you are right-handed, your left brain has all the education. To prove it, you have only to try to use a pen or a pair of scissors with your left hand. Your left hand cannot use tools because your right brain does not know how. With a left-handed person the case is exactly opposite.

Lives in the Right Brain.

This is "old stuff" and familiar knowledge. But it has remained for the psychologists to point to the fact (which they believe fairly demonstrable) that the dream self makes its home in the untutored brain—that is to say, in the right brain, where right-handed people are concerned.

What does this untutored brain do with itself during your waking hours? Is it active or busy, like the brain that does your thinking?

By no means. It is virtually idle.

Therefore, it suffers no fatigue; it does not get tired. You go to sleep to rest your working brain, as well as your body, but the idle brain is not weary, it needs no sleep, and it goes right on thinking in its own foolish, ill-regulated way.

Its thoughts are your dreams.

One thing very noticeable about your dream self is that it has almost no memory. Occasionally it happens that, in the midst of a wild mess of phantasmagoric absurdities, the dreamer awakes to laugh at the nonsense of it all, and is eager to fix some of the stuff in his mind before it escapes him. But even while he tries to do so he loses nearly all of it.

The eccentricities of your dream self are best studied in the hypnotic state, which is an artificially induced sleep. One then sees how the strange creature, devoid of will-power and judgment, obeys the most preposterous suggestions and commits the wildest follies.

Your subconscious self is closest to you, though it cannot be said that you are well acquainted with it. It does at least 90 per cent. of your thinking for you, relieving you of nearly all the bother of attending to the minor details of life.

You tie your handkerchief in a certain way. It is an operation that you repeat every day one or more times. But when you perform it your attention is not fixed upon what you are doing; the thing "does itself." In other words, your subconscious self arranges the knot. The performance is so far automatic that you are liable to find yourself confused and bungling the job if you fix your mind upon it.

Superself is Your Adviser.

Really the most interesting of all your six personalities, because the most remarkable, is your superself, which stands by and watches whatever you do, frequently offering advice.

You have done on occasions a good many foolish things. In many instances you knew they were foolish when you did them. But how did you know?

Your superself, who is wiser, told you so. It warned you, but you would not take the warning. The superself could go no further, for it has no power to control your actions. Its function is purely advisory and critical.

It does criticize freely, and often with severity. When you have committed an act of folly, it will chide you and make you feel very uncomfortable. "How could you have been such an idiot?" it says.

As you journed through life in your private "omnibus" (to use again Doctor Holmes's picturesque figure of speech) you observe with curiosity your five traveling companions. One of them is a dignified individual who glances at you gravely from time to time over his newspaper. Another seems to be half-idiotic. A third, misshapen and deformed, has a brutal and unpleasant aspect. The fourth is a business person, obviously capable, but not gifted apparently with ideas beyond the commonplace. The fifth is half hidden in a corner, a strange, elusive creature.

Three Million Years Old.

There has just been completed in Toronto the "unrocking" of an almost perfect skeleton of one of the Dinosaur family which used to gambol in the valley of the Red River, Alta., some 3,000,000 years ago. The skeleton was found by Dr. W. A. Parks and staff of the Royal Ontario Museum, where it is now mounted as shown in the photograph. The sand along the brackish shores of this great body of water formed a splendid preservative for the huge reptiles then roaming the earth.

Vastness of London Town

Greater London holds a million more people than are to be found in the whole of Australia and New Zealand, with an area almost as large as Europe, and its dwellers could replace every man, woman and child in all Canada, or re-people Norway three times.

They are, in fact, so many a "nation" in themselves—that by joining hands they could link London with the Cape of Good Hope, or they could form a column, three abreast, with a yard between successive ranks, long enough to reach from Liverpool to Vienna. The streets of Greater London are long enough to stretch across Europe and Asia at their widest, with 1,000 miles to spare.

Every week, within its borders, approximately 4,000 children are born, 2,400 persons die, and 2,600 begin wedded life.

London's streets, if placed end to end, would form a high-road long enough to stretch across Europe from the North Cape to Constantinople; and her buildings, if placed shoulder to shoulder, would make a continuous row, sufficiently long to link Lisbon with Moscow. Her property has an insurance value of nearly $6,000,000,000.

So vast is London's population that to pay the food bill for a year would call for a cheque for $625,000,000, and among the many formidable items of the bill would appear 4,000,000 sacks of flour, 5,000,000 sacks of unground wheat, 94,000,000 lbs. of butter, 450,000 tons of meat, 68,000,000 gallons of milk, and 500,000,000 eggs.

Of London's thirst we get an impressive conception when we find that the water drunk in a single day would fill a bath 200 feet long and 100 feet wide to a depth of 6 feet, and that a day's tea allowance (560,000 gallons) would fill a cup 60 feet in diameter and 50 feet high.

So enormous is London's passenger traffic that every twenty-four hours two and a half million persons travel on her omnibusses, 1,300,000 in her underground trains alone, and 560,000 in her trams. So many, in fact, are her day's passengers, that if they were formed into a column, four abreast, at intervals of a yard, the head of the column would be on the sea front of Brighton before the rear rank had left John o' Groat's.

In a single day London's trains travel a distance equal to nine circuits of the earth at the Equator; the aggregate day's journey of her busses is equal to a trip to the moon, with 70,000 miles to spare, and in twenty-four hours London's trams cover a distance equivalent to a dozen return journeys from London to Constantinople.

Reindeer are more numerous than horses in Norway.

Northern Ontario's Gold Production

In the past ten years, official statistics indicate, the gold mines of Northern Ontario have produced gold to the value of $63,107,416. The increase in this decade has been a remarkable one, rising from $35,539 in 1910 to approximately $10,000,000 in 1919. The returns for 1920 would indicate a greater output for this year than last. Experts claim that there is from $70,000,000 to $100,000,000 worth of ore in sight.

The outlook for future production in this region is very promising. At Porcupine one mine alone, with an ore reservation of $40,000,000 is considered to be still in its infancy. At Kirkland Lake one of the leading mines is recovering an average of nearly $25 a ton from ore treated. In addition there are such other properties as Boston Creek, West Shining Tree, Beaverhouse Lake, Bourke's Siding, Lightning River, Fort Matachewan, Munro and others.

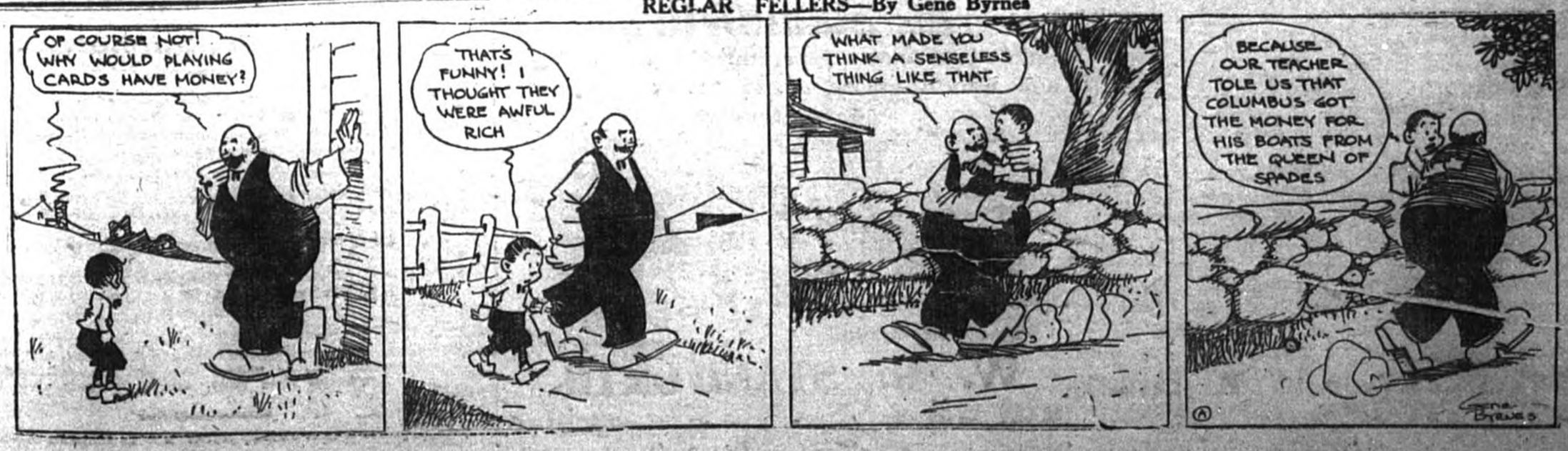
The gold production in the Porcupine district since 1910 has been as follows:—1910, 35,539; 1911, $15,437; 1912, $1,730,628; 1913, $4,294,113; 1914, $5,190,794; 1915, 7,480,901; 1916, $9,397,536; 1917, $8,229,744; 1918, $7,833,960; 1919, $9,941,803; 1920 (estimated first six months), $5,500,000; total production, $59,650,461.

The Kirkland Lake production is as follows: 1913, $26,232; 1914, $74,590; 1915, $555,539; 1916, $702,761; 1917, $404,356; 1918, $636,667; 1919, $486,809; 1920 (estimated first six months), $570,000; total production, $3,456,955.

The dividends paid by mines in these two camps during the last eight years total $16,816,535, divided into totals as follows: Porcupine, $16,240,598; Kirkland Lake, $575,937.

All the producing mines have built up large treasury reserves. Already last year's figures of production have been reached and a new record for gold output will in all probability be established by the end of the year by the gold mines of Northern Ontario.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, DEC 10, 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.

"O Woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light of quiv'ring aspen made;"
(Scott.)

"When pain and anguish rack the brow,
A ministering angel, thou!"
(Everything.)

IT IS STRANGE how oldfashioned ideas remain with us long after the evidence of their reality has been crumbled into fine dust and blown to the four cardinal points.

One of those lingering chimera is the idea that women are inferior in intelligence to men. I don't know how the idea originated. I think it must have grown out of the fact that they were physically weaker to begin with. Being weaker, they looked for the protection of the stronger, and encouraged it because they liked it, thus flattering man's vanity to such an extent that he assumed the "superior" attitude in other respects beside physical strength.

I am not going to discuss the matter. Life is too short; the subject is too vast, and the ice may be too thin. I refer to it only because a week or two ago I said in this column, and as a matter of opinion, that the women of England had always been held back. That was challenged, so with a desire to be sure of my facts and to prove that I don't say one thing and mean another, I began to look into the legal status of women, not only in England but elsewhere. The result is surprising. When I said they were held back I simply expressed a casual opinion; but after reading up the subject and seeking enlightment, I am fain to say that not only have they been held back, but they have been subjected to the most absurd restrictions, and have been discriminated against in an unwarrantable manner even since laws were made.

SINCE MAGNA CHARTA the laws as they relate to women have been amended to their advantage, but their advancy has been almost uniformly in one direction. Slowly, so slowly, the disabilities of women, married and single, have greatly or neither been modified, until at the present day in most civilised countries the legal position of women differs little from that of men, as far as regards private rights.

Politically and professionally the sexes are still not upon anything like equality, but even in this aspect women have won considerably greater rights than they formerly possessed, and the old theory of mental and moral inferiority is virtually exploded. Those who feel that it exists do so upon other grounds.

A move has been created lately by women having applied for a mission to the Academy of Painting,—a national Society of the Fine Arts. The ladies, led by a Miss Gwynne, are trying to force the door, and the Society is divided in regard to the advisability of admitting women. M. Jonny, who ranks first among the present day French painters, holds that the traditions of the Academy are against women being admitted. It will be recalled that years ago tradition was made the excuse for the impossibility of saying anything in an entangling nature about the relative inferiority of the sex. M. Alf. Capus, another of the "immortals," is very emphatic and believes that on the day when a woman or a foreigner is admitted to the institution it will be destroyed. While M. Poincare, who piloted France through the War, is alone in courageously favoring the admission of women.

M. POINCARE'S APPEAL to tradition is answered in a remarkable manner by the action of an English University the other day. Tradition was smashed last May when Oxford University granted degrees to twenty women and girls. Some of the women had qualified twenty years ago. Several had been active in educational, government service and prominent educational circles. The heads of the women's colleges were given degrees as masters of arts and made part of a group which included many of their former students. The picturesque traditional ceremony which accompanies the conferring of a degree at Oxford was witnessed by thousands of women who cheered each candidate with enthusiasm. Women have been studying at the colleges connected with the university for forty years but until now they have not been granted degrees for the completed school work. Judging from this tardy recognition by Oxford it seems that the question of intellectual equality is in the process of being decided favorably, but there yet remains its legal standing. That is next, and when legal and political equality is secured, and women begin to look forward a few hundred years or so in a day by a related [illegible] of Justice.

[illegible] the relative superiority of the sexes it will be mainly due to the emotions and con[illegible] masculine in their success they will lose the advantages won for them by their pioneers, and will be shorn of the graces which became them so well in the periods of their legal bondage.

When they reach parliament and the judge's bench they will have to remember one thing above all, and that is—"no tears"—I would strongly object to voting for a member of parliament who was constantly being petted and getting her tears kissed away by other members of the legislature when she failed to make her point in debate. If I were an M.P. myself, when the ladies are there I would bring in a bill for the abolition of sentimental scenes and displays of emotion, including the use of endearing terms, in the House and in Court. Being a trifle old-fashioned I would take exception to the substitution of such terms as "The Hon and gallant gentleman, the member for, say, Lachute," by such expressions as "Isn't he a dear?" on the floor of the House.

— — —

HONESTLY, I believe that one great cause of the opposition of men to female emancipation is the fear that public life would become too much like home, or that home would become too like the busy haunts of men. Politics and law are necessary to civilisation, but the man who loves his home best does not want them dragged into the domestic circle. He is happiest there who leaves his politics outside in the garage or hangs them up in the hall with his overcoat. "Home life must not suffer," he think, while he says—"tradition is against the admittance of women into public life." I don't blame him, but I think his fears will prove to be groundless. When the door of public life is thrown wide open to women it does not follow that they will crowd through it. Some few may, but the bulk of womenkind will just smile a self-satisfied smile—and go on with their knitting, or comb the tuggies out of baby's hair the same as usual. "Male and female created He them," and while the distinction of sex remains the others are mere side issues.

— — —

AS I WAS SAYING, The legal disabilities of women have been handed down from a remote antiquity and are [illegible]

(to be continued)

WINKSMAN

BROWNSBURG

Perhaps I did not make it quite clear in my appeal; that it is the children individually we wish to make happy at this festive season.

We have a list with the names of fifty-eight crippled children, ages ranging from one to fourteen years, and one girl aged twenty-two years, as well as other needy cases. To each one we are desirous of sending a parcel containing toys, picture books, etc.

If we carry our thoughts back to childhood's days, we well remember how we longed to receive a parcel addressed to us by name; it made us feel of some importance. No matter how small a gift the parcel contained, we were the sole possessors and felt we could do as we wished with it, just because our name was on it. This is just the feeling we would like these little cripples to have on Christmas morning, that they possess something of their very own.

Parents—think of these little sufferers lying week after week on beds of sickness, and with hearts full of thankfulness that your child is not among them, give as liberally as you possibly can, and thus brighten this one great day of the year for them.

We will have dollys to dress, so if store keepers have any remnants of material we would find them very useful. Dolls, toys, picture books etc. will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

No one would miss fifty cents or one dollar; even the smallest amount will help to make somebody happy.

We gratefully acknowledge this weeks subscriptions viz.

Mr. E. H. G. Secker	$2 00
Mr. E. H. Wilson, Lachute, Mills	10 00
Mrs. T. Hooper	3 00
Miss Clara Clarke	1 00
Mr. A. Dey	5 00
Mr. R. Golphin	2 00
Mr. H. Stiles	2 00
Mr. Ira McFaul	2 00
Mr. M. C. Fletcher	2 00
Mr. R. D. Coles	2 00
Mr. and Mrs. Balean	4 00
Mrs. W. H. Lonsdale	5 00
Mr. McLeod	Magazines

Should Lachute friends find any difficulty in sending subscriptions, I am sure our Editor Mr. J. S. Giles will be pleased to receive same and forward to us.

Z. L. CAMPBELL.

We will indeed be glad to welcome any subscriptions for so noble a purpose and will see that same are duly forwarded to Mrs Campbell.—Ed.

Phone your orders for Ice Cream Bricks or Ice Cream in Bulk in any quantity to R. Giles' Ice Cream Parlors. The phone is 152 r-2. Try it. It's Good

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

W. Banford & Son.

Big Sale
At Cut Prices

Ladies' Serge Dresses, Jackets, Crepe-de-Chene Blouses, Skirts, Pull-Overs, fancy flannelette all colors, Dress Goods, Serge Prints White Grey Cotton Underwear, Stockings and Sweaters.

Men's pants $3.50. Come early.

HENRY M. LAVIGNE,

Opposite T. McOuat's Foundry.

Much Interest in Forestry Cars.

Citizens had the opportunity of inspecting the Canadian Forestry Association cars which were here Tuesday on the C.N.R. siding. One car was devoted to exhibits of various forest products and also of preventive measures used against insects and fire. The other car was a regular passenger car used to show motion pictures on the subject of forestry.

The cars are just back from the West where lectures were given on reforestation. Many thousands of miles were covered by them the past summer. Mr. A. G. Cooch, of the Canadian Forestry Association, is in charge of the cars.

Lectures to students were given to some 300 about 4 p.m. and in the evening lectures were given to upwards of 500 of the townsfolk, cars being packed to the doors on each occasion. Mr. Cooch's lecture was on fire protection. It was shown that 80 p.c. of the habitable area of Canada is adapted for no other crop than timber. That vast state constitutes not a wilderness but an inexhaustibly rich storehouse of raw material for our 5,000 wood-using industries. Timber is in great demand by the world of to-day and Canada possessing great forests automatically clears the path for new factories, new towns, new population, new resources of public taxes, but—Canadians have ruined the timber riches of 1,000,000 square miles in the past 25 years by fires caused by little things like matches, lighted cigarettes, camp fires and land clearing. The lectures were thoroughly enjoyed by all the students who will no doubt be profited by the lesson shown them.

Leaving Lachute the cars proceeded to Ottawa where they will tie up over winter.

Serious Accident

‡ ‡ ‡

The danger of railroad crossings and the great care to be excercised in approaching them was once more demonstrated by the distressing accident which occurred last Monday when our respected townsman Mr. Joseph Ampleman had a miraculous escape from death by collision with the freight train at McOuat's crossing. It appears that the freight train was doing some switching and Mr Ampleman on his way to Brownsburg with his load of bread did not notice that the cars were so near with the result that the contact completely smashed the rig, injured one of the horses, and threw Mr Ampleman who sustained severe bruises and also a badly crushed and broken leg. He was rushed by special freight train to the Montreal Dept Hospital where he is reported to be doing well.

‡ ‡ ‡

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

Battery Service.

Winter Storage Letter.

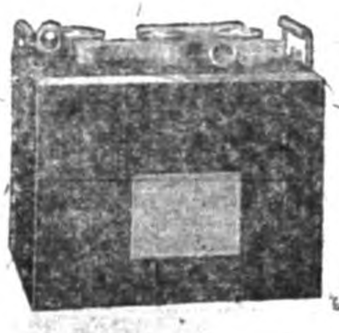
Dear Sir,—

Early last Spring a gentleman drove into our Battery Service Station with an inoperative battery, the result of winter neglect. He had reached the conclusion that "the battery was no good."

We of course had to explain that the battery hadn't been properly cared for during the long months of Winter inactivity; depreciation had been rapid and the battery was practically worthless.

But the owner remembered the home-made "cure" he had given his battery, and said "Why I took that battery off the car, brought it to the house and put it in the cellar behind the furnace. What more could you expect?

The service was then explained in detail how a battery must be stored and cared for during the cold months—now it must be re-charged regularly to keep it in condition to resist cold weather and prevent internal injury while idle. "Of course, I see my mistake now" replied the owner, "but if I were a cobbler or garage I'd warn my customers about such things."



May we suggest that YOUR WARNING be issued against unnecessary battery expense next Spring by leaving your battery with us this Winter?

Yours very truly,

A. E. BISHOP,

Prest-O-Lite Lachute Garage

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

A Few Suggestions of Useful and Pleasing Gifts!

Neilson's and Lowney's Chocolates (40c. to $3.00.) Gage's stationery (25c to $3.00), Stewart's Gramophones ($15.00), Cigars (boxes of 25), Cigarettes (boxes of 50). Pipes (50c. to $3.00). Cigar and cigarette holders. Toilet articles. Also a full line of Christmas Cards and Booklets, pads, tags. Etc., etc., Call and see our fine assortment.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

Prescription Druggist,

Lachute Mills.

Prescriptions a Specialty. *Nyal's Quality Store*

Developing and Printing.

Useful Christmas Gifts at Staniforth's.

Nothing is more appreciated than Footwear, and nothing more useful for every member of the family.

Fine Shoes, House Slippers, Dress Pumps, Gaiters, Felt Boots, Overshoes, Buckskin Moccasins, Skating Boots and Rubbers. Also a large assortment of Gent's Furnishing, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves and Mitts, Sweaters, Underwear, Socks and Shirts.

All these at Lowest Possible Prices.

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

Boots Neatly Repaired. Telephone 65.

W. G. STANIFORTH,

MAIN STREET, - - LACHUTE.

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for Ginger Cake and Cookies

for Sweet Sauces

for Baked Apples

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Barbados "Super-Fancy" Molasses

THE pure, whole-sugar Barbados is a truly delicious food that is full of health, energy and heat! It is vastly different from the watered imitations that now flood the market.

There is no Satisfactory Substitute for the Real Molasses.—Insist on "Windsill" Brand.

"Windsill" Brand is the finest product of the plantations of the British West Indies. It costs you no more than the inferior canned goods, and it will make a wonderful improvement to every dish shown here.

If your grocer tries to sell you Windsill Barbados at a little more, take and insist on his name.

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Write for our book of recipes

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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.

STUDENTS' RESIDENCES

(By Stephen Leacock.)

STEPHEN LEACOCK,
Canada's Great Humorist, Professor of Political Economy at McGill University.

When I was a student at the University of Toronto thirty years ago, I lived, from start to finish,—in seventeen different boarding houses. As far as I am aware these houses have not, or not yet, been marked with tablets. But they are all still to be found in the vicinity of of McCaul and Darcy, and St. Patrick Streets. Anyone who doubts the truth of what I have to say may go and look at them.

I was not alone in the nomadic life that I led. There were hundreds of us drifting about in this fashion from one melancholy habitation to another. We lived as a rule two or three in a house-room times alone. We dined in the basement. We always had beef on the table. They used to have a brand of soda biscuits in those days in Toronto boarding houses that I have not seen since. They were better than dog biscuits but with not an much snap. My contemporaries will all remember them. A great many of the leading barristers and professional men of Toronto were fed on them.

In the life we led we had practically no opportunities for association on a large scale, no common rooms, no reading rooms nothing. We never saw the magazines, personally I didn't even know the names of them. The only interchange of ideas we ever got was by going over to the Caer Howell Hotel on University Avenue and interchanging them there.

I mention these melancholy details not for their own sake but merely to emphasize the point that when I speak of students' dormitories, and the larger life which they offer, I speak of what I know.

If we had had at Toronto, when I was a student, the kind of dormitories and dormitory life that they have at Harvard, I don't think I would ever have graduated. I'd have been there still.

The trouble is that the Universities on our Continent are only just waking up to the idea of what a University should mean. They were, very largely, instituted and organized with the idea that a university was a place where young men were sent to absorb the contents of books and to listen to lectures in the classrooms. The student was pictured as a pallid creature, burning what was called the "midnight oil," his wan face bent over his desk. If you wanted to do something for him you gave him a book; if you wanted to do something really large on his behalf you gave him a whole library of them. If you wanted to go still further and be a real benefactor to the College at large, you endowed a competitive scholarship and set two or more pallid students working themselves to death to get it.

That, as I see it, was about the idea and theory of the Canadian University as they used to be. In the course of time and through the plain force of circumstances, we have been getting away from that idea. We are coming to see that the lecture room and the class room are but a part of the student's life. If they are taken by themselves, in undiluted doses, instead of being a stimulation they are a stupefaction. They not only injure the students' health, they paralyze his mind. True education cannot be relieved after the fashion of a shelling in information. The most that this can ever give is mere information, never sympathy and genuine appreciation. The typical product of it is the college pedant possessed of a stomach-full of facts with a mind the size of a peanut and the outlook of a child.

The real goods of education (education is the derivation of the word from the Latin meaning out of the mind the inborn capacity that is in it. I think that Horace said something of this sort before. But there is no harm in saying it over again.

Since the Garland days of which I speak, I have had the experience of nearly a quarter of a century of post graduate work and of university teaching. It is a noble profession, and, with the continued aid of the Governors of McGill University, I hope to have another quarter of a century of it at least before I hang up my mortar board and sink into the arms of the trustees of the Carnegie Pension Fund. But as a college teacher I have long since realized that the most that the teacher, as such, can do for the student is a very limited matter. The real thing for the student is the life and environment that surrounds him. All that he really learns he learns, in a sense, by the active operation of his own intellect and not as the passive recipient of lectures. And for this active operation what he needs most is the continued and intimate contact with his fellows. Students must live together and eat together, talk and smoke together. Experience shows that that is how their minds really grow. And they must live together in a rational and comfortable way. They must eat in a big dining room or hall, with oak beams across the ceiling, and the stained glass in the windows and with a shield or tablet here and there upon the wall, to remind them between times of the men who went before them and left a name worthy of the memory of the college. If a student is to get from his College what it ought to give him, a college dormitory with the life in common that it brings, is his absolute right. A university that fails to give it to him is cheating him.

If I were founding a University,—and I say it with all the seriousness of which I am capable (just think of that), I would found first a smoking room; then when I had a little more money in hand I would found a dormitory; then after that, or more properly with that, a decent reading room and a library. After that, if I still had money over that I couldn't use, I would hire a professor and get some text books.

We are conducting a campaign,—just now to raise, or lift five million dollars for McGill University. I have a notion that we are going to get it. And it is the duty of those of us who are in the University to show to our generous friends outside what it is that we mean to do with it when we have it.

To my mind the greatest of all our needs is the building of college dormitories to supply to our students a wider college life than we can give them now. There is no nobler object of benefaction than this. There is no better way to perpetuate an honoured name or to cherish the memory of one who is lost than that the name and memory should be inscribed, cut deep in stone, over the gate-way of a College Dormitory at McGill.

To all People who require a Sewing Machine.

I suggest that you come and see a "White." I have them, both the ordinary vibrators and the Rotary Shuttle and you can't stick them either. A piece of thread will stick some rotary shuttles, but not a White. You should have one if its a White it's all right.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

DR. H. ROSS, St. Andrews East,

Saturday, December 18th, 1920

The following effects:—Two walnut sets complete, brass bed complete, folding bed, bureau, oak table, stained table, 1 mattress, 1 feather bed, 1 couch bed, 5 chairs, 1 rocker, carpet squares, carpet sweeper, 1 Gent's dressing case, 1 enamel mirror, revolving oak book stand, walnut book case and desk, bamboo book case, chairs, carpets, etc., walnut extension table, cherry sideboard, 6 solid oak chairs, 1 solid oak arm chair, oak table pictures, etc., 3 rocking chairs, 1 walnut arm chair leather seat, 1 mahogany table, 1 chesterfield, 1 otterman, 1 upholstered chair, 2 rattan chairs, 1 walnut hall stand with leather seat, Encyclopedia Britt 27 vols.; Makers of Canada, 11 vols, Orators and Oratory 15 vols, Ridpath's Universal History 8 vols Washington Irving's Works 6 vols, An Atlas, Books of Fiction History by the Standard Authors, 1 Oxford Gurney Range, 1 cook stove 1 steel refrigerator, 2 tables 3 chairs, cupboards, kitchen utensils, lamps, silverware, gems, ice cream freezer, tubs, portable bath,, 5 piece porch furniture, blinds, garden utensils shears clippers, axe saw, 1 Lady's bicycle, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 noon sharp.

TERMS CASH.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne.
No. 1721.

Louis Bigras, of the parish of St-Canut, in the district of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.

John Hanna, formerly of the said parish of St-Canut, and presently of parts unknown.

défendant,

&

Joseph Henri Langlois, registrar, for the county of Two Mountains, in the village of Ste-Scholastique, said district.

Mis-en-cause.

The above defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

Ste-Scholastique, November 30th, 1920.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary C.S.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal
No. 5089

DAME M. A. LAFOND ET AL., plaintiffs; vs DAME A. BOURQUE, defendant, to wit:

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster, General, will be recieved at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th January, 1921 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 6 times per week the Arundel No. 1, Rural Route from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Arundel and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 23rd Nov. 1920.

VICTOR GAUDET,
Post Office Inspector.

10-12

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

CHANGE IN TIME
will be made

Sunday, December 12th, 1920

effecting following lines

Quebec—St. Prosper
Montfort Jct—Huberdeau
St. Jerome—Hawkesbury
Montreal—Ottawa
Montreal—Pembroke
Ottawa—Pembroke
Pembroke—Brent

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE
BSc, M. D. C. M.
Physician and Surgeon
In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie.
Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20.

JUST IN.—A fresh supply of grape fruit, oranges, and table grapes. The very best. We also have a fine sellection of Xmas Toys, Cards and decorations, at Bob's Cozy Corner.

Foundry and Shop for Sale.

Here's a good chance for ready buyer. Mr. Charles Charlebois is retiring from business and offers his foundry and equipment, together with his commodious store and dwelling for sale. Splendid business stand and foundry right on the C.P.R. Siding. Terms to suit purchaser

Come in and see the lovely dresses we have just received. We got these at a low price and will pass them on at a low price.

W. Banford & Son.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

LATIN

Class I.—Eva Mason 89, Norman Silverson 88, Gladys Moseley 83.
Class II.—Jack Golphin 60.

GRADE VII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Elsie Todd 95.
Class I.—Hilda Hardie 83, Gertrude Gilmour 80, Irvin Bain 76.
Class II.—Marion Stewart 64, Donald MacAllister 61.
Class III.—Reta Murdoch 54.

GRADE VI.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Gladys Warwick 96.
Class I.—Kenneth McGibbon 89, W. Wilson 76, Harold Shaw 75.

GRADE V.

HYGIENE

Honours.—Doris Golphin 99.
Class I.—Marion Bain 86, A. Hendry 80, Gordon Hendry 78, Alwyn Stewart 77, Jack Stewart 75.
Class II, Melville Fletcher 73, R. Chambers 71.
Class III.—Eileen McGibbon 56, J. Hazel 51.

GRADE IV.

FRENCH

Honours.—Leona Thompson 100, G. Moncrieff 97.
Class I.—Ivan Monk 88, Doris Reid 75.
Class II.—Fred Witham 71, Mildred Wilson 68.
Class III.—Mansiel Wilson 61, Harry Ball, 52, Alex. McGibbon 50, Melville Wilson 50.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Douglas Stewart 86.

GRADE II.

ARITHMETIC

Class I.—Walter McOuat 76.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE I. PART II.

WRITING.

Honours.—Leslie Beecroft 91.
Class I.—Francis Kettyle 88, Lizzie Seary 84, Alfred Cloutier, M. Cooper 81, Harold Campbell 78, Jackie Seary 75.
Class II.—Georgie Green 62, Herbert Graves 60.
Class III.—Ernest Leedham.

"It Did Me A World of Good" States Tipham

Wants Everybody to Know About Tanlac, He Says

"Tanlac has done me such a world of good that I just want everybody to know about it," said Louis Tipham, of 49 13th Avenue, Lachine P.Q., well known night engineer at the factory of the Williams' Sewing Machine Company.

"My stomach was in such bad order that nothing seemed to agree with me, and I lost my appetite so completely that I never had a taste for anything. I would bloat all up with sour gas which pressed up against my heart until I just had to fight for my breath, and I had awful cramps in my stomach that pained me terribly. I was so nervous I could hardly stand the noise about the engine room down at the factory, and I don't believe anybody suffered with rheumatism worse than I did. My arms ached dreadfully and my legs were so stiff that I could scarcely bend them. It was just all I could do to look after my work, and, in fact, I was laid up almost hopeless for several days.

"I kept hearing so much about all the good Tanlac was doing that I decided to give it a trial, and I'm mighty glad I did for it's only taken six bottles to fix me up in tip top condition. My appetite is so good now that I get as hungry as a lion, and I can eat just anything and everything I want without my stomach troubling me a bit, and since the gas has quit forming my breathing is no longer affected. The nervousness has entirely disappeared, and I never feel a sign of that awful rheumatism. I have gained some in weight, and now get real enjoyment out of my work. Yes, sir, I'm mighty thankful to Tanlac for my present good health, and I don't hesitate to add my endorsement to the medicine."

Tanlac is now sold in Lachute by

G. J. CHARLAND,

in St. Scholastique by

LOUIS GRATTON

and in Calumet by

S. M. BRANNAN

under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative.

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

Ladies' Coats from $15.00 to $30.00 and some choice Velours with fur collars at $35.00. While they last.

W. BANFORD & SON.

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.

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.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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Room 604, 285 Beaver Hall Hill
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Soils and Crops

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

Green Manuring.

Plowing under green crops, more commonly known as green manuring, is a practice that has been in use over a long period of time, being advocated and used by the Romans in their farming operations. And in all probability they obtained their knowledge from preceding generations. The practice has been handed down from generation to generation, each one adding to the store of knowledge concerning it until at the present time it has a recognized value in our systems of soil fertility. It alone is not the secret of permanently productive soil, but when utilized in the right way, and in combination with other recognized practices, it is of great value. Crop rotation, liming, good tillage, etc., have much to do with the successful use of a green manure. The greatest benefit to be derived from green manuring is in the amount of organic matter that is added to the soil. However, in the case of a legume, and a green manure crop should be a legume wherever possible, there is also a valuable amount of nitrogen added to the soil.

A green manure crop may be included in the rotation, or may be used separately as a cover crop, or nurse crop. There are a number of crops that may be utilized as green manures, but in general the one selected should have the following characteristics: It should have a deep root system, the seed should be cheap, it should be a legume whenever possible, it should be hardy, it should be quick growing, and in case it is sown broadcast, it should be capable of making a good growth. Of the various crops that may be utilized as green manures the following are well known: Soy beans, vetches, field peas, the various clovers, alfalfa, rye, oats, buckwheat, rape, etc., all but the latter four being legumes. The effects of a green manure crop on the soil may be considered under three heads, being the physical, the chemical and the bacteriological effects. Physically, a green manure crop will influence the temperature, moisture condition, the aeration of a soil, tending to make the soil warmer, capable of retaining more moisture in the case of a light soil, and allow the air to penetrate better.

Its action on a light sandy soil is of a binding nature, tending to make it more compact and capable of holding moisture, while with a heavy clay soil its action is opposite, making it lighter and more open, thus insuring better drainage and aeration. Chemically a green manure will conserve plant food by absorption, and by holding many of the plant food compounds in solution, in which form they must be in order to be utilized by the plant. The root systems of the deep rooted plants especially, tend to bring together the various plant foods, and then when the plants are plowed under this plant food is brought to the surface where it may be utilized by the more shallow rooted plants. When a green manure is turned under many different bacteria begin to act on the carbohydrates and protein, breaking them down into various necessary plant food elements. If the crop is a legume and has been inoculated, nitrogen will be added to the soil through a symbiotic relation between the plant and certain bacteria. Bacteria require moisture for their action, and a variation in the water content of a soil, as well as a variation in the temperature and aeration will have a marked effect on their action.

And, as stated above, plowing under a green manure has a noticeable effect on the water content of a soil. The amount of air in the soil will determine the class of bacteria that will function the most, being either the aerobic (those requiring air), or the anerobic (those not requiring air). the plant food produced wil depend somewhat on the type of bacteria active. The addition of a green manure will increase the activity of the bacteria largely through the organic matter added. The best time to plow under a green manure is when the crop contains the most moisture, as this encourages a rapid and more complete decay. When turning under the crop it is not a good practice to throw the furrow over flat as this forms a layer which may hinder capillary action until the crop has more or less decayed. As a result of decreased capillarity the succeeding crop may suffer from lack of moisture. Also, by turning the furrow slice only partly over, aeration and drainage are greatly helped. During the process of decay of a green manure crop various organic acids are produced, tending to make a sour soil. As a result it is necessary to apply lime during some part of the rotation, or it may be added when the crop is seeded and may be turned under with it.

How to Feed Straws.

All the straws contain large quantities of nutrients, but on account of their unpalatableness and low digestibility, only a comparatively small proportion of the nutrients is of use to the animal. Many suggestions have been made for increasing the palatableness of straws and making them more digestible. The former object is sometimes achieved by chaffing the straw and mixing it with pulped or cut roots in the proportion of one part by weight of chaff to nine parts by weight of roots. The mixture should be allowed to stand for at least twelve hours before it is fed to stock. The straw absorbs water from the roots and the fermentation which results warms the mixture and softens the straw. No doubt that treatment makes the straw more palatable, but, so far as it has been possible to ascertain, there is no evidence that its digestibility is increased. As the season advances the straw and the roots get dried the chaff may be moistened with treacle (molasses) mixed with warm water and sprayed on with a watering can.

For horses getting all their bulky food in the form of straw it is a good practice to add seven pounds of linseed cake per horse per week. This is mashed in a tub of water. When the cake is thoroughly softened it is stirred up, and the liquid used to moisten the chaff. The mixture is readily eaten, and gives good results.

Another method is to sprinkle the chaff with salt at the rate of one bushel per ton, and to sandwich thin layers of cut green stuff amongst the chaff when it is put in the chaff house. Late cuttings of seeds, or almost any green stuff, or pulped roots, at the rate of one hundred pounds per ton of chaff will answer the purpose. The mixture should be well trodden down, and a slow fermentation will result. After standing some weeks or months the mixture develops a pleasant smell, and is readily eaten by any kind of stock.

Hogs and Bacon Will Be Scarcer.

Some farmers have been quick to grasp the lesson for 1921 in the sharp decline lately in the number of breeding sows. A canvass of hog breeders in Ontario in the last two weeks shows that the trade in young stock to replenish the supplies on farms has not for many years been more active than this fall. One well-known breeder in Ontario states he is almost sold out, with twenty-five years' knowledge of the Canadian bacon trade, he attributes this to the fact that farmers have come to understand that there is "sure money" for the man who can breed for litters next spring.

Yet the awakening has to go further. In some sections of the Prairie Provinces the drop was as much as 60 to 75 per cent. compared with two years ago. In the Eastern and Maritime Provinces also marked reductions have been recorded. Not until every farmer understands that it is best to keep or secure and to breed at once his normal number of sows will conditions begin to be steadied.

The importance of a quick recovery cannot be over-emphasized. The great harvest of feed grains now available will largely be disposed of at a loss if not fed to livestock. Prices for hogs to-day compare more favorably with the price of grains than for some time and the demand exceeds the marketings. Canadian overseas markets demand steady support if they are not to be lost.

In no line of livestock is the supply so cut down. It is already certain that hog prices and consequently bacon prices will remain comparatively high next year. Whatever is done to restore supplies must be done quickly. The breeding season for pigs begins in the first week in November and continues only until about the middle of December. If the opportunity is allowed to slip the recovery in numbers will be so retarded that our present cheap feeds will be still more cheapened, leading to loss.

Protect Your Machinery.

One of the factors entering into the cost of farm production is the outlay for machinery. The present high prices of equipment are a serious cause of complaint from the farming interests, and yet many farmers are content to leave their machinery and implements exposed to the weather, often in the field where last used.

In a manufacturing plant, where all machines are under cover and well taken care of, 10 per cent depreciation is written off annually. What, then, must unprotected machinery suffer?

High prices for farm produce have been to a certain extent conductive to carelessness in the costs of farming. The lowering of prices will compel a closer scrutiny of farm expenses, and one of the important items will be cost of machinery and repairs.

Protection of the equipment from weather will largely reduce repair bills. At the end of the season, all wearing parts of the machines should be well greased, accumulations of dust removed, and they should be placed under cover. An implement shed will quickly pay for itself in saving in outlay for repairs, apart from the fact that it facilitates cleaning, repainting or repairing machinery during spare time.

Seasons and weather will not wait for farm machinery that is unready, and a heavy loss may often be the result. To the increasing number of farmers who are keeping accounts of their farming operations, this item of upkeep of plant will appear as an outstanding and largely avoidable expense, and the more general keeping of farm accounts may directly effect the reduction of the present waste.

The Seeing Eye.

Principal Reynolds of the Ontario Agricultural College thus delivers himself in the Agricultural Gazette of Canada:

The teacher who hopes to take a right place in the life of the country school district must cultivate the seeing eye and the understanding heart for persons and things rural. The usual, popular, melodrama, comic supplement, moving picture conception of the farmer and of country people must be forgotten. It is essentially and perniciously false. The farmer is something of a humorist, and takes delight in deceiving the simpleminded by a somewhat unfinished exterior. The city-bred person makes the fatal mistake of judging by outside appearances. To the city-trained eye there are two classes of persons, one wearing overalls and the other wearing white collars. The former class work with their hands. The latter class work with their brains. That is the superficial judgment, which ignores the fact that there is a very great deal of clear, hard thinking done to-day by the men wearing overalls. At any rate, the farmer belongs to both classes. The more he understands of those discoveries, which it is the business of the agricultural college to make, the more he absorbs the teaching which it is the business of the college to spread abroad, the better farmer will he be.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

The Welfare of the Home

Qualities for Parenthood.

By MARGARET STEELE HARD

Not long ago I was startled to hear a small neighbor remark to my equally small daughter, "I don't think Father and Mother are very good parents. Father's too severe and Mother's too easy."

The whole matter of discipline seems to have been put in a nut shell by this youthful judge; for as one observes parents, he discovers that they are generally of one of these types.

The severe parent is perhaps less prevalent. His severity is born either of fundamental misconceptions regarding children and their needs, of selfish desire to restrain and curb, so that his own freedom may suffer no annoyance or inconvenience; or most deplorable of all, it is the result of his own ill-temper.

Let us illustrate these types of severity. First, the child who is denied some harmless pleasure, for example.

"Mary, don't get water in that teapot! I can't have you dripping water all over the house. What? Well, pretend there's water in it—it's just as good." But it isn't, as any little girl with a teapot can tell you.

Contrast this severity which is caused by lack of imagination and sympathy on the part of the parent with the severity of the second variety, that which is selfish in its origin.

"Ellen, stop running, and behave yourself like a lady!" But Ellen is ten and should not be asked to be a lady. In fact no one would be more distressed than her mother, should the child suddenly arrive at that stage of maturity. It is simply that her mother is disturbed by her activity.

And lastly, consider the exhibition of infuriated parenthood, from which we turn our eyes as from unspeakable shame.

"Come here this instant or I'll give you such a whipping you'll never forget it! Stop that yelling, do you hear? Stop that yelling!" and the admonishing voice or the irritable parent reaches a scream as he slaps and jerks about the frightened child.

The opposite extreme of the deplorably uncontrolled parent is the "easy parent" who is generally the mother. She suffers from shortsightedness. She seems to forget that in a very short time her boy or girl must live in a world that will not so readily excuse and cajole as she; that Sarah's whims and Richard's petulance will not be looked upon by the general public as odd, little outshoots of human nature; but as weeds, pure and simple. or does she seem to realize that faults in a little child, steadily natured, instead of being outgrown become greater!

"Sarah, what can Mother get for you—don't you like your dinner, dear?" and Mother, weary after preparing the family meal, snatches a bite here and there between trips to and from the pantry as she brings such food as Sarah's whims demand; while Sarah watches with sly eye, fully aware of her power.

What conclusion does one gain from observing parents with their children? That the indispensable qualities for parenthood are understanding sympathy coupled with firmness. Not uncontrolled demands for obedience, not sudden spasms of discipline, but steadfast reasonableness which creates confidence and love when it goes hand in hand with an eager desire to live understandingly in the child's world.

For, after all, discipline is very much like a salad. Its perfection depends upon the proper combination of ingredients, given in right proportion. There must be sufficient oil to assist in soothing too severe a tang of vinegar, but not enough to neutralize, just a dash of pepper and mustard; and finally the hand which mixes it with the tender green—that is the touch of personality which perfects it!

Save the Country Storekeeper

How many of you would stop to think what it would mean to you in dollars and cents if your country storekeeper went out of business?

I am not a storekeeper. I am a music-teacher, and for the last ten or twelve summers have had a class of pupils in a little country village. While there I make my headquarters in the home of the country storekeeper. I stay in the village two days a week, so I have become almost one of the family.

One evening Mr. Smith came home about nine-thirty, having closed up the store after a long hard day. He is a man of about fifty years or more, and the grind of his work is beginning to show, although there is never a word of complaint.

I said to him: "You look pretty tired tonight, have you had a hard day?"

"Well," he said, "I'm ready for some good old sleep, all right."

"Mr. Smith," I said, "why don't you quit this business and take life easy the rest of your days? You've been at it a good many years and surely can afford to take a rest."

After a moment he put down his paper and said: "I'll tell you. About all the money I have is tied up in my store, and unless I could sell out for cash I could'nt afford to get out of it.

"These are the days when the farms are paying, and with all the conveniences for farmers' wives and the improved tools for farm work, farming doesn't mean the drudgery that it did fifteen years ago. The folks who are willing to live in the country are going to farm it.

"Thirty years ago I came here; my business has paid for itself and much more money has gone back into it. Besides, we have educated our four children. However, pretty much of that was done in the days before autos came and folks had to buy their stuff near home. Those were the times, too, when farmers didn't have any money until they sold their crops in the fall, and then if it wasn't a good year they couldn't pay until the next year; and we had to carry them over, sometimes, for two or three years.

"By the way, Bess," hes aid, turning to his wife, "Tom Brown was in tonight and paid that note."

I noted a surprised look on her face, but before she could answer he explained to me: "That man has given me his note every fall for nine years for a grocery bill of $75 each year; when fall came he had just enough to pay up for that year, and he put off the other for another year. It was like a windfall to have that come in tonight."

The next day I had a couple of hours free so I went over to the store where Mr. Smith was out delivering. Just as I stepped in I heard Mrs. Smith answering the telephone: "Yes, Mrs. Brown, I'll try to stop him when he goes by."

She turned to me and said: "I wish you'd watch down the road for Mr. Jones. Mrs. Brown says he is on his way up here to the station and she wants me to be sure to send down a sack of flour. They have a lot of extra help and she has to get some pies made for dinner."

In a few minutes I saw Mr. Jones coming in his car, at the rate of about forty miles an hour. I said: "You never can catch him."

But she grabbed the sack from the counter and rushed out; after calling several times, she succeeded in stopping him about four or five houses up the street Up there she ran with the twenty-five pounds of flour on her shoulder and—Mrs. Brown had her pies for dinner.

"That was a good job," I said.

"Yes," she replied, "but the worst of it is, that is about all Mrs. Brown buys here since they got their car. Once in a while when she finds that she is out of something she needs right away, she calls up here in a hurry and asks us to send it down. Then on Friday when they get their milk cheque, away they go to the city and come home with their week's supply of groceries from the 'cash' store; meanwhile, the 'hurry orders' lie peacefully at rest on our charge account until fall, when settling-up time comes."

"But why don't you ask them for the money?" I asked.

"Oh, you can't do that in the country," she answered. "The folks here are like one big family, and if you offend one you have offended them all; so we just let it go and do the best we can."

After that I was just a little more observing and found that that was one case among a hundred just like it. Everybody seemed to like the storekeeper and his wife and always spoke well of them, but it never seemed to occur to them that they ever imposed on this very kindness. Since then I have taken special notice in other places, and find that conditions are often much the same.

We can't get along without the country storekeepers. Let's patronize them and treat them right. Tell them what you need and will buy from them, and they will be glad to keep it in stock for you. Help your country storekeeper to develop and you'll find him a big convenience and asset to the community. A good real store is an absolute necessity to every community that wants to get ahead—it is the harbinger of better farming, better profits and better living. It is a treasure without price, to be obtained through individual thoughtfulness and cooperation. Build up your local store and you build up the value of your own farm.—J. W.

Poultry

To throw light upon the question as to whether hens or pullets are the more profitable I placed sixty- two hens and one hundred and thirty-eight pullets in two separate coops on November 1st last year. Each lot had equally good quarters and were fed alike. By March 1st the hens were in debt to me sixty-four cents each, and the pullets had a credit of thirty-six cents each, just eggs against feed. This placed them an even dollar apart, so if I had placed sixty-two pullets in the place of the hens I would have stood at a gain of sixty-two dollars on that coop. In March the hens jumped ahead of the pullets and held there each month until September, when I sold the hens to make ready for the new lot in that coop. On September 1 the pullets had a gain of $1.79 each and the hens a gain of $1.61 each, or a difference of only eighteen cents, and I am sure if I could have kept the hens until November 1 they would have been in the lead.

