

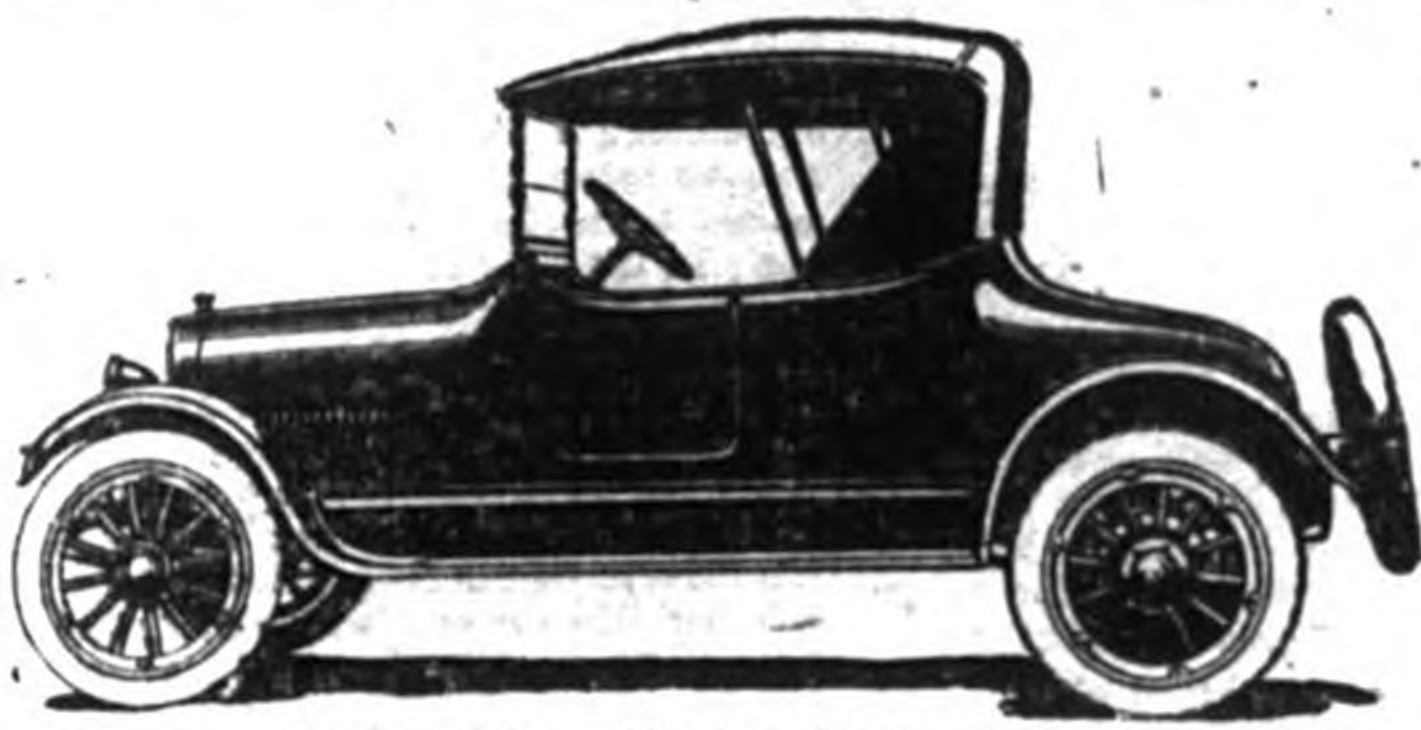
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1921.

NO. 52



Buy your **STORAGE BATTERIES** now and save 20 p.c.
During the next 30 days, we will accept orders for
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TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Town Council was held on Wednesday evening their being present Mayor C. Tremblay and Aldermen Valois, Gall, McPaul, Jousse, Murphy, Dallaire, Morrison, Durocher and Lemay.

Following committees were appointed on motion of Alderman Valois, seconded by Councilor Gall:

Finance.—Ald. Valois, Gall, Murphy, Jousse, Lemay.
Road.—Ald. Gall, Valois, Dallaire.
Health.—Ald. Murphy, Valois, Gall, Dallaire, Morrison, Jousse.
Water.—Ald. Dallaire, McPaul, Lemay.
Relief.—Ald. Jousse, McPaul, Durocher.
Police.—Ald. Morrison, Murphy, Durocher.

The first named of the varied committees Ald. Gall appointed pro-mayor amendments to By-law 81 pertaining to business tax passed its second reading.

Is briefly addressing the Council the Mayor said:

I am deeply conscious