This test convinces me that it is the pullets that give us the winter eggs and the older birds lead in the summer, so to have an even supply the year through it is well to keep both. The birds were all white Leghorns, and the hens were about equal in numbers of one, two and three years old. They all would have made a better showing had I not left out the meat from the feed from about December 20 to January 10, as is shown by the drop in gain of pullets in January. While the hens did not drop off in January as did the pullets, they did not gain as they no doubt would have done had I continued the meat ration.

To me it is plain the reason the hens did not pay out before March is, they had not recovered from the moult. The chicks were hatched April 4 and May 1, 1919.

The Pump Handle.

Did you ever try to pump out a well when the water was so low that it did not reach the bottom of the pump? You worked the handle with all your might; you got red in the face; you said things it was not lawful to utter, and all you got was a spray, and maybe not even that, and not a drop in the bucket. Pretty unsatisfactory business but thousands are working at it all over the country.

There is the man who is working along with poor cows. He is working the pump-handle for dear life. Only the mist of success rewards his efforts. In the end he will have to give it up as a bad job. That well is too dry.

Not every farmer has as yet joined the "No-Scrub-Bull" movement. These men spray their clothes from head to foot in their desperate efforts to fool themselves and their neighbors into thinking they are making a great go of it. It is a dry well and every man who is making a success of his business has found it so. Why not quit wasting time and strength with this empty well? Drill deeper. Stop only when the fountain of purebred stock is reached. Then working life's pump-handle will bring something worth while.

But the driest of all is found on the premises of the no-snap farmer. Not even a mist here. Snap gone; more vim needed. Let's believe in what we are doing, heart, mind and soul, and never hem and haw and apologize for being farmers. It is the biggest business in all the world. When we really believe this we will work our pump-handles to some purpose.

Fixtures in the Pigeon Loft.

Self-feeding hoppers are seldom found nowadays in the lofts of veteran breeders. Their argument is that they have not found it profitable to have several days' supply of grain within reach so the birds may help themselves at will. There are two reasons for this: First, inferior squabs are raised in lofts where feed is constantly before the birds, as there is no regularity among the breeding pigeons in feeding their young; second, this continual picking at the grain eventually leads to poor appetites, resulting in the squabs suffering.

Another disadvantage in having feed lying around, is that it attracts mice and even rats, and when once these enemies get in a loft there is great loss of young birds.

The most popular method for feeding is to have stated hours for placing the grain in the troughs. These troughs are placed in the center of the floor, so that there will be plenty of room for all the birds to gather around it. Galvanized iron drinking vessels are preferred to stone fountains, especially for winter use.

There are threeo pen boxes in each loft, measuring twelve inches in length, three inches in width, and three inches in depth, and these boxes contain oyster-shell, grit and charcoal.

A bathtub is placed in the aviary of each pen. These are made of galvanized iron and of convenient size for handling. During the winter the birds are given a bath about once a week, but only on bright clear days. In summer it may be given twice a week. These pans are filled about eleven o'clock in the morning and allowed to remain for about two hours, when they are emptied and turned upside down. If the water is not emptied shortly after the birds are through bathing, they may drink of it and become sick.

Crop Feeding Instead of Soil Feeding.

The results of a chemical analysis of a soil do not, as a rule, afford a satisfactory basis for determining manurial requirements. The chemist, it is true, can determine what the soil contains, but no ordinary analysis determines with exactness what proportion of the several elements present is in available form for the crop. Indeed, there is no such thing as a constant ratio of availability. While one crop finds in a given soil all the plant-food it requires, another may find a shortage of one or more elements. Further, on the very same field one crop may find an insufficient amount of potash; another may find enough potash for normal growth, but insufficient phosphoric acid; while a third may suffer only from the insufficient phosphoric acid, while a third may suffer only from the insufficient supply of nitrogen.

The manurial and fertilizer requirements are determined more largely in most soils by the crop than by peculiarities in the chemical conditions of the soil.

Grow Rhubarb in Winter.

If rhubarb roots are frozen carefully and then stored in a dark cellar, they will produce the finest kind of pie and sauce material even in zero weather. In digging the roots, care must be taken to get as much of the root as possible and also some of the dirt surrounding it. Then the roots may be placed on straw or other trash out-of-doors and covered with more of the trash. After they have frozen solid, they should be brought into the basement, cellar, or dark room where the temperature is between 50 and 60 deg. F., placed in a barrel or box and covered well with sand, earth or coal ashes. They must be kept moist and dark at all times. In three or four weeks, shoots will be put out and rhubarb stalks may then be gathered finer than those grown out-of-doors.

Increasing your net returns per acre by $5 means the adding of $100 an acre to your land, looking at it as an investment. It's entirely possible to to this. The how is a matter largely of local conditions. Talk it over with your county agricultural agent.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

They are Convinced

Farms in Three Counties of Ontario Prove Value of Fertilizers

Tests of 1920 carried out under scientific supervision convince farmers of Ontario of the value of fertilizers in hastening maturity and obtaining larger yields and bigger ears.

The demonstrators report:

1. "The greatest difference of all between the plots was in the maturity of the corn and the yield of ears."
2. "These two plots of corn (1st-fertilized, 2nd-fertilized and manured) were eight to ten days earlier in ripening."
3. "The differences in maturity of the ears for silage purposes were distinctly in favor of the fertilized plot."

Improve the Quality and Increase Yields in 1921 by Fertilizing. ORDER EARLY

Write for Booklets

THE SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT BUREAU
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association

Henry G. Bell, B.S.A., *Director* 1111 Temple Building, Toronto

Check that Cold with

BAUME BENGUÉ

Highly efficient in colds and Catarrhal affections of the nose and throat

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

$1.00 a tube.

THE LEEMING MILES CO., LTD. MONTREAL

Agents for Dr. Jules Bengué

RELIEVES PAIN

Friendship.

Old friendships that have stood the test of years
And not grown dim
Are like the miracles with which our God endears
The autumn glory and the tender spring—
Repeating o'er and o'er His promise rare.
True friendship is a mark of godliness within the soul—
There's naught than Man may know more fair,
Nay, nothing loveller written upon life's scroll.

The British high-speed record for aeroplanes stands at 166.8 miles an hour.

To rest our bodies, we should stand up for ten out of every thirty minutes, according to one authority.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

The Years.

When I was young and twenty,
I'd run a many mile,
And when I came to thirty
I'd sit and rest awhile
And now that I am thirty-five
I am the sleepiest man alive.

But maybe when I'm forty
I'll shake my legs again,
And walk from then till fifty
With young and striding men.
And hillward go in sixty's year
To see how yet the counties fare.

When I am old and eighty
All treasons will be done
Of love and silly bitterness,
And I shall watch the sun
Go out, and little heed the fear
That smote upon my middle year.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

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

A newly invented machine kneads dough with metal arms, which reproduce exactly the movements of the human kneader.

BEAUTIFUL PARTY DRESSES

9728 9726

No. 9728—Girl's Dress. Price, 25 cents. With lining; straight gathered flounces attached to two-piece skirt. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Size 8, net, ⅝ yd. 45 ins. wide; flouncing, 7 yds. 8½ ins. wide; without collar, with long sleeves, 3⅛ yds. 36 ins. wide; with collar and short sleeves, 2¼ yds. 36 ins. wide.

No. 9726—Girl's Dress. Price, 25 cents. With or without Eton jacket; two styles of sleeve; straight-gathered flounces attached to two-piece skirt. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Size 8 with Eton jacket, flouncing, 5⅞ yds. 10½ ins. wide; with long sleeves, without collar and Eton, 2⅞ yds. 36 ins. wide.

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

He Sleeps in France.

Where blackened war sowed powdered, whirring sleep;
Where now the white and rigid crosses grow
Like lilies undisturbed by wind or snow;
He stays; his last adventure there shall keep.

Dreams take no measure of the parting miles,
I can but dream and step across a sea
And he foregoes those silent serried files,
He wakes and strolls remembered paths with me.

With smiles, not tears, he proudly seeks my gaze,
As fits the young who braved great deeds' mischance,
It troubles him that I should think him far
To whom all things are near, my hands, a star
Oh, not to cry my loss but his high praise
I tell with voice so dim; He sleeps in France.

—Kathryn White Ryan.

WHY ANAEMIA PREVAILS

The Strenuous Conditions of Life To-day Are Responsible.

Mothers who remark that girls to-day are more prone to anaemia than the girls of a generation ago, should look back at the surroundings in which they and their companions lived. They would easily see the reason in life's altered circumstances to-day.

Now the school-girl's life is more strenuous; her more numerous studies are a severe tax upon her strength. Also, girls enter business soon after leaving school—at an age when they most need rest and outdoor life. Their womanly development is hampered by the stress of working hours, hurried and often scanty meals. Girls are more liable to bloodlessness to-day, but there is this consolation that, whereas doctors formerly regarded anaemia as often incurable, the cures are now counted in tens of thousands. Such medicines as Dr. Williams Pink Pills have restored to good health thousands of weak anaemic girls and women, simply because they contain the elements necessary to make new, rich, red blood which means good health and vitality.

When your daughter's strength fails and pallor, breathlessness and backache disclose her anaemic condition, remember that you can make her well and assure her healthy development by giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make good red blood. Remember, too, that for women of all ages Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially helpful in the many ailments that result from watery blood. They make women and girls well and keep them well. This is amply proved by the case of Miss Eva MacKinnon, Glammis, Ont., who says: "As a school girl I grew very pale and would take dizzy spells and sometimes vomiting. My condition was such that I was not able to attend school regularly, and my mother was very much worried about my condition. Finally she decided to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I took these for a considerable time, gradually gaining strength until I was perfectly well. It is some years since I took the pills and I gave enjoyed the best of health, and I am certain pale, sickly girls will find new health if they give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Shapes of Hair.

A Chinaman has a round head. Every hair on his head is shaped likewise. That is to say, a cross-section of it (as seen under the microscope) is circular.

People of our own race have heads that are more or less oval in form, as your hat will show. The hairs of your head are likewise oval in section.

The negro has an oblong head. Call it rather an oblong square. Each individual hair of his kindly wool is oblong square in action. Which, in fact, is the reason why it kinks.

Nobody knows why there should be this sort of correspondence between the shape of the head and the shape of the hair. It is just a fact in nature.

How a Ball Travels.

When next you see a baseball game, you will find it more interesting if you realize that a thrown ball travels 120 miles an hour, or at twice the speed of the fastest railroad train. It travels from second base to the home plate, or from first base to third base, in one second.

See the man pick up the bat; he is going to hit the ball. At all events he will try to hit it. A little over four-fifths of a second elapses from the instant when the ball leaves the pitcher's hand to the instant when it is struck by the bat.

The man has hit the ball. If it is a straight hard drive the ball will travel at a speed of something like 150 miles an hour.

It was, let us say, a two-base hit. The runner stands at second base and the pitcher winds up for a fresh effort. He is a fast pitcher, and the ball he sends over the plate is one of his swiftest. It travels at a speed of two and two-fifths a minute, 210 feet a second.

Bang! It is a home run this time. The runner, if doing his best, covers the distance between each two bases in three and a half seconds. The circuit he must cover is a track 300 feet in length, or a little less than one-fifteenth of a mile, without reckoning the departures he makes from the exact line of the course.

The 360 feet correspond to the degrees of a circle. If a circle be drawn so that all four points of the baseball diamond fall upon its circumference, the first base, second base, third base and home plate will be located at the 90, 180, 270 and 360 degree marks. The pitcher's station is in the approximate center.

Baseball is really governed by mathematics. It is highly scientific pursuit. Those who understand it best are even now learning a great deal about it which they did not know before by a systematic study of pictures taken with the so-called "slow-motion" camera.

This sort of camera takes photographs at tremendous speed, 120 of them a second, whereas the ordinary movie camera makes only sixteen to a second. When the film is run through the machine at the ordinary rate, the movements of the players on the screen appear absurdly slow and deliberate, so that the time required for each action can be exactly detemined.

Classified Advertisements.

WANTED

WANTED—HENS. STATE BREED and price; also fresh eggs. Knipe, 444 Logan Ave., Toronto.

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.

New Figures.

Instead of the king, queen and jack, the latest style of playing cards are pictured as a "Tommy" for the king, a Red Cross nurse for the queen, a Sailor for the jack, and the ace is represented by an aviator.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

Domestic economy was introduced as a lesson into English schools in 1874.

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!

Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty-tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness—All druggists!

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

To bring about a decrease in infant mortality is one of the most pressing problems of the hour. During the great war the countries engaged suffered tremendously not only materially and financially, but also by a decrease in birth-rate through the absence of such large numbers of potential fathers, and the high rate of infant mortality.

Now that we as nations are trying to readjust ourselves to peaceful pursuits, one of the fundamental undertakings that confronts us is the welfare of the coming generation. The ravages of war, with the accompanying scarcity of food and shortage of houses for the people have reaped their harvest of death, and the nations are depleted of man-power. How then can we set about to remedy this unnatural condition? Obviously by safeguarding the life of the newly-born, and helping mothers to bring their children through the first year of life—the most critical stage of their whole existence.

A few figures will help to show what great need there is for some concerted, organized effort to reduce the appalling death-rate of infants. During the year 1918, in Ontario, 6,402 babies under one year of age died. Think what this means. Imagine the sorrow it has brought to every home where the little life flickered out. But the most distressing point about the whole tragedy is that a large number of these babies died because their mothers did not know how to take care of them. Sometimes it was a hereditary weakness that caused death, the infant being brought into the world handicapped by some disease or deformity, directly resulting from the sins of the father or mother. In many cases, however, the child is born quite healthy, and if given a reasonable chance will grow up a healthy man or woman; but in the critical months after its birth, when attacked by so many little ailments that efficient medical and nursing treatment can successfully overcome, the mother does not know what to do, and not realizing the seriousness of the baby's condition, neglects calling in a doctor until too late.

As regards infant feeding, much educational work is needed. There is a tendency nowadays among certain classes of mothers to feed their children on the bottle, instead of nursing them. The principal excuse for this is that nursing ties them down, interferes with their social functions, and in general makes them slaves to their children. On the other hand, I have actually heard women say that bottle-fed babies are healthiest, because the mother can adjust the strength of the bottled milk she used to suit the child, while oftentimes the mother herself is not strong and therefore physically unfit to supply enough nourishing milk to enable the baby to live and thrive. This latter argument may hold good in certain cases, but they are the exception.

Feeding the child at the mother's breast is nature's own way, and that it is the safest way is shown by the fact that ten bottle-fed babies die to one fed on the breast. Mother's milk contains the proper elements of food in the right proportion for the growing child. It does not always have to be prepared or measured; it is always ready, and is never sour. Breast-fed babies seldom have bowel trouble, which is so fatal in bottle-fed babies, especially during hot weather. Insufficient or improper feeding of infants is prevalent and leads to dire results, an example of this being furnished only a few days ago by the Medical Officer of Health of a large city in Ontario who found that thirty per cent. of the children of that city arriving at school age were underdeveloped through insufficient and improper feeding during the first two years of life.

What is the remedy for this state of affairs? It must be to educate mothers as to the best and most scientific methods of child welfare, and it is along these lines that the Division of National and Child Welfare in the Provincial Board of Health is working to-day. Efforts are being made to get closely in touch with the people, not from a legislative standpoint, but merely from a co-operative standpoint. The first step in this scheme of child welfare is to bring about close association between the mother and the public health nurse, without which no satisfactory working arrangement can be effected. It is more and more being realized that the state should share the responsibilty with the parent in successfully bringing up children, and so develop a strong and healthy race, the nation's best asset.

This will necessitate a Systematic Home Visitation by the nurse, a School for Mothers, and an Infant Consultation, coupled with a scheme providing healthy surroundings, facilities for proper feeding, fresh air and other general measures conducive to good health among young and old.

(Continued next week.)

For years I have never considered my stock of household remedies complete unless a bottle of Minard's Liniment was included. For burns, bruises, sprains, frostbites or chilblains it excels, and I know of no better remedy for a severe cold in the head, or that will give more immediate relief, than to inhale from the bottle through the nasal organ.

And as to my supply of veterinary remedies it is essential, as it has in very many instances proven its value. A recent experience in reclaiming what was supposed to be a lost section of a valuable cow's udder has again demonstrated its great worth and prompts me to recommend it in the highest terms to all who have a herd of cows, large or small. I think I am safe in saying among all the patent medicines there is none that covers as large a field of usefulness as does Minard's Liniment. A real truelsm good for man or beast.

CHAS. K. ROBBINS,
Chebogue Point, N.S.

Effects of War.

According to the census taken on January 31, 1920, the Republic of Austria, in its present territorial limits, has a population of 6,067,430. Compared with the corresponding figures for 1910, the census of 1920 shows a loss of 227,209, or 3.6 per cent. The city of Vienna alone, with a population of 1,842,005 in 1920, shows a loss of 189,493, or 9.3 per cent.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

How Radium Was Squandered.

During the war extensive use was made of radium for luminous watch dials. These were extremely useful, inasmuch as, in timing night attacks and on many other occasions, it was necessary for officers to look at their watches, and to light a match would have been dangerous.

Radium was used also to illuminate gunsights, thus rendering marksmanship at night much more accurate.

Unfortunately, since the end of the war something like 95 per cent. of our entire output of this most precious of substances has been used for luminous paint. It is a senseless squandering of what may be irreplaceable, for the sources of radium are few.

Considering the proved usefulness of radium in the treatment of cancer, this reckless waste is little short of criminal—especially in view of the fact that, for the making of luminous paint "mesothorium" would serve equally well. This is a by-product of the manufacture of thorium, which is derived from monazite sand.

Not only has the world's stock of radium failed to increase of late, but it is believed to be actually less by one-half than it was a few years ago.

There is one telephone to each eight inhabitants of the United States.

CASCARETS

"They Work while you Sleep"

Do you feel at "sixes and sevens" to-day? You are bilious, constipated! You feel headachy, full of cold, unstrung. Your meals don't fit—breath is bad, skin sallow. Take Cascarets to-night for your liver and bowels and wake up clear, rosy and cheerful. No griping—no inconvenience. Children love Cascarets too. 10, 25, 50 cents.

Touch Tender Spots With Cuticura After Shaving

After shaving with Cuticura Soap the Cuticura way, without mug, gently rub tender spots on face or dandruff on scalp with a bit of Cuticura Ointment. Then wash all off with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water.

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

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."

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Price List [a]. Cut down fuel bills, insure winter comfort.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

SINCE 1870 SHILOH 30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

is always ready to ease rheumatism

"AT the very first twinge, down comes my bottle of Sloan's; then quick relief, *without rubbing*, for it's stimulating and scatters congestion. The boys use it for stiff muscles, and it helps Sally's backaches, too." 35c, 70c, $1.40.

A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtakes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Carative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine. 7

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."

When the Coffee Drinker makes a change in his table beverage, he naturally turns to

INSTANT POSTUM

A drink that resembles coffee, with none of coffee's harm, and it costs less.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Hardware & Groceries

Tinware,
Enamel Ware,
Alluminum Ware,
Nickle Ware,
Electric Supplies
Saws,
Skates,
Electric Irons and
Horse Blankets,
Halters,
Nails,
Glass,
Rope,
Axes,
Dry Cells,
Pyrex Ware.

GROCERIES.

A full stock of Fresh Xmas Peels, Currants, Raisins, Prunes, Nuts, Etc., Etc.

Willards and Huglers Xmas Chocolates in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

"The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

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88 Years of Service

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

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

We invite your account.

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
Reserve - - 18,000,000
Resources - - 230,000,000

J. R. Parris,
Manager, LACHUTE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Change in Train SCHEDULES

will be made Sunday, Nov. 28, 1920.

Apply to

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MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English and French.
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LACHUTE, - QUE.

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"VICTROLA"

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PLEASURE

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

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

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

BUY NOW

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

The Holiday Season is Now approaching

Why leave your purchasing until the last few days?

Do It Now

YOU WILL FIND IT EASIER

No Rush Better Selection
Better Service.

Make out a list of the friends whom you wish to remember, and as opportunity affords and your purse will permit, do your buying

We are as usual stocked with useful and pretty Xmas Gifts.

We STRONGLY ADVISE buying useful presents. They are the more appreciated.

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date General Store

Important to Farmer's and Lumbermen.

Just received a big lot of Military Harness all made of inspected stock, and in good condition, to be sold cheap, in complete sets or parts. Tugs, Traces and Double Bretching, especially. A lot of other Military Goods, Halters, Belts, Leggings, Ammunition Pouches, and many other articles, just the thing that is going to bring prices down.

Buy your Heavy Rubbers, Mitts and Gloves, Sheep Lined Coats, Horse Blankets, Shovels, Axes and Saws, Ready Roofing, Nails, Felt and Shingles from me, you will get the best goods and save money on them.

Now is your time to install a B. T. Litter Carrier the best made, the price is not too high if you buy now.

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.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $4,100,000 00
Total Assets - - - - $39,000,000.0

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.

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For Garden and House Planting.

Over 80 varieties to choose from

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Etc.

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P.O. Box 701, 218 Craig Street West, Montreal.

Sole Agents for BURPEE'S SEEDS and BULBS in Canada.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.
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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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SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Bell Telephone No. 70.

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

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Money to loan on security
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Sales conducted in English and French.
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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, DECEMBER 17, 1920. | NO. 45

Buy your Christmas Gifts

NOW!

FOR LADIES	FOR MEN	FOR CHILDREN
Electric Iron	Curling Stones	Skates
Electric Heater	Safety Razors	Hockey Siicks
Electric Toasters	Watches	Kiddie Kars
Pyrex Ware	Flash Lights	Sleighs
Coffee Percolators	Pocket Knives	Snow Shovels
Nickle Tea Pots	Overalls	Pucks
Nickle Kettyles	Sleigh Bel's	Skate Straps

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills.

TENDERS FOR MONUMENT.

The undersigned will receive designs and tenders for the erection of a monument in the Town of Lachute, in memory of the men from Argenteuil County who lost their lives in the War, not to exceed when completed $8 000. Such designs and tenders will be received up to Wednesday, December 29th, 1920, on which day the Committee charged with this work will meet at the Court House at 11 a.m. Stanley Goldsworthy, Secrerary, Soldiers' Memorial Commission.

The Albert Hall.

Special Performances of High-class Feature Plays will be held every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday nights until further notice.

A. E. BISHOP. Prop,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the regular meeting of the Council held on Monday, Dec. 6th, 1920, at which the Mayor & all Councillors were present, the Secretary was instructed as follows. Any rate payer not having paid all taxes due the Corporation of St. Jerusalem on or before Dec. 31st., their accounts will be handed in for collection. J. W. Gall, Secretary.

WANTED.

We are open to buy one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand feet Birch logs. Apply to Ayers Limited, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

FOR SALE,—Eight year old Black Blood Mare, weight about 1100 lbs. Stands 14 hands high, perfectly sound, excellent driver and saddle horse. Apply to G. C. Draper, care of Dominion Cartridge Company, Brownsburg.

XMAS CARDS AND TOYS,—Don't fail to see our selection of Xmas Cards and Toys. Something that is sure to please. Orders for Private Greeting Cards can also be left at Bob's Cosy Corner.

WANTED

Peeled and rough Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood wanted for immediate and this winter's shipment. Highest cash prices paid. Apply to

E. P. Kelly.

P.O. Box 189, Station B, Montreal, Que.

Cheap Sale.

Velvet hats from 75 cts up, also a nice line of Xmas gifts, hand-made in ribbon, at a reasonable price, call and see them at Miss Hampton's.

County Council.

A meeting of above was held in the Court House on Thursday last with the following gentlemen present,—Mayors Jos. Seale, Dr. Legault, Geo. Higginson, Jas. Johnson, G. Staniforth, C. J. Staniforth, R. Dobbie, Jas. Duncan, Thos. Hodge, R. V. Gauthier, F. Depatrie, G. P. Calder and the secretary Mr. G. J. Walker.

The Monument Committee reported that the deed of property had been obtained by the Corporation of Lachute Town, levels having been made by experts, land ploughed ready to start in spring, and that subscriptions of One Thousand dollars had been received from Sir George H. Perley and Five Hundred dollars from Senator White. The Secretary also reported that the sum of Three Thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars had been paid by local municipalities towards the monument.

The secretary read a communication from the Department of Agriculture, informing the Council that Mr. Reid had been transferred to Vaudreuil and that Mr. Alexander Bothwell had been appointed his successor.

Mayor Calder reported there had been an amendment to the Council of Civil Procedure requiring that all cases up to $200 must be taken to the Circuit Court of the County and as there were only three terms of this court during the year that he considered the number of terms should be increased to five. It was then moved that the Council petition the Attorney-General of the Province to make the increase.

The secretary stated the Valuation Rolls of the County made this year were all in with exception of Arundel, Howard and 16 Island Lake. The cosideration of same was left for next meeting.

The consideration of the procesverbal of Mr. J. A. McKay on road leading from Lachute Road, Parish of St. Andrews, to the Township of Chatham, was then taken up. Mr. J. A. Mathewson, of Montreal, appeared for those supporting the procesverbal and Mr. L. L. Legault appeared for the opposition.

Councillor Calder gave notice of motion that at next meeting of this council he would present a motion to have this council rescind their resolution at its session of 10th June, 1914, declaring this road an open road.

The secretary presented his financial statement which was accepted and referred to auditors for report.

Owing to the inclement weather on Wednesday, the sale of work and tea in the Presbyterian Church Hall was not largely attended, the proceeds however were $110 00. On Thursday the children of the Sunday School were entertained to tea by the Ladies' Aid in the evening, a splendid programme was given by the little folks which was enjoyed by all.

ICE CREAM BRICKS,—How about some Ice Cream for Xmas Day, will have bricks on hand so leave your order early. A splendid stock also of Xmas Goods, Candy and Toys. Call and see for yourself.

Bob's Cosy Corner.

COMING!

Dec. 23rd, at The Albert Hall,

"Silver Threads Among the Gold."

Pictures and Vaudeville.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Louis Lafleur and son spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Murray, of Brownsburg, is spending this week with Mrs. Drew.

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

Mr. & Mrs. Alex. Morrison, of Montreal, were in town the early part of this week.

Miss M. Peet is spending two weeks in Arundel with her sister, Mrs. S. Swailes.

The many friends of Dr. Cassidy were pleased to see him in town for a few days last week.

Mrs. W. J. Cleland returned home on Sunday last, after spending two weeks in Montreal.

The total receipts from St. Simeon's Ladies Sale of Work (1920 A D.) amounted to $240 73.

Mr. Picken, of Hamilton, Ont., was the guest of Mrs. Malcolm Smith on Thursday last.

The Misses Florence and Gladys McGillivray, of Montreal, were in town over the week end.

Mrs. H. Garretsee and daughter Annie of Hawkesbury, were week-end guests of Mrs Robt. Creswell.

Miss King and the Misses Cameron and Elsie Hay of Montreal were the week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Hay.

Mr. Albert Giles, of Vancouver, arrived in town last week and will be the guest of his mother, Mrs. Henry Giles for a few weeks.

—St. Simeon's Sunday School entertainment will be held (D.V.) in the Victoria Hall, Lachute, on Wednesday Dec. 22nd, at 8.15 p.m.

The many friends of the Rev. Dr. Paterson were pleased to congratulate him on his 90th birthday which he celebrated on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry, of Vancouver, arrived in town last week and will be the guests of Mrs. Robt. Hamilton, and Mrs. Jas. McFaul for the Xmas and New Year Holidays.

The heavy rain of last Tuesday and the continued mild weather has given a temporary set back to the ice for curling and hockey which it was hoped would have been in full swing this week.

Church of England Notices parish of Lachute, Church services will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Dec. 19th as follows,—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg at 3.30 p m. instead of the usual hour of 3 p.m.

St. Jerome finds they are unable to swing in with the Lower Ottawa Hockey League this year and in consequence the League will now comprise Hawkssbury, Lachute and Brownsburg, which should make a most interesting series.

—The Lachute Baptist Sunday School Christmas exercises are arranged to take place in the church building on Tuesday evening December 21st, commencing at 8 o'clock. A good programme will be given. Admission free, collection.

—Please call in soon and see my collection of useful fancy and suitable articles for Xmas gifts, Jewelry, Silverware, Glassware, Stationery, Xmas Cards in large variety, Books (latest publications,) I can also please the Kiddies.

Miss M. V. Slater, Main Street.

—The Lachute Methodist Church Sunday School entertainment will be held on Monday, Dec. 20th, good programme. Admission 15 and 25 cts, come and give good cheer. Any one privileged to put gifts on the tree. Donations will also be received for the box to be sent to the Deaconess Home.

With a little better than a week to Christmas our merchants throughout the town have been especially busy in plenishing their stores with goods for this festive season. You can procure just what you are looking for at prices within range and an open invitation is extended to do your shopping early.

When you are buying your presents for your loved ones this year, think for a moment of the poor little hearts in Serbia that have neither father or mother to think of them. Why not act the part and drop a subscription in to your banker who will place it in the proper channels for carrying cheer and comfort to the little Serbian orphans. Do it now.

Congratulations are extended to our respected fellow townsman Mr Henry St. Onge, on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Alice St. Jean, which took place at Ste. Scholastique on Thursday, Dec. 16th. He has been associated with the C.P.R. here for upwards of seven years and his friends gathered last evening and gave him a tangible appreciation of kindly feeling.

The Women's Institute, of Hill Head, are making up a box of eatables and preserves which they intend to send out to the Soldier patients at Ste. Agathe Hospital. Look in your pantry for some toothsome delicacies that will let the boys feel the touch of "home" and show them they are not forgotten. Parcels may be left at the Watchman Office when they will be forwarded to Mrs. Massiah for packing in the Xmas Hamper by Tuesday next.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

COMPOSITION

Class I,—Margaret Jones 88, Evelyn Gagnon 87, Anna Scott 78.

Class II,—Ella Giles 74, Isabel Owens 72, Edythe Silverson 71, George McCoy 70, Gerald Brineau 68, Emma Smith 64, Henry Murphy 63, Kenneth McOuat and Margaret McOuat 61, Hazel Brown 60.

Class III,—Ivan Carpenter 56.

GRADE X.

GEOMETRY.

Class I,—Kenneth Campbell 88, George Fuller 85, George Taylor 78, Gerald Hammond 76, Myrtle Mitchell 75.

Class II,—Annie Silverson 73, Neil McGillis 71, Muriel Burk 68, Phoebe McOuat 61.

Class III,—Ian Hay 52, Olive Seale and Blanche Smith 50.

GRADE IX.

FRENCH

Class I,—Elsie McAllister 88, Evelyn Creswell 87, Ivy Johnson 80.

Class II,—Nellie Cowan 73, Ivan Graham and Clifford McFaul 71, Esther Morrison 70, May Robinson 67, Grace Morrison 66, George Wason 62, Donalda Clarke, Dorothy Matthews, Mabel Gordon and Alice Bain 61, Hilda Sutton 60.

Jim Hay 58, Harold Bennett 55, Jessie Hay and Bella Hume 54, Arnold Scott 52, Irene Whinfield Flora Macdonald and Laurence Cruise 50.

GRADE VIII.

LATIN.

Honours,—Hazel Drysdale 96, Elsie Riddell 95, Marian Knox and Margaret Scott 94, Annie Goodfellow 92, Edna Campbell 92, Evelyn Campbell and Lillie Paul 90.

Class I.—Elmer Ryan 89, Donald Hay 88, Winnifred Adamson and Susan Evans 87, Bella Clark 86, Melville Smith 85, E. Graham and Maria Westgate 84, M. Heatlie and Irene Evans 83, Duncan Cumming 81, Sarah Black 80, Frances Douglas and Jean McOuat 79, Kathleen Morrison and Mina Paul 76, Jas. Todd 75.

Class II,—Hilda Hume and Willie Miller 73, Paul Doig 71, Geo. Muir 62, Annie Millar 61.

Class III,—Ruby Nichols and Erskine Rodger 53, Frank Scott 50.

GRADE VII.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours,—Elizabeth McKimmie 98, Bessie Rodgers 98, Edith Jones 96, Eleanor Yelland 96, Linton Armstrong 96, Ethel McOuat 94, Hazel Kettyle 94, Edgar Burwash 94, Ethel Hay 94, Hazel Morrison 94, Muriel McPhail 92, Lloyd Somerville 92, Inez McKiddie 90, Mary Cruise 90, Winnifred Silverson 90, Harold Calder 90.

Class I.—Douglas Drysdale 88, Norma Boyd 87, Kilgour Wilson 87, Alice Burke 86, Charles Miller 86, George Miles 85, Fred Burker 85, Corinne Hancox 85, Ena Black 83, Grace Armstrong 80, Allan Rodger 80, Cecil Staniforth 77.

GRADE VI.

FRENCH.

Class I,—Nellie Hay 82, May Yelland 81, Amy Combie 75, Henry Miles 75.

Class II,—Annie Miller 73, Elsie Stewart 69, Violet Paul 68, Florence Armstrong 68, Lyla McKiddie 62.

Class III,—Mildred Mark 55.

GRADE V.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours,—Howard Doig 97, Lorne Morrin 97, Dorothy Morrison 90.

Class I,—Bessie Morrin 87, Gordon Dobbie 83, Willis Staniforth 76, James Wilson 75, Russell Elliott 75.

Class II,—Grace Rodgers 74, Elinor McCoy 70, Reta Jones 66, Janet McOuat 61.

Class III,—Ruby Nichols and Erskine Rodger 53, Frank Scott 50.

GRADE IV.

ARITHMETIC

Honour,—Helen Hutchinson 97, Chester Cruise 93, Gordon Hay 92.

Class I.—Quinton Black 89, Gordon McOuat 88, James Yelland 88, James Logan 86, Ada Logan 85, Laura Noble 79, Eileen McFaul 79, Roy Cruise 79, Eric Middleton 76.

Class II,—Lloyd Cruise 73, Stuart Armstrong 72.

Class III,—Willie Painfer 58, Shirley Hamilton 55, Stanley Boyd 54, Henry Dion 54, Hartland Paul 50, Alma McCullough 50.

GRADE III.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours,—Freda Mason 100, Douglas Upham 99.

Class I,—Rebecca Cohen 89,—Kenneth McFaul 86, Florence Elkington 83, Florence Hay 81, Cecil McFaul 77, Rowena Cowan 76, Christina McKenzie 75.

Class II,—Lorne Wert 73, Sam Cohen 65.

Class III,—Robert Fulton 57, Morton Morrison 54, Maggie Chapman 52, Leonard Carpenter 50, George Paul 50.

DEATHS

McDONALD,—At his late residence, 315 Twenteeth Ave, North, St. Petersburg, Fla., on Dec. 4th, 1920, Robert A., eldest son of R. McDonald, formerly of Lachute, Que., aged 39 years.

OVERCOATS

We have a nice lot of Young Men's Overcoats in latest styles and excellent cloths.

We have also other lines at lower prices and and in all sizes.

Come in and get fitted while all the sizes are in stock.

These lines—Men's and Boy's—we have marked at very low prices. Our very best are $35 00.

We have a lot of Ulsters in assorted patterns, from splendid prewar all wool cloths in all sizes at $25 00.

There are also lower lines in Men's and Boy's, way down below city prices.

W. BANFORD & SON

LACHUTE.

Try HAMILTON'S "New Bread"

IT'S GOOD!—Made entirely different from the "Old Way."

Give It a Trial!

Our Christmas Stock is in, consisting of: Fresh Candies, either in Boxes or Bulk, Table Raisins, and Nuts of all kinds. Also Christmas Stockings and a good assortment of Xmas and New Year's Cards.

When ordering don't forget **"The Christmas Cake."** It's as Good as Mother used to make,—and that's going some.

Fruits in large quantities such as Grapefruit, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Apples, etc. Ice Cream for the Holiday Festivities. Order on "Short Notice."

We handle all kinds of Feed and our "Purity Flour" cannot be excelled.

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, Overcoats, 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.

Surpassing
all others in Delicacy and Fragrance
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TEA
Send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto. 6717

The Revolt From Four Walls

By C. COURTENAY SAVAGE.

CHAPTER IV.

Madeline Wardell loved to putter with a small garden that Guy had spaded. In all her work she was joined by Rose Baker, a charming companion, blossoming into womanhood as beautifully as the flower for which she was named. She taught in one of the local schools in the winter and was to be married that summer.

"I know folks think that I'm crazy," she told Guy and Madeline, "for they don't understand. You see, my man's in the secret service of his country and he can't hang around me for days at a time. I haven't heard from him for a month and I haven't seen him for two but I know that he loves me and I trust him. That's what married life ought to be—trusting."

Madeline nodded gravely, wistfully.

"In July he gets his new appointment to a more permanent post and we'll get married. If I don't hear from him until the middle of July, I'm going on planning to get married around the twentieth."

All of which had sounded very well to Guy Wardell and made him hope that he and his wife were at last on the highroad to happiness. He was going to do his share.

That was why he whistled as he walked down the lane that warm evening and why he slept dreamlessly that night until he heard a man's strident voice outside the house saying:

"You won't find the darn skunk at home—I'll bet he's skipped."

He sat bolt upright in bed and looked in Mad's direction. She was lying wide-eyed, listening.

"What is it?" she whispered, and for an answer came the call of an angry man's voice, "Wardell! Come down here, Wardell!" It was not a summons that a brave man would disobey, and Wardell was certainly no coward, so he pulled on his trousers and slipped his bare feet into his shoes. A quick glance from his window showed that there were four or five men there, all neighbors and one of them, Horace Chambers, he knew for a very distant cousin.

"Well?" he asked as he flung open the door leading to the verandah, "well?"

"Well?" one of the men mocked. "Where were you last night? It's been kind of suspicioned round here that you had something to do with all the trouble about hired hands. That cock-and-bull story about chucking up your job and living near the land is all right in books but this is real life and there were those around here that suspect you of having a reason for coming here."

"I don't understand."

"No," Horace Chambers said quickly, "but last night you made a mistep when you hacked down my fruit trees. You forgot to take your checkered cap along. See!" and he produced the cap.

"Chopped down? I haven't chopped down any trees! I haven't moved from this place since I came from work at six o'clock. What's the idea, anyway?"

"No, he hasn't moved from this place since he came in from work." It was Madeline who repeated the statement. She had hurried into her clothing and now she slipped through the door, and beside—before, if necessary, her accused husband.

"Tain't likely that you'd admit it if he was," one of the men said sullenly.

"Tell me just what happened!" she demanded, silencing Guy, and they told her of the discovery of the destruction of two prize apple trees, both of them sawed off at the trunks, and of how Guy Wardell's checked cap, with the Warren Falls mark in it, was found just north of the trees.

"North of the trees? Say, I wouldn't have been going north. I wore that cap yesterday afternoon and took it off because it was too warm. I was working in John Baker's south field."

"Yeah," one of the men agreed and an angry murmur went through the small group.

"Wait!" Madeline Wardell advanced a step, forestalling any movement that would be made. "Don't you men do anything for which you'll be sorry afterwards. This isn't any time to lose your heads. Guy didn't chop those trees. If you'll think a minute you'll know he didn't. Whoever did it put Guy's hat there. I've learned that there's been some trouble brewing all spring. Why don't you get to the bottom of it?"

"It's been worse since you folks came," one of the men shouted.

"Well, why didn't you discover why it was worse?"

"Because we suspected you folks."

"Yes, and because the agitators are afraid of my husband they have cast suspicion on him—tried to run him from the Point. Now you listen to me—I haven't been asleep if you have!"

A stir ran through the men.

"The first morning I was here," she spoke very deliberately, "I went down by those raspberry patches and was pulling out some of the dead wood, when I heard two men's voices. One of them said, 'It'll be a cinch to get rid of him, then you can move back. Cut down a couple of trees or kill a couple of sheep and frame him by leaving some of his clothing about. The natives will do the rest.' Then they both laughed and the man who had been talking said, 'Is he a dip or a happen-so?' I don't know what 'dip' means. Do you?"

"A detective," Warren said quickly.

"Well, I didn't hear any more but crouched low and got near the shore to see if I could see them. All at once I heard the splash of oars and I looked out through the cedars and saw a rowboat headed north."

"H'm," this came from Horace Chambers.

"You didn't tell me that!" Wardell said quickly.

"I did not want you to think I was afraid. Besides, it didn't mean a thing to me then but now I understand."

"Could you see the two men in the boat? Was one of them very tall and thin——"

"Yes. And the other was tall and very heavy."

"Now I understand," Guy said quickly. "If you men will come up through the cedars, I will show you something."

He led the way, telling as he went of his meeting with the ferret-faced man the first night, of John Baker's mention of the unrest of the hired help, and how he had gone there and discovered that the sap house had been used as a hiding place, probaby as the headquarters for the agitators who were working in the neighborhood. When he reached the sap house, he threw open the door.

(To be continued.)

Little Sister's Interest.

Little Jeanie gazed long and thoughtfully at the young man who was calling on her grown-up sister Maude.

"May I climb up on your knee, Mr. Greene?" she inquired at last.

"Yes, of course, dear!" smiled the young man, who wanted to make a hit with the family. "Want to pull my hair—eh?"

"No; I want to see if I can find that word," replied the little girl.

"What word?" asked the visitor, in bewilderment.

"I heard Maude say this morning that if a man ever had the word 'Idiot' written all over his face that man was you!"

Glass baking dishes are a constant joy.

Fortunes Tossed Away.

Most people, it has been said, throw away a fortune in the course of a lifetime through waste in small things, and certainly the "cheese-parings and candle-ends" do count for more than is usually realized.

Take water, for instance. A New York crusade against dripping taps produced some astounding figures.

In two years alone a saving of forty thousand million gallons was effected by a tax of two dollars for any defective tap. Since such a leakage will waste 1,500 galons per day, this will be readily understood in Canada and elsewhere.

Articles of food habitually wasted, are fruit and vegetables. For even in these times much fruit which might be sold or bottled is allowed to rot, either from carelessness or the difficulty of finding a quick and handy market. The thrifty country-folk of France immerse their potato-crop for a few seconds in boiling water before putting them away, and this keeps them sound until the next crop is available.

How many men bother to untie parcels and preserve the string? More frequently the cord is damaged by cutting, and is then thrown into the waste-paper basket.

Some idea of the loss involved may be gathered from the known fact that the rag-pickers of Paris have gathered string to the value of £500 a year from the rubbish-boxes in the public places of that city!

Few articles occasion more waste than the ordinary match. A cigarette-smoker would be surprised to find how many boxes, containing forty or fifty matches, he has used in a week.

In a small town, not long ago, after a fire, some children held a fair. The sum realized they sent to the pastor of the church. Their letter read: "This $30 was raised by a fair, and we are sending it to you. Please give it to the fire sufferers. P.S.—We hope the suffering is not all over."

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CANADIAN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE
757 Dovercourt Road (at Bloor), Toronto.
Write for free information.

Woman's Interests

Pointers on Curing and Storing Meat.

The two ways of curing pork and beef are brine curing and dry curing. Brine curing is less trouble than dry curing. If brine is properly made it will keep for a reasonable length of time. If it becomes ropy it must be poured off and boiled, or a new brine must be made. A cool cellar is the best place for both methods of curing. Rub the surface of the meat with fine salt and allow it to drain, flesh side down, for from six to twelve hours before the meat is cured, either with brine cure or dry cure.

Brine cure: For each 100 pounds of meat use eight pounds of salt, two and one-half pounds of sugar or syrup, two ounces of saltpeter and four gallons of water. In warm weather nine or ten pounds of salt are preferable. All the ingredients are poured into the water and boiled until thoroughly mixed. Then let the brine cool. Place hams on the bottom of the container, shoulders next, bacon sides and smaller cuts on top. Pour in the brine and be sure it covers the meat thoroughly. In five days pour off the brine and change the meat, placing the top meat on the bottom and the bottom meat on top, after which pour back the brine. Do this again on the tenth and eighteenth days. If the brine becomes ropy take the meat out and wash it thoroughly, also the container. Boil the brine or make new brine, replace the meat in the barrel and cover with brine. Allow four days' cure for each pound in a ham or shoulder, and three days' for each pound in bacon sides and small pieces. For example, a fifteen-pound ham takes sixty days. When meat is removed from the brine it should be soaked for about half an hour in water before being placed in the smoke-house.

Dry cure: This requires more work than brine curing. For each 100 pounds of meat use seven pounds of salt, two and one-half pounds of sugar and two ounces of saltpeter. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, rub one-third of the mixture over the meat and pack the meat away in a box or on a table. The third day rub on half of the remaining mixture and again pack the meat. The seventh day rub the remainder of the mixture over the meat and pack it to cure. Allow a day and a half cure for each pound in a piece of meat. A twenty-pound ham will take thirty days to cure. When meat is removed from dry cure it should be washed with lukewarm water before being smoked.

Sometimes there is trouble in keeping meat after it has been cured or smoked. It should be stored in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. If allowed to hang up unprotected it is almost certain to be blown with flies and become infested with skippers. The most satisfactory way to handle the meat is to wrap it up in paper and then enclose in strong muslin sacks, tied tightly at the tops.

What Milk Does for Kiddies.

The school nurse in one Missouri town weighed and measured all the children in the first four grades, finding only fifteen per cent. of them normal. Of the eighteen hundred children, forty-eight per cent., or eight hundred and sixty-four were ten per cent. or more below normal. Following this work the nutrition specialist from the university talked to the mothers about food for children.

In order to reach other mothers and convince them of the value of milk in the diet for children, the home demonstration agent acting under the direction of the specialist secured the co-operation of the teachers to carry out an experiment, using fifteen children who were decidedly underweight, for the purpose. The teachers agreed to see that each of the fifteen children should have a half-pint of milk at each recess, and to weigh and measure each child once a week.

The agent also found a dairyman who would deliver the milk at school each school day, the children going to the home of the school nurse on Saturday and Sunday. A local newspaper explained the object of the demonstration and solicited funds to carry it out. This brought a contribution of $50 from the Rotary Club and $17 by private subscription.

The mothers of the children to be used must be seen and their sanction and co-operation secured for the project. This was done by the school nurse and home demonstration agent. The visits to the home gave insight into the home life and enabled them to understand conditions.

At the completion of the experiment which was carried on for six weeks, it was found that each child had gained from one-half to five pounds. A father who had said before the experiment was started that he was in favor of it, if it would make his little son fat, made a trip to school to report how pleased he was because his boy had gained four and a half pounds in spite of being sick a part of the time, during which period the milk was carried to him. A new class that purchase the milk used has been formed, and this boy's father gladly pays for milk used by the child.

The principal reports that the attendance was more regular and the work better; and that milk drinking has become quite popular, not only among the children but the teachers, too. The dairyman does a thriving business at the school.

Household Helps.

Besides having a bag for your clothes pins, make one for the clothes lines. It is a comfort to be sure that it is clean when washing morning comes. One care less.

Put a lump of alum about as large as a green pea into starch while hot and stir slowly till it is dissolved. Then the irons will not stick and articles will keep clean a long time. Use that amount of alum to a quart of starch.

If you are one of the wise people who understand how to color garments, do not forget to keep on hand white thread silk and dye the exact color of the garment to be made over. It is not always easy to match thread.

Wild grape and apple juice in equal parts makes delicious jelly. Even grape juice is better if part apple juice is added. It will not crystalize.

When looking for a particular saucepan cover, the average housewife has to upset a whole shelf before the right cover is found. A very convenient way to keep them is to have a small rack on the inside of the kitchen cupboard door. The best arrangement is to have three laths, one foot apart, screwed to the inside of the door in a horizontal position. Under each end of the laths a small block, about one inch square and one inch thick, should be put so as to allow for a one inch space between the lath and the door. The covers when dropped into the racks will take up very little space, and any special one can be selected at a glance.

With the price of paper steadily advancing, I began saving all the circular letters which came into the house, most of which are blank on one side. By cutting the envelopes open the children could use the clean side of them and the letters for arithmetic and their compositions, as they usually want to write them once or twice before they are satisfied. When ready for the teacher's approval they could copy on their good notebooks. This has saved a great deal of good notebook paper in my large family.

Origin of Curfew.

The curfew bell was first rung in Europe about the time of William I. It was not a warning to keep off the streets, but to remind citizens to bank or cover up their fires. The houses of that day were of wood and thatch, except the stone castles and palaces, and the fires were in open fireplaces. Popping coals would often leap over the hearth, and once a blaze began the whole community was threatened, as fire departments were unknown, and only water by the pail was handy as fire-fighting material.

When the bell rang citizens were supposed to cover their fires with ashes, and so bank the hearth that flying sparks would not reach the open spaces. When William I. conquered England and began to impose his strict laws, he added to the curfew or "couvre-feu" the rule that citizens should retire for the night as well as bank their fires. Henry I. restored the use of lamps and candles at court after the curfew bell.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

Scientists place the dog first for intelligence among animals, the monkey and the horse coming second and third.

The Progressive Farmer Has His Name on the Front Gate.

For One Dollar you can secure a metal sign with your name hand-painted thereon, guaranteed to last for years. Enclose one dollar in an envelope together with the name you desire on the sign, either your own or the name of the farm, and mail it to A. B. Whetstone, Box 431, Harriston, Ont., and your sign will be promptly delivered.

MAKE YOUR OWN RUGS WITH OLD RAGS

Making hooked, or drawn-in, rugs is fascinating work, easy to learn, simply pulling loops of rag or yarn through a burlap pattern with a rug hook, which you can actually learn to do in a few minutes, and with a little practice you can make your cast-off clothing, underwear, and blankets into beautiful rugs.

This work is not a fad, as we have been making patterns for these rugs continuously since 1892.

A rug hook, 25c, and one of our small door-mat patterns, 18 x 32 inches, stamped in colors on strong burlap, 35c, total outlay 60c, will start you. We pay postage on both. Easy directions for hooking will be sent with your pattern, if you ask for them.

We also make Garrett's Rug Hooker, a little machine weighing six ounces, for making rugs faster.

Our design sheet showing six sizes of rug patterns, and booklet about Garrett's Rug Hooker sent Free on request.

JOHN E. GARRETT
2 Kempt St., New Glasgow, N.S.

The Tally.

It isn't the job we intended to do
Or the labor we've just begun
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Muck as a Fertilizer.

Peat and muck are accumulated deposits of plant remains which have been "pickled." Muck is a decomposed form of peat. We may visualize a muck swamp as a big straw stack with trees and bushes and leaves mixed through it. These trees and shrubs have fallen into the vat and have been preserved with the remains of the other plants. These remains are largely organic matter and nitrogen, with other substances washed in from the surrounding upland and the subsoil. The muck farmer is literally farming on top of a straw stack or on the top of nature's silo.

As these plants remain collect and go through this "pickling" process poisonous substances are formed. After drainage and exposure to the air, these poisonous elements disappear. It must also be remembered that we have different kinds of deposits, the marsh grass muck, huckleberry soft water muck, the cedar swamp muck, hardwood muck, and the moss bogs, so that we would expect different results not only in forming these areas, but in their use as fertilizer.

Analyses of the different types of muck and peat show that they all contain a large quantity of nitrogen. I mean that the average would be close to two per cent.; that is more than twice the amount of nitrogen that is found in the average straw. These are facts which must be kept in mind while considering the use of muck as a fertilizer.

But, some authorities have said that in most muck and peat, this nitrogen is to a large extent unavailable. However, we must not make the mistake that the nitrogen will not be made available later. It would be better to say that in the condition that muck or peat is taken from the swamp, in most cases the nitrogen is unavailable at that particular time, but experts have shown that nitrogen in the muck or peat may be made available after it is taken out of the swamp and before it is applied in the field by composting. It may be said that the nitrogen in straw is not available, every farmer knows that straw is worth more in the manure pile after it has been decomposed than it is worth spread alone. Every farmer knows that old straw is more valuable as a fertilizer than new straw. It would be reasonable to say that one should use muck and peat as he would straw. For example, if a soil is heavy clay and one got results with straw alone, he will also get results with muck alone. If he has a light soil and straw does not show the results that this same straw would after it is used as a bedding, then apply muck freely in the barnyard to inoculate it with the right sort of bacteria before it goes to the field. Muck and peat are valuable as absorbents for liquids and gases, much more valuable than straw. In the barnyard a large part of the ammonia and urine may be saved by the liberal use of muck and peat. The use of muck as a fertilizer is past the experimental stage. It is being used and has been used for years.

Every orchardist knows how seriously he needs organic matter and nitrogen. Here is a simple way in which to get these materials if there is access to a muck deposit. The muck has at least the manurial value of straw for what it lacks in mineral value it makes up in nitrogen value. In not a single instance where composted muck has been used did it fail to get satisfactory results.

Here are the facts summarized:

Muck or peat can be used for a bedding or an absorbent to a better advantage than straw.

If you have been buying straw, the use of dried muck or peat will save you the high cost of straw. If you raise grain, sell your straw and use peat or muck.

A fertilizer factory in the east makes fertilizer by allowing muck to decompose after it is inoculated with the proper germs.

Raw muck or peat is clean. Muck or peat is better for horses' feet than straw.

Muck or peat is from two to seven times better as an absorbent of liquid than straw and will save all the valuable potash voided by your animals more efficiently than straw.

Muck or peat absorbs the valuable ammonia gas of the manure heap two to seven times better than straw.

Muck or peat contains as much nitrogen as barnyard manure, if it is made available in the manure pile.

Peat or muck is largely organic matter.

Pile muck up closely under cover so that it will dry out, then use it freely in the stables.

It is quicker and cheaper to add organic matter by the use of muck and peat than by plowing under green crops. Sell the green crops and use muck or peat.

I would draw a ton of dry muck just as far as a ton of straw for the same price.

Mammitis, Caked Bag, Garget.

Mammitis of dairy cows, characterized by caked udders, is a disease of domestication, heavy feeding and hand or machine milking. Crowding of a large number of cows on to a small area of land and into a small stable and its associated yards inevitably leads to danger from infection. This is equally so as regards the maintenance of any kind of animal under such conditions. The ailments or diseases common to a particular animal appear, prevail and remain in the limited quarters assigned to that animal. Wide distribution of the animals would at once lessen likelihood and prevalence of disease; also it would tend to lessen virulence of any given disease.

But man must maintain domesticated animals on small areas and surround them with ultra-domestication environment if they are to give the yields and profits looked for nowadays. What then can he do to lessen damage from such a disease as mammitis? The following hints on prevention of this disease may be considered with profit and should everywhere be introduced into practise.

In the first place, never buy a cow that is known to have had anything wrong with her udder, however slight. It doesn't pay to take chances. Next, make it the invariable practise to quarantine a cow for at least two weeks before stabling her with the home cows. During that time close daily examination will be likely to discover anything wrong with the animal. Afterward, instantly isolate or place in quarantine, or at least separate to a considerable distance in the stable, every cow that has anything go wrong with her udder.

Infection is the cause of every severe, lasting or chronic attack of mammitis (garget). One affected cow left in the stable will in time be likely to infect each cow in turn, or some of them. The milker's hands carry infection from cow to cow, or it is contracted from contaminated stall floors. The infective germ is in the abnormal milk, other fluid, or pus from the affected quarter of the udder. Cowpox infection is spread only by contact or by the milker's hands. It is a common cause of mammatis, from soreness of the skin gradually affecting the gland tissue, or from filth infection of the sores causing infection of the gland tissue.

Then comes cleanliness. As germ infection largely comes from filth, the stall floors should be kept clean, disinfected and freshly bedded, and the cows should be kept from wading through filth, standing in stagnant water, or lying down in mud or filthy yards. The udder always should be wiped clean with a clean, damp cloth before each milking. The milker should keep his finger nails clipped short and always wash his hands before starting to milk. If a mechanical milker is used it will have to be kept scrupulously clean, or sterilized.

Feeding is another important consideration. Prolonged heavy feeding of protein-rich feed is a fertile cause of mammitis. At all times the bowels should be kept active. Constipation, in cows that are heavily fed, tends to induce mammitis. All sudden changes of feed should be avoided. Indigestion causes udder troubles. So does chill. Cement floors should be covered with cork brick or boards, and no cow should be allowed to lie down on cold, wet ground soon after calving, or run into cold water in hot weather, or be chased by dogs. Milk regularly, gently, thoroughly, and strip afterward. Insert no unsterilized instrument in the teats. Never allow calves to suck one another's teats. That bad practise causes many cases of garget at first calving time.

Co-Operation and the Individual.

It is very natural that the first appeal of co-operation should be to bring an economical and just mode of business into operation and such has been the history of co-operative effort. But once the business of farming is placed upon an equitable plane with other industries, then it is reasonable to suppose that the co-operative movement will be extended beyond the market place and the halls of business education and become a powerful ally in bringing about a constructive environment for the members, one that will provide for their social needs as well as for their business demands.

But the criticism is made that co-operation tends to discourage individual effort, that organization will do many things for members that they naturally would do for themselves. Experience abroad seems to teach otherwise. There co-operation has rather worked to give to the individual greater self-respect first through improving his economic outlook and then by making it possible to enjoy those finer things of life which came with an improved environment. In other words, democracy in business and social enterprises appears to have the same uplifting effect upon the individual that democracy has had in politics.

Wet summers of moderate temperature are stated by many doctors to be the healthiest.

Clean out the ice-pond.

Poultry

Tuberculosis in poultry is not communicable to man; otherwise it would be dangerous. The main loss is financial.

Good layers always seek the top perches, while the star boarders are content with the lower roosts, as they require less exertion.

Some pullets will be kept for home use, others will go to market. These two classes ought to be kept separate and fed differently. For layers, the feed should be nourishing, but not so flesh-making as in the case of the birds destined for market. Separate yards and houses ought to be given.

In determining sex in geese, some of the English breeders shut up all the fowls in a stable, and then introduce a small dog. The moment the animal appears the geese lift up their heads and retire to the rear of the room, but the ganders are defiant, and will lower their heads and stretch out their necks, hissing all the time.

To kill a turkey, probably the best way is to tie its feet together, hang it on a pole, and then cut the throat, so as to bleed freely. It should then be dry-picked, leaving on the head and wings. After being picked, the carcass should be dipped into hot water, and then in cold to plump it. This treatment also gives the skin a fresher appearance.

Hatching in oil-stove ovens is a new idea. Last spring I had eleven duck eggs that I put under a sitting hen. In three weeks the hen got lame, left the eggs several times, and they got perfectly cold. I put the eggs in an oil-stove oven equipped with a small kerosene lamp and a thermometer. The hen had broken three eggs, and out of the eight eggs left, four hatched.

Get Ready for a Fire.

We were passing along a country road last summer, when we came upon a farmhouse that was in flames. We rushed over, searching for some means to fight it.

The first thing that struck our notice was the entire absence of the family. For a while it greatly worried us, for we feared that they were in that mass of flames; but in an hour or so, when only a pile of smoking ashes was left of their home, the family came driving leisurely home.

The city man has a city fire department to protect his property. The farm dweller, on the other hand, is obliged to rely largely upon his own resources in fighting the flames.

It is nothing short of "penny wise, pound foolish" folly for farmers to be without fire-fighting equipment of some kind. With dozens of chemical extinguishers on the market, it is not only poor economy, but exceedingly risky for those dependent upon one to refuse to take the "stitch in time."

It's all right to rely on the "bucket brigade" if you want to, and provided you know just when the fire is going to occur. If it happens in the day time when every one is up and dressed, you may be able to save things with the buckets; but fires don't work that way. Most country fires occur in the night time when folks are asleep, and a fire usually has a pretty good headway before you get awake and into your clothes and ready to fight it.

Invest a few dollars in your first line of defense against fire. It will not be money wasted, even if you never have a fire, for you have the protection, and that's worth all you pay.

Then get a second line of defense—insurance. Full many a man has had his back broken and the accumulation of years swept away in one night's bonfire. It's all right to wait, if you like waiting, but why not look at the thing the way my uncle did? "Since I learned the value of insurance, I can sleep nights," he said. "I know that nothing can come along and wipe out the crops or the animals or the house just at the wrong time. I've paid the insurance man to do the worrying and carry the load, and it's the best job of hiring I have ever done!"

No man ever got nervous prostration pushing his business; you get it only when the business pushes you.

Get rid of tubercular cows in your dairy herd, if you have any infected cows.

Take a week off and go to one of the big stock shows. It will be worth while to you and your herd.

Timber cut in late fall and winter, seasons more slowly and with less checking than during the warmer months. When proper storage or handling is impractibale, winter cutting is best. Fungi and insects do not attack wood out-of-doors in cold weather, and by the time warm weather arrives the wood is partly seasoned and less susceptible to attack. It is for this reason that winter cutting is advantageous, and not on account of a smaller amount of moisture or sap in the wood in winter, as the popular belief has it. Nor does there seem to be much to the moon theory.

The Welfare of the Home

The Sleepy Hour, by Luella A. Palmer.

I often wonder if Mother realizes what that last kiss and tender pat means to a child as she tucks him into bed. Perhaps the caress would be given oftener and with added gentleness if she knew what an influence it had upon the unfolding of a little new life.

Over and over the brain repeats during the night the events of the day, twisting them into fantastic shapes. These ideas float through the mind of the child for eight to ten hours out of the twenty-four—during one-third to one-half of his life. Whether the fancies will be happy or sad is often determined by the last half hour before sleep begins. And the repetition of the ideas influences a child's temperament, making it more cheerful or pessimistic.

That last half hour is often a tax upon the patience of the mother and older people. The child is tired, the activity of the day has exhausted him and he relaxes control over himself; he becomes nervous and excitable or sluggish and obstinate. The adult is also not so well poised as during the day and the sleepy time is often a period of conflicts.

What is the result of discipline just before sleep? When a child has been very naughty and received some physical correction and had a good cry, he falls into a deep sleep. There is a certain soothingness about the finality to his treatment; he has been upset, in an irresponsible, capricious frame of mind during his naughtiness, then in a state of suspense as to the outcome, and the punishment has settled his uncertainty, there is a promise that life will run smoothly in the morning. The hard cry exhausts the child physically and he is in a state for rebuilding sleep.

There is another kind of crying to sleep which does not bring rest and health. When a child has been just a little petulant or reluctant to obey, not naughty enough to be dealt with severely, the adult sometimes speaks harshly or finds fault with the child and insists on exact compliance with commands. The little one goes to bed in a bad humor and cries fretfully. An older child will toss restlessly. The sleep is light and unrefreshing, there is a feeling of something wrong with the world that he cannot help or explain. Even if the displeasure incurred does not cause the child to cry himself to sleep, if that last event in the day has been disagreeable and no reconciliation has followed, the unhappy mood colors the night's dreams.

What shall we do, shall discipline weaken at the end of the day or shall we hold strictly to our rules? Shall we allow the child to be disobedient, or insist on compliance at the expense of everyone's happiness? What is truly best for the child's good?

The best attempt at solution is prevention of the difficult situation. The sleepy mood of the child should always be considered before any requests or suggestions are made.

Evening is not the time for correction if it can possibly be postponed. Of course real naughtiness must always be dealt with positively on the spot by an appropriate consequence. But a child should never go to sleep without the forgiveness and sympathy of the person who has been compelled to inflict the punishment. Comfort and love should go with him into the land of dreams. Often we can afford to let the correction of little perversenesses and mischief wait over for the morning.

One little tired "cranky" child refused to put his toys away. The wise mother said, "Mother will do it to-night and we will talk it all over in the morning." After breakfast the heart to heart talk came, he was in control of himself then and could reason clearly. The conclusion reached was shown in her final sentence: "To-night you will put your toys away because you must take care of your own property. Mother has the whole house and you and Daddy to look after." With his mind firmly made up and strongly set during the day, there was no further trouble about the responsibility for clearing away the toys.

Few children express in words what they feel about the goodnight caress, but one mother was rewarded one morning by a voice beside her bed saying, "Mother, I just always have to hug you first in the morning, 'cause you always hug me last at night."

The influence of that hour may last through adolescence and youth. One grown up son away at college wrote to his mother, "Do you remember how after I had been naughty I was always sorry, but I could not say a word until I had plumped down into your lap before going to bed and bored my head into your neck? I would be a pretty big lapful now but I wish I could try it. It was not even the same after I got big and sat on your bed telling you about parties and things."

It is at the sleepy hour that intimate little confidences are given and quaint ideas expressed that lie too deep to be said in the midst of the happenings of the day. The mother who pauses to lend a sympathetic ear to little folks—and growing up folks—will gain and keep an intimacy and understanding companionship that will prove a safeguard and happy memory.

Traps, Trappers and Trapping.

Start right; the start you make in trapping is important. If the pelt hunter is handicapped in any way, generally his catch will not be so good as if he had made the proper preparations.

Trappers must plan long before the season opens if they wish to succeed with their lines. The pelt hunter who waits until the last minute will have to take second place to the one who has everything ready to make his sets when trapping time comes.

Much depends upon the trapping grounds. They should be selected with care. Strange as it may seem, amateurs usually imagine there are more skins to be had a distance from home. Often the most profitable field is close to where the trapper lives, especially if he has but a limited time each day to devote to the line. When traps are far away or scattered, the pelt hunter frequently uses most of his energy in traveling about, and as a result neglects the sets. And even if the trapper is not restricted as to time, if he can use the whole day, it is human for him not to pay so much attention to the line as if it were conveniently near. Hence, it is easy to see that whenever sets are to be made, nearness to home is an essential.

Naturally, of course, when it is possible to use an automobile, motorcycle, horse or bicycle, distance is not so important to the pelt hunter. But when one must walk, especially if the ground is rough and hard to cover, the matter assumes an importance which can not profitably be overlooked.

For the smaller animals, generally speaking, rough land overgrown with weeds and brush, or timber with small streams, lakes, ponds and marshes, furnish the best trapping. As a rule, fur-bearers of the type just mentioned prefer the ravines rather than the hills, since the former offer more protection for dens and runways. This does not mean, of course, that animals can not be caught on high ground, but more traps can be located where it is comparatively low, in most communities.

Locating the Fur-bearers.

The beginner is handicapped unless he knows where to look for the various fur-bearers. To guide him in his search, the following will be well to remember;

Skunks and civets like weed patches and rough, stony ground. They seem to have little fear of man, locating dens under houses and near barns. Minks prefer the small, meandering streams, the creeks where pools supply an abundance of fish easy to get for food. Further, the banks are usually covered with brush and growths that supply protection for dens and runways. Of course, marshes, ponds, lakes and rivers ought not be overlooked. However, the best trapping for minks, as a rule, is along the small streams.

Raccoons generally are near timber and running water. Possums are almost identical in their choice. No brush is too thick for them. Ditches supply good places for sets also. Muskrats, of course, are inhabitants of shallow water, ponds, lakes, streams and marshes. So far as the weasels are concerned (these animals when prime are known to the fur trade as "ermine"), they may be caught almost any place where there is an abundance of small game. Some of the most likely spots are in newly plowed fields, rock and log piles.

The trapping territory should be selected early. The best time to do this is in late summer or autumn when the animals are moving freely, storing up food and preparing winter quarters. At this season signs are very numerous but later will be hard to discover. The trapper who knows where to make his sets before the season opens will have a great advantage over the one who waits until November, for instance, and then trusts mostly to luck in getting out his line.

It is often possible to increase the game by placing food regularly in certain spots. These should be located, so far as possible, to enable the trapper to make good sets later. When animals find food, from time to time, they get used to coming for it. Often fur-bearers from a distance will locate their dens close to the bait. Outside of the extra game brought to the territory by feeding, one can, from the signs, tell about how much of a catch can be expected. Naturally, there is an advantage in selecting spots where traps may be placed rather than taking them as they come. Strange as it may seem, too, animals used to being fed seem not so cunning when near the decoy as away. All in all, it is easy to see how food well placed will help the pelt hunter.

Many trappers make the mistake of starting too early for game. This does not pay. Frankly, there is no profit in taking fifty-cent pelts in October when in December, for instance, they will be worth approximately $5. Yet trappers, not beginners alone, do this very thing. Some imagine that furs are prime every month with an "r" in the spelling. This is not the case at all.

Weather has much to do with making hides prime. If the fall is cold, skins fur up more quickly than when it is warm. A few chilly days will not do the work; several weeks are required.

Fur-bearers, fortunately, do not all become good at once. Skunks and civets are first. After these come minks, raccoons, opossums and weasels. Last of all, muskrats prime. The fur is not at its best until late winter and early spring. Animals that get good early in the season, shed and fade soonest in spring. Muskrats, for instance, generally may be taken for weeks after skunks and civets have deteriorated badly; and trapping too late is as bad as too early. It does not pay. Further, animals must be given a chance to multiply; otherwise they will soon become extinct.

Selecting the Traps.

Traps are, no doubt, of greatest importance to the beginner. Primarily, there are two kinds—those with protruding springs, carried by almost every hardware dealers, and jump traps. The jumps are compact traps, smaller and lighter. The name is given because they actually leap when sprung, catching high on the leg and insuring a good hold. The first style has been on the market longer and is better known. Some of the advantages of the jump trap are that more can be carried, and they can be located in cramped places; also, they are easier to conceal. The only disadvantage is in setting during cold weather. With fingers cold, it is harder. However, no one needs to reject the traps on this account.

Then there is the wire-spring trap, which has many advocates. Also, there is a trap designed especially for the marten trapper where there is deep snow. Lately, a trap that kills was invented. While suited for most small game, its advantage is greatest for muskrats in shallow water.

Size of trap to buy is a debatable subject. In general, be guided by what the maker recommends. Later, changes can be made if necessary.

Never set new traps, as they are hard to hide from the cunning animals. Rust them, and then stain with a dye made from walnut husks or certain barks and boiling water. A simpler way is to wire the bunch together and bury for a week or so in slimy mud. After rinsing in clear water, the traps will be a dead black.

Before making sets, test each trap carefully, noticing the action. Use a smooth, round stick for snapping, wrapping well to protect the jaws so they will not break. When a trap snaps too hard, file the trigger slightly. Should it spring too easily, bend the metal holding the trigger, toward the pan.

Use Identification Marks.

Old traps ought to be examined to see that they work as they should and that they have sufficient strength to hold the game. There is no sense in losing pelts when steel traps may be had so cheaply.

Where several trappers have lines that cross, it is a good idea to mark traps. Use a steel punch or file for the purpose. Have the identification marks on the metal under the pans. To put them on the jaws or springs makes weak traps.

For snow sets, traps may be whitened by mixing lime and water. The pelt hunter must handle carefully traps so treated.

It is a good idea to go quite early in the season over the territory selected, and lay rocks, poles, or something similar, for fastenings where traps can be put. This refers principally to land sets where stakes do not work to the best advantage. Fixed fastenings often permit the game to get a straight pull and work out; therefore, they ought to be avoided as much as possible. It is not easy to drive stakes in frozen ground nor pull them up once they are in.

Make preparations early. However, do not catch any fur until it is of good quality.

Pot of Apples in Storage.

The losses due to the rot of apples in storage are very heavy each year. In some sections it is estimated that apple rot losses amount to twenty per cent. of the crop. The most common causes of the rot in apples are black rot and blue mold funguses.

In helping to keep down the amount of rot in stored apples an expert who has had much experience in handling apples, says the storage room should be kept clean. The rot fungus thrives on litter and produces its spores on rotten fruit. If the cellar is kept clean and free from refuse, and no rotten fruits are allowed to remain there, the chances for rot infection are largely eliminated.

This authority says the cellar should be kept reasonably free from moisture, and the temperature of the cellar kept as low as possible. The less bruises and skin abrasions the apples receive in handling the less rot will there be in storage.

High temperature, moisture and stagnant air are all favorable to the development of rots, spots and scalds, and it is recommended that a cool, dry storage, with a continuous supply of fresh air is the proper environment for apples in storage.

Work.

No man is born into this world whose work
Is not born with him. There is always who will,
And tools to work withal, for those who work
And blessed are the horny hands of toil. —Lowell.

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En Passant.

"Alas! dread Lord, you see the case wherein I stand, and how little sand is left to run in my proper glass."

BEGINNING where we left off last week in accordance with that inexorable newspaper edict which cannot be argued, namely, "want of space," we now glance at the ancient legal disabilities of women. The subject would keep us going on forever, like Tennyson's brook, if we let it; but I don't intend to miss any meals or lose any sleep because the women folk waited until the 20th century to discover themselves.

The belated legal position of women in all countries has been the direct result of their continuance in bondage, as dependents. Although they may have asserted themselves in business, and semi-public and philanthropic affairs of lesser importance, the laws relating to them lagged behind, and the idea of women being to men was not taken seriously.

In ancient India, where many queer things and queerer ideas have come from, subjection was a cardinal principle. "Day and night must women be held in a state of dependence" said their law-giver, Manu. Hindu women were disqualified as bearers of witness, and until suttee was abolished, as far as British India is concerned, their widowhood was of exceedingly short duration, for when her husband died the wife to immolate herself on the funeral pile, which was a short way of distributing any property she may have accumulated, for her family and the Brahmans—the priests—shared her property on the spot

In Roman law wives were purchased property. They could not make a will, nor were they supposed to have souls of their own, although some privileges were granted them but then only from a feeling of pity for their bodily weakness and presumed mental incapacity. It is said that the Christian Roman Emperor Justinian prided himself upon being a protector of women. Although the pagan Emperors had decreed that women were not compelled to marry, Justinian went further and reduced the penalty of death for certain offences to a life sentence in a convent!

English laws were not much better. Burning at the stake for female offences such as witchcraft, was continued down to 1784, but Edward III was the ladies' lawgiver par'excellence. By the sumptuary laws enacted in his time (1363) women's dress was regulated.

It was decreed that they were to be dressed according to the position of their fathers and husbands! I am not saying there was not a certain amount of wisdom in that law. All I will say is, that if such a law were to be promulgated at the present time, the life insurance rates for fathers and husbands would rise to a fabulous figure. They would die young. Wives and daughters of servants were not to wear veils of more than twelve pence in value (whether wholesale or retail not stated, but perhaps there were no profiteers then) while the women folk of farmers were not to wear silk veils: but of course that was in the days before automobiles grew on bushes. The wearing of furs was confined to the ladies of knights who had fixed rent rolls: that also, it should be noted, was a few hundred years before the Hudson Bay Company was formed, and about a hundred years before Christopher Columbus was born. Luxuries were not taxed then; they were simple prohibited. The wives and daughters of tradesmen were permitted to assist in some businesses such as the tanning of leather, but most pursuits and professions were utterly and completely closed to women, and it is a remarkable thing that it was not until 1876 that medical qualifications were granted irrespective of sex.

In Scotland the laws affecting women were in the main much like the English, with some notable exceptions. A married woman committing a trespass without the knowledge of her husband was to be chastised like a child under age, and no woman was to go to church with her face so covered that she could not be known. When we think what the bonnets were like in those days (1457) we can interpret the law as being a male desire to economise in the cost of millinery. It was also a Scots law that no bride was to have more than two changes of raiment at her marriage; and later, servants were permitted by law to wear their mistresses cast of clothes. Wives were not allowed to handle much money, they could not buy wool, nor more that a certain quantity of oats, but they were permitted to brew good ale under penalties. If they were found to be brewing bad ale they were put in the cucking stool, a contrivance something like a see saw on one end of which the offender was fastened and ducked in the water. The "cucking stool" was also used to punish "common scolds" Robert Herrick, (not the American poet of that name,) who wrote as "Poor Robin" in 1747, said—"Now, if one cucking stool was for each scold, Some towns, I fear, would not their number hold," which makes one think that even in those old days the law was somewhat hard to administer.

I DON'T WANT THE LADIES to throw any bouquets, but I am constrained to say that by the repression of women in the past, the progress of the human family has been delayed. I feel certain that if the disabilities of women had been attacked a few centures earlier and women given their rights, and their education encouraged in Elizabeth's time instead of Victoria's, the advanced position of the present generation would have reached a much higher level.

I don't wonder when some people say that the race is degenerate. How could it be anything else—mentally, moralty and physically,—while women, the mothers of the race, were forced to remain inferior, their minds cramped and stunted, and their defects perpetuated in their children? The human race is not different from the rest of animated creation. Like produces like. Yout cannot gather figs from thistles.

But women are not to be thisles any longer. A brighter day has dawned. From now, on, the human face will progress and improve. The work has begun; I am told on all sides that the rising generation are knocking spots off their parents.—I know some children.....H-sh-sh; 'nuff said.

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG

We gratefully acknowledge the following subscriptions to the Crippled Children's Fund viz:—

Mr Mitchell	1 00
Mr H. Butler	2 00
Mr. W. Howell	1 00
Mr. Wyman McGibbon	3 00
Rev. Robbins, Bannockburn	1 00
Mr. Alex McAllister	1 00
Mr Cockburn	1 50
Mr. R. Horner, Ogdensburg	2 00
Mrs. Wert, Lachute Mills	1 00
Mrs. Val Morrison, Lachute	2 00

As time is getting very short for us to accomplish all we desire for Christmas; will the frienks who have kindly promised to assist send their donations along.

My appeal for Dolls, Tors or Picture Books, has not been responded to; and yet it would cost so little and sacrifice.

A detailed report will be sent to The Watchman next week.

Z. L. CAMPBELL.

An Everlasting Gift.

If you have gained from the world a place,
If fortune and men have smiled,
Will you give a share of your golden store
To care for a CRIPPLED CHILD?
If you must toil for your daily bread,
With very little to spare,
Have you ever thought how each tiny seed
Grows into a flower fair?
And every gift, whether great or small,
Will help to enrich a life,
Which may do its part in the days to come
To aid in this world of strife.
And so the help which you give to-day
Dies not when to-day is o'er,
But lingers on as the years slip by,
A blessing for evermore.

Gladys Wainright.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

ARITHMETIC

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours,—Ena Mason 96.
Class II,—Jack Golphin 65, Gladys Moseley 62.
Class III,—Norman Silverson 57, C. Hendry 54.

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—Norman Silverson 90.
Class II,—E. Mason 72, J. Golphin 61.

GRADE VII.

AGRICULTURE.

Honours,—Elsie Todd 94, Irvin Bain, Gertrude Gilmour 91.
Class I,—Hilda Hardie 77.
Class II,—Marion Stewart, Reta Murdoch 66.

GRADE VI.

HYGIENE

Class II,—Wallace Wilson, Gladys Warwick 73, Harold Shaw 67, Wilhelmina Clarke 61.
Class III,—Violet Green 59.

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

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

Big Sale
At Cut Prices

Ladies' Serge Dresses, Jackets, Crepe-de-Chene Blouses, Skirts, Pull-Overs, fancy flannelette all colors, Dress Goods, Serge Prints White Grey Cotton Underwear, Stockings and Sweaters.
Men's pants $3.50. Come early.

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

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

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Wert and family visited Mrs. A. Morrow Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Keunedy, of Montreal, were recent guests here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burk, of Greece's Point, are at present the guests of Mr. E. Burk.

Mrs. Boder ane son George, of New York, are visiting the former's sister Mrs. McArthur.

CUSHING

Mrs. H. O. Keatley is spending the week in Montreal.

Mrs. L. M Gaston spent the later part of last week visiting friends in Montrral.

Mrs. McGillivrary, of Lachute, spent last week with her daughter Mrs Percy Nichols.

The Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's met on Wednesday of last week at the home of Mrs. L. M. Gaston.

A Xmas Tree in connection with St. Mongo's Sunday School will be held here on the evening of Dec. 23rd.

Miss Grace Fraser returned on Monday from a ten days visit to Mrs. F. R. Douglas of Grosvenor Ave, Westmount.

Mr. Willie Robert, of Monalea, who arrived recently from the West spent a few days this week visiting his uncle Mr. E. Whelehan.

Mrs. A. Piche and Mr. T. Ranger, of Greece's Point returned on Tuesday from Mattawa, where they are visiting their sister who is seriously ill.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster, General, will be recieved at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th Jannary, 1921 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four yesrs, 6 times per week the Arundel No. I, Rural Route from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Arundel and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.
Montreal, 23rd Nov. 1920.
VICTOR GAUDET,
10-12 Post Office Inspector.

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

Battery Service.

Winter Storage Letter.

Dear Sir,—

Early last Spring a gentleman drove into our Battery Service Station with an inoperative battery, the result of winter neglect. He had reached the conclusion that "the battery was no good."

We of course had to explain that the battery hadn't been properly cared for during the long months of Winter inactivity; depreciation had been rapid and the battery was practically worthless.

But the owner remembered the home-made "care" he had given his battery, and said "Why I took that battery off the car, brought it to the house and put it in the cellar behind the furnace. What more could you expect?

The service was then explained in detail how a battery must be stored and cared for during the cold months—how it must be re-charged regularly to keep it in condition to resist cold weather and prevent internal injury while idle. "Of course, I see my mistake now" replied the owner, "but if I were a car dealer or garage I'd warn my customers about such things."

May we suggest this as YOUR WARNING to insure yourself against unnecessary battery expense next Spring by leaving your battery with us this Winter?

Yours very truly,

A. E. BISHOP,
Prest-O-Lite Lachute Garage

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

A Few Suggestions of Useful and Pleasing Gifts!

Neilson's and Lowney's Chocolates (4oc. to $3.00.)
Gage's stationery (25c. to $3.00), Stewart's Gramophones ($15.00), Cigars (boxes of 25), Cigarettes (boxes of 50). Pipes (50c. to $3,00). Cigar and cigarette holders. Toilet articles. Also a full line of Christmas Cards and Booklets, pads, tags. Etc., etc., Call and see our fine assortment.

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

Useful Christmas Gifts at Staniforth's.

Nothing is more appreciated than Footwear, and nothing more useful for every member of the family.

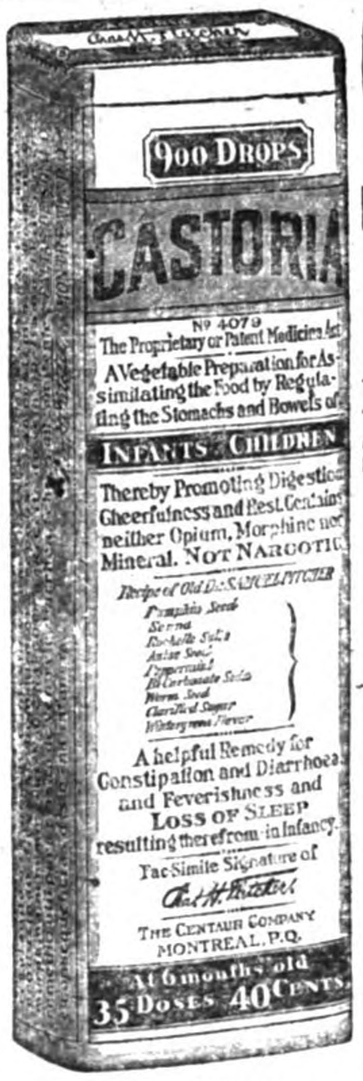
Fine Shoes, House Slippers, Dress Pumps, Gaiters, Felt Boots, Overshoes, Buckskin Moccasins, Skating Boots and Rubbers. Also a large assortment of Gent's Furnishing, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves and Mitts, Sweaters, Underwear, Socks and Shirts.

All these at Lowest Possible Prices.

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

We invite a call from farmers seeking a good Banking connection giving courteous and efficient service. Savings Department at all Branches.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Telephone No. 26

For Everything in Hardware, Tinware or Enamelware.
Auto Tires and Chains, Genuine Ford Parts.

Paints, Oils and 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.

A little Help is worth a deal of Pity!

500,000 Children are Destitute

Made Orphans by the War, the Sufferings of the Serbian Children are Intense.

An Urgent Appeal!

Citizens of Argenteuil County are asked to contribute $1,500.00 to the Fund for these destitute children.

On Thursday, December 16th, a two weeks campaign will start in Lachute, Brownsburg, and other parts of the County, with an objective of FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be devoted to the worthy cause of helping to save 500,000 children who have been left orphans and destitute by the great war.

The campaign will continue until the 31st December, and as it is of an entirely voluntary nature, citizens are asked to come forward with their contributions for this worthy cause.

During the occupation of Serbia by the Austrians, Hungarians, Germans and Bulgars, the state of the children was indescribably horrible. Wide areas are devastated and plundered, and the result was a state of famine. Child life was decimated by tuberculosis and other diseases. The mortality rate became five times greater than in the period before the war, and in pre-war days the mortality amongst children under one year old was from 15 to 18 p.c. From this the frightful conditions prevailing amongst the children during the war and since then can be imagined.

The World Brotherhood has undertaken the task of caring for the unfortunate children who lost their parents during the great war. There are over 500,000 of them, who have lost either one or both parents, and in most cases both, and they are in sore need of help if they are to survive. Sir William Goode, British director of relief in Europe, who has just returned from a visit to Serbia, stated that he found half a million of fatherless children in Serbia suffering from malnutrition, and that thirty-five per cent of the population had tuberculosis.

This is the condition which it is aimed to relieve. The Serbians were in the war as Our Allies from the first to the last. Their country was twice over-run, and was devastated in a manner which even outdid the treatment of Belgium and France. The people themselves are powerless to relieve conditions, and Canada has pledged itself to render whatever aid is possible. The people of this County are raising a fund of $500,000 to help save these children, and the share allotted to Argenteuil County is One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars. It is a comparatively small sum and should be raised without any trouble.

The Watchman, at the request of the local committees, composed of Rev. J. A. Adamson, J. R. Parris, J. S. Giles, Jno. Hay, M.P.P., W. A. Houston and Chas. McBurney of Lachute, and C. E. Richardson, I. McFaul, R. Golphin, J. A. Beaujour and A. McAllister of Brownsburg, is making this appeal through its columns.

Contributions to the fund will be received by the members of the committee or remitted direct through the County Banks. Mr. J. R. Parris, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and Mr. W. A. Houston, Manager of the Molsons Bank, Lachute, have kindly consented to act as joint-treasurers of this fund until the campaign is over, and will acknowledge all subscriptions through the columns of this paper.

The cause is a most worthy one, for the cry of the children must not be allowed to go unheeded. The need is great and the response should be prompt and generous. Bring in your contributions, large or small, to any of the above-mentioned offices and show that you are doing your part in relieving the sufferings of the unfortunate orphans of Serbia.

W. D. STAVELEY
B.Sc., Q.L.S., A.M.E.I.C.

C. H. HADLEY
B.Sc., C.E.

STAVELEY & HADLEY

Engineers, Surveyors & Draughtsmen

Room 604, 285 Beaver Hall Hill

MONTREAL.

"Who sows no seed, no harvest reaps"

The BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT

—An Independent Future

A small monthly payment, or a lump sum, paid in advance, will assure to young and old a Canadian Government Annuity of from

$50 to $5,000

a year for life payable monthly or quarterly. May be purchased on a single life, or on two lives jointly. Employers may purchase for their employees.

Apply to your postmaster, or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information required. Mention age last birthday and sex. 2

To all People who require a Sewing Machine.

I suggest that you come and see a "White." I have them, both the ordinary vibrators and the Rotary Shuttle and you can't stick them either. A piece of thread will stick some rotary shuttles, but not a White. You should have one If its a White it's all right.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

DR. H. ROSS, St. Andrews East,

Saturday, December 18th, 1920

The following effects:—Two walnut sets complete, brass bed complete, folding bed, bureau, oak table, stained table, 1 mattress, 1 feather bed, 1 couch bed, 5 chairs, 1 rocker, carpet squares, carpet sweeper, 1 Gent's dressing case, 1 enamel mirror, revolving oak book stand, walnut book case and desk, bamboo book case, chairs, carpets, etc., walnut extension table, cherry sideboard, 6 solid oak chairs, 1 solid oak arm chair, oak table, pictures, etc., 3 rocking chairs, 1 walnut arm chair leather seat, 1 mahogany table, 1 chesterfield, 1 otterman, 1 upholstered chair, 2 rattan chairs, 1 walnut hall stand with leather seat, Encyclopedia Briit. 27 vols., Makers of Canada, 11 vols, Orators and Orotory 15 vols, Ridpath's Univaral History 8 vols, Washington Irving's Works 6 sols, An Atlas, Books of Fiction History by the Standard Authors, 1 Oxford Gurney Range, 1 cook stove 1 steel refrigerator, 2 tables 3 chairs, cupboards, kitchen utensils, lamps, silverware, gems, ice cream freezer, tubs, portable bath,, 5 piece porch furniture, blinds, garden utensils, shears clippers, axe saw, 1 Lady's bicycle, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 noon sharp.

TERMS CASH.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

A Session of the Court of King's Bench holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at St. Scholastique, district aforesaid, on Friday, the fourteenth day of January, 1921, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

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

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

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff's Office. Sheriff.
St. Scholastique, Dec. 17th, 1920

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne.
No. 1721.

Louis Bigras, of the parish of St.-Canut, in the district of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.

John Hanna, formerly of the said parish of St-Canut, and presently of parts unknown.

défendant,

&

Joseph Henri Langlois, registrar, for the county of Two Mountains, in the village of Ste-Scholastique, said district,

Mis-en-cause.

The above defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

Ste-Scholastique, November 30th, 1920.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary C.S.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

CHANGE IN TIME

will be made

Sunday, December 12th, 1920

effecting following lines

Quebec—St. Prosper
Montfort Jct—Huberdeau
St. Jerome—Hawkesbury
Montreal—Ottawa
Montreal—Pembroke
Ottawa—Pembroke
Pembroke—Brent

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

Notice to the Citizens!

Do you know that there are 500,000 Serbian Orphans Destitute.

We Appeal to You to Help Save Them.

Twice during the War Serbia was devastated. Half a million children lost their parents and are now destitute. They need your assistance to bring back their strength. Canada has pledged itself to give $500,000 for the relief of these destitute children. Argenteuil is asked to participate in this noble work, and we feel quite sure she will rise to the privilege, and give cheerfully and willingly as she has often done in the past.

Our Objective is $1,500.00

REMEMBER: All contributions are voluntary.

Your subscription will be received at any bank branch in Argenteuil County or at The Watchmnn Office, and will be acknowledged weekly in the columns of the paper.

Contribute Generously and Promptly to Save

THE ORPHANS OF OUR DECEASED ALLIES.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

LACHUTE.

Rev. G. A. Adamson,
J. R. Parris.
John Hay, M.P.P.,
W. A. Houston.
Chas. McBurney.
J. S. Giles.

BROWNSBURG.

C. E. Richardson.
G. I. McFaul.
R. Golphin.
J. A. Beausijour.
A. McAllister.

J. R. PARRIS,
Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

W. A. HOUSTON,
Manager of The Molsons Bank.

JOINT TREASURERS.

Foundry and Shop for Sale.

Here's a good chance for ready buyer, Mr. Charles Charlebois is retiring from business and offers his foundry and equipment, together with his commodious store and dwelling for sale. Splendid business stand and foundry right on the C.P.R. Siding. Terms to suit purchaser

Come in and see the lovely dresses we have just received. We got these at a low price and will pass them on at a low price.

W. Banford & Son.

ROYAL LE SAGE
B. A. Sc. C.E. A. M. I. C.

N. J. A. VERMETTE
B. A. Sc. C. E. Q. L. S.

LE SAGE & VERMETTE

CIVIL ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS

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

Wood and Wire Wheels.

There is much difference of opinion regarding the merits of both wood and wire wheels. Each type has its advantages and failings, and so it is for the buyer to decide which he shall use, not forgetting the nature of the work that such wheels are to undertake. It seems from a glance over present conditions that the heavier types of cars would be too hard on wire wheels, whereas the wooden ones are needed to give extra thickness needed to stresses of all kinds, and also to bear the weight better.

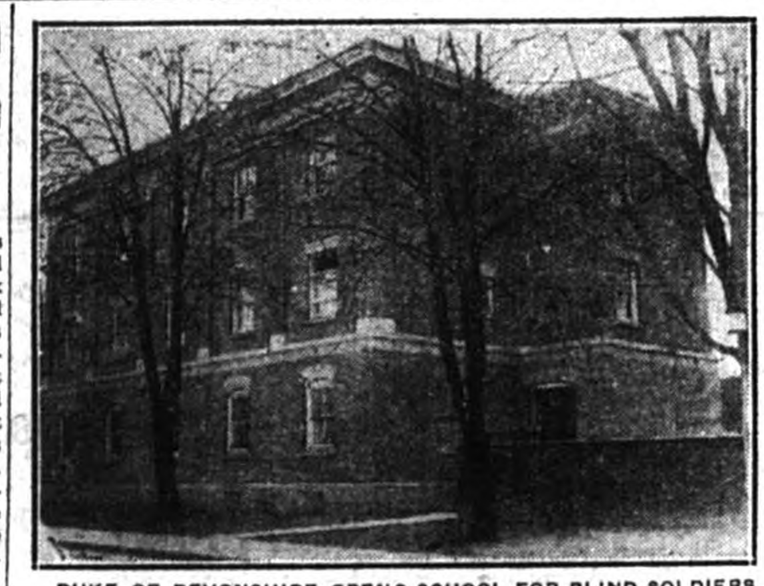
Not long ago a young man who was driving a light roadster with wire wheels, was crowded against a bank by another car. Result, the axle sprung, the spokes of the wheel, and the felloe, were somewhat bent, but the car was still able to go, and got home "on its own legs." It seems certain that if wooden wheels had been used the result would have been a call for somebody to pull the car in after the accident.

Those favoring wire wheels claim the following advantages: Wire wheels are about one-third lighter than wooden ones. More elasticity is gained than is possible with wooden wheels. Being lighter at their circumferences, the fly-wheel effect caused by revolution is overcome to greater extent than if wooden wheels were used, thus diminishing the intensity of hard blows caused by bad road surface bumps. One special point in favor of the wire wheels is that the weight is actually suspended at a great many more points than is true with wooden wheels. It seems likely that an accident will leave a wire wheel capable of continuing to travel, much more than it would with wood, the nature of the break of course governing the condition. This might be due to the greater flexibility of the wire wheels.

On the other hand, wire wheels have their drawbacks. They are hard to clean and keep clean. They look bad if not cleaned thoroughly round the spokes, and also the metal parts soon rust and the spokes are weakened. Moreover, vibration will act upon the spokes and adjacent metal parts in a manner similar to that found in other parts of the car. This results in a sudden snapping in two. Obviously, wire wheels will need frequent and careful examination to see that all spokes are intact, and at the first sign of weakness the spokes should be repaired by some one who understands such things, else careless tightening may cause too much stretching of the wrong one. In such an event this one spoke may have the effect of throwing the wheel out of alignment more or less, but is more likely to cause the spoke to break.

With wooden wheels, several conditions are different. The spokes are more easily kept clean, there is no rust to weaken the spokes, and there is greater strength for heavy loads. Where the spokes enter the hub, a treatment with water-proofing liquid is good to keep out the entrance of moisture. Spokes for wooden wheels are best if made of hickory, which has the ability of withstanding both heavy shocks and heavy loads. Of course the wooden wheel looks clumsy beside the wire types, but for all that well-made wooden wheels on modern cars are giving splendid satisfaction. The difference of choice seems to favor wooden wheels among car owners, as well as makers of cars, although the option is usually allowed, either then or later, of getting the wire wheel when desired.

A choice between the two types depends on the conditions and circumstances under which the owner expects to use his car. This fact should never be forgotten.



DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE OPENS SCHOOL FOR BLIND SOLDIERS.
The annex to Pearson Hall, Toronto, declared open by the Governor-General, Nov. 10th. The building is for the vocational training of blind soldiers.

How Animals Help Man.

There is a society for preventing cruelty to animals and its work is, unhappily, greatly needed. Possibly, however, a society for discovering the kindness of animals to men might be just as effective, perhaps more so, in preventing cruelty. Certainly its task of discovery would not be a difficult one. For the story of mankind from earliest times teems with illustrations of the ready way in which the "lower creatures," as they are called, have sacrificed their own comfort and life for the benefit of their comrade, man.

The way in which the so-called dumb creatures have spoken with dramatic results upon the stage of history is worth recalling.

The overthrow of the Roman empire by its savage northern foes so we were taught at school, was effectively delayed by the timely warning of a surprise attack given to the Romans in the capitol by the geese kept on the premises. What an invaluable "quack" was that for the great world metropolis!

That glorious champion of religious and civil liberty, William the Silent, was once surprised in camp by a band of assassins, 600 strong, in the dead of night. His sentries slept and so did he, but there was one wakeful faithful guard—a little spaniel. He leaped upon the prince' sleeping form and by the use of his claws and his timely bark he wakened the prince just in time for him to effect his escape.

To mention the dog is at once to call up a long vista if heroic deeds done by this noble species for the sake of mankind. Charlotte Bronte has recorded the finding at Herculaneum of the skeleton of the dog Delta, stretched over that of a boy of twelve, with an inscription on his collar, telling how he had three times saved his master's life—from the sea, from robbers, and from wolves. Evidently he perished in a brave attempt to keep the flow of molten lava from his little master.

The innumerable rescues effected in the Alps by the St. Bernard dogs are known to all, but less regarded possibly is the part played in polar expedition and in life within the Arctic zones by the brave, patient sledge dogs.

And what shall we say of that plucky little ally of ours in the Great War, the insignificant but invaluable carrier pigeon? Many of these brave birds have given their lives in an attempt to maintain communications during this terrible struggle. Only recently some English airmen, whose machine fell into the sea during a flight, owed the saving of their lives to one of these birds which succeeded in making the mainland with its appeal for help, only to yield up its life on the threshold of the coast-guard station. Who can say how far the success of critical operations at sea and on shore has turned from time to time upon the struggles of these little creatures to do their appointed duty?

Perhaps the most surprising and interesting story of all is one that occurred in the writer's own town, in England. One Sunday afternoon in the August of 1917, a man proceeded to his allotment for a few hours' work. He took with him, as usual, his dog, a great pet. Toward 5 o'clock the dog grew very restive and kept trotting excitedly toward home and back again. Every whit as eloquently as Balaam's ass, he was speaking his mind and saying with eyes and tail and voice and action, "Please come home." The man grew curious and consented. He had scarcely reached the shelter of his house when a number of giant Gothas floated over the town, dropping their ghastly messengers of death. Afterward it was found that a bomb had exploded on his allotment, smashing to splinters the chair on which he usually rested. Does anyone think that this man needs the recommendations of the S.P.C.A.? I think not. Nor would the world at large if they simply considered the amazing and generous service which animals render to men.

Fortunes Made by Accident.

It was the burning of a match factory that first revealed the adhesive qualities of scorched starch and introduced cheap gum.

To the upsetting of a tool-chest we are indebted for cast-iron cement. The accident of a child playing with a bottomless oil-flask, which his brother, a Swiss mechanic named Argand, idly placed over the flame of his oil-lamp, gave birth to the lamp-chimney.

Nobel accidentally discovered dynamite and made a vast fortune with which he founded the Nobel Prizes. The value of borax as a preservative was discovered by a traveller in Yellowstone Park, U.S.A. He found the body of a horse wonderfully preserved. It was lying in borax dust, and so a discovery which has been of boundless use in industry was made.

A boy of seventeen attended a "spirit-rapping" seance, and found that the table stood upon two brass rails running across the stage. He suspected electricity. Taking a piece of insulated wire, the ends of which were open, he laid it across the two brass rails, and the "spirit" ceased to rap. Years afterwards, this early experiment in track-circuiting came to his mind, and he invented the automatic system of signalling. Blotting-paper resulted from a batch of paper being made accidentally without size. It made a fortune for the lucky man.

Rich Beyond Dreams.

Now that German East Africa is purged of the horror of German colonization, there is talk of a systematic search for the real King Solomon's mines.

The Portugese believed that Ophir, from which came the vast treasure of gold for the temple at Jerusalem, was situated in this country, and it is a fact that some years ago Dr. Carl Peters formed a company to finance such a search.

Ophir has been lost to the world for thousands of years, but its mines were rich beyond dreams. In the Bible we are told that there were brought to Solomon from Ophir first 420 and then 450 talents of gold. Seeing that a talent was worth $30,000, here was a trifle of $26,000,000.

When Bones Are Broken.

Most people when asked what they would do if anyone should break a limb would answer. Send for a doctor." But it is also important that steps should be taken to prevent further injury.

It is most essential that, from the moment of breakage, the parts should be kept perfectly still until the surgeon comes to set the bones.

Any movement, and the jagged ends of the bones will tear the muscles and cause a fearful amount of damage.

Whether the breakage is in an arm or a leg, put the limb into a splint at once. This splint may be formed of a walking stick or any straight piece of wood tied into place with handkerchiefs.

The bandages should be tight, but not sufficiently so to cause discomfort. In this connection it is better to have half-a-dozen moderately tight bandages than three tied so that they press too hard.

Even when the limb is actually accommodated with a splint, the patient must not make the least attempt to move it. However long one may have to wait for the doctor, it is important to keep quiet until the professional man can deal with the damage.

Study of Moon by Earth-Shine.

The effect of earthshine upon the moon is a familiar one to many persons, though probably few of them know the cause of the effect.

When the moon is in its first quarter the dark portion of it is often faintly visible. The bright quarter is, of course, illuminated by the direct sunlight, but the remainder is only seen by virtue of the faint light reflected from the earth. This faintly illuminated portion has been successfully studied by various astronomers. The light from the earth naturally falls at a different angle from that at which light is received from the sun; therefore it is reasonable to expect a slightly different effect of light and shade on the irregularities of the moon's surface.

There are 12,000,000 negroes in the United States.

Don't Delay.

If you have hard work to do,
Do it now.
To-day the skies are clear and blue,
To-morrow clouds may come in view,
Yesterday is not for you;
Do it now.

If you have a song to sing,
Sing it now.
Let the notes of gladness ring
Clear as song of bird in spring,
Let every day some music bring;
Sing it now.
If you have kind words to say,
Say them now.

To-morrow may not come your way.
Do a kindness while you may,
Loved ones will not always stay;
Say them now.

If you have a smile to show,
Show it now.
Make hearts happy, roses grow,
Let the friends around you know
The love you have before they go;
Show it now.

The Snail and the Screw.

It is no doubt true that nearly all human inventions have been suggested by natural objects. Fremont of the French School of Mines points out an interesting example in the case of the screw, the fundamental idea of which he believes, was suggested to primitive man by the spiral shape of the edible snail.

It was not the shape of the shell that suggested the screw, but the spiral motion which it is necessary to give to the body of the snail in order to withdraw it from the shell. This at once showed that an object of a screw shape embedded in a solid powerfully resisted attempts to withdraw it by a straight pull.

The hint was enough, and the screw became one of the earliest of man's inventions.

English interests have established an aviation school on an island near Rio Janeiro to train pilots for Brazilian aerial mail and passenger service.

Ever Heard of Clock Stars?

The Astronomer-Royal, Sir Frank Dyson, who has been elected senior warden of the City Guild of Clockmakers, is well qualified for the post. He it is who is responsible for our time, which is decided by the passage of certain stars, known as "Clock stars," over the incredibly thin spider's thread which, fixed in the focus of the transit instrument at the Royal Observatory, serves as the all-important Greenwich meridian.

By electricity the master-clock at Greenwich automatically fires time-guns and drops time-balls in various parts of the country every day, and sends the hour of ten a.m. to all post-offices and railway termini.

The Greenwich clock is one of the most accurate in the world, but it is not quite perfect, and its "rate" is daily corrected by the observations made the previous night of the "Clock stars," unless clouds have hidden them. But if clouds prevented the correction of the Greenwich clock for a whole year, its error in that time would be barely five seconds.

Debts of Honor.

Most other countries have the same practice with regard to gambling debts as ourselves. Venezuela is one of the very few states in which such debts are collectable by law. In Holland you cannot sue for a bet made upon cards, but you can for one on a horserace or any similar outdoor sport.

In Sweden a physician cannot sue for his fee, while in Belgium a solicitor is in a similar position. By Chinese law, not only the doctor, but also the priest, the fortune-teller and clairvoyant are without legal remedy. All these debts are, however, looked upon as "debts of honor," and payment is rarely evaded.

A bottomless half-bushel measure fits nicely inside an ordinary grain sack. Place sack and measure on the ground, fill the measure and, by lifting it up, the contents are dropped into sack. The process is repeated until the sack is full of potatoes, walnuts, or whatever is being picked up.

Rippling Rhymes by Walt Mason

THE IRON DOLLAR.

In olden days, with one round dollar how much good fodder I could buy! And then I'd stand around and holler the prices were so high! I used to seek the corner grocer, and fill my basket with his junk, and he would say, "I'd have you know, sir, that all this costs you but a plunk." And to the butcher I would toddle, and buy a soupbone for a dime, and merrily my wife would yodel as she brewed consomme sublime. And at the urbane haberdasher's a dollar bought a gaudy shirt; and I could buy potato mashers and other hardware cheap as dirt. Oh, happy days, when one round dollar would buy a wagonload of truck! And now I know of nothing smaller, when I go shopping, than a buck. And in those days that I'm regretting, when dollars cut all kinds of ice, I knew the depths of grief and fretting when I bought things and paid the price. I often wring my hands and wonder what made me rear and paw and roar, when I could buy a ton of plunder for ninety cents, or two cents more. Such times, I fear, are gone forever, but if by luck they should come nigh, I'll surely make a brave endeavor to bless the merchant when I buy.

The Child Eternal.

I heard their prayers and kissed their sleepy eyes,
And tucked them in all warm from feet to head,
To wake again with morning's glad sunrise—
Then came where he lay dead;
On cold still mouth I laid my lips. Asleep
He lay, to wake the other side of God's door;
My other children mine to love and keep,
But this one mine no more.

Those other children long to men have grown—
Strange hurried men who give me passing thought.
Then go their ways; no longer now my own,
Without me they have wrought.
So when night comes, and seeking mother's knee,
Tired childish feet turn home at eventide,
I fold him close—the child that's left to me,
My little lad who died.

The Postscript.

"Well," cried Mrs. Henpeck, "our son is engaged to be married. We will write the dear boy and congratulate him."

Mr. Henpeck agreed (he dare not do otherwise), and his wife picked up her pen.

"My darling boy," read the son when the letter arrived, "what glorious news! Your father and I rejoice in your happiness. It has long been our greatest wish that you should marry some good woman. A good woman is heaven's most precious gift to man. She brings out all the best in him and helps him to suppress all that is evil."

Then there was a postscript in a different handwriting:

"Your mother has gone for a stamp. Keep mum, you young noodle."

Of the many materials which Abyssinia is known to contain only potash is being produced on a commercial scale.

Finland has 8,720 miles of telegraph and 2,891 miles of telephone lines and one radio station with a 600-mile radius.

Improved His Memory.

A story told of the first Lord Lonsdale, who died in 1844, illustrates how servants were "taught a lesson" in the old days. "'The Earl went to stay for a week with a friend, whose house was twenty miles distant from Lowther. On arriving his valet trembingly told him he had omitted to put in a supply of clean shirts. "Oh, no matter," said the Earl, with a benevolent smile; "take a horse, ride back to Lowther, and bring a shirt. But, mind, bring only one.'

"The unhappy man rode off on his long journey marvelling why his master, whom he knew was going to stay for a full week, should want only one shirt. The secret was out next day, when the Earl ordered him off to Lowther to bring back another shirt. So, day by day, throughout the week, the wretched man had to ride forty miles through what chanced to be midsummer weather. 'He never forgot my shirts again,' the Earl said."

Either Way.

Bishop Boyd Carpenter is one of England's wittiest preachers, which does not mean to say that he introduces wit into his sermons. But even reverend folk are heckled at times, and on such occasions a neat retort is often justified. He was once addressing a meeting at which an atheist made himself a nuisance. At last the atheist's interruptions became so worrying that the bishop decided to "tell the man off."

"Do you mean to say," queried the Atheist, "that Jonah was really swallowed by a whale?"

"When I get to heaven I'll ask him," said the bishop.

"Ah," remarked the atheist sarcastically, "but suppose he isn't there?"

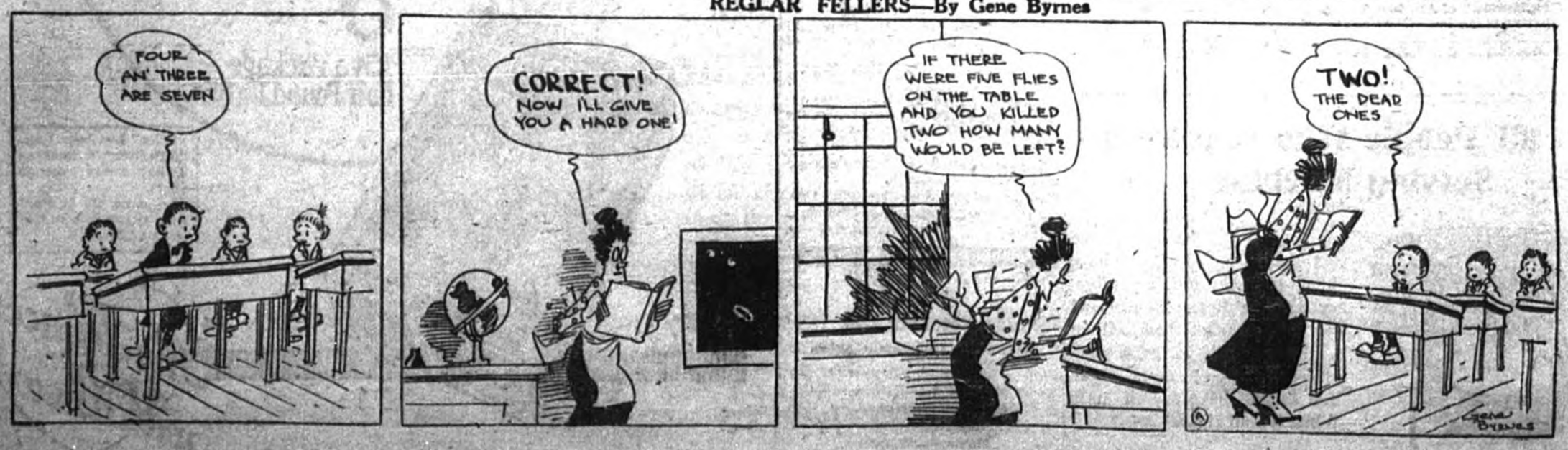
"Then," replied the bishop, with a twinkle, "you must ask him."

Gold in the Air.

There is gold in sea water, and not many years ago great interest was excited in a plant put up at South Hayling, for the recovery of sea gold.

Gold floats in the air. The meteoric dust which is always drifting down through our atmosphere contains gold. Not much, certainly, but still chemical analysis has shown distinct traces of gold, both in meteoric stones and meteoric dust.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



AUTO SPARE PARTS

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

COATS FOR WINTERY DAYS.

9751 9743

Embroidery Design No. 953

No. 9751—Misses' Dress. Price, 35 cents. Suitable for small women; two styles of sleeve; in two lengths. Cut in 3 sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 36 requires with bell sleeves, 3¼ yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2⅝ yds. 54 ins. wide; with dart sleeves, 2⅞ yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2¼ yds. 54 ins. wide. Width around bottom, 1⅜ yds.

No. 9743—Misses' Dress. Price, 35 cents. Basque with kimono sleeves, short or lengthened by bell sleeves; two-piece skirt, with or without loose panels, attached to lining. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, without loose panels, 3¼ yds. 40 ins. wide; with loose panels, 3⅝ yds. 40 ins. wide; with bell sleeves, 4¾ yds. 40 ins. wide. Width, 1½ yds.

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

Winter: 1916.

Be not afraid, O Dead, be not afraid:
We have not lost the dreams that once were flung
Like pennons to the world: we yet are stung
With all the starry prophecies that made
You, in the gray dawn, watchful, half afraid
Of visions. Never a night that all men sleep unstirred;
Never a sunset but the west is blurred
With banners marching and a sign displayed.

Be not afraid, O Dead, lest we forget
A single hour your living glorified;
Come, let a drum beat, and the sleepers' feet
To walk again the places where you died:
Broad is the land, our lanes are broadly spread,
But now, even more widely scattered, lie our dead.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Thousands of mothers state positively that Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine they know of for little ones. Their experience has taught them that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them and that they can be given with perfect safety to children of all ages. Concerning them Mrs. Joseph Therrien, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I thought I would lose my baby before trying the Tablets but they soon made him healthy and happy and now I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"The Bible is the only news-book in the world. The newspaper tells us what has taken place; this Book tells us what will take place."—D. L. Moody.

The fellow who watches the clock during day time, usually pays no attention to it at night.

In Holland all Christian names after the first are taxed.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Surnames and Their Origin

AMES.

Variations—Eames, Emes, Yeames.
Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon.
Source—A relationship.

Family names, of course, are not the result of any scientifically created system of nomenclature. Originally they just happened, and since then they have merely grown. They were seldom the result of adoption by the persons who bore them. At first they were not used in addressing the persons who bore them. They were spread descriptive phrases invented on the spur of the moment in the conversation or writings of other persons, to differentiate one John, or Roger, or Peter from another.

They stuck and grew not because the bearers liked them, but because the bearers' neighbors found them convenient labels. As a matter of fact, most of the surnames applied to the individual citizens of the Middle Ages did not stick and become family names as we use them to-day. It was only in the exceptional case that the surname "took" to the extent of becoming hereditary. On the other hand, so many surnames would be pinned on a family line in the course of several generations that in time one of them was bound to stick and become hereditary.

Millions of times the custom must have found expression of distinguishing "John the Father" from "John the Uncle," or "John the Cousin." In a comparatively small number of cases such a surname as "the Uncle" would have stuck sufficiently to become a family name. But then it would be passed down to an increasing number of persons with each generation. But, at the period when family names were forming in England, the common name for "uncle" was the old Anglo-Saxon word "eame," which since has become obsolete. But with its original significance lost, it has come down to us in the family names of this group, all of which at first meant "Uncle's Son."

CARROLL.

Variations—Charles, Carlton, Karlson, Carlson, Karls, Carrel.
Racial Origin—English, also French and German.
Source—A given name.

The given name of Charles, from which a great many family names have sprung in various languages and through various methods of development, is a humble name, though it has been borne by many kings.

It was the name of one of the greatest monarchs the world has ever known. Charlemagne (Charles the Great), at one period in the early Middle Ages built up out of the comparatively unorganized, antagonistic and unruly Germanic tribes a mighty empire, which embraced virtually all of what to-day is France and Germany. But this empire split when death robbed it of the only personality that could have held it together.

It was the name of many kings in Anglo-Saxon England and among the Germanic peoples of northern Europe at the same period, and appears in history in a form that was almost a family name at this period many centuries before family names became general. It was the custom in those days for royal families to take given names which were similar. Thus one family would show a preponderance of names beginning in "Ed," such as Edward, Edmund and Edwin. Such royal families were commonly referred to by the use of the all-embracing ending "ing," which had something both as a tribal and family significance. Thus we hear the "Karlings" spoken of.

The Anglo-Saxon form of the given name was Ceorl. Its meaning is simply "man."

Grape-Nuts

The Cereal That Needs No Sugar

Healthful, substantial and full of sturdy nourishment. A food of delightful flavor, eatable to the last atom.

Sold by grocers everywhere!

Encouraging.

Simpson and Stimpson had been great friends in the earlier years of their lives, but not so very long ago Stimpson took himself a wife, and now Simpson proposed to follow the noble lead.

The approach of Simpson's trial—er—triumph grew near. On the morrow he intended to propose to the lovely lady, but, first of all, he had decided to have a little chat with his old friend Stimpson.

"Were you all nerves when you proposed to your wife?" the single one asked the spliced.

Stimpson sighed.

"I wasn't," he admitted. "But if I could have foreseen the future I should have been!"

WEAK, NERVOUS AND RUN DOWN

A Condition Afflicting Thousands of People—How to Get New Health.

There are thousands of people who are enduring the pain and discomfort of minor ills in the hope that the indisposition is only temporary and will be outgrown in time. Often such illnesses are not serious enough to require the attention of a doctor, but will respond to intelligent home treatment if a reliable remedy is used. Women, busy with a multitude of household cares, young women in offices or stores, or girls studying hard in school, easily fall a prey to that condition of bloodlessness known as anaemia. The trouble need not be serious if prompt, effective measures are taken to check it in its early stages. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore the elements needed to bring the blood back to strength, and once the blood regains its healthy quality the entire body will show the benefit. Among the many who have found benefit through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs James J. Johnston, of Peterboro, Ont., who says: "I can personally strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because of what they have done for me. About two years ago I felt poorly, was terribly weak, nervous and run down. I was easily annoyed and worried, and my heart would flutter at the least exertion. I tried several remedies but did not find a cure until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took seven boxes in all and am now enjoying perfect health and have gained in weight. I calculate the cost small when I think of the benefit I received, and I recommend the pills to all weak people."

Rich, red blood is the whole secret of good health, and from the first to the last dose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich and purify the blood. 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.

What the Doctor Did.

Brown's little one was ailing and on his way to work he sent up the doctor. When he got home in the evening he asked her what the doctor had said.

"Nothing, papa."

"Then, what did he do, dear?"

"Oh, he just telephoned me all over," was the child's reply.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,

Gentlemen,—In July, 1915, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In Sept., 1916, Mr. Wm. Outridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and to-day I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,
his
MATTHEW x BAINES.
mark

It is a strange fact that the eggs of sea fowl are almost conical in form, so that they will only roll in a circle. As many of them are laid on the bare edges of high rocks, this provision of nature prevents them from rolling off.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Chinese Color Prejudices.

The fact that the Chinese give evidence of decided ideas of their own as to the use of colors in materials, wrappings and poster advertising, was recently commented upon in the Cincinnation. Such prejudices have been known to cause a Chinese customer to change his patronage merely because of the coloring of packing paper used. Though no definite rule can be applied to all commercial uses of color, it can be generally said that the gold, yellow, red, bright brown, purple and certain shades of pink are good colors. Gold is a dignified color, red the color of good fortune. Imperial yellow is good for rugs, carpets and curtains. White and blue are mourning and should be avoided as well as green, which is associated with misfortune. The designing of posters and advertising matter should always be handled by agencies in China who are familiar with the tastes and prejudices of the communities involved.

London consumes nearly thirty gallons of water per head of its population every day.

A jumping tooth or earache quickly relieved by the use of

BAUME BENGUÉ

It soothes pain.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

$1.00 a tube.

THE LEEMING MILES CO., LTD. MONTREAL

Agents for Dr. Jules Bengué

RELIEVES PAIN

Victoria and Vancouver Island.

Vancouver Island folk pick roses in the garden when the Christmas bells are ringing, and the golfer is never off his game, so far as being able to play is concerned, because there he can drive, approach the green and putt almost every day in the year. In the fall and during the winter the grass is rich and green, and bloom is perpetual. This is due to the warming influence of the Japan current, which is the Gulf Stream of the Pacific Ocean. Vancouver Island was named after Captain George Vancouver, of the British Navy, who discovered it in 1792, and has an estimated area of 15,000 square miles. Its trees, among them the stately Douglas fir, which towers 300 feet above the roads over which the traveller glides by automobile, or by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, which runs northward through half the length of the island, are magnificent beyond description, some of them being 6 or 7 feet in diameter. Along the road are many comfortable hotels and country chalets, many of them like the inns one finds on English country roads.

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is a city of rare charm with its beautiful drives, its golf courses, its Chinese quarter, its turbanned Hindoos, its Empress Hotel and its beautiful Capitol buildings. Every year at least 5,000 American golfers visit one course in Victoria, the Victoria Golf Club course, and thousands of automobiles leave Seattle annually for Victoria and Vancouver.

There is splendid inland and deep sea fishing in and on the coast of Vancouver Island, and the ambitious fisherman who really wanted to do something sensational has even gone out on the west coast waters of the Pacific and caught a real whale for breakfast. Needless to say, he did not have it served on toast.

Out of the hundred known species of mosquitoes there is only one which is really dangerous.

"DANDERINE"

Stops Hair Coming Out; Doubles Its Beauty.

A few cents buys "Danderine." After an application of "Danderine" you can not find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and thickness.

Cuticura Shampoos Mean Healthy Hair

Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

SINCE 1870 SHILOH 30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

ISSUE No. 48—'20.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Origin of Black Cap.

The custom of putting on a black cap—really a square of black cloth—which judged in England do when sentencing a prisoner to death, originated from the custom of covering the head as a sign of mourning in ancient days. The judge, in putting on the black cap, mourns the fact that he is about to order a life to be forfeited.

A Dangerous Place.

Two Scotsmen had wandered south of the Tweed for the first time. They had strolled into an English church.

Service was in progress at the time, and the pair seated themselves. One of them picked up a prayer-book and casually turned over the leaves. Suddenly his face assumed a look of deep concern.

"Look, Sandy," he said, turning to his friend. "Collect, Collect, Collect. Mon, we maun get oot o' here or we willna hae a bawbee left."

An Outrage.

In Denver they tell a story of a newly rich family that became discontented with the services of their old physician, despite the fact that for many years he had kept all of them in excellent health.

"So you have decided to get a new doctor," said a caller to the lady of the house, who had confided in her friend.

"I certainly have," said the other. "The idea of prescribing flaxseed tea and mustard plasters for people as rich as we are!"

Blind horses, when grazing, are never known to make a mistake and eat dirt. They are guided by the nostrils in the selection of proper food. Great are the ways of nature!

CASCARETS

"They Work while you Sleep"

Do you feel at "sixes and sevens" to-day? You are bilious, constipated! You feel headachy, full of cold, unstrung. Your meals don't fit—breath is bad, skin sallow. Take Cascarets to-night for your liver and bowels and wake up clear, rosy and cheerful. No griping—no inconvenience. Children love Cascarets too. 10, 25, 50 cents.

WHEN RHEUMATISM HITS YOU HARD!

Sloan's Liniment should be kept handy for aches and pains

WHY wait for a severe pain, an ache, a rheumatic twinge following exposure, a sore muscle, sciatica, or lumbago to make you quit work, when you should have Sloan's Liniment handy to help curb it and keep you active, and fit, and on the job?

Without rubbing, for it *penetrates*, apply a bit today to the afflicted part. Note the gratifying, clean, prompt relief that follows. Sloan's Liniment couldn't keep its many thousands of friends the world over if it didn't make good. That's worth remembering. All druggists—three sizes—the largest is the most economical. 35c, 70c, $1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

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.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised, since it was first manufactured in 1888, by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., 124 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN—Swedenborg's great work on Heaven and Hell, and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages, only 25c postpaid. H. R. Law, 456 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

Premature baldness is blamed by a Paris doctor on some trouble with the teeth.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

"The Bible is the best book that God has given to man."—Abraham Lincoln.

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."

WANTED

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request.

HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO.
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SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Price List [G]. Cut down fuel bills. Insure winter comfort.

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WEEKS BREAK-UP-A-COLD TABLETS
TRY THEM PRICE 25¢

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

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

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

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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."

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Tinware,	Horse Blankets,
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Electric Supplies	Rope,
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A full stock of Fresh Xmas Peels, Currants, Raisins, Prunes, Nuts, Etc., Etc.

Willards and Huglers Xmas Chocolates in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

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This bank began its career in 1832 when Canada was largely an agricultural country, and during the eighty-eight years of its life it has always given special attention to the care of farmers' accounts.

We pay interest on savings accounts, cash your cheques, take care of your notes and make collections when due.

Business conducted by mail if necessary.

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
Reserve - - 18,000,000
Resources - 290,000,000

J. R. Parris,
Manager, LACHUTE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Change in Train SCHEDULES

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Apply to

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DR. J. E. CHRISTIE
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Physician and Surgeon
In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie.
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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.

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.

PRE WAR PRICES.

You have been a long time looking for low prices.

They are here now.

Take advantage of them as we can't tell you how long they will last.

Special values in Suits and Overcoats, Caps and Underwear.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

The Holiday Season is Now approaching

Why leave your purchasing until the last few days?

Do It Now

YOU WILL FIND IT EASIER

No Rush Better Selection
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Make out a list of the friends whom you wish to remember, and as opportunity affords and your purse will permit, do your buying

We are as usual stocked with useful and pretty Xmas Gifts.

We STRONGLY ADVISE buying useful presents. They are the more appreciated.

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date General Store

Important to Farmer's and Lumbermen.

Just received a big lot of Military Harness all made of inspected stock, and in good condition, to be sold cheap, in complete sets or parts. Tugs, Traces and Double Bretching, especially. A lot of other Military Goods, Halters, Belts, Leggings, Amunition Pouches, and many other articles, just the thing that is going to bring prices down.

Buy your Heavy Rubbers, Mitts and Gloves, Sheep Lined Coats, Horse Blankets, Shovels, Axes and Saws, Ready Roofiing, Nails, Felt and Shingles from me, you will get the best goods and save money on them.

Now is your time to install a B. T. Litter Carrier the best made, the price is not too high if you buy now.

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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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $4,100,000.00
Total Assets - - - - $39,000,000.0

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.

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For Garden and House Planting.

Over 80 varieties to choose from

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Etc.

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P.O. Box 701, 218 Craig Street West, Montreal.

Sole Agents for BURPEE'S SEEDS and BULBS in Canada.

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.
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Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates. Investments.
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Sales conducted in English and French.
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SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Bell Telephone No. 70.

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

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Money to loan on security
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Raymond's Block
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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
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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, DECEMBER 24, 1920. — NO. 48

Buy your Christmas Gifts

NOW!

FOR LADIES	FOR MEN	FOR CHILDREN
Electric Iron	Curling Stones	Skates
Electric Heater	Safety Razors	Hockey Sticks
Electric Toasters	Watches	Kiddie Kars
Pyrex Ware	Flash Lights	Sleighs
Coffee Percolators	Pocket Knives	Snow Shovels
Nickle Tea Pots	Overalls	Pucks
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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

TENDERS FOR MONUMENT.

The undersigned will receive designs and tenders for the erection of a monument in the Town of Lachute, in memory of the men from Argenteuil County who lost their lives in the War, not to exceed when completed $8 000. Such designs and tenders will be received up to Wednesday, December 29th, 1920, on which day the Committee charged with this work will meet at the Court House at 11 a.m. Stanley Goldsworthy, Secrerary, Soldiers' Memorial Commission.

The Albert Hall.

Special Performances of High-class Feature Plays will be held every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday nights until further notice.

A. E. BISHOP. Prop,

WANTED,—Teacher for No. 7 School St. Jerusalem with or without Diploma Apply Wm. Copeland, Secretary.

ICE CREAM BRICKS,—How about some Ice Cream for Xmas Day, will have bricks on hand so leave your order early. A splendid stock also of Xmas Goods, Candy and Toys. Call and see for yourself.

Bob's Cosy Corner.

FOR SALE,—Eight year old Black Blood Mare, weight about 1100 lbs. Stands 14 hands high, perfectly sound, excellent driver and saddle horse. Apply to G. C. Draper, care of Dominion Cartridge Company, Brownsburg.

XMAS CARDS AND TOYS,—Don't fail to see our selection of Xmas Cards and Toys. Something that is sure to please. Orders for Private Greeting Cards can also be left at Bob's Cosy Corner.

WANTED

Peeled and rough Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood wanted for immediate and this winter's shipment. Highest cash prices paid. Apply to

E. P. Kelly.

P.O. Box 189, Station B, Montreal, Que,

Cheap Sale.

Velvet hats from 75 cts up, also a nice line of Xmas gifts, hand-made in ribbon, at a reasonable price, call and see them at Miss Hampton's.

We gratefully acknowledge the following subscriptions this week, to the Crippled Childrens Fund, Viz.

Mr. Edgar A. Guilbert	$2 00
Alma and Ross Warwick, Mabel also picture books and Cards.	3 00
Mr. O. B. Lafleur	2 00
Mr. H. Moseley	2 00
Mr. J. R. Parris, Lachute	5 00
Hughie McKinnon, picture books	1 00
Elizabeth Goldsworthy	25
Louisa Goldsworthy	25
Children of Lachute Baptist Sunday School, Picture books and Toys	
Parcel of Toys from Mr. Habib, Brownsburg.	
Mr. J. Robbins, Sr.	2 00
Mrs. J. H. McFaul	1 00
A lover of the Kiddies	2 00

I am pleased to see how interested the children are, in doing their best to bring happiness to the little Cripples this Christmas time.

I intended giving a detailed list of subscriptions etc., but our Editor reminded me that space was limited this week, as several colnmns would be taken up with School Examinations.

However I would like to say that two weeks ago I despared of carrying out a project I had in mind, but Mr. Pasco on his own initiative arranged the most unique concert we have had in Brownsburg and without exception the very best. The programme was so very varied, even to a Minstrel Troupe, that one wondered where so much talent has been hidden in our little village.

Altho tickets stated concert to commence at eight, crowds arrived at seven to find every seat taken, and many had to be turned away disappointed.

It would be difficult to say which part of the programme was enjoyed the most and I am more than grateful to all who so kindly co-operated with Mr. Pasco in making it such a splendid success. Proceeds are to be handed to the crippled children's fund which I believe will amount to over fifty dollars.

Mrs. Pasco, who has entered just as heartily in the spirit of this good work, handed a box around to all who attended the Social Club on Saturday evening the 11th inst, and collected the sum of seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

On pay day the 13 inst, Mrs. M. C. Fletcher and Mrs. A. Campbell, Jr., took up a position outside the Bank and collected at the noon hour, nineteen dollars and forty two cents, and in the evening twelve dollars and forty two cents, making a total of $31 86.

Mr. J. S. Giles our Editor has kindly undertaken to act as our purchasing Agent for Toys, etc., to be sent in individual parcels to fifty nine crippled children lying in the Memorial Hospital. Details of this will be given next.

I am sure this Christmas will be brighter and happier than any of its predecessors, for the ones who have so generously responded to our appeal.

Z. L. CAMPBELL.

Tender For Timber.

I the undersigned, will receive tenders for the Corporation of the Township of Chatham, until the 18th day of January, 1921, for Cedars to be delived at Hammond's Bridge, Centreville. for 30 pieces of cedar 16 feet long by 6 inches small end, 40 pieces 18 feet long by 6 inches small end and four pieces 20 feet long by 6 inches small end, 92 feet of railing five inches. Also for Burke's Bridge of Centreville, 180 pieces 16 feet long by six inches small end, and seven pieces 20 feet long six inches small end. The lowest or any tender not necessary excepted. By order of the Municipal Council of the Township of Chatham. A. Lamarche, Sec.-Treasurer, St. Philippe d'Argenteuil. 1-7

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

We take this opportunity of wishing all our readers A Very Happy Xmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon are spending Xmas at Morin Heights.

Miss A. L. Moore is spending the Xmas holidays with friends in Montreal.

Rev. and Mrs. Cliff and family, of Arnprior, are guests of Mrs. W. J. Todd for the holidays.

Mrs. C. Calder is spending Xmas and New Years with her sister, Mrs. Marcus Hackwell, of Waterloo.

Master Howard Morrison, of Montreal, is spending two weeks with his aunt, Mrs. Jno. A. McGibbon.

Mr. Fred Walker, of Kenogami, Que., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walker for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid Giles and son and Miss Lila Giles, of Montreal, are guests of their parents for the holidays.

Miss Catherine Burwash, of Toronto University, is spending the Xmas and New Year holidays with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Walker and sons, of Winnipeg, are home on a visit for Xmas and New Years with Mr. Gavin J. Walker.

Mrs. I. Brunean who has lately returned from a visit to Paris, is now the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. Jousse for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean are spending their Xmas & New Year holidays at Edwards, Ont. The Business College will re-open on January 4th.

Baptist Church Services will be held as follows,—Dalesville 11 a.m., Brownsburg 3 p m., Lachute 7 p.m. Christmas sermons and singing.

Methodist Church Services will be held as follows,—Sunday Morning 10.30 a.m. Rev. Mr. Adamson; Evening 7.00 p.m. Rev. Mr. Morrison. Special Xmas music will be rendered by the choir at each service.

Among those spending the holidays in town from McGill University are Miss Doris Campbell, Miss Dobbie, Messrs. Keith Owens, Jas. Calder, Geo. Bain, Jno. Hope, Lyle Middleton, Geo. Clarke and Jno. Smith.

In the early hours of Sunday morning an effort was made to burglarize the store of Mrs. W. J. Todd, and had it not been for the timely warning of Miss Marcil, who heard the breaking of glass and pluckily opened her window and raised the alarm, the thieves would have doubtless decamped with a good booty.

The Lachute Academy closed for the holidays on Wednesday afternoon, and among the staff leaving for their homes were Miss Neil for Waterloo, Miss Patton for Huntingdon, Miss Stephenson for Toronto and Miss Banville for East Angus. School will re-open again on Thursday, Jan. 6th.

The seats of the Methodist Church were taxed to their fullest capacity on Monday evening last, when the young folks of the Church gave their Annual Xmas Entertainment of Songs, Tableaus and Dialogues. The programme was an excellent one and gave great credit to those who had so pains takingly prepared for the event. Rev. Mr. Morrison acted as chairman and the proceeds amounted to $50 00.

On Tuesday evening the Sunday School of the Baptist Church were all eagerly watching for Santa Claus, and after doing their part in a programme of songs, and exercises the jolly old fellow appeared and distributed gifts from a well filled tree. A pleasing feature of the evening was the gathering of the mite boxes and Xmas offering which amounted to $30 00.

—Please call in soon and see my collection of useful fancy and suitable articles for Xmas gifts, Jewelry, Silverware, Glassware, Stationery, Xmas Cards in large variety, Books (latest publications,) I can also please the Kiddies.

Miss M. V. Slater, Main Street.

Mr. Albert Morrison received a pleasant surprise on Wednesday evening of this week, when he was waited upon by the shareholders of the Brownsburg Telephone Association, and after thanking him for his services as secretary was presented with a nice parlor arm chair. Mr. McPhail, as President of the rural line, made the presentation as a slight token of their esteem.

When you are buying your presents for your loved ones this year, think for a moment of the poor little hearts in Serbia that have neither father or mother to think of them. Why not act the part and drop a subscription in to your banker who will place it in the proper channels for carrying cheer and comfort to the little Serbian orphans. Do it now.

That the services rendered by Mr. Wm. Wilson of the East Settlement as secretary of the Rural Phone, are duly appreciated, was tangibly shewn on last Wednesday evening, when a number of the shareholders met at his home and through the President Mr. Jno. Gordon, presented him with a useful writing desk and two fancy chairs.

A meeting of the Argenteuil Women's Institute was held in Geneva Schoolhouse on Tuesday evening. A very gratifying part of the program was the packing of a miscelaneous box of good things for the Children's Memorial Hospital donated by members and friends. Tea was served, after which all joined in singing Auld Laug Syne. We send the Season's Greetings to all Institute Members.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

PHYSICS

Class I,—Margaret McOuat 86, Edythe Silverson 80, Eaelyn Gagnon, Henry Murphy 75.

Class II,—Kenneth McOuat 73, Gerald Bruneau 63, George McCoy 60.

Class III,—Ivan Carpenter, Margaret Jones 59, Hazel Brown, Isabel Owens 56.

GRADE X.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

Class I,—Phœbe McOuat 82, Blanche Smith 80, Lillian Hamilton, George Fuller 75.

Class II,—Olive Seale 71, E. Rodger 70 Myrtle Mitchell, Kenneth Campbell 66, Ian Hay 63, Neil McGillis 62, Annie Stevenson 61.

Class III,—George Taylor 56, Gerald Hammond, Muriel Burk 75, A. Rodger, Helena Rodger 50.

GRADE IX.

COMPOSITION

Honours,—Esther Morrison 93, Ivy Johnson, Grace Morrison 90.

Class I,—Elsie MacAllister 86, Irene Whinfield 84, Evelyn Creswell 83, D. Matthews 80, Mabel Gordon 78, Ivy Graham 76, Willie Cottingham, George Wason 75.

Class II,—Nellie Cowan, Bella Hume 73, Donalda Clarke 72, Jas. Hay 71, H. Sutton 70, May Robinson 69, Kenneth Elliott 68, Clifford McPaul 63, Laurence Cruise 52, Flora Macdonald 61, Arnold Scott 60.

Class III,—Truman Clarke 57, Alice Bain, Harold Bennett 52.

GRADE VIII.

FRENCH

Class I,—Ruby Nichols 86, Margaret Scott, Winnifred Adamson 82, Hazel Drysdale, Kathleen Morrison 81, Edna Graham, Frances Douglas 80, Marguerite Heatlie, Donald Hay 75.

Class II,—Sarah Black 73, S. Evans 72, Evelyn McCallum 70, Melville Smith 69, Bella Clark, Duncan Cumming 68, G. Muir 65, Jean McOuat 74, Elmer Ryan 63, Edna Campbell 61, Willie Miller, M. Knox, Mina Paul 60.

Class III,—James Todd 56, Frank Scott 53, Irene Rodgers 52, Hilda Hume, George McGibbon 50.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Honours,—Bessie Rodgers 95.

Class I,—Eleanor Yelland 86, Lloyd Somerville 78, Norma Boyd, Corinne Hancox 75.

Class II,—Charlie Miller, Kilgour Wilson 72, Elizabeth McKimmie 70, Muriel MacPhail 69, Harold Calder, E. Burwash 68, Douglas Drysdale, Ethel Hay, Hazel Kettyle 66, Linton Armstrong, Edith Jones 65, Ethel McOuat 64, Ena Black, Alice Burk, Hazel Morrison 62, Ernest Boyd 60.

Class III,—Freddie Barker 58, George Miles 56, Inez McKiddie 55, M. Cruise 73, Grace Armstrong 50.

GRADE VI.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Honours,—Elsie Stewart 90.

Class I,—Violet Paul 86, May Yelland 85, Nellie Hay 82, Henry Miles 81.

Class II,—Lyla McKiddie 74, Annie Miller, Amy Combie 66, Edward Morrison 64, Robert Cunningban 62, Florence Armstrong 61.

GRADE V.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours,—Dorothy Morrison 100, R. Elliott 95, Bessie Morin 94, Janet McOuat 92.

Class I,—Howard Doig 88, Lorne Morin 87, Willis Staniforth 83, Lizzie Hay, Elinor McCoy 82, James Wilson 80, Reta Jones 77, Evelyn Cruise 76.

GRADE IV.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours,—Helen Hutchinson, Lloyd Cruise 100, Quintin Black 98, Eric Middleton 97, Roy Cruise 95, James Logan 94, James Yelland, G. Hay 90.

Class I,—Alma McCullough 89, S. Armstrong, Stanley Boyd 87, Shirley Hamilton, Chester Cruise 85, Edgar Cruise, Ada Logan 84, Gordon McOuat 83, Laura Noble 77, Henry Dion, Eileen McFaul 75.

Class II, Willie Painter 73

Class III,—Heartland Paul 57.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC

Honours,—Douglas Upham 98, R. Cohen 97, Freda Mason, F. Hay 95, R. Cowan 92, Florence Elkington, Cecil McFaul 90.

Class I,—Christina McKenzie 88, K. McFaul 80.

Class II,—George Paul 74, Lorne Wert 72, Robt Fulton, Sam Cohen 63, Morton Morrison 62.

Class III,—Maggie Chapman 55.

FOR SALE,—One 40 horse power Percival Gasoline Engine, hardly used Bargain to quick buyer Apply to V. A. Paquin, Ice Dealer, Lachte. 12-31

Church of England Notices, Parish of Lachute. The Xmas services will be held (D.V.) on Sunday 26th Dec. as follows,—Holy Communion at Lachute 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg 7 p.m., Service also at Lachute 3 p.m.

DEATHS

FRASER,—On Dec. 6th, 1920, at Senora, Calif., James Fraser, third son of Jas. Fraser, Riviere Rouge, aged 78 years.

OVERCOATS

We have a nice lot of Young Men's Overcoats in latest styles and excellent cloths.

We have also other lines at lower prices and and in all sizes.

Come in and get fitted while all the sizes are in stock.

These lines—Men's and Boy's—we have marked at very low prices. Our very best are $35 00.

We have a lot of Ulsters in assorted patterns, from splendid prewar all wool cloths in all sizes at $25 00.

There are also lower lines in Men's and Boy's, way down below city prices.

W. BANFORD & SON

LACHUTE.

Try HAMILTON'S "New Bread"

IT'S GOOD!—Made entirely different from the "Old Way."

Give It a Trial!

Our Christmas Stock is in, consisting of: Fresh Candies, either in Boxes or Bulk, Table Raisins, and Nuts of all kinds. Also Christmas Stockings and a good assortment of Xmas and New Year's Cards.

When ordering don't forget "The Christmas Cake." It's as Good as Mother used to make,—and that's going some.

Fruits in large quantities such as Grapefruit, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Apples, etc. Ice Cream for the Holiday Festivities. Order on "Short Notice."

We handle all kinds of Feed and our "Purity Flour" cannot be exceelled.

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, Fuss, 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.

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

The Revolt From Four Walls

By C. COURTENAY SAVAGE.

CHAPTER IV.

It was just as he had said even to the shirt and the socks. For a long minute the men looked at one another.

"This place, deserted and out of the way, made a fine hiding place," said Guy. "When we moved in they were forced to run and they were not at all above seeing to it that I was run out of the community. Then they could move back."

"And one of them found your hat—and decided it was time?" one of the men suggested.

"Found it or stole it while I was working in Baker's south field." There flashed into Guy's mind that Joe Tour had been working with him in the field, also that Joe had regarded him with intent all afternoon. Should he cast suspicion on Joe? It was hardly fair. So he kept his silence.

"I saw a man with a thin face, saw him twice," Sam Parker, one of the men, spoke up. "Once was a couple of weeks ago and the other time was when I was driving home from the village—last Tuesday night, I guess it was."

"H'm—pretty pass, ain't it?" Chambers said violently, seeming to forget how he had accused an innocent man. "When them agitators wants a feller's home, they just decide to turn him out. What're we going to do about this matter? Better notify the county authorities?"

"Or the Federal?"

"No—not yet," Guy said quickly. "I want you men to trust me for a few days. Go right on acting as if you never noticed the trees or me. Have your guns ready. I may need men who can shoot straight."

"And what are you going to do?"

"I'm going to plant a few tricks myself, I think we can clear this neighborhood of these pests, if you're willing."

One by one they offered their hands and left. When Guy and Madeline were left alone, he turned towards her and was surprised to find her in tears.

"Now—don't cry," he said quickly, "there's nothing to cry about."

"I was thinking of what they might have done to you," she sobbed. What they might have done to him! She cared—she cared! It was worth a thousand worries to know that she cared. He slipped his arm around her.

CHAPTER V.

The morning had scarcely begun before Guy Wardell had come to a very definite decision. The forces working in the neighborhood might be local or part of a great program that was nation wide—and he could not tell but he was perfectly aware that he was contending with a serious matter. He wished that the excitement of the early morning had not made him overlook questioning the men who had come so roughly to his home—and had gone away so thoroughly convinced—as to exactly why they had first become suspicious of him. Had such a suspicion been subtly planted? Was it just an incident? And what about the half-breeds who made up the hired help of the Point? Was there any sign which would tell that they were cleverly banded together? He felt sure that it was through them that he would be most successful in locating the master minds of the organization.

That was why he took the trouble to speak very kindly to Joe Tour, John Baker's foreman, and why he told his wife that he thought it would be a good play if she were to find a lot of old things about the house which she would give to one or two of the habitant families. He knew well the value of such gifts when friendship was necessary.

He did not expect to learn anything from Tour at once, possibly not at all, nor did he believe that his first night's patrol was going to tell him a thing. He had decided on these patrols largely because he remembered that Farmer Chambers twice had seen the ferret-faced man on the road after dusk. Also, he figured, that if propaganda was being spread, there would be signs of it along the road—a group of men talking, a stranger making his way on a road that led to the end of the Point and nowhere else—some such sign.

So he planned that his nightly patrol was to consume about two hours. In order that Madeline might not be lonesome, Rose Baker promised to come and spend each evening with her. John Baker knew, of course, what had happened and Rose was told.

"I'll bet if my man was here, they'd soon quit. He hasn't been in the Secret Service for nearly ten years for nothing. I wish I knew where he was, I'd write him and tell him to come quickly," Rose boasted.

Almost a week passed between the time of the destruction of the fruit trees and the hour when Guy's eager watchings showed him the first unnatural incident in the lives of the men about him. He and Tour had been cultivating a piece of land where the corn was a foot high. It was close to four o'clock in the afternoon. A half-breed that Guy recognized but could not have called him by name, came to the field and spoke to Tour. The message was startling. Almost immediately, Tour complained of feeling sick, he could not work any longer, must stop, was going to get some medicine at the drug store.

Guy stopped work, drove the horse they had been using to John Baker's barn and, without waiting to explain, jumped in Baker's small car and drove to the village. He came up to Tour and his companions as they were entering the town. They had walked very fast to have covered four miles in that time. He went to the post-office, made small purchases at the chief store and then crossed to the general store. The two men were in the general store and buying from a list that the man accompanying Tour had taken from his pocket. With apparent unconcern, Guy noted that the provisions were of a quality that neither man could afford or would appreciate.

After a careful dodging of their footsteps, Guy saw the two men put down their burdensome purchases on the verandah of Joe Hour's tumble down cabin. Guy had left John Baker's car in the village and was hiding in a clump of bushes back of the stone wall across from Tour's home. As he saw the two men settle themselves, he realized that his vigil was not over. It was simply a case of remaining on the job, in spite of the fact that he was hungry, that John would be wondering and worrying about his automobile, that Madeline would be wondering and worrying about him. An hour passed. The Tour family had finished their evening meal and several times he saw young and inquisitive members of the family attempt to touch the packages, only to be driven away by loud and threatening language from their father. Dusk was gathering. Surely something must happen soon. Another hour passed. Save for the stars, it was quite dark. Guy could stand it no longer. He crept from his hiding place, kept in the shadow of the fence for several hundred yards and then struck into the road. His way home would carry him past Tour's house—he was going to ask for a drink of water. He had done so on several other evenings, and such an action would cause no suspicion. He walked boldly up to the small porch, and the pleasant greeting almost died on his lips. The two great bundles of food were gone.

Guy did not linger over his tumbler of water. He walked hurriedly up the road. The packages had been moved after dark but how? Half a dozen autos and wagons had passed the spot—the autos swiftly, the wagons slowly—but none of them had stopped. While Guy was waiting, Joe's voice had not been silent for more than two or three minutes—so he had not been absent from the place long enough to have delivered or hidden the packages. Several men on foot had drifted past the house, going to or from the village but none of them had stopped. He was still trying for a solution when he stepped off to the side of the road to let a horse and wagon pass him. The trees along the road shadowed him, the tiny wind was in his direction.

"It's going to blow." A man's voice he did not recognize came from the wagon. "Hope it doesn't get too rough before he gets back from the Islands."

"He'll hurry," a second voice answered. Further conversation was lost.

(To be continued.)

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

My Mother's Smile.

No words that I can say express
The wonder of its loveliness,
Save this alone—'tis God's caress:
My Mother's smile.

No depth of knowledge has revealed
Wherein its power lies concealed,
Yet it has blessed, inspired, healed:
My Mother's smile.

Hospital for Sick Children

COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

Great Provincial Charity Makes Christmas Appeal to Friends of Childhood.

Dear Mr. Editor:

The most vital fact in public health service throughout the province is, as you know, the tremendous strides made in child welfare work. Modern science is harking back to the ancient proverb that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It has been the privilege of the Hospital for Sick Children—the greatest institution of its kind upon the continent—to find that ounce of prevention.

In bygone days dependence was put more largely in medicines. Nowadays there is a closer partnership between the pediatrician and Dame Nature. Since the erection of our Baby's Ward and the establishment of well babies' clinics the infant mortality in Toronto alone has been reduced from 155 to 82 per thousand. Further statistics which might be given would merely corroborate the actual life-saving value of the Hospital's work. And it is unnecessary to explain to you that the information as to the researches which make such a record possible is at once communicated to the Health Officers and practising physicians throughout Ontario.

Consequently the Hospital has surely a claim upon the Christmas-time generosity of every friend of little children. An institution which is securing the new-born child twice the chance, not merely of good health, but of life itself, is entitled to the abundant support of the public.

During the past financial year, revenue from all sources fell one hundred dollars a day behind necessary expenditures.

It has always been the ambition of the Hospital for Sick Children to gain not only the support but the sympathy of the people of Toronto, and so to-day, with a debt exceeding $150,000, it appeals to your readers to help along with some gift, whether it be great or small. A contribution of $2,000 from an individual or a society gives the privilege of naming a cot for all time; a donation of 25 cents will run the whole Hospital for half a minute. Between these two amounts there is surely some sum which can be sent by everybody to the secretary-treasurer at 69 College street, Toronto, as a token of interest in a charity whose field is as large as this province. The Hospital for Sick Children is one of the largest and most highly regarded in the world. It is an institution in which the people of Ontario may take legitimate pride, for it is through their generosity that success has been possible.

Two hundred and fifty children, pale of cheek or with twisted limbs, will be the immediate beneficiaries of the Yuletide remembrances of your readers. Thousands more throughout the coming year will benefit by their kindliness.

IRVING E. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Appeal Committee.

A Poser for Her.

Mlle. Boland, the daring French airwoman who recently flew the Channel, says that the only question regarding her aeronautical experience that she was totally unable to answer was put to her by a child.

I was (says Mlle. Boland) visiting a friend in Paris, and my host's little girl, aged about eight or nine, following on a lengthy cross-examination, wound up with this poser:

"But, tell me, ma'mselle," she inquired in all earnestness: "If the end of the world was to come, and the earth was destroyed while you was up in your aeroplane, where would you land when you came down?"

In the effort to appreciate various forms of greatness, let us not underestimate the value of a simply good life. Just to be good: to keep life pure from degrading elements, to make it constantly helpful in little ways to those who are touched by it, to keep one's spirits always sweet, and avoid all manner of petty anger and irritability—that is an ideal as noble as it is difficult. Edward Howard Griggs.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, Etc.

Woman's Interests

Some Women Love to Over-do.

I have always felt the deepest sympathy for over-worked women, but of late I am coming of the opinion that much of my sympathy has been wasted. Not that the over-worked woman doesn't exist, but that in all too many cases she need not be overworked if she didn't enjoy it.

In fact, I am forced to the reluctant conclusion that a large number of women enjoy the martyr role. They'd rather be miserable than to have a good time, and they go out of their way to hunt up something to do, so they can groan about it to friend husband, and outdo the stories of woe related by friends and neighbors.

Now, mark me, I am not denying that some women are actually called upon to do work beyond their strength. There are all too many of these. But side by side with them are women who need not do half the things they are doing. And it is usually the class which makes all the fuss. The really over-worked woman keeps on grinding and says nothing. She hasn't time to complain.

Just the other day a case came up which shows how some women over-do. It was in a farm home where the children are married and gone, and father and mother live on alone. Father has sensibly let the land, all but a garden patch, and takes things easy, to suit his years. Mother still thinks she must dig and delve from five in the morning until eight at night. This is what happened a short time ago. A married daughter, thinking to make mother's lot easier, came home on Monday and cleaned the house from top to bottom, swept, dusted, scrubbed kitchen and cellar stairs, and left everything in apple pie order. On Wednesday, after a lapse of exactly twenty-four hours, mother repeated the operation. Not the slightest use of it, the house was clean.

Of course this is an exceptional case, and might be laid to the score of childishness in an old woman. But old women are the natural result of their habits as younger women. Our old age is merely the outcome of all our previous years. If this woman had not always been doing unnecessary things, she would not in her old age.

Then there is a young woman, who is even more foolish. She has not been well for weeks. Two months ago she went to a physician who found a weak heart, and not only advised, but commanded rest. She came home and started house cleaning, carried mattresses down stairs, beat rugs, washed woodwork and windows, all work too heavy for any woman but the strongest. Her plea was that if she should drop dead some day she wanted to be found in a clean house.

These things may seem rare and exceptional, but they are not so exceptional as one would think. Scores of women do unnecessary things every day, because "everybody does it." Why dry dishes, when scalding water is easy to get, and more sanitary than towels? Why iron knit underwear, Turkish towels, face cloths, stockings? Yet countless women do it, and have to trudge back and forth to a hot stove after irons. Why pick up after children, when they can be trained to pick as as soon as they can toddle?

How many women with good-sized girls and boys do every bit of their work, because they'd rather do it than be bothered teaching children? Or because they think the children ought to play all the time? Why should a girl of twelve, or even of eight, do nothing but go to school and play? She should not be made a drudge, she needs fun, and plenty of it. But it wouldn't hurt her to dust the living-room, or clear the table, or dry the silver. And she'd like nothing better than to be allowed to make a cake. If the mother gains only ten minutes a day in time, that would be worth while. Ten minutes' rest is better than no rest.

In the matter of cooking, how many women make slaves of themselves? What family needs two kinds of cookies, or cookies and doughnuts at one meal? And why cookies and cake and pie? The family health would be better for plenty of fresh vegetables and fruit and only one baked sweet. And the mother would have less to do.

There is plenty for women with families to do, if they do only the necessary. Fortunately the modern woman is coming to distinguish between necessities and frills in work, but all too many still cling to the frills. If you are one of that sort, don't complain of working too hard.

Household Hints.

When picking poultry, a handy receptacle for the damp feathers consists of a shallow box, measuring about 12 x 24 inches, lined with white oil cloth and fitted with a lid made of wire screening. The feathers are dropped in the box which can then be placed in the sun and shaken occasionally, until the feathers are dry enough to be placed in a box for storage purposes.

You can waterproof fabrics such as tent cloth, canvas garments and the like, by a simple process, using only paraffin and gasoline. Melt a pound of paraffin and stir it into a gallon of gasoline, taking care that the gasoline is not near the fire. Hang the fabric to be treated on a line and apply the mixture with a brush, making one or more applications. The fabric will not be stiff as when using some other preparations, but will turn water effectively.

When mailing Christmas gifts remember that it is a busy time at the post-office, so make it as easy as possible for the employes by writing or printing the address plainly with good, black ink. Put your own address in the upper left-hand corner. If the package contains merchandise—that is, goods of some sort, and not a letter—write "Mdse" on the lower left-hand corner. That will facilitate its quick and safe delivery, or its return to you if not delivered. Use a box, or else thick paper, and plenty of twine. Tie as tightly as possible without injury to the package. The string is less likely to slip if you tear little slits in the paper on each of the four sides and bury the string in them. Many parcels go astray because of loss of address. As there is pressure in the mails at this time it is well to mail packages early and you can write in one corner, "Not to be opened until Christmas." Gifts seem more attractive if tastefully wrapped; and even for those which are mailed the additional weight is very slight.

Roast turkey should be carved in slices and served without the bones. The bones can then be used in making soup.

A corn-popper is handy for making toast before an open fire, or over the coals.

Roast fresh sausage along with the turkey, and serve it with each helping of the bird.

A small cushion on the telephone stand would be appreciated by the people whose elbows are not well padded by nature.

Digging for a Comet.

The so-called "crater" of Canyon Diablo, in Arizona, is still as much a mystery as it ever was. The supposition is that it was formed by the impact of a giant meteor. Perhaps the projectile was a comet.

The crater is circular, three-quarters of a mile in diameter, and 200 feet deep. But if it was made by a meteor the latter was presumably a good bit smaller. Strong support for the meteoric theory is given by the finding of thousands of fragments of meteoric iron, some of them weighing many pounds, in the immediate vicinity of the hole.

Repeated attempts have been made to dig for the meteor. It should be a mass of metal (chiefly iron, presumably) big enough to be worth getting hold of—though, of course, its chief value would be as a curiosity of interest to science.

One company organized for the purpose started to excavate at the crater's bottom, but its operations were brought to a pause by quicksand which the machinery could not handle. Now another concern, calling itself the Crater Mining Co., is drilling with two powerful rigs on the inner edge of the hole.

It is thought that the huge projectile from the sky may have struck at an angle to the vertical and that consequently the mass may lie not directly below the crater's centre, but off at one side.

In some of the scattered meteoric fragments above mentioned were found tiny diamonds, which lend additional interest to the problem.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice will help to make economical cuts of meat deliciously tender.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

Old-time Tailor Worked in Steel.

A certain picturesque and even romantic interest attaches to ancient armor. It takes us back to the days when knighthood was in flower and when distressed damsels, residing in castles devoid of modern plumbing, were continually waiting to be rescued.

This armor cost money. A complete iron suit of exclusive design might "stick" the purchaser for as much as $1,000, which was a great sum in those days. Baronial gents, however, had their own professional armorers to turn out such metal garments; and, of course, the common soldiers went into battle with nothing better to protect them than leather jerkins and steel caps.

Recent tests prove that this ancient armor was made from very pure wrought iron, converted into steel by the old "cementation" process. The original iron was produced much like our modern wrought iron. It was carbonized, hammered into sheets and the sheets welded together. The whole was then hammered into shape and quenched, thus producing the final hardening.

Such was the metallurgical art of the ancient armorer.

Her Only Boy.

"That young man who just went into the smoking car seems very fond o' you ma'am," said an old lady to an elderly bride on her wedding trip.

Elderly Bride: "Ah, yes, John loves me most dearly."

Old Lady: "It does my old heart good to see such affection these days. Is he the only son ye got, ma'am?"

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!

Allied officers actually live in the Krupps' works at Essen, to keep in touch with the work done.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

The estimated increase of population in England since 1914, in spite of war losses, is 1,000,000.

COARSE SALT
LAND SALT

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TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

We have been making BURLAP PATTERNS *for* HOOKED RUGS SINCE **1892**

Wealthy people are paying fancy prices for home-made rugs. Sixty dollars was marked on one in a Boston store window recently. Sixty cents will start you making your own. Fascinating work, easy to learn, just pulling loops of rag or yarn through a burlap pattern, using cast-off clothing, underwear, blankets, etc.—making beautiful rugs of which you will be proud, and from which you will take years of comfort. Not a fad, as we have been making burlap patterns for hooked rugs for nearly thirty years.

Send us 25c for a rug hook, and 35c for a small door-mat pattern, 18 x 32 inches, stamped in colors on burlap, total outlay 60c, and you are ready to start. We will send you easy directions for hooking if you ask for them.

Our design sheet, showing six sizes of patterns, and booklet about Garrett's Rug Hooker, sent Free on request.

Garrett's Rug Hooker is a little machine weighing six ounces, and costing $6.00, for making rugs faster.

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For years, the name of "Parker's" has signified perfection in this work of making old things look like new, whether personal garments of even the most fragile material, or household curtains, draperies, rugs, etc.

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791 Yonge St. Toronto

Sawdust Used as Food for Cattle.

One remembers the classic experiment of the man who tried to reduce his horse, for economy's sake, to a diet of shavings. The unfortunate animal died.

At the University of Wisconsin, however, cows are being successfully fed on sawdust. They grow fat on it, and their yield of milk and butter is undiminished.

The experimental work in this line has been done by the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Forest Service, located at Madison, Wis., and the feeding trials have been conducted in the dairy department of the university.

As might well be imagined, the sawdust is not fed to the cattle raw. It is first put through a simple chemical process, by which its cellulose, or part thereof, is converted into sugar. Sawdust is not assimilable by the cow's digestive organs, but sugar is perfectly good food.

The sawdust is treated for twenty minutes with a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, under pressure in a retort, and thereby 20 per cent. of the cellulose of the wood is transformed into sugar.

The acid is then neutralized with lime, forming sulphate of lime. Hot water is added, to dissolve the sugar, and the mixture is either filtered or allowed to settle, to get rid of the wood residue and lime sulphate. The water, containing the sugar in solutions, is drawn off and evaporated to a thick molasses.

The wood residue is dried and appears in the form of a powder, the acid treatment having destroyed its fibrous structure. This powder is mixed with the molasses, to give the cow something to chew on, and the feed is ready for use.

Cows like it. Of course, it can be used only in combination with other feeding stuffs, inasmuch as it contains nothing to make muscle and blood, and is solely a producer of energy. In other words, it is fuel for the bovine machine.

The sawdust sugar would be highly nutritious food for human beings, though hardly palatable, because it has almost no sweetness. It is not distantly related to milk sugar (often fed to babies), and its nutritive value is about the same. Milk sugar is very slightly sweet.

From the sawdust sugar is obtained grain alcohol, to obtain which it is fermented with yeast and water and distilled. The possibility of getting grain alcohol from wood is in itself a new and remarkable discovery.

A War-Time Medical Board.

The workings of a British medical board are humorously described by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, who had been wounded early in the war, tells how it feels to appear before the board after a period of convalescence:

At last your turn comes. A different door from the one you've had your eye on opens suddenly, and a hilarious combatant who has just got another month's sick leave is ejected. Behind him you see the Cyclops—a medical major generally—who barks at you to come in.

Inside you stand before an immense table covered with papers. Behind the table sit two of the board. The third member (there is generally a third) seems to have a sort of roving commission—lurking by the window or standing by the fire, ready, I suppose, to do anything from chucking you out to calling some one else in.

You stand before the table. No one speaks, but the heaviest member of the board looks through a folio of papers. The folio comprises your history. The board read it and mutter to themselves; then, with an air of suspicion, as if they did not believe for a moment that there had ever been anything the matter with you, one of them tells you to take off your coat. (Business with Sam Browne belt and tunic.)

You now shyly approach them from the rows of cloak hooks, where you have hung your trappings, minus dignity and rank, which, of course, you have left on the sleeves of your tunic. They've got you now, and they know it.

They ask you how you feel. You are mesmerized into saying cheerfully, "Qnite all right."

One of them produces the Y-shaped silver-tube thing, and, fitting it to his ears, he insinuates the loose end into the opening of your khaki shirt. A moment or two of this; then the board exchange mystic words, and finally start writing on blue paper. One of them looks up and says, "That will do; you can put your coat on."

You retire to the clothes rack and put your tunic on again.

The board, suddenly: "Two months' light duty!"

It's over! You know your fate, and to creep from the room is all that remains. I left the room with as much nonchalance as I could summon, but on arriving in the stone corridor I found that the flapping noise I heard behind me came from my braces, which I had omitted to put over my shoulders before replacing my tunic.

Wedding Gifts.

A man of wealth and postion recently gained prominence in the newspaper headlines by giving a pig as a wedding present. It was a good pig—young and wealthy, well-born, and showing even in youth a pleasant disposition toward adiposity. Doubtless the bride was pleased, and not impossibly she expressed the pleasure with which she and her husband looked forward to having so dependable a source of breakfast bacon always at hand. It was really an excellent choice.

The passing surprise that it occasioned shows the change in modern life and customs. Anyone who has the curiosity to study the history of the custom of giving wedding presents will find himself carried back to simple conditions and first principles: the desire of parents to set a son or a daughter not empty-handed on the road to life. The wedding gifts were the material things with which the young couple could begin their housekeeping. Laban gave a maidservant both to Rachel and to Leah when each was married to Jacob; and in the life of that day a maidservant was a very "useful" present to girls in their position. Doubtless Laban would have done more if it had not been that Jacob, as the schoolboy said of Hawthorne in Concord, was living "at the old man's." At any rate, when they left, neither Jacob nor his wives felt any compunction in helping themselves generously to Laban's flocks and herds.

It is not so long ago, either in this country or in England, that families even in comfortable circumsances thought it quite fitting to give to a daughter a cow, a calf, a colt, a ewe or a pig; and feather beds, pillows and cooking utensils were among the most usual and universally approved gifts. But gradually the fashion has inclined more toward the beautiful—or rather the ornamental—than to the useful silverware and bric-a-brac, and pictures have taken the place of the calm-eyed cow, and the nickel-plated percolator looks down upon the homely skillet. The change is owing to the very human desire of donors to give something durable: something that will associate them permanently with their gift; but unless they are blessed with good taste the result is not always so satisfactory as they suppose.

Pontius Pilate's Tomb.

Pontius Pilate, it was declared, returning from Galilee, fled to Mount Pilantus, near Luzerne, in Switzerland, in the bitterness of remorse and drowned himself in a tiny lake on the summit.

All the storms and calamities on Lake Luzerne were ascribed to the workings of his restless spirit, wrought to wrath by the disturbance of his watery domain. Severe punishment awaited those who dared approach his supposed tomb. This tomb was fearfully and wonderfully described, but in reality it is only a pond melted snow collected in a hollow. It frequently dries up in summer, with never a vestige of a Pilate to show.

If You Are Determined.

If you want to do a thing badly enough, if you are dead-in-earnest enough, you can do whatever in reason you want to do. But merely wishing to do a thing, provided it won't cost too much, won't call for too much sacrifice, won't require too much work, won't keep you out of your easy chair too much, will not help you.

My friend, that is the sort of spirit which never gets anywhere. You must fling your life into your vocation with all your might. You must resolve to be somebody with all your might, or you will never win out in any large way.

If you want to stay down with the little fellows, the men who get their living from the neck down, or who only use a little bit of themselves above their necks, you will get through the world with comparatively little brain effort. If you will use the muscle instead of the brain, you must take the muscle pay; the muscle preparation means the muscle success.

A Diplomatic Child.

Little Stephen had been told that he could not go to his grandmother's house before the end of the week.

He wished particularly to go much earlier than that, for his grandmother knew where to get a certain very rich type of pastry, of which Stephen was very fond.

He coaxed mother, but to no avail, so he decided to try strategy.

"Mother," he said innocently, "when I grow up and live away from home I'm still going to come back and see you every day."

Mother was very pleased with this promise for the future.

"That will be very kind of you, Stephen," she said. "I hope you will never forget that promise."

"Yes," continued Stephen in a positive manner, "and if anything should happen that I couldn't come any day, I shall be sure to send your little grandchildren to say how sorry I am that I cannot come myself and to make you feel sure that I remembered you."

Mother sent Stephen to his grandmother's home that afternoon.

Chinese use shark fin rays for making gelatine.

About 200 rivers flow into the Baltic Sea.

AGAIN THE OLD PROBLEM OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Cricket and a Duck.

An observant correspondent, writing to the Spectator of London, has this amusing episode to report:

We were on our summer holiday and were playing stump cricket in the stone-walled lane that led to our farmhouse: our bat, a stick; our wicket, a narrow packing case; our ball, the lawn-tennis variety. I was wicket keeper, and a ball slipped past me into the scrub beneath a bramble bush. I turned just in time to detect the end of some movement that puzzled me.

Presently I saw two very bright eyes gleaming in the shadow and identified a sitting duck that needed no instruction in color protection—and our ball was peeping out from under her wing. The bird furiously resisted its removal, so we selected another for our game; but the next time the ball entered the scrub I turned in time to see the duck leap from her nest, bill the ball into it and resume her brooding. Again she offered furious resistance to every attempt to abduct the latest little stranger.

After the game was over, I pitched into the bush a ball of about six inches in diameter; in a moment she had it in her nest and was trying to sit on it. Alas! she could not keep her balance on such an object, so she gave it the best she could, a motherly wing. Then came the farmer, delighted that we had found his "best layer"; so she was turned off in disgrace—off a nest that contained two eggs and three balls.

But she had her revenge at three in the morning the next day, and turned the farmer out of his bed with her mournful lamentation. Well, sir, I want to ask your readers. Did the duck (obviously angry) believe that we were playing cricket with her eggs? And what is the size limit of the brooding instinct? Would she have tackled a football?

Worry and Vital Energy.

What a wonderful thing it would be if an Edison should invent an energy-meter which would measure the output of energy, as an electric meter measures the current—especially if this would show what became of mental energy.

With a great many people, half the energy which ran through the meter would be wasted and worse than wasted, because it would seriously injure the human machine.

If we could see exactly tabulated the frightful physical and mental losses due to worry, fear, anxiety, jealousy, envy, temper, hatred, etc., and what caused these losses, the result would appal us, and, I am sure we would find some way to stop these energy leaks.

Old-Fashioned Armor.

The use of helmets and body armor in modern war has led Dr. Bashford Dean to give a painstaking review of the whole history of body armor. In reading his recent book on the subject we are surprised to learn that practically without intermission men have used body armor of some kind since the days of earliest record. Even more striking is the resemblance of modern armor to the armor of early design. Except in withstanding severer ballistic tests, neither our modern plate nor our padded armor seems to be much improved. The helmet and corselet of today are in many respects strikingly similar to those of early times.

What the future will be now that experts with the support of war departments have definitely turned their attention to this problem is difficult to conjecture. Improvement is sure to come. The best alloys for helmet and body armor will be proved. The best design for the "tin" hat and coat will be fashioned. The exact weight that a soldier can wear without impairing his efficiency will be determined. This point must be resolved accurately, for the record of the late war shows that many a man owes his present good health to the circumstance of a bit of old-fashioned armor.

Viva-Voce Newspapers.

The "spoken," or street-corner, newspaper was commonest in France. There the circulation of written "news-letters" in the early days of printing grew more slowly than in England and on the Continent outside France, especially in Germany and in Venice. But France led all other countries in the "journals" published in the streets. To learn the talk of the town in Paris it was necessary only to stroll out to some busy spot and listen to an oral newspaper. No doubt some of the "stories" were strange and wonderful; but some of them were authentic, and they included matters of official and business importance.

No capital was required to establish a street-corner publishing house, and no equipment except leathern lungs, an enduring throat, a stool on which the "publisher" could stand while disseminating the news or sit to rest when business was dull, and a hat in which the holes were not big enough to let coins fall through when the editor became business manager and passed it among the crowd. There were no taxes, no occupation licenses and no traffic regulations to interfere with business. The journalist and publicist could ply his vocation as freely as any mendicant.

The street-corner newspaper was merely one of the many organized and systemized begging industries, or, as we should term them now, "grafts." The publishers met every night in some disreputable drinking den or tavern and compared notes and exchanged news. They got news of governmental and public affairs partly from official announcements, partly through that contact with authority which the underworld always in some mysterious manner maintains. In the course of a day among the street crowds, too, each would accumulate interesting and sometimes accurate information about persons and things. But their main source of supply undoubtedly was the beggars, wastrels, students, waiters, adventurers, thieves and outlaws who were their natural associates. From such informants they would pick up legitimate information about prominent men, trade, business, travel and foreign events, to say nothing of the gossip of the town and of criminal circles. All this they would retail in any guise that promised to amuse or astound their gaping audience, and just before telling some exciting "news" artfully led up to but not yet disclosed they would pass the hat for a groat or a penny. Nor is it unlikely that, while the "journalist" worked upon his gullible audience, some of his nimble-fingered comrades picked their pockets, and that the two departed together to divide the proceeds.

Such irresponsible journalism could not, of course, continue. It came to an end when printing processes at last became cheap and rapid enough to permit a profit from printing news sheets and news books, the forerunners of the modern newspapers.

A more reputable street-corner newspaper was the municipal or town crier. He sometimes turned an honest penny by adding to the official notices that he was employed to proclaim announcements of wares wanted or for sale, of births, marriages and deaths, and of other matters that any progressive citizen wished to advertise.

A Jest on India.

At a school examination the examiner asked one child:

"What are the products of India?"

The wretched infant began at once to reel off the list she had learnt by heart.

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

"Yes, yes!" said the examiner impatiently. "What comes after all that? What is the most important of all?"

Another infant's hand was raised.

"Well, you tell her!"

"Please, sir, India—gestion!"

Breaking It Gently.

Father-in-law was advising young hubby, saying: "Now, if it's a boy, you'll telegraph; but if it's a girl a letter is sufficient."

It so happened that twins came—one of each kind. So son-in-law wired: "Hurray! a boy. A letter to follow."

Perils Encountered at Home.

When we venture abroad, if only upon the streets, we realize that we are accepting a certain amount of danger. There is really no certainty that we shall ever get back home alive.

The accident insurance companies, however, declare that home is really the most dangerous place in the world.

Twenty-five per cent. of all disabling accidents that happen to people are incurred at home.

One reason for this doubtless is that a person when at home is not on the lookout for danger of any kind. He deems himself perfectly safe, and so is liable to find himself in trouble. When he goes out, on the other hand, he is continually on guard for his own protection.

The accidents that may happen at home are astonishingly varied. A man may have his elbow jogged while shaving. He may tumble from a step-ladder while engaged in hanging a picture. He may tumble downstairs and hurt himself badly, or perhaps fall over a rug. He gets up in the night to look for some medicine, falls over a piece of furniture and is injured.

His wife may burn herself severely at the gas range. She may poke her head into the dumbwaiter shaft and be struck by the dumbwaiter coming down. Her high heels may trip her over a rug. She may drive a sewing-machine needle through her finger.

There is really no end to the perils at home. The lady may burn herself with a curling iron. Her husband, tipping his chair backward, may lose his balance and suffer serious damage. One reads with amusement of people who have folding beds shut up on them, but the truth is that this particular sort of accident is not so very infrequent. A tack encountered on a nocturnal walk with the baby may engender a case of blood poisoning.

If it be so dangerous to stay home, where then shall one find safety? The accident insurance companies say that the safest place in the world is a first-class passenger steamship, and next to that comes a railroad train on a well-managed road.

The Corporal's Prayer.

The Y.M.C.A. hut of a large base camp in France was packed to the doors to hear the new chaplain who had arrived from England only a few hours before.

How heartily the men sang the old songs, Jesus, Lover of my Soul, Rock of Ages, and Lead, Kindly Light, and how reverently quiet they were during the reading and the prayer. The chaplain had just started his address when suddenly a corporal—absolutely drunk—pushed his way into the hut, bawling at the top of his voice a comic song.

"Shut up!" cried several of the men.

"Pitch him out!" cried others wrathfully.

"Leave him alone, men!" cried the chaplain. "Let's see what he'll do!"

The drunken fellow stumbled up a narrow lane between the men to the platform, saying in a thick voice, "I can sing as well as any of you, I know! And preach, too, gov'nor!" he added as he caught sight of the chaplain. "Lemme try!"

"Come on," said the chaplain, to the astonishment of the men. "Let's see what you can do, mate."

With a broad grin the fellow climbed upon the platform. When he at last stood before the crowd he said with a drunken laugh, "Now, chaplain, what'll it be, a song, a sermon, or a prayer?"

Under a strong sense of inspiration, and fighting down his natural repulsion at the idea, the chaplain replied, "You'd better pray, my son."

The man looked sobered for an instant, and then he shut his eyes.

"Let us pray," said the chaplain, and a hush fell over all the men.

The corporal controlling his speech with difficulty, began, "Oh, God!" There was a long silence. "Oh, God!" he started again. Then another long spell of silence.

Then came a sob that rent the hearts of all. The fellow's head sank upon his hands; he half turned to the chaplain, whose arms were round him in an instant. In broken tones the man sobbed out, "I had a good mother, sir—once—she taught me—" He could get no further.

"Let us pray," said the chaplain again, and in strong but tender tones he commended the man and his comrades to the God of Mercy who understands and who, in Christ, "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." The chaplain thanked God for the old home, for sainted mothers and for honest fathers. There was no sermon that night—but the corporal's soul was given to Christ, and many another man's, too.

The corporal was never drunk again, and during his stay with the battalion the chaplain had no truer friend or more willing helper in all his work than he.

The Human-Seeming Baboon.

They had stalked a huge elephant, but before they could bring the camera into play a baboon, perched upon a nearby tree-top, barked out a signal of alarm, and the elephant rapidly disappeared.

Writing about these baboons of the jungle, Maj. James Barnes, in his book Through Central Africa, says: They had regular games and impromptu sports, and comported themselves as if they were at a huge picnic. The young ones played king of the mound on a great, smooth rock; the mothers, with their infants on their backs, would come down and deposit them by the water and then sit about and gossip, keeping a watchful eye on their offspring all the time. The old men sat in a group apart with hands on their knees, just as you see old grandfathers sitting on the bench after the day's work is done. The loving couples found secluded corners and sat shoulder to shoulder. Never shall we forget one old fellow, a great-great-grandfather he must have been, sitting by a water hole. Every now and then he scratched himself in the neighborhood of the lower ribs.

"He's looking for a match," said a fellow explorer in a whisper. "He'll light his pipe presently."

Wives of officers on merchant marine steamers are now allowed to accompany their husbands on voyages.

A full-sized model of Westminster Abbey was specially erected near Berlin recently for film purposes.

White Lies.

They were discussing the probable veracity of an important witness in a case on trial that day, and the leisurely evening conversation drifted to the mooted question of justifiable falsehood. A young lawyer had just expressed himself strongly. In his opinion, the "amenities of life" could be observed only by an occasional resort to white lies.

"Five years ago," began the white-haired judge after a thoughtful pause, "an item of professional business necessitated my visiting a prison convict in the Middle West. I knew who the man was before I went, but happily he did not recognize me, and I felt that it would be a needless humiliation to remind him that he and his father and mother had spent a week at our house when I was in my teens. He was then hardly half my age. He told me that he was in for an alleged forgery that he had never committed, though he confessed that he was serving his third sentence for dishonest dealings in money matters.

"At the time of which I spoke he was a pretty, curly-haired boy, one of those cute, clever urchins that fond but thoughtless parents put on exhibition whenever occasion offers. One of his stunts was to 'act out' how his mother received callers. There comes that Mrs. Brown,' he would flute out in his thin, childish treble. 'I don't know what she's coming here for! I do wish some women knew enough to stay at home!' Then followed the effusively cordial greeting at the door. 'So glad to see you!' with smiles as exaggerated as the frown had been a moment before. I have no doubt the boy was repeating what he had often seen and heard, though the mother laughingly denied it.

"In time, the growing lad must have come to class his mother's performance with what the world outside called lying and deceit. He must have come to see the dearest face to him on earth wearing the mask of the hypocrite. Perhaps that sounds unduly harsh, but it is none too harsh for the bitter facts. He saw his mother, whom he loved and trusted, his ideal of all that was best and purest in character, acting a part, with intent to deceive. He heard her lips speak repeatedly what he knew was not in her heart.

"I admit that I can't offer any evidence that would stand in court." A whimsical smile lighted up the elderly face. "It is difficult to trace moral cause and effect, and I never knew the details of Philip Dunn's downward career. One thing I have learned, though, since I saw the man in his prison garb: The young fellow's first moral lapse was untruthfulness.

"'Philip was bright and active; in some ways he was one of the best clerks I ever had,' a former employer told me. 'But I soon discovered that you couldn't believe a word he said. It was rather a queer case, too. He never seemed ashamed to be caught in a lie. One might thing he didn't see much difference between the plain truth and the plain other thing.'

The judge sat silent a moment, stroking his gray beard, as he often did over a knotty point of law. "I've always had the feeling that truth is a sacred thing—no matter if it concerns a trivial matter. It's something like the ark of God in Old Testament times. It can't be handled profanely, even when there seems to be a good reason for it. It's a case where God sternly commands, 'Hands off!'"

Wise Men Say—

That the best pull is push.

That difficulties develop character.

That stupidity is usually the result of laziness.

That smiling will get you farther than complaining.

That to be without ambition is to be mentally dead.

That the principal ingredient in luck is common sense.

That envy provides the mud that failure throws at success.

That it is hard to get what you want when you don't know what it is.

That the man who can't make his own luck is not likely to make much else.

The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1920.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying 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.

"Christmas comes but once a year,
And when it comes it brings Good Cheer."

— — —

"At 13 Christmas Eve. On this day at this very hour, young and old are looking forward to the dawning of another Christmas Day, as countless thousands have done before them in the years that have gone. In the dim past children were just as eager for the periodical visits of Santa Claus as they are to-night, and many young eyes have dropped their fringed curtains over the same vigil, centuries old, and on the morrow have awakened to a glad knowledge that Christmas, the old, yet ever new, festival, the great day of the year, has come.

And the old folk! They grow young again this merry Christmas time. They are softened by the same spirit of Christmastide before which more austere forefathers bent in the same way: The conditions of life differ, the Christmas Days are different too, but the same spirit has been manifest and in all lands the glad tidings of great joy are celebrated and honoured in all the various ways by which the common impulse can find outlets.

— — —

CHRISTMAS DAY is firmly established by custom. Its coming is heralded by all the evidence of preparation which proceeds the coming of a welcome guest. It is a time set apart for open, generous feelings and for the display of our inward aspirations towards Peace and Goodwill. It is also a time when a little looking round is beneficial. In the midst of our complacency, when we are feeling good, when we have for a few fleeting hours relaxed our business tension, and our machine minds are basking in the pleasant dalliance of good wishes and creature comforts, we can make a brief survey of other Christmases we have known, and make a few comparisons. It helps to make this Christmas the more genial if we have the real christmas spirit. But to some, it is a time of painful reminders. To them, there were other Christmases, when boyish laughter rang out and gladdened the heart: Christmas Days when they anxiously wondered how the boys were faring in the trenches,—over there: Christmas Days, too, when they realised that their hopes were vain and they had to shut in Their hearts.....only fond memories of other days: Christmas Days when, as their quavering voices sang "Noël, Noël," their minds were crooning over an unmarked mound,—somewhere in France. Oh kind Time! deal gently with those torn hearts! May they yield their sadness at thy tender touch, and may the Spirit of Christmas effuse them like the Balm of Gilead!

— — —

LOOKING AROUND is not always an exercise which engenders comfortable thought. We are so constituted that we frequently see only the failure of other people to come up to the expectations we had formed of them. These failures and shortcomings stand out like the stumps of fallen trees in the landscape and withdraw our sight from the fruitful prospect beyond. On this, the third Christmas after the armistice, we are not much encouraged with the "Peace on Earth" aspect of things. The nations do not appear to have fallen in with the idea for which the war was ostensibly fought. The League of Nations, which was to have been something like a perpetual Court of Santa Claus, is more like the vestibule of a bear garden. The Peace on Earth Orchestra is spending the precious years in tuning up, and the Chief Piper, "Universal Pan, knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance" who was to "lead in the Eternal Spring," has not yet taken his pipe out of pawn. Vulcan is still toiling in the heart of the mountain, forging thunderbolts and his assistant Cyclops, the one-eyed Brotherhood of Labour, is working at the bellows.

There will be a brief lull to-day, a little let up. The warm feeling which flows "from China to Peru" at Christmas time, (China celebrates the birth of Buddha on the 25th December), will make men kin for a day or so, then all will drift back again into the paganism of daily life and aim, and so it will continue as long as we have an annual Christmas. It is well to celebrate Christmas Day on the 25th of December, but why should the Spirit of Christmas be exercised at the dawn of the next day and remain banished for the rest of the year?

I dare say that same question has been asked ever since the first Christmas, with the same chorus of answer from an invisible and silent choir; I am not expecting an answer, although I know that there are people who have the spirit of Christmas with them all the year round; but they are only individuals, without any guild or union. They do not wear a badge of brotherhood in their buttonholes, and the example of their da[illegible] market place.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air, yet it is the principle of their lives which appeals to their fellow men—ONCE A YEAR! Their whole lives form the model we adopt, and wear, ONE DAY,—and with glowing hearts, which bear the strain of beaming good nature for twentyfour hours, we sing:—

"Christmas comes but once a year,
And when it comes it brings Good Cheer."

— — —

GOOD CHEER! I want it for breakfast every morning

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Jack Golphin 92.

Class I.—Ena Mason 88, G. Moseley 87, Norman Silverson 78, C. Hendry 76.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Class I.—Ena Mason 78, Norman Silverson 75.

Class II.—Gladys Moseley 66.

Class III.—Jack Golphin 59.

GRADE VIII.

LATIN.

Class I.—Norman Silverson 81.

Class II.—Gladys Moseley 68, Ena Mason 63.

GRADE VII.

READING

Honours.—Irvin Bain, Gertrude Gilmour 93, Donald MacAllister 90.

Class I.—Elsie Todd 87, Hilda Hardie 84, Marion Stewart 83, Reta Murdoch 81.

GRADE VI.

READING

Honours.—Wallace Wilson 97, Harold Shaw 95, Violet Green 64, Kenneth McGibbon, Kenneth Stewart 92, Gladys Warwick 91.

Class I.—Cuthbert McCraig 88, W. Clarke 87.

East End School.

Christmas Examinations.

Grade VII, Max. 1200.—Ethel Scott 1097, Walter Gordon 984, Teddy Smith 976, Cameron McOuat 938.

Grade VI, Max. 1200.—Carl Gordon 1138, Grace Smith 1023, Horace Thompson 1019, Ward Thompson 963.

Grade IV, Max. 1000.—Irvin Clark 918, Kenneth Clark 888.

Grade III, Max. 900.—Herbie Gordon 835, Irene Doig 803, Isabel Jackson 772, *Agnes Duncan 392

Grade II.—*Alma Duncan.

Grade I, Sr. Max. 700.—Edna Hadley 676, W. Thompson 673, Gladys Hadley 667, Marian Monk 634.

Grade I, Jr. Max. 500.—Nora Jackson 461.

* Those marked with an asterisk missed examinations through illness.

C. JONES, Teacher.

Upper Lachute School.

Grade VII, Total Marks 1400.—C. Robertson 1130, Ethel Doig 1114.

Grade V, Total Marks 1200.—Erma Morrison 1127, John Robertson 816, H. Nicholl 735.

Grade IV, Total Marks 900.—Walter Robertson 813.

Grade II, Total Marks 700.—Edwin Robertson 661.

HELENA M. RODGERS, Teacher.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Farmer's Club of the Parish of St. Philippe will take place on Tuesday, January 11th, 1921, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the residence of J Alex. St. Onge.

J. ALEX ST. ONGE, Sec.-Treas.

St. Jerusalem School.

Xmas Examinations.

Grade VI, Max. 1300.—Ruth Leishman 1043, Reta Boyd 1000, *Ida McCrea.

Grade V, Max. 1300.—Douglas Davis 995, Robert McCrea 866, Dorina Laurin 855.

Grade IV, Max. 1000.—Lawrence McOuat 878, Edith Boyd 829, Norman McCrae 651, Edward McCrae 617, Eddie Laurin 574, Rennie Laurin 557

Grade II, Max. 1000.—Jessie Leishman 830, Marjorie Kettyle 762, Neil Leishman 707, Hector McCrae 650

Grade I.—Eileen Kettyle, *L. Davis, *Edna Davis

* Absent during part of term and Examinations.

Regular Attendance.—Ruth Leishman, Reta Boyd, Edith Boyd, Dorina Laurin

Rapid Addition, Senior Grades—D Laurin.

Rapid Addition, Junior Grades.—J. Leishman.

H. S. MORRISON, Teacher.

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.

Big Sale At Cut Prices

Ladies' Serge Dresses, Jackets, Crepe-de-Chene Blouses, Skirts, Pull-Overs, fancy flannelette all colors, Dress Goods, Serge Prints White Grey Cotton Underwear, Stockings and Sweaters.

Men's pants $3.50. Come early.

HENRY M. LAVIGNE,

Opposite T. McOuat's Foundry.

WADE DRAG SAW

Away the Best Yet

THE NEW MODEL

Buy one and cut twenty cords of wood in a day with one man.

Very simple. - Easily moved. - Well made. Pays for itself in a short time. Over fifty sold in Quebec Province already.

We ship promptly.

See it in operation at

The A. R. Williams Machinery & Supply Company, Limited

326 ST. JAMES STREET - MONTREAL, Que.

Phone, Main 5200.

Battery Service.

Winter Storage Letter.

Dear Sir,—

Early last Spring a gentleman drove into our Battery Service Station with an inoperative battery, the result of winter neglect. He had reached the conclusion that "the battery was no good."

We of course had to explain that the battery hadn't been properly cared for during the long months of Winter inactivity; depreciation had been rapid and the battery was practically worthless.

But the owner remembered the home-made "care" he had given his battery, and said "Why I took that battery off the car, brought it to the house and put it in the cellar behind the furnace. What more could you expect?

The service was then explained in detail how a battery must be stored and cared for during the cold months—how it must be re-charged regularly to keep it in condition to resist cold weather and prevent internal injury while idle. "Of course, I see my mistake now" replied the owner, "but if I were a car dealer or garage I'd warn my customers about such things."

May we suggest this as YOUR WARNING to insure yourself against unnecessary battery expense next Spring by leaving your battery with us this Winter?

Yours very truly,

A. E. BISHOP,

Prest-O-Lite Lachute Garage

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WANTED.

We are open to buy one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand feet Birch logs. Apply to Ayers Limited, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

A Few Suggestions of Useful and Pleasing Gifts!

Neilson's and Lowney's Chocolates (40c. to $3.00.) Gage's stationery (25c. to $3.00), Stewart's Gramophones ($15.00), Cigars (boxes of 25), Cigarettes (boxes of 50). Pipes (50c. to $3.00). Cigar and cigarette holders. Toilet articles. Also a full line of Christmas Cards and Booklets, pads, tags. Etc., etc., Call and see our fine assortment.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

Prescription Druggist,

Lachute Mills.

Prescriptions a Specialty. *Nyal's Quality Store*

Developing and Printing.

Useful Christmas Gifts at Staniforth's.

Nothing is more appreciated than Footwear, and nothing more useful for every member of the family.

Fine Shoes, House Slippers, Dress Pumps, Gaiters, Felt Boots, Overshoes, Buckskin Moccasins, Skating Boots and Rubbers. Also a large assortment of Gent's Furnishing, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves and Mitts, Sweaters, Underwear, Socks and Shirts.

All these at Lowest Possible Prices.

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

Boots Neatly Repaired. Telephone 65.

W. G. STANIFORTH,

MAIN STREET, - - LACHUTE.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

INCORPORATED 1855 7-820

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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.

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Jewellery, Watches Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass and Electric Table Lamps for Wedding, Birthday and all other Presentations.

Necklets and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons Cuff and Collar Buttons, Eye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver.

Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-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.

The Serbians Suffered Most of all!

The Destitute Orphans of War Heroes Cry for Help!

An Appeal to Lachute, Brownsburg and Argenteuil County to come to their aid.

It is a sober truth to say that no nation suffered so badly as Serbia during the Great World War. The comdlete isolation in which the Austria—Hungarian and Bulgarian authorities kept the Serbs made it impossible for the outside world to know what was happening so long as hostilities lasted What news trickled through conveyed the impression that Austria and Bulgaria had deliberately set out to exterminate the Sebrian Nation. To a certain extent they succeeded, and the figures which are now available give eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of their terriorism and cruelty.

When it is considered that Sibria's population was roughly three million, the following figures presented by the Serbian Minister of War speak for themselves :—

707,348 men were placed on the field of battle.

45,601 men were killed in the two great Austrian offensives in 1914.

69,022 died from wounds and sickness,

56,842 died from sickness in 1915

139,300 were left wounded and taken prisoners.

150,000 perished during the Albanian retreat.

300,000 of the cival population died from typhus.

200,000 children and young people died during the two Serbian and Albanian retreats.

In Serbria proper there are over 250,000 children left crippled, homeless and destitute. In Bosnia-Hertesgovina there are 100,000 in similar plight.
In Montenegro there are 20,000, and in Croatia, Slovonia and Dalmatia, in like situation. Little Serbia has been nailed to a bitter cross ; nuetral nation to some extent prevented the full fury of the Huns from ravaging Belgium ; but there was none to see and none to hinder the unspeakable cruelties inflicted upon Serbia.

The Report of the International Commission of Inquiry, in cold dispassionate language, tells of wholesale murder of men, women and children, of women tortured and violated, of men and women being burned alive, of sick and wounded being massacred or left to die Their children are left homeless wanderers on the plains and mountains of their beloved country and they cry out to the people of Canada for succor.

Relief must go to them at once. The Canadian Brotherhood Federation, working through its Local Committees at Lachute and Brownsburg, appeal to the citizens of Lachute, Brownsburg and Argenteuil County to play their part in saving these destitute orphans. Food, clothing, medical attendance, and homes are urgently needed. Every dollar contributed will help to save the life of some little sufferer.

The following banks are co-operating with the Committee in this Campaign :—

The Molsons Bank, Provincial Bank, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, Brownsburg. Bring or send your contribution to any of these banks, or to the Watchman Office, or to any member of the Committee without delay and know the joy of giving freely for the little children of a martyred nation whose fathers bravely fought and died for the same cause for which the noble men of Canada sacrificed their lives on Flanders' Fields.

The fund is now open. It will be open until December 31st, and before the fund closes the Committee hope to have reached their objective of one thousand five hundred dollars.

Your help is needed now. Give it promptly and generously.

W. D. STAVELEY
B.Sc., Q.L.S., A.M.E.I.C.

C. H. HADLEY
B.Sc , C.E.

STAVELEY & HADLEY

Engineers, Surveyors & Draughtsmen

Room 604, 285 Beaver Hall Hill
MONTREAL.

Cleaning & Repairing

If your clothes are looking shabby bring them to me and I will Repair, Clean and Press them in quick time and at reasonable prices. I also have a fine stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing at a very low figure.

Opposite Provincial Bank

N. GLEENER, Lachute.

.·. TRACTORS .·.

Progressive Farmers buy Case Tractors Why? Because they are durable efficient and very ecnonomical.

Adapted to extensive use, with the belt pulley direct on the crank shaft the only logical place for it.

There is nothing freakish or complicated absut Case Tractors, designed with maximum power and minimum mass combined with proper mechanical balance and uniform delivery of power

fundamental conditions that must be attained BEFORE AN ENGINE can be considered practical.

They are popular prices and sizes with steel cut gears running in oil assuring long service.

Built by an Old Reliable Firm who is noted the world over for mechanical excellence and service.

We have adequate facilities assuring our customers of instructions Buy one you'll like it.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

Xmas Entertainment.

St Simeon's S. S. Xmas Tree Entertainment, held in Victoria Hall, Lachute, was a very successful one in spite of the inclement weather. The hall was well filled with a very interested, orderly and appreciative audience. While the whole programme was excellent, the Sailor's drill by twelve boys, and the May pole exercises by twelve girls, are worthy of special mention, while Mother Goose and Santa Claus acted their parts as real stars.

The prize winners were as follows :—
Class I., John Holt, Forbie Chapman, May Holt.

Class II.,—Russel Elliott, Verner Thomson, Maggie Chapman.

Class III., George Miles, Henry Miles, Edgar Rurwash.

Class IV., Kenneth Elliott, Myrtle Barker, Hilda Sutton.

Special prizes for attendance were awarded as follows :—Gold Cross and Crown Pins to George Miles and Henry Miles ; Silver Cross and Crown Pin to Kenneth Elliott. These pins have been ordered but will not be ready for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Osborne Lackey, of Wycliffe College is spending his Xmas holidays at his home here. With him visiting at the rector, is Mr. Leonard Hwany a native of Mid-China who is taking an honour course at Toronto University, and Theology at Wycliffe College. Mr. Hwany who is in great demand as a speaker where he is well known in Ontario will give addresses (D.V.) in Lachute parish on Sunday, Jan. 2nd. Those who miss these addresses will miss a treat.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

A Session of the Court of King's Bench holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at St. Scholastique, district aforesaid, on Friday, the fourteenth day of January, 1921, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

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

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

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff's Office. Sheriff.
St. Scholastique, Dec. 17th, 1920

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CAN YOU
Keep Books?
Compute rapidly?
Operate a typewriter?
Write a Business Letter?
Write a good business hand?
Read and write shorthand quickly!

These are the questions that the business man will ask you. We quickly train you and place you in a good position with unlimited opportunities.

Office open 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Also night classes. **Enroll Now.**

The DEAN Business College,
Desjardins Block, Main Street, Lachute.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne.
No. 1721.

Louis Bigras, of the parish of St.-Canut, in the district of Terrebonne.
Plaintiff.

vs.

John Hanna, formerly of the said parish of St-Canut, and presently of parts unknown.
défendant,

&

Joseph Henri Langlois, registrar, for the county of Two Mountains, in the village of Ste-Scholastique, said district,
Mis-en-cause.

The above defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

Ste-Scholastique, November 30th, 1920.
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary C.S.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

CHANGE IN TIME
will be made
Sunday, December 12th, 1920
effecting following lines

Quebec—St. Prosper
Montfort Jct—Huberdeau
St. Jerome—Hawkesbury
Montreal—Ottawa
Montreal—Pembroke
Ottawa—Pembroke
Pembroke—Brent

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

Notice to the Citizens!

Do you know that there are 500,000 Serbian Orphans Destitute.

We Appeal to You to Help Save Them.

Twice during the War Serbia was devastated. Half a million children lost their parents and are now destitute. They need your assistance to bring back their strength. Canada has pledged itself to give $500,000 for the relief of these destitute children. Argenteuil is asked to participate in this noble work. and we feel quite sure she will rise to the privilege, and give cheerfully and willingly as she has often done in the past.

Our Objective is $1,500.00

REMEMBER : All contributions are voluntary.

Your subscription will be received at any bank branch in Argenteuil County or at The Watchman Office, and will be acknowledged weekly in the columns of the paper.

Contribute Generously and Promptly to Save

THE ORPHANS OF OUR DECEASED ALLIES.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

LACHUTE.

Rev. G. A. Adamson.
J. R. Parris.
John Hay, M.P.P..
W. A. Houston.
Chas. McBurney.
J. S. Giles.

BROWNSBURG.

C. E. Richardson.
G. I. McFaul.
R. Golphin.
J. A. Beausijour.
A. McAllister.

J. R. PARRIS,
Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

W. A. HOUSTON,
Manager of The Molsons Bank.

JOINT TREASURERS.

Foundry and Shop for Sale.

Here's a good chance for ready buyer, Mr. Charles Charlebois is retiring from business and offers his foundry and equipment, together with his commodious store and dwelling for sale. Splendid business stand and foundry right on the C.P.R. Siding. Terms to suit purchaser

Come in and see the lovely dresses we have just received. We got these at a low price and will pass them on at a low price.

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CIVIL ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS

H. C. Fortier Selling Agent, Montreal.

Soils and Crops

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

Things That Lighten Farm Work.

Owing to the present scarcity of transient farm labor, the question of carrying on the farm with as little outside help as possible is a subject of considerable importance. One of the principal ways by which this can be accomplished is by the use of labor-saving machinery.

I use three medium-sized horses when fitting or sowing any kind of crop. When plowing a field, except fall plowing for a spring crop, I use a planker made out of three or four planks bolted together, on which is fastened an old mowing-machine seat. Just before quitting time at night I hitch my horses to this planker and go over what has been plowed during the day. This levels off the plowed ground, retains the moisture, and saves at least one third of the work in fitting the field for a crop.

On my steel-frame disk drill there was no seat to ride on. So I procured a plank as long as the drill was wide, and had two V-shaped irons made. These were bolted to the ends of the plank, and the upper [illegible] of the irons were bolted to drill frame. These irons are made just long enough so that when the drill is in use the plank is about one foot above the ground.

By standing on either end of this plank it is very easy to guide my three-horse team, and I do not get very tired by the time night comes. This attachment is a great help when filling the drill with grain or fertilizer. I have other tools with fixed seats which make my farm work a pleasure instead of drudgery.

By planning my work I am able to save a lot of time as well as worry. If I made a specialty of dairying, or planted sugar beets or some such crop, it would require hired help all the year, which would make more labor for my wife as well as myself.

As I got very satisfactory results from my present mode of farming, it is doubtful if a change would pay in the end, even if I could make more money. Instead of paying out a portion of the income of the farm, which would be necessary if a different mode of farming was followed, my wife and I use this money for a pleasant excursion almost every season.

In this way we have traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and through different parts of the country, and have found much pleasure in life, even though our bank account isn't large.

Thirteen Points to Watch About Your Orchard.

It would be easy to find hundreds of farmers in every province who are making some money out of their fruit, handling it as a side line along with crops, poultry, dairy products, or livestock. Indeed, it would be hard to discover a single neighborhood in which someone has not won a measure of success by such strategy. As a rule, we hear very little about that kind of fruit-growing; it is so much easier to write up the big and spectacular enterprises.

This kind of fruit-growing, however, to achieve its best success, must follow methods different from those of the famous horticultural stars. Boiled down to the fewest words your proposition is about as follows:

1. Begin with the home orchard.
2. From this determine what varieties can be grown successfully.
3. Determine what the local market wants.
4. Plant a relatively long list of varieties, giving due regard to local adaptations.
5. Grow varieties of good quality.
6. Plant enough to make an efficient farm unit, but not to swamp the local market nor to upset the balance of the farm.
7. Give thorough tillage.
8. Use cover crops and barnyard manure, also some intercrops with chemical fertilizer.
9. Spray thoroughly and intelligently, though some of the fine points of the professional may be omitted.
10. Prune cautiously, learning from experts as much as possible.
11. Grade carefully and pack honestly, but pay little attention to the refinements of closed packages for the fancy city markets.
12. Use clean standard packages.
13. Finally, charge a fair price and stick to it; and don't neglect to collect the cash.

After Value of Fertilizer.

I had heard farmers say that the value of fertilizer for following crops would run from 15 to 50 per cent. I thought then that their figures were way off, but the more I observe the more I think that they were right. In fact, I doubt if the after effect is often as low as 15 per cent.

I have in mind a field of two acres that was planted to onions one year. Complete fertilizer was applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre. The onion crop was good. The fertilizer evidently paid the first year. The sugar-beet crop that followed was raised without any fertilizer except a little applied directly in the row. This beet crop didn't seem to be so out of the ordinary, but when harvest came the field yielded 20 tons to the acre, while the neighborhood average was closer to 10 tons. If you distribute the fertilizer cost over two years, the yearly cost will not seem high. But when you consider that in many cases a difference is noticeable in the third and fourth year's crop it lessens still further the cost of the first application.

I also have in mind another field of onions that a neighbor tried as an experiment. He used about 1,200 pounds of fertilize. to the acre. There was perhaps a half-acre all told. About three years afterward I happened to notice his clover-hay crop. One could easily see the outline of the old onion field. This man is now a regular user of fertilizer. I could not tell just the amount of hay increase in this case, but it was considerable, and his oats crop the year before was so heavy that it lodged in that corner. Of course, an onion crop needs more fertilizer than the average farm crop. But the principle is the same with other crops, and you will find liberal applications of commercial fertilizer will pay for several years.

The Dairy

It costs twice as much to produce milk in winter as in summer, and in instances four times as much, according to Prof. F. A. Pearson, of the University of Illinois. Professor Pearson has just completed a survey of a number of herds supplying milk to Chicago.

"The study confirms the opinion of many dairy farmers of the great importance of pasture in milk production," he says. "The feed expense, according to our records, in the summer months in which pastures are good is occasionally only one-fourth of that in certain winter months, when large amounts of farm-raised and purchased feeds are used.

"The amount of man labor involved is considerably less in the summer months than in the winter period. This is true, we find, whether based upon the amount of labor used on the herd or whether based upon the amount involved in the production of 100 pounds of milk.

"Proper significance of this reduction in labor is appreciated only when it is shown that the savings in labor occur during the pasture season, when most generally maximum labor is needed in the field.

"The cost of producing milk, aside from man labor, feed, and horse labor is more or less even throughout the year. When all expenses are included, the net cost of making milk costs about twice as much in December as in June.

"It would seem that with milk costs so low in summer farmers would concentrate production during these months; but, since the selling price increases with production costs, it is to the best interests of the farmer and consumer to keep production fairly even throughout the year."

The highest grade muskrat furs are taken where food is abundant and the land is comparatively clear of timber.

Hogs

In spite of the best of care many fall pigs will emerge from the winter looking pretty sorry. Often they will be shaggy-haired, skinny, tails minus the artistic curl, dejected-looking, and seemingly fit subjects for the ax. But the warmth of spring, proper care and feeding will do wonders for them. I have had fall pigs that didn't look like five cents in April, yet by June they tipped the scales at 225.

The first thing to do with a backward pig is to free him from worms. When the worms are gone, one of the standard conditioners should be used. Wood ashes, salt, and soft coal should be where the pig can help himself at pleasure. The backward pig must have access to pasture. Green food is one of the best conditioners. In addition, the exercise is good for him.

Ground feed, such as oats or oats and corn, works wonders with runty pigs. I make sure that they have all the tankage they want. Nothing seems to revive a pig's spirits like tankage. The pigs should also have all the corn they want. Unless diseased, the pigs will soon shed their long hair, brighten up, and develop an appetite that is alarming. It is then but a matter of a couple of months till they will be ready for the market at 200 pounds or better.

Renewing the Septic Tank.

Several years ago our septic tank refused to work. The soil had evidently become so saturated that it no longer absorbed the refuse water. To remedy the difficulty I built a chamber some 50 feet away from the seepage part of the tank, connecting the two with four-inch field tile. The tile were placed at a depth lower than the level of the inflow into the receiving apartment of the tank. Since then the tank has worked without a hitch.

A NEW POULTRY BOOK

A NEW BOOK, entitled "Canadian Farm Poultry," has just been published by Macdonald College, Que. The book is well bound, neatly printed, replete with practical information and is well illustrated. It is the first Canadian Poultry Book to be offered to the public, the nominal charge of 50c being made merely to cover cost of printing and mailing.

All phases of chicken-raising are discussed, emphasis being laid upon the development of winter-laying strains of the more popular commercial breeds. The book should be of timely service to all who keep chickens, and should influence the development of the Canadian poultry industry, which has assumed a remarkable growth within the past few years. A copy may be obtained by sending 50c in stamps or postal note to

THE BURSAR, MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE.

Saving Dollars Through Wise Planning.

In a recent survey, forty representative farmers were asked if they were satisfied with the field and building arrangement on their farms. Twelve of these replied they did not think their farms were properly arranged and most of these were in doubt just how their particular arrangement could be bettered. The remainder of the forty seemed to have given no thought to the arrangement of their farms and were content to operate them over a field arrangement laid out many years before. Of the forty, eighteen expressed a desire to rearrange their buildings, while the remainder were satisfied with the present layout. On the majority of these farms it was evident that little thought had been spent in their arrangement. On several, the farm buildings were located in the corner of the farm and with no thought of their relation to the fields. In other instances good farming land was allowed to remain idle simply because its location was too far distant from the barn to permit economic handling of crops and manure. In all cases no record had been made of the location of the tile drains except in the memory of the person installing them.

Usually the layout of a farm has been fixed by previous owners. The location of the fields, buildings, garden, orchard, and permanent pasture were established many years previous. In a majority of cases changes for the better can be made without much inconvenience and without a great expenditure of time and money, if the owner has a definite plan in mind and develops a scheme or schedule for making changes from year to year.

A number of factors enter into the arrangement of a farmstead. If the farm is considered as a manufacturing establishment, with the barns and outbuildings as the central plant, the field as producers of raw material, and the house as home, the problem of arrangement is simple. The layout of a farm should not be the result of accident or haphazard planning. The results brought about by a carefully thought out design and a thorough consideration of natural factors and the type of farming to be followed indicate the presence of a few simple principles.

Plan to Save Steps.

Buildings should be arranged primarily from a utility standpoint. The number of trips taken from the farm buildings to the fields on the average one hundred and sixty-acre farm in the course of a year number about nine hundred. It is essential that these trips be made as short as possible for the saving in time and distance will amount to a great deal in a year's time. For the highest degree of economy a location near the centre of the farm is undoubtedly the best. All the fields are accessible from the barnyard and very little time is lost in going to and from the fields. Hauling of farm crops and manure is reduced to a minimum, and when we consider that it costs the average farmer practically half a dollar to haul a ton a mile, this saving in time and distance is considerable. The water supply is concentrated and accessible from all the fields. The area in lanes is reduced to a minimum and the expensive fences to maintain them are practically eliminated.

Except in cases where the public road divides the farm most farm buildings are located close to the highway. This placing is not as efficient as the former, but in the minds of many has advantages which more than offset its disadvantages. It is easily accessible, and affords ready communication with school, town and rural delivery. The position of the house should be given primary consideration. It is best to locate it on a slightly elevated, well drained area, not less than one hundred feet from the road. Distances of one hundred and fifty and possibly two hundred feet are probably more desirable, in that the dust nuisance is reduced and a greater degree of privacy secured. An attractive approach to farm buildings over a winding drive through an open expanse of lawn, properly decorated with shrubs and vines, will do wonders in dispelling the impression that the house is a place "where children are raised," and the barn a place "where stock is kept."

The barn and other buildings form the factory of the farm, so that their relation to one another is important. As a rule, the barn should be situated back of the house, never between the house and the road. A placement by the side of the road where it limits the view from the house is not desirable and should be avoided unless some unusual reason makes it advisable. A direction opposite to that of the prevailing wind is desirable. It reduces fire risk and tends to carry the odors of the barn and stable away from the house. Yards and feed lots should be placed where they are protected from prevailing winter winds. A grove of rapidly growing trees is a good feature in connection with farm structures, when placed in such a position as to serve as a windbreak against severe winter storms.

Arranging the Smaller Buildings.

The location of cribs and granaries demand individual attention so that the exact placing of these structures cannot be specifically designated. In planning the arrangement of these buildings it is a good plan to disregard the routing of the man and give full consideration to the most efficient handling of feed, stock and waste, for in most cases a change of owners takes place before the buildings are worn out. Different kinds of farming will require different arrangements, for it is obvious that the requirements of dairy farming are distinct from those of a grain farm. However, a few simple rules can be applied to the placing of cribs and granaries. First, these structures should be placed where they are accessible from the field. Where grain farming is followed, the placing of the cribs and granaries is fairly simple, for it is not necessary to remove large quantities of feed several times a day. Sheep, dairying, and hog raising require the removal of large quantities of feed several times daily, so the shortest distance between feed storage and feed lots is the most efficient. Apply the old saying that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. Do not carry feed around intervening buildings.

The machinery shed and shop, if combined in one structure, need not be placed close to the other buildings. It is a good plan, however, to have it placed so that the horses may be taken from the barn, to the watering trough, to the machinery and then to the fields with very little interference due to intervening buildings. If this building is used as a location for the power plant or the lighting system of the farm, a central location is desirable.

The water system on the average farm is one of the easiest handled. Water can be piped easily from place to place. Water tanks can be located where needed, doing away with the impression that the whole scheme must be worked out around the well, or source of water. A windmill, gasoline engine or electric power can be used in supplying running water to all parts of farm buildings. The placing of water tanks and troughs under partition fences, so that they are accessible from either side of the fence is a good feature.

Lessen the Danger of Fire.

The danger of fire is an objection to the close arrangements of buildings. Many farmers have wisely located their buildings several rods apart to lessen this risk. That this is a wise precaution cannot be denied, but it would seem that with a few simple fire preparations, lightning rods, several chemical fire extinguishers, with insurance, would justify a close arrangement when the saving of time and labor over the period of a lifetime is considered.

Convenience and economy of operation are the essential points to consider in planning a field arrangement. Very often, however, it is impossible to secure an ideal arrangement in respect to these two requisites, for the plan of the farm is often influenced by uncontrollable natural factors, such as the contour of the land, differences in soil, streams and other natural obstructions, prevalence of highways and the like. The type of farming and the rotation system should bear a close relationship with the layout of a farm.

Feed the Winter Birds.

If you want to have some birds around to protect your garden in the spring, feed them a little in the winter. It does not take much. A piece of suet tied to a tree, a little grain or weed seed in an open box nailed on its side to a tree or post will cost you nothing and will pull many a bird through some rough places in the winter. They will soon learn about it and you will have lots of friends. Put the box where you can see it from the windows, and you will enjoy the company. They are not beggars; they will pay their board.

Two pounds of grain a day and gradually increasing until ten to twelve pounds is being fed at the finish has been found by experiment to be the most profitable grain ration for long-kept steers.

The Welfare of the Home

A Child's Development Depends Upon Right Food.

The average diet of a child contains quantities of cereals in the form of bread, and dishes in which flour meal or starch is an important constituent. If large quantities of milk are added to a cereal diet, the child is well nourished and develops normally. On the other hand, if a child eats quantities of cereals but has little milk, he will be under-nourished, his mental development sub-normal, his vitality low and various diseases caused by improper nutrition may appear. Many adults whose physical condition is below par also need foods rich in vitamines.

Certain chemical elements found in the green leaves of plants are absolutely necessary for the well-being of the human body. Man does not eat grass but the cow is a most convenient machine for the conversion of grass into food for him. No matter what the price of milk, it is a cheap food because it contains the elements essential for health.

It is an easy matter to add vitamines to a child's diet. A glass of milk for each child at every meal is a safe rule. Milk should also be used liberally in cooking.

If one is not thoroughly familiar with the chemical composition of foodstuffs, it is very hard to plan a diet rich in vitamines unless milk and dairy products are used liberally. Such a diet balanced without the use of milk is always more expensive than a diet containing milk. Milk is the most nearly perfect food known and in itself furnishes an adequate diet for children, for a limited period of time. Fruit and "greens" form valuable additions to milk.

All natural foods contain quantities of vitamines. The American Indian knew over 500 edible plants. His diet also included the flesh of many small animals, birds, fish, insects, amphibia and, in some cases, worms. As a result of such a varied diet, the Indian was well-nourished, and had strong bones and teeth.

Civilization has greatly restricted the human diet. There are two reasons for this: The first is an economic factor. If the entire population of a country will be satisfied with a diet of meat and cereals, these can be bought at much lower prices than if several hundred articles are in demand.

The second reason for a restricted and an inadequate diet is that through a false sense of values, man has insisted on refined food. Coarse flours, coarse cereals and other foods contain the really vital food elements. Yet these are often not included in the diet. No insect or worm can thrive on refined white flour or refined sugar. They can live only on coarse foods which contain vitamines. Man, ignorantly, often tries to maintain his body on foods almost deficient in vitamines.

Children must have milk and other foods rich in vitamines. All vegetables, especially those whose green leaves are used, as lettuce or spinach, fresh fruits, dried fruits and all dairy products contain vitamines. Tomatoes, lemons and oranges are especially rich in these vital elements and supply what milk loses by boiling or pasteurization.

Cheating Cheaters.

I believe where no special precautions are taken rats and mice will often do more damage to our crops than anything else. We feel blue when water overflows a piece of land newly sowed, or when a crop just ready to harvest is damaged, yet we will store away our grain, giving little attention to where it is put.

I have done these things myself. I never gave a thought to the hole in the granary door and the hole in one of the bins along the haymow. I had pushed some rubbish in those holes until I could find time to patch up the places right.

Harvest time came and the crops were stored away. A little later on I noticed a sink hole in the wheat bin, and upon examination I found to my astonishment that perhaps five or six bushels of wheat had disappeared. Where could it have gone? Had someone broken into the granary? No. The lock was all right and the other bins were full, so it could not be that. After a few days of thinking I happened to recall the rat hole that had been filled in with burlap. My belief was verified when I discovered a small amount of grain that had fallen through the granary.

Oh, such a job! Eighty-six bushels of wheat to rehandle. In due time the holes were securely sealed with heavy galvanized sheeting. Being determined to see what the rats did with the wheat, I took almost a day to dig the hay away from along the granary. We found grain strewn everywhere—almost seven bushels in all, when it was scraped up and put through the fanning mill. The rats had not eaten a great deal in so short a time, but nevertheless it goes to prove how destructive they really are when given a chance to have everything their own way.

It has been estimated that there are more than 8,375,000 mice or rats in this country. Their damage yearly is more than $20,000,000. This loss alone is largely borne by the farmer. One way to cut it down is to wage war on rats and mice in every possible way we can. Begin by making your storage bins rat-proof.

So She Cured Herself.

After various "treatments" had failed to relieve Mrs. Bocock of her "troubles," Doctor Thornhill, the family physician, finally delivered the ultimatum:

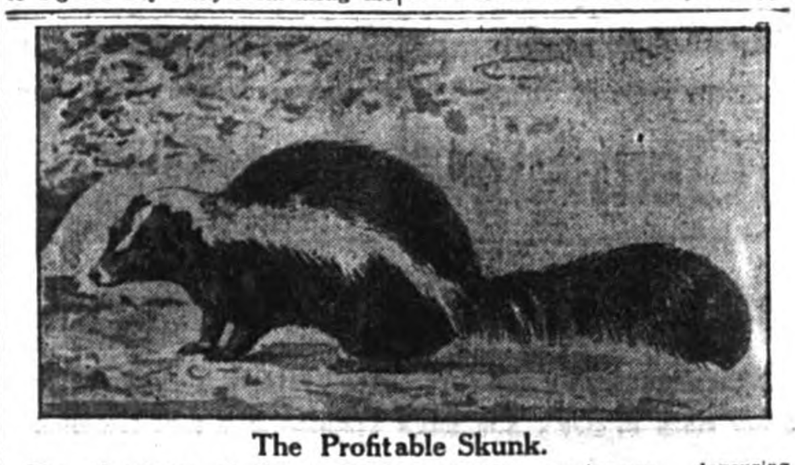
"Mrs. Bocock," he said impressively, "after consulting with two specialists I have decided that your teeth have been causing all your trouble. They must all come out, Mrs. Bocock."

"And do you believe, doctor, that when my teeth are out I will be relieved entirely of all this suffering?"

"I do indeed, madam. In fact I know you will."

"Very well, then," replied Mrs. Bo-

Who'd board a hired man all winter if he didn't work? Then why board the hen that never lays an egg?



The Profitable Skunk.

The advantages of the artificial raising of the fox, beaver, and muskrat, specifically, have been often pointed out, and here it is proposed to devote a few words to that much abused animal, the skunk. The fact that the animal is to be found in practically every part of the American continent, and that the pelt has sold as high as ten dollars, is sufficient to attract the attention of fur farmers and induce a study into the feasibility and advantages of the industry.

Many years ago Ernest Thompson Seton, the well known nature writer and naturalist to the Manitoba Government, advocated a more extensive artificial propagation of the skunk, and himself operated a most successful ranch of this kind. Because, largely of a prejudice against the little animal and its method of defence, skunk farming has never been firmly established in Canada as an industry, although the advantages and possibilities are obviously so great. Success on other parts of the American continent and elsewhere have demonstrated the feasibility of establishing the industry firmly and profitably in the Dominion.

The skunk is widely found over the Canadian Dominion in every corner and nook where it can find food suited to its needs, and notwithstanding the fact that it is persistently hunted, trapped and worried by dogs, it continues to thrive and multiply in close proximity to settlements. The animal is neither timid nor vicious and is practically omnivorous, devouring large quantities of insects including grasshoppers, crickets, beetles and caterpillars. In captivity, its feeding is very economical, the diet consisting of meat, fish, cooked cereals, vegetables and milk. The food problem is most easily solved where the ranch is established within reach of a hotel. The contents of the daily garbage can will feed a considerable number.

The skunk multiplies rapidly with litters of from six to twelve, the period of gestation being eight weeks. Descenting may be performed when the animals are five weeks old and all possibility of future nuisance may be eliminated, but in domestic raising this is not really necessary, contrary to general belief, as the animals become remarkably tame and friendly with those handling them and never bring into play the powerful weapon nature has given them except when badly frightened by some intruder.

Skunk ranching could be successfully carried on in practically every section of Canada, for the animal is indigenous to every part and would find his natural conditions wherever a farm was located. In wire enclosed pens of suitable land the animals will make their own burrows and dens and need little attention beyond feeding. The demand for pelts is steady and general, and the high prices prevailing during the past few years make skunk ranches very profitable concerns and augur a successful future for any development along these lines.

PALLID CHEEKS AND DULL EYES

Tell the Story of Watery Blood—How to Regain a Good Color and Health.

To be run down in health and to lose their attractiveness is the double misfortune of many young girls. Their pallid cheeks and dull eyes tell everyone that they are doomed to days of wretched headaches and are victims of breathlessness and bloodlessness. The anaemic girl, if she neglects her health, may be a sufferer all her life; for an active happy woman cannot be developed out of a bloodless, consumptive looking girl, without the help of new, rich, red blood.

Pale, weak girls should take heed. Bloodlessness must not be neglected. Plenty of good air, a nourishing diet and rest will help you, but the cure you need most promptly is new blood. Good new blood in abundance, such as makes all the difference between sound health and poor health to girls and women, is supplied by Dr. Williams Pink Pills. Their one mission is to make new blood which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body, bringing to anaemic girls and women new color, bright eyes, an elastic step and a feeling of joy in living. The value of Dr. Williams Pink Pills to young girls is shown by the cure of Miss Bessie Clarke, R.R. No. 1, Stevensville, Ont., who says: "Two years ago, while studying for the entrance examination, my health broke down and I fell away to a mere shadow of my former self. When the day for the examinations came, I should have been in bed instead of trying them, but I went on with the work and when through was almost on the verge of collapse. I thought then that a rest would help me, but I did not regain my strength. Then my mother was advised to have me try Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and after taking them for about a month I found myself restored to health, with good color and a change for the better, which people who knew me readily noticed. I am very thankful for what Dr. Williams Pink Pills did for me, and hope my experience will benefit some other weak girl."

You can get Dr. Williams Pink 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.

Silk Industry in Britain.

Great Britain is taking an active interest in the silk industry, with a large capital investment. One factory established in that country will produce about nine tone of artificial silk per day in addition to non-inflammable films and other products.

Salada Tea Reduced 15 Cents a Pound.

Every effort is being made to supply the retail dealers with Brown Label "SALADA" at the reduced price of 55 cents per pound. However, it will take some little time before all have it in stock, in spite of every exertion on the part of the Company, as they have tens of thousands of customers throughout Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Fish are believed to have a keen sense of smell.

As Per Instructions.

Mistress: "Why, Bridget, what on earth are you doing with all the broken dishes on the shelf?"

Bridget: "Sure, mum, yez towld me Oi wur to replace everyone Oi broke."

Riding His Bill.

A visitor at a country fair noticed one melancholy individual who, despite the fact that he was apparently suffering greatly, persisted in remaining on one of the merry-go-rounds.

Eventually the looker-on spoke to him and asked him if he liked it.

"No; I don't like it a bit," the man replied. The beastly thing makes me ill."

"Then why do you persist on going on it?"

"'I can't help it. The man who owns this thing owes me money, and the only way I can get even is by taking it out in rides."

His Chief End in Life.

There lived in an English town a wealthy but exceedingly "tight" old lady, who kept very few servants and paid them as little as possible.

Among these was an underfed, miserable-looking lad of fourteen, who answered the door, did the dishwashing, waited at table, weeded the garden, washed the dog, and a few other things.

One day a visitor asked this lad: "Well, my boy, and what do you do around here?"

"I do a butler, a kitchen maid and a gardener out of a job," replied the boy gravely.

An Artful Ruse.

Tommy: "Mamma, didn't you say last week you wanted the carving knife and the chopper sharpened?"

Mrs. Suburb: "Indeed I did. Bless his little heart! How thoughtful you are!"

"Well, I'll take 'em round to the cutler's for you."

"How sweet of you to offer to do such things for your mamma, my little cherub. I'll wrap them up."

"No, don't wrap them up. I want them to show. There's a boy out there waiting to fight me; but I fancy when he sees me coming he'll go home."

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she would not be without them. They are the ideal home remedy for the baby; being guaranteed to be absolutely free from opiates or other harmful drugs. They are a gentle but thorough laxative and have been proved of the greatest aid in cases of constipation, indigestion, colic, colds and simple fevers. Concerning them Mrs. Ernest Gagne, Beausejour, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation and colic and have found them so successful that I would not be without them. I would strongly recommend every mother to keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, NEURITIS
Their Treatment by Your Local Druggist.

Your own druggist, who has known the people of his locality for years, has a pretty good idea of what remedies are giving satisfaction to his customers. No number of testimonials from far-distant persons counts half as much with him as the results he gets from sales over his own counter.

That's why hundreds of druggists from Halifax to Victoria recommend **Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules.** Each of these hundreds knows of cases in his vicinity where T.R.C's have brought amazing relief. Men and women of all ages find freedom from their pain in T.R.C's. Mr. W. A. Hawley, of Campbellford, at the age of 84, was entirely cured, after being helpless with Rheumatism for months.

Scores of druggists write of the satisfaction given by T.R.C's. Here are the statements of three from Ontario:

Ross the Druggist, Midland, Ont.: "Every sale of Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules has meant a satisfied customer. I have yet to hear of a person not receiving beyond what they had hoped in results from their use. In many cases the benefits have been wonderful and these long sufferers tell their friends. I have many calls for Rheumatic Capsules and I never hesitate to recommend them."

G. F. Vicars, Fenelon Falls: "T.R.C.'s is the most satisfactory of any line of rheumatic remedy I have ever handled."

B. J. Cook, St. Thomas: "We have never had a preparation for rheumatism and neuritis that has sold like T.R.C.'s. The sale is wonderful and reports from our customers good. I figure a satisfied customer is the best advertisement."

Sounds too good to be true? The explanation is that Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules act directly on the poisons in the system that in some persons cause rheumatism, in others lumbago, sciatica, neuritis or neuralgia. Their composition is the result of thirty years of patient study and experiment, long years of experience in the treatment of rheumatism.

Get a free trial package of T.R.C's. or Raz-Mah for Asthma from your druggist or from Templetons Limited, 56 Colborne St., E., Toronto and prove these statements for yourself. These remedies are absolutely harmless, or our druggist-agents wouldn't advise the use of them. When your own druggist recommends a remedy he is sure to receive your thanks or condemnation. He won't risk the loss of a good customer by recommending a remedy in which he has no confidence.

The undermentioned druggists and hundreds of others back T.R.C's and Raz-Mah.

Ailsa Craig, J. A. Smith.	Cookstown, Wm. McKay
Alliston, E. B. Schell.	Deseronto, W. J. Malley
Alvinston, P. A. McDiarmid & Son	Dresden, R. R. Dustin
Arthur, A. W. Buschlen	Dunnville, E. J. McKee
Atwood, E. G. Coughlin	Durham, S. McBeth
Barrie, Wm. Crossland	Elora, F. J. Capell
Beaverton, J. S. Fraleigh	Exeter, S. H. Sadler
Blenheim, Crookshank Bros.	Fenelon Falls, G. F. Vicars
Bobcaygeon, E. J. Wodllard	Florence, L. R. Miller
Bowmanville, Jury & Lovell	Glencoe, W. I. Johnson
Bradford, W. L. Campbell	Gorrie, H. V. Armstrong
Bridgeburg, R. A. Land	Harriston, McKibbon & Co.
Brigden, P. S. Seager.	Hastings, T. A. Coughlin
Bruce Mines, A. D. Jackson	Havelock, A. D. Denike
Brussels, Jas. Fox	Kincardine, J. F. Vandrick
Campbellford, J. E. Birks	Kingsville, R. H. Picard
Chesley, S. R. Davey	Lakefield, Tanner Drug Co.
Clinton, J. E. Hovey	Lucan, Rexall Pharmacy
Colborne, W. F. Griffis	Lucknow, J. G. Armstrong

Raz-Mah is unrivalled in the treatment of Asthma. Raz-Mah restores normal breathing, stops mucus-gatherings in the bronchial tubes, and gives long nights of quiet sleep. And if Raz-Mah does not give relief, your druggist has positive instructions from Templetons Limited to give you your money back. Fair enough, don't you think?

Plan Auto Road on Railroad Snowsheds.

Ingenious plans whereby a smooth concrete auto road may be run for 33 miles through a difficult pass of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and a great transcontinental railroad may acquire, at the same time, a system of permanent concrete snowsheds, have been completed by a U.S. engineer. The design for the new snowsheds provides them with a continuous flat, walled roof, on which autos could run with the assurance that they would encounter no heavy grades or dangerous curves. With federal and state aid on the highway part of the project, the burden of cost on the railroad would be greatly reduced and early construction encouraged.

All Set.

"Now for the wedding there must be something borrowed and something blue."

"Well, the groom has just borrowed $500 from her dad. And that has made the old man feel blue, I can tell you."

"Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for Indigestion, Gases, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 60 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach correcter in world.—Adv.

A hen, when sitting, turns her eggs entirely round once a day.

Better Teeth.

Eminent English dentists have found that Jewish children have better teeth than Gentile children, attributing the cause to the use of oil by the Jew instead of sugar.

Rural Route No. 1,
Mascouche, Quebec, Oct. 15, 1919.

The Minard's Liniment People.

Sirs,—I feel that I should be doing a wrong if I neglected to write you. I have had four tumors growing on my head for years. I had them cut off by a surgeon about fifteen years ago, but they grew again till about three months ago I had one as large and shaped like a lady's thimble on the very place where my hair should be parted, and it was getting so embarrassing in public that it was a constant worry to me. About three months ago I got a bottle of your liniment for another purpose and saw on the label good for tumors. Well I tried it and kept at it for exactly two months, with the result that it has entirely removed all trace of the tumor, and were it not that they had been cut fifteen years ago, no mark would be seen. I have not been asked for this testimonial and you can use it as you see fit.

(Signed) FRED C. ROBINSON.

P.S.—I am a farmer and intend using Minard's Liniment on my mare for a strained tendon, and am hoping for same results.

FRED C. R.

Her Own Way.

Eleanor, aged eight, was enjoying a good cry, when her aunt came in.

"I wouldn't cry like that," said the aunt to her, "if I were you."

"Well, auntie," said Eleanor, between sobs, "ou can cry any way you like, but this is my way."

Surnames and Their Origin

KAVANAGH.

Variations—O'Keevan, Keevan, Kevin, Kevens, Keveney, Coen, Cohen, Cohan, Cowan, Cuan, Cavanna, McKuen.

Racial Origin—Irish.

Source—A given name.

Virtually all Irish family names take their origin in given names, except in cases where overlords, under English rule, have adopted as their family names the names of the places over which they held hereditary sway; but even here the names trace back ultimately to given names in most cases, for even the Irish geographical names trace back in almost overwhelming numbers to the names of persons.

In this the nomenclature of Ireland is virtually the reverse of nearly all other nations.

But in the translation of the Kavanagh group of family names into the English tongue and spelling a most unusual number of variations has developed from the original form, which was "O'Caomhain," the "m" in this instance, as is often the case in Irish, having a "v" sound as the result of the inflections peculiar to that language.

The given name from which it is developed by the use of "o," meaning "descendants of" is "Caomhan," which means "a noble one."

Under certain inflectional influences the "h" predominated, which explains such forms of the name as Cowan, which, if analyzed, would have a pronunciation something like "kah-o-han," easily shortened into "Cow-an" and Cohan, Cohen, Cuan and Coen, which must not be confused with the Jewish family name Cohen. All of these two-syllable forms of the Irish name are properly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable; not "COW-an" and "Co-han," but "cow-AN" and "co-HAN," though common usage is rapidly changing and making the former correct.

McCAULEY.

Variations—Macaulay, MacAulay, MacAuliff, McAwley, MacGawley, Magauly, McCawley, McCaulay, Wythe, McCaulley.

Racial Origin Irish, also Scottish.

Source—A given name.

As a rule the variations Macauley, MacAulay and MacAuliff trace back to Scottish sources, and the rest, for the most part, are Irish. As a matter of fact, there is little difference between the speech of the Irish, particularly in the north of Ireland, and the Highland Scots. Both are Gaelic races. The peoples now constituting the Highland clans for the most part crossed over to "Alba," as Scotland then was called, from Ireland, about the second century A.D.

The correct Irish form of the family name from which this rather long list of variations has developed is "MacAmhailaoibb," but the Irish pronunciation of that is much closer to "McCawley" than one would suppose. The given name from which "MacAmhailaoibh" is derived is "Amhailgadh," compounded by two words, "amhail" and "gad," meaning "like a wythe" (that is, a form of twisted osier"), which explains why the name is sometimes met with Anglicized into Wythe.

There are English authorities who suggest that the Scottish form, MacAuliff, is a development of the Scandinavian name "Olaf." It is possible, but not likely. It would be probable if the name were English. But Gaelic names are more likely to trace back to single than to many sources, and the final "bh" of "MacAmhailaoibh" might easily and naturally become a "ff" on translation into English.

In Ireland this name is most common in Munster, Cork and in what was the ancient royal province of Meath.

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."

Soothes tired nerves. For restful sleep at night apply

BAUME BENGUÉ

on the forehead and back of neck.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
$1.00 a tube.
THE LEEMING MILES CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. Jules Bengué
RELIEVES PAIN

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

ISSUE No. 49—'20.

FOR WINTER DAYS

9740

No. 9740—Misses' Dress. Price, 35 cents. Two styles of sleeve; two-piece skirt in two lengths attached to lining; with or without two-piece tunic. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, with tunic, 4⅝ yds. 40 ins. wide, or 3⅝ yds. 54 ins. wide; without tunic, 2⅞ yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2¼ yds. 54 ins. wide. Width, 1⅜ yds.

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

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Aids to Travellers.

On the back of a hair brush intended for travellers is a mirror, which can be removed for use, while a comb slides into a recess beneath the bristles.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

During the epidemic of 1918 ten persons died of influenza in the United States for every life the American Expeditionary Force lost in battle in France.

Stop that pain!

QUICK, warming, soothing, comforting relief follows an application of Sloan's Liniment. Just slap it on the strained, overworked muscle. Good for rheumatism, too. *Penetrates without rubbing.*

Sloan's Liniment Pain's enemy

CASCARETS

'They Work while you Sleep'

"All shot to pieces"? You are bilious, constipated! You feel headachy, full of cold, dizzy, unstrung. Your meals don't fit—breath is bad, skin sallow. Take Cascarets to-night for your liver and bowels and wake up clear, energetic and cheerful. No griping—no inconvenience. Children love Cascarets too. 10, 25, 50 cents.

Classified Advertisements.

TORONTO POLICE FORCE.

RECRUITS WANTED—Age 21 to 30—five feet nine inches; salary: first year $1,450, next two years $1,650; after third year $1,950; subject to 7 per cent. deduction for benefit fund and pension; eight hours; one day off weekly; 14 days annual leave; three-quarter pay when sick; uniforms supplied. Apply Orderly Room, Police Headquarters, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN — Swedenborg's great work on Heaven and Hell, and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages, only 25c postpaid. H. B. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

WANTED—Produce and Poultry of all kinds. Write for prices. Cross, 473 Roxton Road, Toronto.

Chalk exposed to the air frequently becomes harder than many forms of stone.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Turner, the famous artist, was the son of a Sheffield barber.

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!

Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty-tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness—All druggists!

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON CHILD

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

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

"Then I started with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Dora Langly, 1332 Gertrude St., Verdun, Que., August 11, 1918.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio

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

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

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.

WEEKS' BREAK-UP-A-COLD TABLETS TRY THEM PRICE 25¢

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."

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Hardware & Groceries

Tinware,	Horse Blankets,
Enamel Ware,	Halters,
Alluminum Ware,	Nails,
Nickle Ware,	Glass,
Electric Supplies	Rope,
Saws,	Axes,
Skates,	Dry Cells,
Electric Irons and	Pyrex Ware.

GROCERIES.

A full stock of Fresh Xmas Peels, Currants, Raisins, Prunes, Nuts, Etc., Etc.

Willards and Huglers Xmas Chocolates in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

"The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

Farmers' Accounts

This bank began its career in 1832 when Canada was largely an agricultural country, and during the eighty-eight years of its life it has always given special attention to the care of farmers' accounts.

We pay interest on savings accounts, cash your cheques, take care of your notes and make collections when due.

Business conducted by mail if necessary.

7C

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
Reserve - - 18,000,000
Resources - - 220,000,000

J. R. Parris,
Manager, LACHUTE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Change in Train SCHEDULES

will be made Sunday, Nov. 28, 1920.

Apply to

J. S. Giles, Agent.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE
BSc, M. D. C. M.
Physician and Surgeon
In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie.
Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
ADVOCATE,
Telepone No. 60
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"VICTROLA"

means PLEASURE

Leave yonr 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.

PRE WAR PRICES.

You have been a long time looking for low prices.

They are here now.

Take advantage of them as we can't tell you how long they will last.

Special values in Suits and Overcoats, Caps and Underwear.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

The Holiday Season is Now approaching

Why leave your purchasing until the last few days?

Do It Now

YOU WILL FIND IT EASIER

No Rush Better Selection
Better Service.

Make out a list of the friends whom you wish to remember, and as opportunity affords and your purse will permit, do your buying

We are as usual stocked with useful and pretty Xmas Gifts.

We STRONGLY ADVISE buying useful presents. They are the more appreciated.

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date General Store

Important to Farmer's and Lumbermen.

Just received a big lot of Military Harness all made of inspected stock, and in good condition, to be sold cheap, in complete sets or parts. Tugs, Traces and Double Bretching, especially. A lot of other Military Goods, Halters, Belts, Leggings, Amunition Pouches, and many other articles, just the thing that is going to bring prices down.

Buy your Heavy Rubbers, Mitts and Gloves, Sheep Lined Coats, Horse Blankets, Shovels, Axes and Saws, Ready Roofing, Nails, Felt and Shingles from me, you will get the best goods and save money on them.

Now is your time to install a B. T. Litter Carrier the best made, the price is not too high if you buy now.

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.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: - -	$4,100,000.00
Total Assets - - - -	$39,000,000.0

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.

BULBS

For Garden and House Planting.

Over 80 varieties to choose from

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Etc.

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P.O. Box 701, 218 Craig Street West, Montreal.

Sole Agents for BURPEE'S SEEDS and BULBS in Canada.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.
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Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates. Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
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SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Bell Telephone No. 70.

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

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Money to loan on security
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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, DECEMBER 31, 1920. — NO. 47

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- NOW! -

FOR LADIES	FOR MEN	FOR CHILDREN
Electric Iron	Curling Stones	Skates
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Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail

Phone 55

We have always on hand Beef, Pork, Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all kinds of vegetables. Also Fruits and a choice line of canned goods.

A. RAYMOND

Foundry Street, Lachute

TENDERS FOR MONUMENT.

—:o:—

The undersigned will receive designs and tenders for the erection of a monument in the Town of Lachute, in memory of the men from Argenteuil County who lost their lives in the War, not to exceed when completed $8 000. Such designs and tenders will be received up to Wednesday, December 29th, 1920, on which day the Committee charged with this work will meet at the Court House at 11 a.m. Stanley Goldsworthy, Secrerary, Soldiers' Memorial Commission.

ALBERT HALL,—Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 5thand 6th, Showing, "Under Crimson Skies" a beautiful story of shipwreck and Life on a South Sea Island.

WANTED,—Teacher for No. 7 School St. Jerusalem with or without Diploma Apply Wm. Copeland, Secretary.

FOR SALE,—Right year old Black Blood Mare, weight about 1100 lbs. Stands 14 hands high, perfectly sound, excellent driver and saddle horse. Apply to G. C. Draper, care of Dominion Cartridge Company, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE,—One four horse power Percival Gasoline Engine, hardly used Bargain to quick buyer Apply to V. A. Paquin, Ice Dealer, Lachte. 12-31

NOTICE,—The Annual Meeting of the Farmer's Club of the Parish of St. Philippe will take place on Tuesday, January 11th, 1921, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the residence of J. Alex. St. Onge.

J. ALEX. ST. ONGE, Sec.-Treas.

WANTED

Peeled and rough Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood wanted for immediate and this winter's shipment. Highest cash prices paid. Apply to

E. P. Kelly.

P.O. Box 189, Station B. Montreal, Que.

Cheap Sale.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CUSHING

—o—

Mr. Sandy Pinkerton spent Xmas in Montreal.

Mr. Jimmy Weir spent Christmas at his home here.

Nurse Hartley, of Hawkesbury, spent Xmas with her parents.

The Misses Annie and Katie Whelehan of Montreal, spent Xmas in Cushing.

Miss Jean McAllister, of Chute-au-Blondeau went to Ottawa for Christmas.

Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Weir and Master Kenneth went to Montreal on Wednesday.

Miss Lena Dobbie spent a week recently in Montreal visiting Miss Mildred Douglas.

Miss Louis Keatley is spending the Christmas vacation with friends in Montreal.

Miss Eva Whelehan, of Montreal, is spending the week with her friends in Cushing.

The Misses Johnson, of Ottawa, were guests of their aunt, Mrs. Kains at Greece,s Point for Xmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nicholls, Mr. C. J. McFaul and E. C. McMurtrie were in Lachute on Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. McGillivray.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The following were the winners in the Swede Turnip Competition held by the Farmers Club of the Parish of St. Jerusalem.

Phil. Desjardins,	1st prize	$9 50	95½ pts
Peter Bigras	2nd "	7 00	94½ pts.
John Hadley	3rd "	6 00	93 pts.
Dav. Touchette	4th "	5 00	92 pts.
R. Goodfellow	5th "	4 00	91½ pts.
Jas. Hay	6th "	3 00	89½ pts.
John Miller	7th "	2 50	88 pts.
Jas. Armstrong	8th "	2 00	87½ pts.
C. R. Rodger	9th "	1 00	86½ pts.
Robert Leishman			85½ pts.
Q. R. McAdam			83½ pts.
William Wilson			83 pts.
Esias Laurin			82½ pts
Willie Pollock			82 pts.
John Scott			81½ pts.
J. A. Pollock			81 pts.
E. J. Wood			80 pts.
Morin Bros.			79 pts.
Wm. Walker			78 pts.
Gust. Thompson			76 pts
Thomas Berry			75½ pts.
S. E. Smith			74½ pts.
Alex. Lyster			74 pts.
Willie Hay			72½ pts.
Art. Gammond			72 pts.
Arthur Pollock			70 pts.
John Pollock			63 pts.

A. LAMARRE, Judge.

Tender For Timber.

—o—

I the undersigned, will receive tenders for the Corporation of the Township of Chatham, until the 18th day of January, 1921, for Cedars to be delived at Hammond's Bridge, Centreville. for 30 pieces of cedar 16 feet long by 6 inches small end, 40 pieces 18 feet long by 6 inches small end and four pieces 20 feet long by 6 inches small end, 92 feet of railing five inches. Also for Burke's Bridge ot Centreville, 180 pieces 16 feet long by six inches small end, and seven pieces 20 feet long six inches small end. The lowest or any tender not necessary excepted. By order of the Municipal Council of the Township of Chatham. A. Lamarche, Sec.-Treasurer, St. Philippe d'Argenteuil. 1-7

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. A. McFaul spent Xmas at Fassett.

Dr. Lockhart Gall, of Montreal, spent Christmas in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lavigne spent the week-end in town.

Miss P. Creswell spent the Christmas holidays at Shrewsbury.

Mr. & Mrs. Geoffroy Bedard spent the Christmas holidays in Montreal.

Mrs. Henry McCrea is spending a few weeks visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston and son Bobbie spent Christmas holidays in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wall, of Montreal, were holiday guests of Mrs. Robert Miller.

Mr. Carl Fraser, of Ottawa, spent Xmas in town the guest of his mother

Miss Wright, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs E. H. McCoy for the holidays.

Miss Elsie Crooks, of Ottawa, is the guest of Miss Hazel McGibbon this week.

Mr. Geo. Paterson, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Dr. Paterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe, of Ottawa, were Xmas guests at the Methodist Parsonage.

Mr. & Mrs. Reid, of Ottawa, were the Xmas guests of Mrs. Wyman McGibbon.

Mr. and Mrs Roberts and children are spending Xmas and New Years in Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Moore spent Xmas holidays in Montreal the guests of their son.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus McCullough, of Morin Heights, were week-end visitors in town.

Mr. W. Winhurst spent Xmas and New Years with his parents at Heaslip, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hammond and children spent Christmas at Hawkesbury.

Miss Marion Hawthorne, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Calder this week.

Miss Leggett of Montreal is spending a short visit in town as the guest of her brother.

Miss Jessie Cruise, of the Royal Victoria Hospital staff spent Xmas with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley and children spent the Xmas holidays with friends in Montreal.

Rev. & Mrs. Robins, of Bannockburn, are guests of Mrs. A. M. Campbell over the holidays.

Rev. and Mrs. Carleton and daughter, of Grenville, were guests of Mrs. Dan Joss this week.

Mrs. J. Mitchell and daughter Gladys, of Montreal, were guests of Miss Edith Fraser for Xmas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brockie and son, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Simon Mac, Kimmie this week.

The many friends of Dr. Drew are pleased to hear of his recovery and to see him home again.

Messrs. Hargrave Lonsdale, and Geo. Prosser, of Springfield, Mass, were holiday visitors in town.

The Misses Edmee and Rene Bruneau, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Eugene Jousse for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carpenter and family, of Three Rivers, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Joss this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sicht, and Mr. Clarence Paul, of Montreal, spent Christmas with Mrs. John Paul.

Mrs Robt. McIntyre and Miss Elsie McIntyre spent Xmas in Calumet the guests of Mrs. Whinfield.

Mrs H. J. Deacon returned home on Friday last, after spending a months holiday in Renfrew and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Theren Carpenter and children of Three Rivers, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Carpenter over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. MacKimmie and daughter Elizabeth, spent Xmas holidays in Montreal the guests of Mrs. D. Currie.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Stewart and daughter, Miss Mary Stewart and Mrs. A. McVicar and children spent Christmas in Harrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly and children of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. A. G. McArthur for Xmas.

Miss Olive Ross, of Ormstown, and Miss Allison Cottingham, of Montreal, are spending the holidays with Mrs. Jas. Cottingham.

Miss Ellice Palliser, Mr. N. Howell, of Montreal, and Miss Edith Davis, of Montebello, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon this week.

Mrs. J. Barr and Mr. and Mrs. Massie and son, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Perry, of Vancouver, were Xmas guests of Mrs. Robt. Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, of Buckingham, Miss Norah Christie and Mr. Keith Christie, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. George Christie for the holidays.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Wilson with their two sons, of Winnipeg, are pleased to see them in town for a months visit. While here they will be the guests of Mrs. Jas. Bain.

The Misses Florence and Gladys McGillivrary, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. P. Nicholls and Mr. E. C McMurtrie, of Cushing, and Mr. Charles McFaul of Chute-au-Blondeau, were Christmas guests of Mrs. John McGillivrary.

Guests at Mrs. Jas. Armstrong's for Christmas were Mr. and Mrs. Allan Beattie and child, of St. Faustin, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cooke and child, of Arundel, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Murray and family, of Montreal, and Mr. Jas Armstrong, of St. Jovite.

When you are buying your presents for your loved ones this year, think for a moment of the poor little hearts in Serbia that have neither father or mother to think of them. Why not act the part and drop a subscription in to your banker who will place it in the proper channels for carrying cheer and comfort to the little Serbian orphans. Do it now.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V) on Sunday, Jan. 2nd, as follows:—Lachute 11 a m. and 7 p m., Brownsburg 3 p m. Mr. Leonard Hwang, a native of mid-China, who is taking an honor course at Toronto University and Theology at Wycliffe College, will preach at all these services There will be held at Mr. Golphins, Brownsburg, on Tuesday evening Jan. 4th, at 8 o'clock, a meeting of the members of the congregation to appoint a financial secretary and transact any necessary business. The members of the finance committee are particularly requested to be present.

There was a small attendance at the meeting of the Memorial Committee held on Wednesday to consider the designs and tenders for a monument. A very large number of designs were submitted from prominent dealers and artists throughout the Dominion The members of the Committee present do not agree upon a selection and the consideration of same was postponed for one week when another attempt will be made to secure the attendance of a sufficient number of the committee to make the choice.

It is to be regretted that there seems to be such a lack of interest on the part of the members of the committee at the time when the most important decision of the whole scheme is to be made.

Masonic Banquet.

The annual installation and banquet took place in the Masonic Hall on Monday last, the evening being well known as "St John's Night." A pleasing event of the evening was the presentation of a jewel to Mr. W. J. Burke who for the past two years has filled with great credit the highest position possible in this Fodge.

The following officers were installed for the coming year:—W. M., S. W. McGibbon; I.P.M, W. J. Burke; S. W., W. J. Graham; J. W., R. P. Fraser; Chaplain, Rev. G. R Duncan; Treasurer James Moore; Secretary, H. Murphy; S. D., E. Morrin; J. D, W. A. Houston; D of C., L M Hooker; I G., Dr; J. H. Mason; Tyler, J. McGillivrary. Stewards, Messrs. H. Butler and R. A. Giles.

—::—

Chatboro School.

Christmas Examinations.

Grade VII, Max. Marks 1500,—Lena Graham 1278.

Grade VI, Max. Marks 1500,—Mildred Gaston 1176, Stanley Donaldson 1125. Johnnie Douglas 1102.

Grade V, Max. Marks 1400,—Warren O'Brien 1034.

Grade IV, Max. Marks 1300,—Hilda Donaldson 926, (absent for three exams.) Ruby O'Brien 1080.

Grade I, Part II, Max. Marks 800,—Freda Gauley 701.

Grade I.—Percy O'Brien 555.

Perfect Attendance,—Mildred Gaston, Freda Gauley.

Perfect Conduct,—Ruby O'Brien.

M. WEIR, Teacher.

MARRIAGES

PEARSON—SCOTT,—At Moose Jaw, Sask., on Dec. 15th, by the Rev. W J. Wilson, pastor of the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Sarah Amanda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Scott, of Lachute, Que., to Mr. Percy H. Pearson, of Oxbow, Sask.

MATTHEWS—STRONG,—At Lachute, on Wednesday, December 29th, 1920, by the Rev. R. F. Morrison Ida, daughter of the late Thos. Strong and Mrs Armstrong of Lachute Road to Gilbert Matthews of Centreville.

WANTED.

We are open to buy one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand feet Birch logs. Apply to Ayers Limited, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

Mr. L. Klein, wishes to announce that all parties, who during the past year, left hides and calf skins, for which payment was promised at 30 cts to $2 75, can now receive the price agreed upon, by calling at his house on Water St., near C.N.R Station. All accounts paid in cash.

OVERCOATS

We have a nice lot of Young Men's Overcoats in latest styles and excellent cloths.

We have also other lines at lower prices and and in all sizes.

Come in and get fitted while all the sizes are in stock.

These lines—Men's and Boy's—we have marked at very low prices. Our very best are $35 00.

We have a lot of Ulsters in assorted patterns, from splendid prewar all wool cloths in all sizes at $25 00.

There are also lower lines in Men's and Boy's, way down below city prices.

W. BANFORD & SON

LACHUTE.

Try HAMILTON'S "New Bread"

IT'S GOOD!—Made entirely different from the "Old Way."

Give It a Trial!

Our Christmas Stock is in, consisting of: Fresh Candies, either in Boxes or Bulk, Table Raisins, and Nuts of all kinds. Also Christmas Stockings and a good assortment of Xmas and New Year's Cards.

When ordering don't forget **"The Christmas Cake."** It's as Good as Mother used to make,—and that's going some.

Fruits in large quantities such as Grapefruit, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Apples, etc. Ice Cream for the Holiday Festivities. Order on "Short Notice."

We handle all kinds of Feed and our "Purity Flour" cannot be excelled.

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, Fors, Rain Coats, Boots, Men's Heavy Rubbers, Overcoats, Swdaters, Socks, Gloves and Mitts.

Ladie's Sweater Coats and Dress Goods in great variety.

All choice stock of fresh grocrries always on hand.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Official,

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

ESSENTIALS FOR WINTER Eggs.

The problem of obtaining winter eggs centres in the making of conditions as near like spring as possible in the winter laying-house. The floor of the poultry house is the winter range of the hen and there she must find conditions conducive to health, and food for egg production, or she cannot lay.

First, early-hatched pullets are necessary for the best results. They are the best machine for turning out winter eggs. Then the ration must contain animal food. This can be supplied by using beef scrap in the dry mash or by feeding plenty of sour milk. Green food is a tonic for the birds and needed to keep them in the right condition for laying. It can be supplied in the form of mangels, cut clover, cabbages or sprouted oats. At the present price of oats, the mangels are the most economical as a source of green feed. If cabbages and mangels are used the cabbages can be fed first as the mangels keep the best.

Charcoal, oyster shells and grit must be supplied in hoppers to help out in producing these spring conditions which are needed. The charcoal is good for the digestive system when the birds are eating heavily to obtain the ingredients necessary to make eggs. The oyster shells furnish lime to make strong egg shells. The grit is needed by the hen to grind her food. There are many farm flocks that suffer during the winter for a lack of grit.

A clean dry litter is important. There the farmer throws the scratch grain to make the birds exercise. The scratching for grain helps to keep them warm on cold winter days and tones up their physical being in the same manner that they are stimulated when scratching on the grassy range during the spring and summer. Straw makes a good litter and it should be dry and deep. A sunny poultry house gives the litter a chance to keep dry. A dark and damp poultry house means that the litter will be damp and the birds will not enjoy working for grain in such a mixture.

Lice and mites can thrive even in the winter and must be controlled if winter eggs are expected. Colds must be prevented by keeping the birds vigorous and isolating any individuals that show signs of cold by the eyes becoming swollen.

The water supply should be watched in the winter. Galvanized pails placed on wooden stands make a clean source of supply as they are not scratched full of litter. Empty them every night so they will not freeze over and spring a leak. Change the water frequently enough to keep the pails free from ice. Some poultrymen give warm water to the birds in the winter while others use water as it comes from the well. Both seem to have success if the water is clean and changed often enough so that the birds always have a fresh supply before them.

The best grain ration we have used in the winter consists of equal parts of corn and wheat. When this is fed in a deep litter the birds will swarm after it and it is good for egg production to keep them scratching for a couple of hours every morning and to send them to bed each night with full crops. Oats are a good egg feed, but the birds do not like oats as well as wheat. They will eat more oats if they are boiled or soaked over night and placed in the poultry house in galvanized pails.

The amount of feed to give poultry in the winter is only limited by the amount they will eat. There is nothing gained by half-feeding the flock, as that places them in a condition where they are unable to pay for what they do eat. If they can not be made profitable on full rations they cannot be made to pay at all. The dry mash in a hopper insures a plentiful supply of feed containing the elements of egg production. This is supplemented each day with the grain ration fed in the litter and any table scraps which may be available. Then the birds are sure of enough to eat of a balanced ration and this means that they will not overeat of any one food and they will keep in healthful condition.

If possible, separate the pullets from the hens in the laying-house. It is essential for the best results as the ration for pullets that are forced for eggs is too fattening for old hens that are to take a rest so they will be in the right condition to lay hatching eggs in the spring. In some large laying-houses a partition of poultry wire might be used to divide the pullets from the hens. Vigorous pullets can stand heavy feeding and pay for it and they should be given every chance to turn out winter eggs so that their winter feed bill will not be a loss to be charged against the spring and summer profits.

CANADA'S CHAMPION EGG-PRODUCER.

"Scotia's Red Rose," the single comb Rhode Island Red owned by C. B. McMullen, Truro, N.S., which won the championship of the Dominion at the Annual Exhibition of the Colchester Pet Stock Association. This hen laid 227 eggs in twelve months.

When Our "Big Injun" Plays.

Supervised Play Must Still Be Genuine Play and Make the Player Glad.

BY ORA A. CLEMENT.

Professor Joseph Lee, discussing the stages of childhood, characterizes the age between six and thirteen as the Big-Injun-age, because the child at that period in many of his predominant traits resembles an Indian brave to whom all the world is a hunting ground and who recognizes no master save his own will. Children of this age are full of vitality and energy—if they are not it should be regarded as a danger signal. If their play at this age is supervised and directed, they receive a great deal of invaluable training and education through it.

It is possible to teach children many of the fundamental facts of life and to train them in many cultural habits through the medium of their play. The overworked teacher or mother need not feel that this means an added burden. A very slight amount of thought and preparation enables one to quite effectively direct children's play.

Let no one imagine that supervised play means calling a group of youngsters from their mud pies by saying: "Come, children, let us do a folk dance. That is a nice clean play and it will be good exercise for our bodies." The reply the little bakers would make to such an appeal is easily imagined. I suspect that teachers whose suggestions have been snubbed on the playground have made the mistake of trying to inaugurate too great a change or of suggesting plays which did not appeal to the children. And why should children accept the leadership of a new teacher before she has proven her good fellowship by playing their games with them under their own leadership? Children have to be won tactfully. If they want to do nothing but stand on the shady side of the school house and giggle, the teacher can best gain their confidence by standing there with them and by telling the best story. No one need think of leading children in their play without first winning their confidence.

One of the peculiarities of this age of activity and mischief is that the children cannot think of enough things to do. We constantly hear them saying, as they stand kicking stones, pinching one companion while they make faces at another: "Aw, what'll we do now?" It is in response to this query that the looking-on grown up may very tactfully and with proper humility, make suggestions. If the suggestions are well taken, the children will be disposed to listen next time something is proposed.

The most noticeable thing about the child of this age is his growing body, and the parent does not live who does not wish his child to develop a strong and well-proportioned form and if left entirely to himself, he undoubtedly would, as the savages do. But modern life interferes with his always following his chosen pursuits. He spends several hours a day bending over his desk at school, he does chores at home and perhaps lifts too heavy loads—it is not unusual to see a child with a shambling, listless walk and with stooping shoulders and hollow chest. Such children should be given plays that tend to correct these faults.

Games That Develop the Muscle.

There is an almost unlimited number of plays which meet the needs of the growing body. Running games, such as races, dare-base, prisoner's base, pull-away and last-couple-out have been played for ages and continue popular. They all develop limbs and chest and also tend to straighten stooping shoulders.

Games in which throwing is the prominent features are all the ball games, pitching quoits or horseshoes, bean bag, throwing darts or weighted feathers (a nail driven into the quill end of a goose feather), tossing up parachutes made by tying the four corners of a piece of muslin to a weight, and many variations of these. Throwing games need supervision in group-playing on account of the danger from missiles. There are many games based upon pulling and they are largely variations of tug-of-war.

Circle games, as drop-the-handkerchief, blind-man's-buff, Ruth-and-Jacob, are especially good for group playing if the children will play them. There comes a time during the Big-Injun age when they are taboo as "baby games," and when that time comes they may as well not be mentioned again. One might as well ask a boy to dress in his sister's dress as to join in such games after he feels he has outgrown them.

The senses develop with the muscles and there are many games for both indoors and out which give really valuable training to the faculties. Variations of I-spy cultivate alertness of the eye. Loto, games in which letters are dealt out and each player watches for a group which spell a word, blackboard games like tit-tat-toe, train both the eye and the mind and furnish endless amusement. Games like beast-bird-or-fish in which a player must think of an answer while a finger is pointing in his face, develop concentration of mind. There are many more games of this character which children like and which are especially valuable to the smaller ones whose hands, tongues and eyes are not yet trained to respond quickly to their will.

Another outstanding characteristic of the Big Injun is his desire—shall I say his determination?—to excel. "My dog can lick yours," "My dress is prettier than yours," "I can run faster than you," are commonplace challenges. From this trait comes their willingness to enter contests of whatever sort. Very simple contests such as an egg hunt or a strife to see who can get the most "hundreds" in spelling, are entered with spirit, and still more enthusiasm is shown over more organized contests. Every competition carried on under established rules must be supervised if it is to be successful, for children of this age will not observe rules. This is not an indication of lax morals or of faulty training but only one of their age. They do not yet see the importance of rules and fair play—their only object is to win.

Mania for Collecting.

Another almost universal characteristic which may be turned to good account is the child's mania for collecting. If a parent or teacher shows interest and gives a few suggestions, children may supplement their nature study with very interesting collections and classifications of stones, kinds of wood, leaves, grains, seeds, seed pods, and other things. With the same interest they will keep bird lists and weather charts.

Children love growing things and animals, especially if they feel a sense of possession in them. A jar of minnows caught in the stream will interest them, and of course a cat or dog becomes a playmate. They love to watch seeds germinate and grow, and they probably get more instruction and pleasure from a dozen beans planted by their own hands than from a potted plant which they must handle carefully if at all. Some rural teachers have encouraged boys to do seed testing for the farmers and have performed a real service to the community by so doing, as well as furnishing the boys an absorbing pastime. Even young children like tools. The child of ten to thirteen should be taught to use them. Boys will amuse themselves almost endlessly with a hammer, saw, nails and plenty of old boxes. In rural schools where both boys and equipment are scarce, the three or four large boys may be encouraged to make shelves, book cases, sand tables for the little ones, and even teeters and swings outside. Girls also may be taught fascinating hand work. Basket weaving, stenciling, rug braiding are only a few of the pretty things a girl can do without taxing the eyes with a needle or crochet hook. Such work should be supervised to some extent so that measurements and work shall be accurate and careful. Otherwise the attempt ends in failure and the child is discouraged.

If they are accustomed to it, children like dramatization, but the child of ten or more who has never played that way is often diffident and shy about that form of make-believe.

Folk dancing and even wrestling may be introduced if it can be regularly supervised.

Passing into the "Gang Age."

Children of thirteen and fourteen begin to show a disposition to form little "gangs" or circles. This indicates the passage into another stage of play. If possible, Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations, Boys' and Girls' Clubs or some similar organization should be formed to meet the new need. If the group is too small for these, some other little club should be formed, even if it has only three members. It is highly important that at this age the child's desire to belong to a society of his own, be gratified, for in its conduct he will learn as he will nowhere else, the lessons of loyalty and self-abnegation which prepare for good citizenship in his mature years.

There are many books on the market which give long lists of plays for children and which will be found very interesting by parents or teachers who wish to prepare themselves to give more careful attention to their children's amusements.

In rural homes, blessed is the large family circle, where a "bunch" of brothers and sisters can enjoy home play-times together, thus cultivating the spirit of loving fellowship and fair play, unselfishnes, patience and forbearance.

Without the rich heart, wealth is an ugly figure.

Potato Profits

Last Spring a farmer came to us telling us he was wondering whether fertilizer would help his potatoes. We said it would. He thought it over and finally said: "You tell me what fertilizers are good for potatoes and I'll try them out."

He bought Gunns Shur-Gain 4-8-4 and 6-13 Fertilizers—used them side by side but planted a few rows without fertilizer for a check. All rows were 440 ft. long—notice the results—

Two rows fertilized with 4-8-4 yielded 20 bushels marketable potatoes
Two " " " 6-13 " 16 " " "
Two " UNFERTILIZED " 10 " " "

In other words the judicious use of fertilizer doubled the yield.

It will pay YOU to use

Gunns SHUR-GAIN Fertilizers

Write for information and prices.

GUNNS LIMITED, West Toronto.

Agents wanted in unallotted territory

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

for Xmas delivery, Standard keyboard rebuilt Typewriters, with touch method book, $25, including express prepaid.

DOMINION TYPEWRITER CO.
68 Victoria St. - - - Toronto

Sheep Notes

The best winter quarters for sheep is a shed in a dry location partly open to the south, so that it affords ample air and the flock should have free range of the yard continually—an old motto is "Never close a door upon a sheep."

They should be fed winter rations after the ground freezes, as grass then has but little nourishing power. Plenty of green feed either in the form of rape, clean turnip tops or roots, is relished at this season and only such hay as will be eaten up clean should be given. The hay is best fed in racks. Some shepherds prefer a rack into which the sheep can get its head, others, including the writer, prefer one with slats placed just far enough apart to enable the sheep to enter its nose and pull the hay out. A little hay is pulled out under foot in this way, but less is wasted than where the sheep get a chance to get their heads in and muss the whole lot. When sheep enter their heads into a rack they invariably tear the wool along their neck and spoil their appearance, as well as the neck wool.

Whether or not some grain should be fed during November, December and January is a question that must be decided by the sheep owner himself. If the hay is young-cut, well cured and with plenty of clover and the sheep are in good condition, grain is unnecessary. Succulent feed as above mentioned should, however, be provided. After tops are done turnips should be fed daily at the rate of from 2 to 4 pounds per head per day.

As the winter passes a grain mixture of oats 8 parts, bran 2 parts and oil cake one part should be started, gradually increasing the daily allowance up to from one to two pounds per head, and the turnips may be gradually decreased as there is a tendency for the lambs to develop rather large and weak if the turnip ration is heavy. However, some sheep men seem to have the best of luck with full feeding of four pounds of turnips per head per day.

While sheep will not perhaps drink a great deal of water before lambing if they are getting roots and there is snow available, yet it is a better plan to see that they have access to clean water every day. Salt should be placed where access may be had to it at all times.

As the lambing season approaches, all long wool around the udders should be clipped away and a number of individual pens, 4 feet by 6 feet in size provided, where each ewe may be placed before or immediately after lambing. This plan prevents the disowning of lambs by the ewe and enables the attendant to give the ewe and lambs individual attention. When a ewe has twins she is very apt to lose one of them if she is in the pen or yard with the flock.

STRAIGHT HAIR MADE NATURAL WAVY.

Do you want that joy?

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Astronomical tests have demonstrated that migrating birds when traveling by night fly from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above the earth, while in a few instances they have gone as high as 5,400 feet, or more than a mile high. Observations were made by aid of telescopes and the moon.

The Welfare of the Home

Prevention or Cure?—By Margaret A. Bartlett.

Mrs. Brown is one of the comparatively few women who takes a cold seriously. She believes that one can never tell where a cold is going to end, nor into what it is going to turn. Even though the cold remain "just a cold," she doesn't believe in having one merely because everyone around her has one. Neither does she believe in letting her children run about among people who have bad colds, thus exposing them to the cold germs.

Her children are strong, healthy, robust. They sleep in unheated rooms with windows open wide, winter and summer. They eat only plain, nourishing foods—good bread and butter and milk, fruits and vegetables, well-cooked meat of the non-greasy variety—and thus never have indigestion. They play out of doors in all sorts of weather, and when they are in the house in winter, they are in rooms which are aired frequently and which are never overheated. Neighbors "hug the stove" when they come to call: they wonder why the whole family doesn't "catch its death of cold": they shiver in a temperature which in summer they would have called "very warm"—and go home and bake in rooms heated to eighty degrees or more, rooms which have not been thoroughly aired since the first freeze of the season. These neighbors and their children have colds from the beginning of the "closed season" till its end, and they marvel at the fortune which keeps the Brown family colds-less for month after month.

Some there are who call Mrs. Brown a cold-crank. Although she is a very sweet, gentle woman, one always ready to do good, and one who never speaks ill of neighbor or acquaintance, she has, nevertheless, many who are by no means her friends, in the neighborhood, all on account of the way she feels about colds. On several occasions she has sent children who have come to play, home because they bore unmistakable evidences of bad, contagious colds. True, by so doing, she once side-stepped the whooping-cough, and again kept her children from having scarlet fever. The mothers of the children sent home knew that, and yet they were angry at Mrs. Brown for not letting their children remain to play.

It is hard to have these people antagonistic; it is decidedly unpleasant to know they are using uncomplimentary terms in discussing her with other acquaintances. Sometimes Mrs. Brown feels almost ready to give up in her fight against the cold habit—almost, but never quite. She sees too many pale-faced, washed-out looking children about her, too many little boys and girls suffering from adenoids and enlarged tonsils, which she feels sure had their beginnings in constant colds and their consequent irritation of the throat and nose: she sees too many children with weak eyesight or impaired hearing as a result of some children's disease which had its beginning in "just a cold"; she sees too many running noses, and hears the outbursts from too many irritated lungs, to make her willing that her children shall acquire the habit by taking cold which these other children have.

Mrs. Brown feels that she has worked out the problem of how to keep her family free from colds. The only difficulty she now encounters is in keeping children who have colds away without incurring the wrath of their parents. Folks around her believe colds to be a necessary evil, and of no great importance, unless they "happen" to turn into pneumonia, or measles, or diphtheria or scarlet fever or some other such serious disease. They let their children run at large, go to school, and church, even when they are sick enough with a cold to be in a warm bed. And all the time these children are spreading cold germs, giving their cold to whoever will take it.

Mrs. Brown does not believe that is right. She talks against the running at large of children with colds, till there are many who, as I said before, call her a cold-crank. But do you not agree with her? If so, see that your children stay in their own yard when they have a cold; see if you can't solve the problem of continuous colds by living the way the Brown family does, and by all means do not be offended if someone who is trying to keep the cold habit at arm's length from her family sends home one of your children who is suffering from a cold. You wouldn't speak ill of a woman who drove a deadly rattlesnake from her door-step; why, then, be angry at her if she turns away a cold-carrier? There are many hundred more deaths each year which come as a result of a common cold than there are deaths resulting from rattlesnake bites!

Clean, Wholesome,

and a book that will be read in future generations, by the greatest living master of English,

Joseph Conrad

The Book:

"The Rescue," $2.50

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ARE ALWAYS PROFITABLE

Because items of outlay, such as land-rental, equipment, labor, land preparation, seed and harvesting charges, are about the same whether you get 20 bushels per acre of wheat or 40 bushels; 40 bushels per acre of oats or 85 bushels; 5 tons silage per acre or 12 tons; 80 bushels of potatoes or 250.

Ontario Agricultural College Bulletin No. 278 (Prof. A. Leitch) reports:

CROP YIELDS AND FARM PROFITS

Those who harvested			Per year labor Income
Below 81% of aver. yields.			$506.00
81-90%	"	"	582.00
91-100%	"	"	937.00
101-110%	"	"	956.00
111-120%	"	"	1282.00
Over 120%	"	"	1331.00

Push your crop yields above the average and get the big Labor Income. For increased yields in 1921, apply Fertilizers. Write

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No. 9743—Dress. Price, 35 cents. Sizes 16 to 20. Transfer Design—No. 969. Price, 25 cents.

This pattern may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Dept. W.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Constipation—that disordered state of the digestive tract which is nearly always caused by improper feeding—can be readily regulated by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are a mild but thoroughly laxative. They are easy to take and are absolutely free from injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. Joseph Dion, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes:—"I have nothing but praise for Baby's Own Tablets. When my baby was three months old he was terribly constipated but the Tablets soon set him right and now at the age of fifteen months he is a big healthy boy and this good health I attribute entirely to the use of the Tablets." They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The island of Lundy, off the Bristol Channel, was for many years in the occupation of a man named Heaven, and the place was referred to by sailors as the "Kingdom of Heaven."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

"Burke's Peerage," one of England's best known annual handbooks, was first published in 1826.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

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.

A Strange Conversion.

How a woman was converted to Christianity by a Brahmin is told by a recent writer.

Cecelia Thaxter, a poetess, was an earnest student of strange and mystical teachings. At one time she was much dominated by the teachings of John Weiss, and she did not appreciate the beauty and power of the Bible. She saw a good deal of a Hindu theosophist.

One day she said to her friend, Mary Parkman, "Did I speak contemptuously of such a person? I ought not to, for one of the principles of theosophy is to feel no contempt for any human being."

Miss Parkman replied, "But did not Jesus teach that? Is it not all in the Sermon on the Mount?"

By and by Mohini himself happened to get hold of a copy of the New Testament, and was much surprised and impressed by the beauty of its contents. He spoke of it to Mrs. Thaxter, and found to his amazement that she knew nothing about the New Testament.

"What!" he said. "You do not read your own religious books? I never heard anything more beautiful than this."

Mrs. Thaxter forthwith began to read the New Testament and became so much interested in it that she went about with a copy in her pocket; whenever she had a chance she would read it. From that time she began to attend Phillips Brooks's church. She was converted to Christianity by a Brahmin theosophist!

Making Markets.

"To a very large degree, production is controlled by profits and the ease of marketing the products, but sometimes, as in the live stock industry, markets have to be created. Canada was producing the fat hog and for years had an outlet for the surplus product; but marketing conditions changed and the industry immediately faced rather a difficult situation. A new market was the solution. The Government was immediately seized of the situation and had careful surveys and investigations made; educational campaigns were carried on, the type of hog raised in Eastern Canada was changed, and the bacon industry as we know it to-day came into being. Those who assisted in the transformation realized how great were the difficulties and how tremendous the possibilities. Time has proved to the satisfaction of Canadians that the exportable surplus of agricultural products must meet, in so far as is possible, the standards laid down by the importing nations. Moreover, we have learned that it is profitable to meet these demands wherever feasible. Canadian bacon is in Great Britain, and even in other countries, a standard product. The Government's part now is to keep clear all trade channels, thus providing the demand, while the reputation already achieved assures the producer a price comparable to that received in any other market."—Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture.

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, in 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.

Perfect Hands.

A prominent British artist says that in the perfect hand of a woman the third finger is longer than the first, or index finger, while in a man the perfect proportions are a longer first finger than the third.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Vegetables That Are Benefited by Freezing.

It is known by most gardeners that cabbage, parsnips, turnips, salsify, and carrots are not injured by freezing, provided they thaw out while in contact with the earth or soil, but it is also a fact that certain winter vegetables are not at their best until they have been frozen hard at least once while in the ground. Parsnips and salsify especially, should stand in the ground until there has been weather cold enough to freeze several inches, then the roots may be dug and stored in an open pit and covered with dirt. The covering may be sufficiently heavy to prevent further freezing if it is desired to go into them during the winter, but it will do no harm if covered only a few inches so that they will freeze and thaw several times. They will be of better texture and flavor by having frozen. Turnips should not be allowed to freeze more than once, and cabbage also keeps best if covered well after the heads have frozen once or twice and thawed out under ground. The stalks should also be covered with soil when in storage, as the frost will come down them into the head if they protrude and are allowed to freeze and thaw a number of times.

Surnames and Their Origin

HOMER.

Racial Origin—Anglo-Norman.
Source—An occupation.

While the Normans spoke French they were really a Teutonic race. Indeed, a large part of the blood of modern France, particularly in the north, was originally Teutonic, the result of the great migrations westward of the Teutons into what had previously been the purely Gallic provinces of the Roman Empire. Thus not only the overwhelming majority of names, but a large percentage of the words in the medieval French speech were Teutonic.

One of these words was that for "helmet," a modern word which has come down to us both through the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman-French tongues, only for some reason we have perpetuated the diminutive rather than the original word itself. "Helmet" means "little helm." As the Normans originally spelled and pronounced it, it was "healme," but in accordance with that tendency which has scattered the diphthong "au" so profusely through modern French, namely, the tendency to drop the pronunciation of the "l" and substitute a long "o" sound for the former vowel, it was quite generally spelled "heaume" before the population of England finally swung back toward the old Anglo-Saxon speech.

The "heaumers" or "healmers" of medieval England were the makers of helmets. The name was, of course, first applied as descriptive of this occupation, with this meaning being ultimately lost in that of mere personal designation. With the original meaning forgotten or unstressed the tendency toward phonetic spelling in an age when spelling was little standardized anyhow, eventually brought the family name to the form of Homer.

CASEY.

Variation—Cahasey, O'Casey.
Racial Origin—Irish.
Source—A given name.

The Irish family name of Casey is one which, strangely enough in view of its Irish form, so complicated to our English-accustomed eyes, has developed very few variations in its transition into English spelling.

This is true because, despite the complicated looks of the Gaelic spelling, the pronunciation is not very susceptible to any other phonetic rendition in English than Casey, or when care is taken to preserve the faint "h" sound in the middle of the name, Cahasey.

The Irish spelling is nothing less than "O'Cathasaigh," sometimes also spelled "O'Cahesaidh." To our English-trained eyes the latter form illustrates best its pronunciation, when it is remembered that the sound of the final "dh" easily became eliminated, and makes clear the reason for the spelling sometimes, but not often met with Cahasey. The "h" in such a name is very easy to ignore except for a tongue trained in the Irish language.

The given name from which this family or clan name was developed is "Cathasach," and its meaning is "brave." It was a name quite common in the old Irish nomenclature, but, of course, only in comparatively few instances gave rise to a family name.

The O'Caseys in Ireland are most thickly settled in Munster, Limerick and Clare (the territory which was the ancient Thomond), and also in Cork."

When tea or coffee bothers why not turn to

INSTANT POSTUM

It has helped many a coffee drinker out of trouble.

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Quick relief from RHEUMATIC pain

BAUME BENGUÉ

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RELIEVES PAIN

The Mayflower's Flag.

During the preparations for celebrating the tercentenary of the sailing of the Pilgrims it has been discovered that the painting of the Mayflower in the Houses of Parliament depicts the ship flying the modern Union Jack. The present Union Jack did not come into existence until 1801, at the time of the union of Ireland with Great Britain, when the cross of St. Patrick was added to the British flag.

In many ways the sailing of the Mayflower was an event in England's history, but how different that history would have been had the example of the Pilgrims been followed by certain other men who had made up their minds to join William Brewster and his companions! Wearied by civil and religious strife in England, Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden were preparing to set out for America, when Archbishop Laud procured an order from Charles I. forbidding them to leave. That proclamation of May 1, 1638, declared that the king, being informed that many persons went yearly to New England to escape ecclesiastical authority, ordered that no one should henceforth pass without a license and a testimonial of conformity from the minister of his parish.

It was this same Charles I. who, in 1634, issued another proclamation forbidding any but royal ships to fly the Union Jack—the old flag of the English and Scottish crosses. Queen Anne, in 1707, ordered merchant ships to fly a red flag with the Union Jack in a canton at the upper corner thereof. This is the British red ensign, well known in every port of the world.

Originally the name "jack" was given to the small upright spar in the ship's bows from which the flag was flown when going into action. Gradually the term came to be applied to any flag of noble size that had the cross of St. George next to the staff. The Union Jack with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew supplanted the St. George's jack on the ascension of James I., when the crown of Scotland was united with that of England.

Distinguished Personages.

When Professor Walter Raleigh was asked to lecture at Princeton College, Professor Root went down to the station to meet the distinguished visitor. Professor Root did not know Professor Raleigh, but walking up to a man whom he thought looked like him, he said:

"I beg your pardon, but am I addressing Walter Raleigh?"

The man looked at him for a moment, and, thinking he must be mad, replied:

"No, I am Christopher Columbus. Walter Raleigh is in the smoking-room with Queen Elizabeth."

The death rate for adults is at its lowest in June, under normal conditions.

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.

OUCH! ANOTHER RHEUMATIC TWINGE

Get busy and relieve those pains with that handy bottle of Sloan's Liniment

WHAT Sloan's does, it does thoroughly—*penetrates without rubbing* to the afflicted part and promptly relieves most kinds of external pains and aches. You'll find it clean and non-skin-staining. *Keep it handy* for sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, over-exerted muscles, stiff joints, backache, pains, bruises, strains, sprains, bad weather after-effects.

For 39 years Sloan's Liniment has helped thousands the world over. You aren't likely to be an exception. It certainly does produce results.

All druggists—35c, 70c, $1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

ISSUE No. 50—'20.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Declined With Thanks.

"I got even with the editor last night," said the budding authoress.

"How did you do it?" gushed the confidential friend.

"I declined his son, with thanks."

A Failure.

Orator's Wife: "Did the people applaud?"

"Applaud? They made about as much noise as a rubber heel on a feather mattress!"

Easy Task!

"Well, doctor, do you think it is anything serious?"

"Oh, not at all. It is merely a boil on the back of your neck, but I would advise you to keep an eye on it."

Tommy Knew.

Teacher: "Who was the first electrician?"

Tommy: "Noah. He made the arc(k) light on Mount Ararat."

"DANDERINE"

Stops Hair Coming Out; Doubles Its Beauty.

A few cents buys "Danderine." After an application of "Danderine" you can not find a fallen hair or any dandruff besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and thickness.

WANTED

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request.

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30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

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"The Crossbearers of the Saguenay,"
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is a Canadian book that should be in every home—and read.

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Classified Advertisements.

XMAS GIFT.

IF you want an interesting inexpensive Christmas Gift, send twenty-five cents and we will mail our unique Rainbow Puzzle. Oliver Mfg. Co., 6 Alcina Ave., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised, since it was first manufactured in 1888, by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., 124 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN — Swedenborg's great work on Heaven and Hell, and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages, only 25c postpaid. H. B. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

The average man spends too much time making money and too little time enjoying it.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

The American bale of cotton is 500 pounds, the Egyptian 700 pounds, and the West African 400 pounds.

Cuticura For All Skin Irritations

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to free the pores of impurities and follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. They are ideal for the toilet, as is also Cuticura Talcum for perfuming.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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."

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

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, DEC. 31, 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.

Mountains and Mole Hills.

I HAD CLIMBED over the numerous little hills of difficulty which surround the Christmas time, and was taking a breathing spell in which to think up the usual Christmas and New Year thoughts, and make a seasonable survey of things.

Taking one consideration with another I had nothing particular to flap my wings and crow about—like the rooster who safely reached another Christmas day when the price of turkeys threatened his existence—but on the other hand things were not "altogether too bad." True, we did have to have the Doctor in the house again, this Christmas, as usual, and the hens were not fulfilling the high expectations which the poultry expert led us to make when he sold us that famous sitting of eggs we bought from him instead of buying a fur coat for the wife and a new carpet for the dining room floor. Still, sitting in peace behind a big "perfecto," and seeing no grim menace in its smoke-pictures, no forecast of higher prices, nothing more threatening than a twenty per cent cut in wages from the first of the month, and nothing more promising than the dropping of the luxury tax—which never cost me ten cents, I was willing to admit that this merry Christmas time was "not so bad, and might have been worse."

Perhaps you may have noticed that when a person reaches the point of admitting that things are "not so bad" he is feeling comfortable, and can pass the cigars a second and third time without waiting the box up and down to estimate its lightness, or furtively running his eye over his guests as if reckoning up how much another pilgrimage of the box will cost him

I was feeling fairly tolerant towards things in general and, all seeming as merry as the proverbial marriage bell, with a sign of content I sought to settle down for a quiet half hour of reading. But the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley.

Selecting a couple of books, picking up a week old paper and laying in a supply of matches and other fixings, I squatted down in a big chair and was just in the act of crossing my legs and settling down when, alas and alack! my eye was caught by a headline in the paper.

You remember how swiftly darkness descended upon Tam o' Shanter? Carried away by his feelings he cried out words of encouragement to the scantily attired witch, dancing with a warlock. "Weel dune, Cutty Sark," he exclaimed And in an instant a' was dark!

Well, thats what happened to me. The beatific peace which had enholded meon this happy morn was dispelled like the fairy fabric of a dream, and with a wild rush the dark spirits of doubt and despair, dammed up during the Christmas season, broke out over the peaceful plain like a devastating flood, I threw the paper from me, but it was too late, too late, the mischief was done, the insidious poison was instilled, and the pernicious headline stood out boldly like the writing on the wall at Belshazzar's feast, and this is what it said:—"The Origin Of Man NOT PROVED."

— — —

IT SEEMS A ROUGH DEAL to hand out a thing like this to us at Christmas. It is evidently Sir Bertram Windle's delight to give out such verdicts. I understand he has given five lectures on the subject lately at the Ritz-Carlton and this is his final summing up, thrown for dramatic effect, into the last days of the year A.D. 1920.

I don't see how we are going to bear up under it. For centuries it has been hammered into man that he is chock full of original sin. The whole of our legal and social fabric is raised upon that foundation, and now this Professor comes along and tells us that the origin of man, itself, is not proved! Where, then, may I ask, does man's inherited possession of original sin come from? If his origin is not proven why hold him responsible for the goods found on him while his own identity is questioned? It is perplexing, to say the least of it, but what annoys me most is the cool way in which the Professor dumps his fellow man into the category of things Not Proven, and consigns them to a life of dubiety, like so many animated marks of interrogation.

He won't say definitely, he won't swear positively, that we are not the degenerate descendants of monkeys: he kicks over the Darwinian theory because it has too many "difficulties and obstacles," yet he reaches the conclusion that he cannot account for us anyway, and proclaims us "Not Proven."

It is a humiliating position to occupy, and as an individual member of an important body—the human race—I shall regret very much if we tamely submit to remain in the equivocal situation to which Sir Bertram relegates us, without protesting that our origin is sufficiently proved by the fact of our existence.

IT MIGHT BE a good notion for the professors of anthropology to take man, as he is at present, and preserve him for future use as proof of what man once was. In ages to come the present day man might come in handy as a specimen of the "Missing Link." It is quite possible that man may so develope as to relegate the present product as a sort of superior ape, and if, as I am told, the origin of apes can be proved, why then, the solution of the problem will be easy and will rid future professors of much anxiety.

I hold that it is man's own fault if he cannot product proof of his origin. In his inordinate vanity he was ashamed to perpetuate the records, or else it is due to his incurable forgetfulness. Henry Kirke White (1785-1806.) puts it plainly, he says:

"O how weak
Is mortal man! how trifling—how confined
His scope of vision. Puffed with confidence,
His phrase grows big with immortality.
And he, poor insect of a summer day,
Dreams of eternal honours to his name;
Of endless glory and perennial bays.
He idly reasons of eternity.
As of the train of ages,—when, alas!
Ten thousand thousand of his centuries
Are in comparsion a little point,
Too trivial to count.—O it is strange,
'Tis passing strange, to mark his fallacies;"

LINKSMAN.

Save the Children!

‡ ‡ ‡

Serbian Relief Fund Now Open.

Will be open until Jan. 20th, 1921, so Contribute Generously and Promptly to Help Save the Destitute Fatherless Children of Serbia.

‡ ‡ ‡

The response to the appeal for the destitute Serbian Orphans is so far very encouraging, but the need is so urgent that it would be almost impossible to raise money enough to adequately meet the situation. The unfortunate little kiddies on whose behalf the appeal is being made are all in dire circumstances, homeless, without clothing or shelter, suffering from tuberculosis and other forms of disease, and their only hope lies in the generosity of Christian men and Women.

These poor orphans, the innocent victims of war, are the only asset left to this brave ally of ours, which in addition to losing her possessions, has been bereft of revenue for the past seven years. Shall we who never missed a meal, who never knew the pinch of poverty or saw the ravages of war allow these little ones to go without the necessities of life?

These are the children of the men who met and mastered the fiends, who were firing oil fields and fuel mines, poisoning wells and running waters, scuttling and sinking ships and sending to the bottom of the sea vast stores of precious food stuffs destined for firing lines and famine striken fields.

These are the children of men who fought in our defence by land and sea, and saved the liberties of the world.

Shall we save them and their country? With arms outstretched, calling for help in Serbia, are our 500,000 destitute children.

Can we whose family circles have not been broken by the tragedy of war, look on camly and see these little ones die in this manner, when we are all able to hold out a hand to help them.

The Canadian and United States children suffered less than any in the whole world by reason of the great war, and now is a good time to show appreciation and acknowledgement of the past.

The precious lives of these kiddies have been laid on the hands and heartr of the people in Argenteuil County, to save them from death.

You have beev highly honorhd in being given this opportunity to do this grand thing. To save one little child—what a glorious privilege. The cry of these ceildren is a dual challenge to the best that is in us. It is only necessary to take or send your own contribution to your own or the nearest bank, or to the Watchman Office, or to any member of the Committee and they will see that it reaches the proper quarters.

In Lachute the following ladies are cooperating with the committee in this work. Mrs. Wm. Painter, Miss Evelyn Hamilton, Miss Lila Cruise and Miss M. McGibbon.

The Campaign will be extended to the 20th of January, that practically every place in the County of Argenteuil will be given an opportunity to do its share.

A Committee has been organized at Grenville and Calumet of which E. M. Hoben, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia is the Treasurer.

At Brownsburg the committee including the leeding citizens of the town are keenly interested and before the campaign is over the response will be large and generous.

The following contributions to date are reported as follows:

Molsons Bank

J. W. Gall	$5 00
Alice P. Hodge	1 00
O. O. Todd	5 00
G. Valois	1 00
Mrs. Geo. Morrison	2 00
Eugene Jousse	2 00
W. A. Houston	5 00
Albert Titley	2 00
Robt. Drennan	2 00
Rev. J. A. Lackey	5 00
Ben E. Rogers	2 00
	$32 00

Bank of Nova Scotia.

R. Hamilton	$5 00
Jas. McFaul	5 00
Harold McFaul	5 00
S. E. Smith	1 00
A Friend	2 00
F. Fuller	5 00
I. & G. Fuller	2 00
Rev. A. Adamson	2 00
C. McBurney	5 00
Nova Scotia Bank Staff	13 00
Mrs. K. Fraser	1 20
	$46 20

Mrs. Wm. Painter.

Mrs. Barron	$2 00
T. Christie	2 00
Mrs G. H Christie	1 00
Miss Howard	1 00
A. P. Paquin	1 00
J. D. Lemay	1 00
Friend	50
"	50
W. Banford & Son	10 00
Mrs. J. R. McOuat	2 00
J. D. Campbell	2 00
H. Wood	50
Ed. Morrison	1 00
P. Dobbie	1 00
H. W. Giles	50
Mrs. Henry J. Giles	1 00
G. Bedard	1 00
J. McFaul	1 00
J. A. Rice	1 00
Dr. J. H. Mason	5 00
Mrs. Hugh Gall	2 00
Mrs. J. Mitchell	50
A. B. Fraser	1 00
Mrs. S. McKimmie	1 00
Mrs. C. Calder	1 00
R. Clarke	50
Mrs. Jas. Lister	2 00
Mrs. W. McAdam	1 00
Mrs. D. Stalker	1 00
C. R. Miller	1 00
L. M. Doig	1 00
Theo. Hammond	50
J. W. McOuat	1 00
Mrs. B. F. Rodgers	25
Mrs. Mackie	1 00
E. McIntyre	1 00
Mrs. Jas. McOuat	1 00
Mrs. Jas. Moore	1 00
Thomas Miller	1 00
H. Hadley	50
Mrs. Jno. Robertson	1 00
Mrs. Geo. Joss	1 00
E. H. McCoy	2 00
W. S. MacKimmie	1 00
John Paul	1 00
Mrs. W. Smith	1 50
A Friend	50
Jeannie R. Scott	2 00
R. E. Canning	50
E. MacGibbon	50
A Friend	50
N. Gleaner	10

Watchman Office.

Morrin Bros.	$5 00
Baptist Sunday School	6 50
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Giles	15 00
R. A. Giles	5 00
Miss Catherine Giles	1 00
Miss Titman	2 00
Miss Lea Dion	1 00
T. MacNaughton	1 00

Brownsburg.

G. I. McFaul	$1 00
Robina Martin	2 00
N. T. Stewart	2 00
Mrs Geo MacAllister	2 00
Miss Beatrice Gallery	2 00
Miss T. W. Zimmers	2 00
J. J. Anderson	2 00
Miss Florence Hazel	50
George Warwick	2 00
Sadie McOuat	1 00
Clarence Hardie	2 00
D S McGibbon	2 00
Lois F. VanBuren	2 00
Willis Jackson	2 00
Margaret A. Davis	25
Alex Dey	5 00
G. Thompson	2 00
Ruby Thompson	50
Mrs. W. J. Warwick	5 00
Chas. D. McKenzie	25
Miss Nan Hansen	2 00
Ferguson Kettyle	2 00
D. D. McGibbon	2 00
	$52 50

WEST GORE ROAD.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott spent Christmas day the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Scott

Mr. and Mrs. Braney, accompanied by Mrs. S Riddell spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Elder.

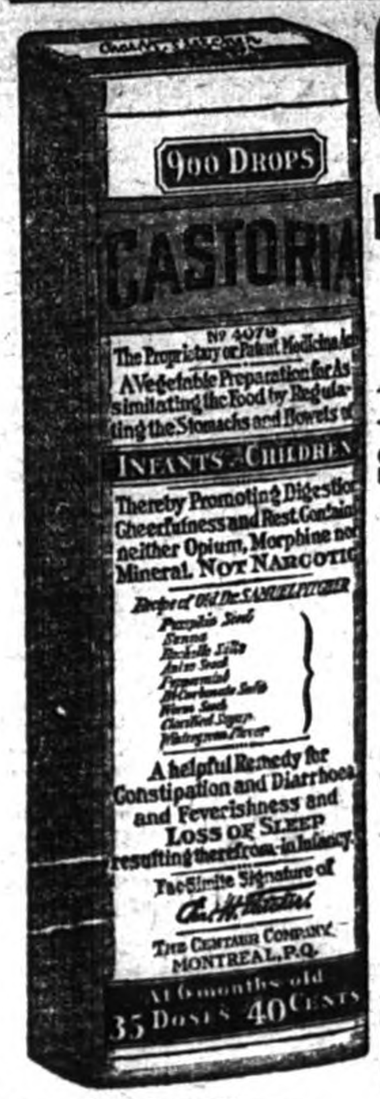
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Scott and family, spent Wednesday evening the guest of Mr. and Mrs Geo. Westgate.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bennett spent Christmas the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Westgate.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Thompson and Mr. A. Thompson spent Christmas the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Thompson, Lachute Road.

Mr. and Mrs. R Brown spent Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. McCambly in Lakefield.

Guests at Mrs. J. P. Scott's on Tuesday evening were, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pollock and Gladys, Misses Irene Rogers and K. Read and Mr. R Rogers.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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WADE DRAG SAW

Away the Best Yet

THE NEW MODEL

Buy one and cut twenty cords of wood in a day with one man.

Very simple. - Easily moved. - Well made. Pays for itself in a short time. Over fifty sold in Quebec Province already.

We ship promptly.

Write, wire or phone to-day for prices and printed circulars

See it in operation at

The A. R. Williams Machinery & Supply Company, Limited

326 ST. JAMES STREET - MONTREAL, Que.

Phone. Main 5200

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ONE AND ALL.

Whether you are a Customer or not,—whether we are serving yon or still endeavoring to serve you—the fact that you receive the Watchman is the opportunity we take to wish you

A Busy, Prosperous, and Happy Year to follow.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

Prescription Druggist,

Lachute Mills.

Prescriptions a Specialty. *Nyal's Quality Store*

Developing and Printing.

Useful HOLIDAY Gifts at Staniforth's.

Nothing is more appreciated than Footwear, and nothing more useful for every member of the family.

Fine Shoes, House Slippers, Dress Pumps, Gaiters, Felt Boots, Overshoes, Buckskin Moccasins, Skating Boots and Rubbers. Also a large assortment of Gent's Furnishing, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves and Mitts, Sweaters, Underwear, Socks and Shirts.

All these at Lowest Possible Prices.

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

Boots Neatly Repaired. Telephone 65.

W. G. STANIFORTH,

MAIN STREET, - - LACHUTE.

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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

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.

PETROLEUM---THE MASTER.

I am power. I drive the locomotive over mountain and desert. The swift automobile is my chariot. I soar in the clouds, whereever man dare ride the dizzy airplane or the majestic floating airship. The stealthy submarine and the stately liner go on their way by my permisston. I whirl the spindles in a thousand mills and you can hear me roar in a multitude of foundries. My strength never lags. Peak loads are a joy to me.

I am speed. Wherever men would go quickly I take them.

I am light. Without me the lamp would be unlit, the dynamo could not drag electrons from the air, nor any wheel nor moving thing do its work softly, for I am also lubrication and silence.

I am efficiency. Men do their tasks gladly and better when I am their fellow, for I am clean and sweet in all my work. The steam leaps stronger from the water at my touch, and the engine speeds with absolute certainly when my hot breath drives the shaft.

I am economy, for I am the spirit of concentrated energy.

I am safety. By my use accidents are prevented. I cheer the land with a myriad useful flames and navigate the storm with untrembling keels.

I am terror, for I, alone, am master of the submarine.

I am the husband of necessity, since necessity is the mother of invention, for I am the father of all machinery I am the grandfather of electricity.

I am profit in business—I am success.

I am the fuel of civilization.

I am preparedness.

Aladdin's lamp is not a fairy tale : I am the Genie of the lamp.

I am PETROLEUM.

—From "Markets."

INVEST IN OIL.

Nothing worth while is attained without effort. By the same token a thoughful reading and persistent application of the principles contained herein eventually bring financial success.

Every government on earth is occupied with a problem of procuring a sufficient supply of petroleum for governmental and commercial purposes. In the future no government can carry on world trade nor can its people barter in the world's commerce unless it can obtain a supply of petroleum.

The greatest factor in the winning of the world war was the problem of transportation by land and sea through the use of petroleum and its products. If it ware possible for one nation to obtain a monopoly of the production of petroleum it would rule the entire world, politically and commercially, as long as the monopoly lasted. Gasoline is the sole motive power of all the conveyances of the sea, to-morrow.

This is the Oil Age. Every moment a new machine is being manufactured in the form of automubiles, farm tractors, locomotives, and many other devices, which use some of the products of petroleum. Two hundred and forty by-products are taken crude oil. These include benzine, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, washing scouring and shaving soaps, chewing gums, parrofin, coal tar, etc.

The demand for increased oil production and gasoline supply is so insistent that in the states of Texas and Louisiana, the home of the world's greatest oil fields, hundreds of wells are being completed monthly. Even with this tremendous development, the demand has increased so much faster than the supply that there is an insistent call for more production.

The oil business stands first on the list of American enterprises. Oil is the foundation of the largest fortune in the world and the largest number of fortunes.

The value of oil products last year was greater than all of the gold mined in the United States and Alaska, for the same period. At no time in the world's history has oil commended prices equal to the present price, and the demand is greater than ever before. From November 20, 1919, to March 10, 1920, the prices for crude oil have advanced 50 per cent.

Never before in the annals of industrial history were millions accumualated quicker than in oil.

TRACTORS

Progressive Farmers buy Case Tractors Why? Because they are durable efficient and very econonomical.

Adapted to extensive use, with the belt pulley direct on the crank shaft the only logical place for it.

There is nothing freakish or complicated about Case Tractors, designed with maximum power and minimum mass combined with proper mechanical balance and uniform delivery of power fundamental conditions that must be attained BEFORE AN ENGINE can be considered practical.

They are popular prices and sizes with steel cut gears running in oil assuring long service.

Built by an Old Reliable Firm who is noted the world over for mechanical excellence and service.

We have adequate facilities assuring our customers of instructions. Buy one you'll like it.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

Big Sale At Cut Prices

Ladies' Serge Dresses, Jackets, Crepe-de-Chene Blouses, Skirts, Pull-Overs, fancy flannelette all colors, Dress Goods, Serge Prints White Grey Cotton Underwear, Stockings and Sweaters
Men's pants $3.50. Come early.

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

CAN YOU
Keep Books?
Compute rapidly?
Operate a typewriter?
Write a Business Letter?
Write a good business hand?
Read and write shorthnnd quickly!

These are the questions that the business man will ask you. We quickly train you and place you in a good position with unlimited opportunities.

Office open 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Also night classes. **Enroll Now.**

The DEAN Business College.
Desjardins Block, Main Street, Lachute.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne.
No. 1721.

Louis Bigras, of the parish of St.-Canut, in the district of Terrebonne.
Plaintiff.

vs.

John Hanna, formerly of the said parish of St-Canut, and presently of parts unknown.
défendant,

&

Joseph Henri Langlois, registrar, for the county of Two Mountains, in the village of Ste-Scholastique, said district,
Mis-en-cause.

The above defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

Ste-Scholastique, November 30th, 1920.
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary C.S

Ladies' Coats from $15 00 to $30 00 and some choice Velours with fur collars at $35 00. While they last,
W. BANFORD & SON.

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

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne
No. 1223

C. Oswald Lippe, bailiff of the Town of St. Therese, district of Terrebonne.
Plaintiff.

vs.

Louisa alias Laura Cameron, spinsters of full age and enjoying her legal rights, of Pointe-au-Chene, in the Township of Grenville and Augmentation-district of Terrebonne; Alexander Cameron of Marquette, in the States of Michigan and the United States of America; Dame Mary Cameron of the City of New York, one the City of United States of America, widow of the late Thomas Farell, in his life time laborer of the City of New Jersey in the United States, and Charles Cameron proprietor of the Dawson City in the district of Yukon, Canada
Defendants.

The above defendants are hereby ordered to appear within a month,

St. Scholastique, December 24th, 1920
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
P. S. C.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebe,
District of Montreal
No. 2106. J UBALD-A. BERTRAND, defendant, to wit:

ISIDORE MARCOTTE plaintiff; vs.

An island situate near river Jesus, in the parish of Saint-Therese-de-Blainville, forming part of the land known and designed on the official plan and book of reference of said parish of Saint-Therese-de-Blainville, under the number twenty nine (29) containing about one arpent and a half in superficies, and comprising that parcel of land which emerges in a certain marsby bay near the river Jesus and forming part of the said land number twenty-nine (29.) The said island is is bounded as follows:

On the south partly by the river Jesus and partly by a swamp which separates it from a point called "Pointe-au-Renard," on the north and west by swamps of the said bay and on the east by part of the lot number twenty-eight, belonging to Telesphore Ouimet.

To be sold at the catholic church door, in the Town of Saint-Therese-de-Blainville, district of Terrebonne, on the EIGHTEENTH day of JANUARY, 1921 at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheriff's office. J. W. CYR.
Sheriff.

St. Scholastique, 13th December 1920
(First publication, 18th December, 1920)

Investors Reap Big Fortunes!

Drills Tapping Nature's Wonder Storehouse of Oil

Breckenridge Opens Eyes of World with Development.

With the glamor of the days of Spindleton and the excitement of Burkburnett's most hecti days, the wonderfield of the world, the Breckenridge pool is spouting its daily thousands in oil an making hundreds of investors rich.

Oil men from the four corneas of the world are flocking to Breckenridge, and has transforme a sleepy Texas village into a seething metropolis with railroads competing for the business of wha a few months ago was an inland hamlet isolated out of the way of things.

And the wells keep coming in. Hardly a day goes by that another gusher is not added t the list of spouting fortune-makers in the county. Over a thousand producing wells have bee drilled and connected up with the pipe lines in the county since the Ranger excitement in 191 the attention of the world to this section.

Stephens county total prodvction of oil since its first well was brought in during the fall c 1917 will make better than thirty million barrels. Figures on production which are given as accu rate are 24,678,914,48 barrels of oil for the county from the ffrst well in 1917, in October 1.

The accurate figures for October are given as 3,148,210 barrels for Stephens county, or little more than a 100,000 barrels per day during the month. Stockholders and unit holders i oil properties from which the oil of Stephens county has been produced have received over an above costs of development and production an average of more than four-eighths of the return from tuo oil as profit, or upwards of $52,000,000, earned and paid in three years.

With the rate of increase in production that has maintained notably in the last month an that now appears to be just stepping into its permanently higher stride, earnings to investors in o enterprises in the country have made a big Pick up and are not indicated as yet near the apex, eithe in point of rapidity of turn-over or volume of money gained and disbursed.

G. M. REYNOLDS ON ACQUIRING WEALTH

"BE ALERT AND GET RICH"

This absorbing question, which is so much on the modern-day public mind and the magic secret of whi has been the real goal of feverish quest throughout all ages, is discussed with enchaining interest in an intervie by George M. Reynolds, multi-millionnaire, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chica and one of the best-known financiers in the United States. The interview was obtained for the Chicago Eveni American and telegraphed from Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. Reynolds is former president of the American Bankers' Association, he is a powerful figure of t Federal Reserve Board, and the Bank which he heads is the second largest in the United States.

Passadena, Cal., March 23,—"Making money is not different from doing anything el declared Mr. Reynolds. "I can't give you a recipe; there are no rules. At the bottom alertness that counts. Alertness and fertility are the keys. And what do they consist of? I wi tell you. They consist solely and simply of knowledge of human nature.

"Nobody can make a fortune by saving money from a salary or wages.

"I think that I have never accomplished anything big in my life that my friends have n urged me to take a different course."

THINK FOR YOURSELF.

"A man to make money, as to do anything else, must think for himself. There a always on all sides people ready to give advice. Then there are those who are always seeki advice. As a rule such people come to you with a preconceived notion of what they want to All they want to find out is that you are of the same mind."

"Fortunes are built on deals that are largely the impulse of the moment. Those who t questions to bed with them are not the ones who are making the most money. It is better to once in a while than never to have the courage to succeed. Courage is as much a necessity to man or woman who would build up a fortune as it is to a soldier on the battlefield.

"There is, of course, a psychology about it. Not every man can always be fortun Some are never fortunate. But I believe that the biggest things in business are done on impulse of the moment. I have always made that my rule. I can't now, as I look ba recall a single instance where I have thought long over a successful business operation. Oppo nities present themselves and they must be grasped. An hour's deliberation and they are gone."

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

A happy New Year to all and although prices are low we are starting in business again and are in the market for Hides, Calf Skins, Hens and chickens (up to 35 cts a lb. L. Klein, Water St., near C.N.R. Station, Tel. 139.

FOR SALE.—I have a large quantity of good Ontario apples for sale. Apply to H. FILION, Lachute.

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

Foundry and Shop for Sale.

Here's a good chance for ready buyer, Mr. Charles Charlebois is retiring from business and offers his foundry and equipment, together with his commodious store and dwelling for sale. Splendid business stand and foundry right on the C.P.R. Siding. Terms to suit purchaser

Come in and see the lovely dresses we have just received. We got these at a low price and will pass them on at a fair price.

W. Banford & Son.

ROYAL LE SAGE B. A. SC. C.E. A.M.I.C.
N. J. A. VERMETTE B. A. SC. C. E. Q. L. S.

LE SAGE & VERMETTE
CIVIL ENGINEERS
QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS
Lachute Office:
SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS

"How Delicious"

is the opinion of all who have once tried

"SALADA" TEA

B719

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

The Revolt From Four Walls

By C. COURTENAY SAVAGE.

CHAPTER V. (Continued).

Back from the Islands! It was startling information. Guy looked out across Georgian Bay. There was a small light on one of the Islands. There had been one there for two or three weeks but no one was suspicious of the boy who was this year's keeper. Always at this season of the year, there was a guard, paid by a bird society to see that no feather hunters harmed the sea gulls who flew from the coast to hatch their young. Guy hurried towards the shore. He knew that the Bushes, whose land he was passing, kept a small boat on the shore. He would row to the Islands.

It would be hard to imagine a more secluded hiding place than any one of the four Brother Islands. They were wild, for that part of Georgian Bay where they were located, was isolated. There were no great summer colonies nearby. The farmers did not indulge in boating, and so the Islands were very infrequently visited. It was only of recent years that the Bird Society had protected the sea gulls. The guards were generally students or occasionally a semi-invalid, glad of the chance to live out-of-doors. Evidently the man who was on duty this season was of different material. And it was probably to visit him that the two men whom Madeline had seen rowing away, had been heading.

He rowed quickly. Hunger and fatigue were forgotten and he did not mind the wind that was rising, making a choppy sea. A mile, two miles, slipped by. He was quite close to the nearest of the islands. He made his landing noiselessly.

A hundred feet away from the house he dropped to his stomach and crawled towards an open window from which the light streamed and on the opposite side of the building from the door. Crouched beneath the window he thought he could distinguish four different voices, and from other sounds, he knew that the speakers were eating. Precious minutes passed. The wind had shifted suddenly. It was blowing hard from the north. Guy thought of the row back, which would be dangerous. He had about decided to lift himself enough to look into the room, when his own name was mentioned.

"Do you think that Wardell fellow is dangerous?"

"Sure, they're all dangerous," came the quick reply, "but he's no more than the rest. Only he's new and the white-livered bunch over on the Point are afraid of him. I'll bet you if he went 'boo' to a half-breed, the man would run."

"Well—we'll have to act quickly. I guess they'll be getting strawberries in about two days. Then the cherries will be ready. Both big crops." Then, after a minute; "Looks like a storm coming up. Glad we got the grub in to-night."

"Yep—I think we've got the crowd herded up enough to make them act, don't you?" The speaker ignored the mention of food.

A heavy drop of rain arrested Guy's attention and he did not hear the answer. The storm was going to be heavy. He lifted his head cautiously and looked into the room. There were five, not four, men about the table. The ferret-faced man, a large kindly faced young man, who wore an immaculate soft shirt, and three men of rougher countenance. He studied each face, so that he would know it again and then started to crawl back to the beach where he had left his boat. Down the bank he scrambled, disturbing a nesting gull, over the short strip of stony beach—and—

The boat was gone!

He was a prisoner at the Island headquarters of the enemy. He must swim!

CHAPTER VI.

Guy Wardell was never sure how long it took him to swim the channel. When he felt land under his feet, he scrambled up on to the beach and lay breathless for several minutes. The brush was very dense. He was ploughing his way through when, before his astonished eyes, a light gleamed.

He stopped, scarcely daring to breathe.

The light was very dim and seemed to come from the earth. Yes—it came either from a cave or a dugout and the light had not been visible sooner because the mouth of the passage was small. He deliberated as to whether he should turn back. His curiosity decided that he must investigate. He dropped to his hands and knees and crawled forward. Cheek against the earth, he peered into the room from which the light came.

A young man sat beside the light reading and about his ankle was an iron band, from which a chain led to a huge staple driven in the wall!

Wardell studied the man and the place of his confinement thoroughly before he decided to make his presence known. The fellow seemed about twenty-four or five and Guy felt immediately that he did not belong to the crowd on the other Island. The room itself was small, possibly twenty feet square, and man-made, being mostly below the level of the rocky earth.

Wardell jumped to his feet and bending low, dropped to the room.

"Hello—you're a new one?" was the young man's greeting.

"Yes. Who are you?"

"Perhaps I ought to ask the same question of you?"

"Well, I can answer easily. I'm Guy Wardell from over on the Point. I got blown ashore here to-night and when I saw your light, I came up to get refuge, to say nothing of some dry clothes."

"Have you got a boat here?"

"No. I'm marooned."

"Marooned? Gee, that's tough!"

"You're being kept a prisoner?"

"Yes."

"By the gang on the other Island, the fat man, and the fellow with the ferret face, and the rest? They're holding you a prisoner? Why?"

"Because I've been trying to find out their deviltry."

"Do you know anything about them?"

"Not much, except that they want to organize the hired hands in this part of the country to strike for what they call liberty. The Point is the start of their work and if they are successful here this spring, they want to spread out and do considerable damage by fall. They have lots of money. That chap you called ferret faced is the boss. He's a foreigner of some sort; Russian, I think, though I'm not sure."

"And you?"

"I'm Gregory Smith, going to college at McGill. I had a chance to come up here and earn a little playing nurse to the gulls. I guess that gang got scared off the mainland for they landed on my place and took possession. I didn't like them and was going to get out, when one of them hit me over the head and I woke up here. I can't get this thing off my ankle but I've worked the staple fairly loose."

Gregory Smith's patient labor had loosened the staple considerably. Now, with the help of a heavy stick used as a lever, he and Guy were able to pull it from the wall. The prisoner was free.

The question of whether both of them should remain in the hut and attack and overpower the guard or should go down to the shore and grab the boat the minute he left it, was discussed. Guy decided that Smith would stay as he had for the last few weeks, apparently chained. Guy was to hide outside and then run into the room, point a pistol at the guard and hold him under its nose while Smith bound him.

It was really ridiculously easy when the moment came for the surprise rush. The sight of the gun, Guy's very presence, awed the guard, who Guy recognized as one of the rougher men he had seen in the house on the other Island. Binding him was easy. They left him lying on the floor, blew out the light and made for the boat.

The wind had died down, leaving a choppy but not dangerous sea. Over in the east the sky was growing grey. Soon the early summer dawn would be on them. With a sigh of relief, Guy pushed the prow of the light boat on to the shore before his own home.

"First thing I do is to wake up my wife and get her to make us some coffee. Then we'll get a file and remove your anklet with its pretty chain."

(To be continued.)

150.W.

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When you buy in quantity you get closer prices. By our factory to home club offer we make possible the large quantity price to the first 25 buyers of style 150W. Oak. Also the first 30 buyers of style 110E. Oak or Mahogany.

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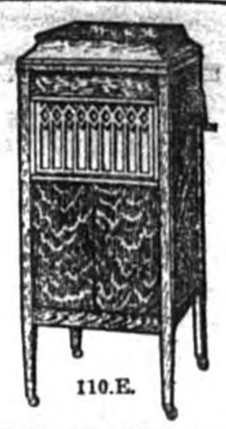

110.E.

Merchants Bank of Canada Reports Record Progress

Marked Expansion in Assistance Bank Has Given to Canadian Trade and Commerce. Saving Deposits Show Large Increase.

The close association established by The Merchants Bank of Canada with the expansion of the business and industry of the Dominion is strikingly shown by the semi-annual statement of the Bank, to October 30th, 1920.

The Merchants Bank, with its complete organization throughout the Dominion, is known for the special assistance to growing and expanding businesses and the report now issued shows that it has been particularly active in this direction during the past year. This is reflected by the increase in current loans and discounts to customers to $120,515,403, as compared with $102,346,514, a gain of $18,168,889.

Increase in Capital

With a view of increasing its facilities to the farmers and merchants and the manufacturers of the country, the Bank has provided for an increase in capital and as a result the paid-up capital now stands at $9,955,970, an increase to date of $1,614,484. At the same time the reserve has been increased by $1,400,000 and now stands at $8,400,000. Both these amounts will be further increased by the instalments still outstanding.

A further substantial gain in savings deposits indicates that the Canadian people are practising habits of thrift. During the year the savings deposits of the banks have been drawn on heavily to meet payments for the last Victory Loan campaign. Notwithstanding this development, the Bank shows a gain in savings deposits of $4,628,040 and total deposits now stand at $170,634,061, up from $166,006,015.

Assets at New High Level

As a result of the expansion, the total assets established a new high record by crossing the $200,000,000 mark. They now total $209,450,448, against $198,506,572.

Shareholders will take particular pride in the steady expansion shown by the Bank. This development has been the result entirely of the rounding out of its organization and service throughout the country. With more active trade conditions, the Bank is now in a position to reflect the benefit of the complete organization which has been gradually built up over the entire Dominion.

The general statement of assets and liabilities, with comparisons with the previous year, shows as follows:—

ASSETS

	1920	1919
Gold Coin, Dom. Notes and Cr. Balances with Banking Correspondents	$ 30,630,351.09	$ 25,642,136.33
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	7,500,000.00	8,000,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	21,114,908.29	36,240,352.41
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,837,377.14	3,870,611.91
Call Loans in Canada	8,254,586.81	6,843,017.57
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	4,179,236.55	3,418,846.99
Loans and Discounts	120,515,463.60	102,346,564.37
Loans and Discounts elsewhere	1,340,428.69	329,334.27
Loans to Municipalities	4,635,381.80	3,578,382.16
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit per contra	2,491,664.35	757,606.04
Bank Premises	3,192,734.42	5,663,251.73
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	602,748.47	911,291.19
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	705,567.02	528,177.93
Deposit with Dominion Government for purposes of Circulation Fund	450,000.00	377,000.00
	$209,450,448.23	$198,506,572.90

LIABILITIES

Capital Paid up	$ 9,955,970.00	$ 8,341,486.30
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	8,660,174.98	7,574,043.32
Notes in Circulation	17,707,977.00	15,827,373.00
Deposits	170,634,061.90	166,006,015.24
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	2,491,664.35	757,606.04
	$209,450,448.23	$198,506,572.90

Food Combinations.

Incorrect food combinations are responsible for many more problems of physical proportions and health than are incorrect quantities of food. Because of this we should, every one of us, ask ourselves, "What shall I eat?" rather than "How much shall I eat?" Both questions are important when we are planning food for children, for they require more in quantity than is usually planned for them or else we would not so often hear parents say in effect, "Our children have bottomless pits, not stomachs to fill." This fact would not appear so strange were we always to remember that the weight of a child must be maintained in health, that there must be a monthly increase in weight, that there must be power for activity and if the activity be football plus some field work the power furnished must be large.

The other day a notice was posted in a poultry show stating that a hen to be efficient must have eighty-one pounds of food each year. This food supply must be made up of definite proportions of each required kind.

A study of our own food habits will often reveal that we pay too little attention to the proportions of the required kinds of food and for this reason many children are not efficient as is revealed by their inability to utilize their food supply in growth. They are described as malnourished and a monthly study of their weight chart is recommended by the school nurse.

Adults, too, are not efficiently fed. If facts were otherwise, we should rarely hear the request, "Tell me how to reduce my weight." Nor would we see in cars, automobiles and so forth a man or a woman occupying seat-room originally planned to accommodate two!

Obesity in middle and later life and malnutrition in children come from a neglect to furnish all the elements required for an efficient human machine. We rarely furnish too little food for any age.

Bread is an essential food, so it is eaten three times a day. It is scientifically classed as a cereal food. One rule of dietetics warns against serving the same food in more than one form during a meal, but how often breakfasts like this are served: wheat farina and toasted white bread. The milk taken with the farina and the fruit which precedes it make this an excellent breakfast for the active, growing child but the average woman past thirty-five years of age, converts her body into a storehouse (food stored in the form of fat) when she takes both the cereal and the bread.

Bread may often be omitted by adults from the noon meal. In it are repeated the starch of potato, corn and a starch dessert such as rice pudding. Some European nations do not serve bread at dinner and those who deem a double chin a tragedy would do well to adopt this custom.

Macaroni, which is a splendid potato substitute, is often served with meat and potatoes as a second vegetable. With tomato sauce macaroni is in every way a potato substitute because the minerals in the potato and lacking in the wheat product are then added. Macaroni with cheese is the equivalent of meat stewed or baked with potatoes, and should constitute the principal dish of the meal. If accompanied with greens or with raw cabbage salad or stewed onions, no housewife need fear criticism even if she invites the most skilled in food matters to dine with her.

Baked beans is another dish nearly always served with foods of its own kind. Too often we have regarded it as a meat substitute and have served potatoes as an accompaniment. It is now known that baked beans are not efficient as a protein food but they do serve splendidly as the starchy vegetable which we desire to see at every dinner. Beans and potatoes should never meet on the same table. With the beans serve spinach or celery or tomatoes or a splendid dish of lettuce salad and know that with a fruit dessert, the health of the family is well looked after.

Cheese is equivalent to very fat meat and should be so considered. Yet very often it comes at the end of a heavy meal, a tidbit to serve with pie, already overloaded with fat. Dreams and nightmares wild may well be expected to result from such a combination, for fats delay the digestion of foods taken with them doubling or even quadrupling the time required for the digestion of plain simple foods.

Pie a la mode is a complete meal so far as fuel is concerned, for a triangle of pie, three inches at the outer edge, is equivalent to three slices of buttered bread, and the ice cream is equivalent to a glass of milk. A plain lettuce salad will make the pie a la mode meal perfect.

More and more must women put time into the study of foods and their combinations and know how foods react in the human body. In this way we shall be able to meet the needs of our families and we ourselves shall escape the agony of mind of those who must reduce weight to increase efficiency.

Have You a Pretty Hat Box?

Any clever girl can make an attractive hat box, by using her scissors, a brush, and a can of paint. Perhaps you would like one all black and shiny and decorated with tiny bunches of fruits. This is the way I made mine:

I purchased a medium-size round hatbox at a clothing store for ten cents. An old patent leather belt which had long since been discarded made the handle. This I cut into a narrow strap and fastened the ends securely to each side of the box. The buckle opening in the centre of the strap makes it easy to remove the cover to take out a hat and the handle makes it convenient to carry when I travel.

Next I applied two coats of black enamel which can be purchased at a hardware or drug store for 10c a can. I brightened it up by striping it with strips cut from orange paper. One-half inch width was used for the centre stripe and one-eighth inch for the narrower ones on each side. In applying the strips to the cover I was careful to see that they matched those on the sides of the box.

Small bunches of apples cut from colored kindergarten papers or any other colored paper and applied here and there, gave to another prim little box a quaint appearance. A coat of shellac over the entire surface not only strengthened the box but did much toward keeping the paper trimming in position.

Hollyhocks, stenciled designs, heads cut from magazines or flower designs from cretonnes lend a variety of trimmings for the black boxes.

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!

No existing species of birds have teeth.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

Berlin is the third largest city in Europe.

Blind horses are never known to make a mistake in their diet when grazing. Like all other horses, they are guided by the nostrils in the selection of proper food.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, Etc.

Mistress (to new maid)—I forgot to tell you, Mary, that we have breakfast at eight o'clock sharp. Maid—That's all right, mum, if I ain't down on time, don't wait for me.

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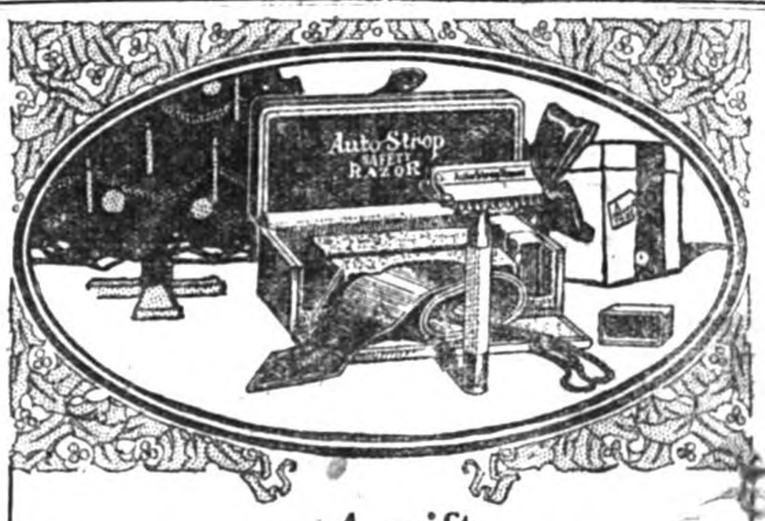

A gift he will appreciate

NO matter what kind of a razor a man uses now, he will welcome and enjoy the clean shaves he will get from his AutoStrop Razor.

He will like the self-stropping device that gives him a fresh new shaving edge each day; he'll be glad of the simplicity that enables him to clean his AutoStrop Razor without taking it apart; above all, he will be apt to boast of the way in which the AutoStrop blade removes his tough, barbed-wire beard (and he's secretly proud of that, you know) without the slightest pull or irritation. Every day of his life he will have reason to be grateful for his AutoStrop Razor — a gracious and continual reminder of your thoughtfulness.

AutoStrop Razor

—sharpens itself

On sale at all drug, jewelry and hardware stores, the AutoStrop Safety Razor is priced at $5 and up, for razor, strop and 12 blades. Sold always and everywhere with a money-back guarantee.

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The Fan as a Military Defence.

Who invented the fan? Eve, said the essayist, when she fanned herself with a palm leaf; Venus, declared the poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, when she denuded one of her doves, a fan-tailed pigeon, of his plumes:

"My bird, I want your train," she cried;
"Come, don't let's have a fuss about it;
I'll make it beauty's pet and pride.
And you'll be better off without it."
he determined to yield to an impulse
The goddess spoke, and gently stripped
Her bird of every caudal feather;
A strand of gold-bright hair she clipped
And bound the glossy plumes together.

A pretty fancy and a charming fan, even if we cannot accept Venus's offhand assurance that he poor, submissive dove would be better off without his tail. But, whatever its origin, the fan in the Orient, an attribute of both sexes, has belonged, down all the ages of Occidental civilization, to woman alone. "Woman's weapon," it has been often called—a dainty weapon, wielded only in wars of gallantry between the sexes, to be sure. It has taken the great war to reveal the fan as a thing of serious military value, although not as an aggressive weapon but as an important means of defense against one of the most subtle and hideous perils of the newer warfare. This fan, so different from the pretty plaything of elegant ladies, was in no poet's fancy, but in sober fact, the invention of a woman. Her name is Hertha Ayrton, and she is English.

Mrs. Ayrton, the widow of a man of science, and scientific herself, was interested during the war in the problem of expelling poisonous gas from the trenches, from dugouts and from hollows in uneven ground, where it lay long after the attacking wave had passed over. She discovered that the proper way to use a fan is not to wave it about, making the air undulate over a wide space, but to bring it down sharply from the perpendicular to the horizontal, driving the air before it in steady puffs and setting up a fresh current from behind. On this simple principal she constructed the antigas fan.

The Ayrton antigas fan is not more than twenty inches square, is constructed of light material, and works on the hinge-and-spring principle. It was used by the British troops during the last months of the war, and the soldiers gladly testify to its effectiveness. The inventor has given public demonstrations in London with glass models of dugouts and tunnels, from which smoke, which was employed instead of gas, was quickly expelled.

At one of these demonstrations, Mrs. Ayrton, with a three-inch fan, sat at one end of a six-foot table while smoke was poured down from a funnel at the other end. The action of the miniature fan not only dispelled the fumes but quickly gained such control over them that the current of air set up prevented the smoke from coming out of the funnel. The use of this antigas fan in cases of accumulated sewer gas has also been crowned with success, the fan in this case being applied at the manhole. Her ideas are being applied in factories, motion-picture theatres, mines, and wherever noxious gases are generated, and they may even revolutionize our whole theory of ventilation.

To His Mother.

It was at Rouen that he decided to do it. Sitting in the quiet and comfort of the Y.M.C.A. hut, he reviewed the possibilities of the next few days and found them decidedly grim. His outfit was to go straight into action, and that until now he had always resisted. He would write a farewell letter to his mother in case he should fall.

His mother was a widow, and he was her only son. It seemed like giving in to death to write this letter—like signing his own death warrant. Yet if he should fall, there was one thing he wanted his mother to know. Slowly, and with infinite difficulty, he wrote his message.

Only one passage concerns us, and its glory is such that all motherhood should know it.

"Dear Mother. One thing especially I want you to know. Yours has been an unhappy life. Let this bring you joy. Your wish has always been my law. When I left home for business seven years ago, you told me that you wished me never to drink, gamble or swear. It was wise of you to use that word 'wish.' Just because it was not a command, but the anxiety of your great love to me, I have always respected it. From that day to this, I have never tasted strong drink, gambled, or sworn, or done anything else I felt you would be ashamed of. Dear mother, don't grieve if I fall. I believe in Christ, and I shall go with a clean soul to God."

The letter was closed and sealed and dispatched to a friend, to be sent to his mother, if necessary. Before he slept that night he determined, on his knees, to resist all gloomy forebodings.

A week later orders came to his battalion that a strong German machine-gun post must be captured. A Company was given the task, and failed. C. Company, our young hero in command, was ordered to take the gun. Through a hail of bullets they swept to victory.

A month went by, and the young officer was standing one day in the trenches. Snipers were busy, and he had been seeing that his men were not carelessly exposed at any point. Wearily he leaned against the back wall of the trench. Suddenly came an impulse to move his position. He could not explain it; nevertheless he obeyed and swung around on his elbow. Ping! A German bullet sank into the wall in the very spot against which his head had rested. So the days and nights went by with escape after escape. Still he struggled to maintain his confidence in life.

Soon after the armistice he returned home. Never will he or his mother forget the night when—after much thought—he handed his mother that letter. She had shed many tears in life—but never such tears of perfect joy and pride. When they knelt together in overwhelming gratitude it was as if they heard a Voice saying, "Woman, behold thy son! Son, behold thy mother!"

It Is Not Easy.

To apologize,
To begin over,
To admit error,
To be unselfish,
To take advice,
To be charitable,
To be considerate,
To keep on trying,
To think and then act,
To profit by mistakes,
To forgive and forget,
To shoulder a deserved blame,
BUT IT ALWAYS PAYS.

Said to be the largest in the world, and 400 miles in width, a new oilfield has been discovered in Western Canada.

German lace manufacturers are copying English patterns, and sending lace to Great Britain to sell at twenty per cent. less than the home production.

Solving the Secrets of the Sea.

No more distinctly scientific body than the British Association exists anywhere in the world, yet among the papers that fill the program of its annual meetings there are always some that have a wide popular and practical interest. At the latest meeting the address of the president, Prof. W. A. Herdman of the University of Liverpool, was devoted to oceanography, a subject on which he is an authority; and although the paper touched the scientific imagination in pointing out the immense field for study in the chemical, geological and biological story of the oceans and ocean life, it also dwelt upon the very practical matter of the food that we get or could get from the sea.

One of the things that President Herdman would do is to make some kind of census of the oceans, as a basis for calculating how much food they can be made to yield and what laws can be agreed upon for the protection of fish. It is evident from history and geology and archaeology that man has always got a considerable part of his food from the sea, yet it is the one field in which, with unimportant exceptions, he has established no individual rights and done no productive work. On land he has multiplied the gifts of nature a hundredfold and improved them in quality as well as in quantity; but what nature gives him from the sea he has taken in its casual form and quantity, and been content.

The future is likely to see a great change. It has been proved that an area of the sea can be made to yield a greater income than an equal area of good farming land, and only a beginning has been made as yet. The oyster business, the lobster business and the salmon business are almost the only departments of the great industry of fishing in which anything has been done to make the supply permanent. All the other important fisheries of the world—the cod, the sturgeon, the mackerel, the herring, the halibut, the swordfish—have been content to trust to luck and to go on depleting a natural supply that they have done nothing to increase or even to maintain.

As an illusration of the important secrets that the sea may hold, the story of the tilefish is worth recalling. The first of the species to be caught were taken south of Nantucket in 1879 and were at once declared by the United States Fish Commission to be an excellent food fish. For two years or so they came to market in considerable quantity. Then, in 1882, the schooner Navarino sailed for two days and a night through water the surface of which was covered with dead tilefish to the estimated number of 256,000 to the square mile. For a long time no tilefish were caught; then, a few years ago they began to reappear and are now plenty again. Men of science believe that the cause of the disaster was a sudden shifting of the Gulf Stream and a replacing inflow of cold water from the Labrador coast, but no one knows surely. "Hast thou entered into the springs of the sea? or hast thou walked in the search of the depth?"

—and the worst is yet to come

The Handwriting on the Wall.

The trail that leads to a thief is often tortuous, but that identification sometimes hinges on the most trivial circumstances is illustrated in a story from The Recollections of a Police Magistrate in the Canadian Magazine. A railway station at a small town in Ontario had been robbed and, besides some money, a number of express orders and railway tickets had been taken.

Before the numbers of the stolen orders had been reported, one of the orders was cashed in Toronto by a woman who signed her name as "Warren." The teller could not give a description of the woman but remembered that another young woman, who was also at the wicket, had given a little smile of recognition to the woman who was getting the money. It was easy to find the second woman, but she proved to have no recollection of the person wanted, except that she had attended business college with her for a short time two years before. She could not remember her name, but promised to try to recall it. A few hours afterwards she was still unable to recall the name, but she remembered having seen the girl write it on the wall of the cloak room of the college.

At the spot described the name was found. The principal of the college remembered something of the girl and thought she had been staying with friends in Toronto. The city directory was next consulted, but of the five families of the name in the city none had a Margaret, and it was a Margaret that was wanted. It was decided to call on all the addresses. The first one was that of a house showing signs of wealth and responsibility. It hardly seemed worth while, but the inspectors touched the bell, and almost immediately a refined-looking young woman answered.

"Is Miss Margaret —— here?" they politely inquired.

"That is my name."

It was a shock to the inspectors, but they proceeded quickly with their questions. Indignant denial was the first attitude. Then slowly came the admissions. She had cashed the check for a young man with whom she had attended a country school many years before. She led the way to a lodging house in a near-by street, where the inspectors captured two men and seized the rest of the stolen goods. One of the men a year previous had been a station master at the place that was robbed.

Miss Margaret little thought, when she wrote her name on the wall, that she was laying a trap to land her friend and one of his chums in prison.

Illness Cured by Merriment.

The power of the mind over contagious disease is well illustrated by Charles L. Leland in his "Have You a Strong Will?" He cites the case of the celebrated physician, Hufeland, who recalls a personal experience, as follows:

"I, myself, am an example that an established case of contagious illness can be cured by a glad exhilaration of spirits. It happened in the year of the war, 1807, when a pestilential fever broke out, that I had to attend many who were ill with it. And one morning I felt that I had every symptom of the disorder—giddiness, mental dullness, weakness of the limbs—every sign that I must suffer for many days before the malady would break out. But duty commanded, and others suffered more than I. I determined to go through all the morning's work as usual, and to enjoy a midday dinner to which I was invited. At this dinner, I gave myself up as much as I could to merriment, drank intentionally more wine than usual, went with an artificially excited fever to my home, went to bed, had a profuse perspiration, and rose in the morning cured."

A Terrible Explosion.

The strictest precautions are necessary in storing and handling the explosives that are used in the diamond mines of South Africa. The need of such stringency was emphasized by an explosion that wrecked a dozen magazines near the compound of the Victoria Mining Company three years before Mr. Gardner F. Williams assumed the management of the De Beers Company. In his book, The Diamond Mines of South Africa, Mr. Williams describes the result of the explosion:

The shock was felt from Dutoitspan to the farthest limits of the west end of the camps, and terror-stricken people rushed out of their houses to see a vast heaving cloud of smoke rising hundreds of feet into the sky.

The magazines were dashed to pieces, as the Kimberley papers reported, by the terrible power of the explosives. In most instances the galvanized iron was broken into tiny atoms as if by myriad hammers, and cartridges were scattered far and wide through the debris, exploding in volleys or in scattering blasts for many minutes after the explosion. One large stone was thrown as far as the Central Company's offices, a distance of two miles, and smaller ones to the west end, three miles from the magazines. In the most distant parts of the camp there was a startling breakage of windows, lamps and chandeliers; and the hotel bars and canteens were so heavily pelted that the floors were swimming with what we might call dynamite cocktail, a liquid composed of every liquor under heaven, from Cape Smoke to Heidsieck and Pommery. Witnesses of the explosion thought that hundreds of people had been killed and injured; but almost miraculously, as it seemed, only two persons were killed, one a white, the other a black.

A Thrifty Book Lover.

There are some singular discounts allowed in the book trade that on one occasion were happily illustrated by Mark Twain. One day while the humorist was connected with a publishing house he went to a bookcase and, picking up a volume, asked the price. He then suggested that, as a publisher, he was entitled to fifty per cent. discount. To this the clerk assented.

"As I am also the author of the book," said Mark Twain, "it would appear that I am again entitled to fifty per cent. discount."

The clerk bowed. He could not deny it.

"And as I am a personal friend of the proprietor," Mark modestly continued, "I presume you will allow me the usual twenty-five per cent. discount? If so, I think I may as well take the book. What's the tax?"

The clerk took out his pencil and figured industriously. Then he said with great obsequiousness, "As near as I can calculate, we owe you the book and about thirty-seven and one-half cents."

Your World Power.

Would you be at peace? Speak peace to the world.

Would you be healed? Speak health to the world.

Would you be loved? Speak love to the world.

Would you be successful? Speak success to the world.

For all the world is so closely akin that not one individual may realize his desire except all the world share it with him.

And every Good Word you send into the world is a silent, mighty power, working for Peace, Health, Love, Joy, Success to all the world—

Including yourself.

Silver Fox, Diamond of Fur Trade.

The silver or black-silver fox is a color phase of the common red fox found nearly everywhere in Canada. Silver foxes bear the same relation to red foxes that black squirrels do to gray squirrels, or black muskrats to brown muskrats. Through selective breeding in captivity, the silver or silver-black markings have become fairly constant and good animals reproduce true to type. In the typical silver fox, black replaces the red of the ordinary fox, the result being a beautiful black fur overlaid with a sprinkling of silvery white guard hairs. Between the ideal silver-black fox and the red are all grades of crosses, which, of course, are less valuable than the true silver blacks, yet worth many times the cost of the ordinary red.

The silver or silver-black fox was the first American fur animal to be domesticated permanently. Back in 1894 a trapper on Anticosti Island near Prince Edward Island, caught a pair of beautiful silver foxes which he sold to Charles Dalton of Prince Edward Island. He kept them on the Island one year and they would not breed. He then turned them over to a Mr. Oulton who took them to Cherry Island. Oulton was the only inhabitant on the island, and the foxes, not being disturbed, raised the first pair of silver foxes that ever were reared in confinement. Dalton and Oulton had then demonstrated that it was possible to rear these very valuable animals in captivity, so they bought a few more wild foxes from trappers and continued to breed them. This fact they kept a dark secret from all their neighbors; in fact, they did not even tell the immediate members of their families. After a few years, when the number of foxes had increased, they killed a few and shipped them to London to the big auction sale of furs. So cautious were they about the natives knowing their business, that they sent the skins to market from different stations and received word of the results of the sales telegraphed in code. The prices received evidently were so high that the fox farmers showed signs of great prosperity. At any rate, it was not long before the "closed corporation" was broken and the neighbors also began to raise silver foxes.

In the early days of the business as high as $31,000 per pair was paid for breeders. Prices slowly declined until the end of the war, 1918, but since then they have steadily advanced until foxes for breeding now sell all the way from $600 to $2,000 apiece, and it is estimated there are more than 4,000 of the animals on the Island.

From Prince Edward Island the industry has spread into New England, Michigan and Alaska and into all of the provinces of Canada.

A Good Companion.

Lessing says: "The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an aggressive greatness; one who loves life and understands the use of it; obliging, alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

"Let's Praise."

Let's praise each other now and then, and not be always blaming. It's good for women, also men; and if they would be aiming at making Life a pleasant round, in Compliments it should abound.

Of course, when Courting Days are on, before the happy Wedding, our words all show how much we're "Gone"; they're soft as feather bedding; but when the Honeymoon is past we fly the flag of love half-mast!

If Susie makes a ripping pie, or fries a crisp potato, don't eat your dinner with a sigh, and look as grim as Cato, but tell the lassie that it's Good, not let her think her pie's a Dud.

And when Maria trims a hat, don't grumble at expenses, or in the fire goes all the fat, and there are Moods and Tenses. No! Tell her that she looks a peach, and watch her sparkle at your speech.

In short, we're chary overmuch of due appreciation, and so Love hobbles on a Crutch, or dies of sheer starvation, when all we need is just to say: "By gum! You look A1 to-day!"

So easy! Yes, so easy that we let it drop unthinking, and get to giving Tit for Tat, and Discord comes like winking, whereas if we would practice Praise, a week would hold Seven Happy Days.

And it's the same with kiddies, too, you Fathers and you Mothers. Just praise 'em up for what they do; don't leave it all to others. A Bit of Praise from mum or dad has bucked up many a lass and lad.

France bought from the British all the railway lines they laid down in that country.

Something the Matter With Me.

It is a terrible thing to go through life with the conviction that something serious is the matter with you, that you are inferior in some way to those about you, that you lack certain ability or certain qualities which are necessary for great success, or to make your life count for very much.

To drag through the years with the belief that there is something wrong with you, that you lack ability to do the thing you long to do, or that you have a serious handicap, physically or mentally, that you are peculiar, queer, or inferior, takes the edge off your endeavor; it mars your peace of mind and happiness; it deprives you of the satisfaction which should come from honest effort to make good.

There are multitudes of people who have such convictions about themselves. They often have their beginning in the home or the school, when a child is told he is a dunce, a good-for-nothing, and will never amount to anything—that he can't learn like others, can't do things like others.

This unfavorable judgment makes an impression on the plastic mind of a child that lasts through life. A boy will grow up convinced that he is below par mentally, that there is something the matter with his mind, that he hasn't the ability of others about him, and that, no matter how hard he may try, he will never get ahead or amount to anything much. In time, this belief so undermines his ambition that he gives up attempting to excel in anything. His whole character becomes affected by this unhappy conviction of inferiority, and as a result his life is a failure.

We can only do what we believe we can. If we hold in mind a cheap, discreditable picture of ourself; if we doubt our efficiency, we erect a barrier between ourself and the power that achieves.

We may succeed when others do not believe in us, but never when we do not believe in ourselves.

"I see," remarked a gentleman as he paid a small newsboy for his paper, "that you are putting up a good many new buildings in your town." "That is the only kind we put up here, sir," replied the little fellow, with a touch of civic pride.

Co-operation and "Elbow Grease"

To-day nobody argues about the necessity for good roads. That the need is a vital one has come to be accepted without the possibility of question. And here is the story of how one community approached the problem—a story in which others may find suggestions of value.

In this case it happened to be the council of industry in a small Western town that first took the matter up. The town in question is a progressive little city, the centre of a fertile farming and ranching country, and of late years a large oil centre. Appreciating the need of better roads, and realizing that the funds available from taxation must always be inadequate for such demands, the local council of industry evolved a plan. Briefly, this was to name a certain date as "Good Roads Day," and to issue a call to every public-spirited citizen to devote that day toward the improvement of the main county highways.

This plan found ardent supporters, and the day set was June 22. Advertisements contributed by the two daily newspapers asked for one thousand workers to report for duty with tools, a generous lunch and unbounded enthusiasm. Captains were appointed, definite areas assigned, and as the volunteers appeared they were assigned to certain teams, their individual preferences being consulted wherever possible. By mutual agreement the stores and business houses of the town and several of the surrounding villages were closed for the day, and employer and employees alike contributed their fund of "elbow grease."

At seven o'clock on the appointed day the teams sallied forth by way of automobile and truck to their respective areas. Naturally, the masculine element predominated, but many wives accompanied their husbands, and greeted them at noon with lunches more than welcome to famished appetites. Under the impulse of cheery enthusiasm and good-natured rivalry the work progressed as paid labor might not have done. There may have been slackers; if there were, they were in the minority. By far the greater number put in a full working day of old-fashioned effort.

Was it a success? Well, consider the results. A good many miles of road smoothed and leveled, culverts repaired and crossings improved, chuck holes filled in and boulders removed; for the city men, a quantity of healthily tired muscles, a supply of blisters that were displayed proudly as badges of honorably discharged service, appetites such as many an office worker seldom enjoys; for the farmer, the consciousness that the next time he had occasion to make the trip to town, either by car, or with team or truck, he would find roads that were roads in something more than name; for farmer and city man alike, a solidarity of feeling, a renewed community loyalty that will contribute much to future enterprises. Was it worth while? Try it in your county and see.

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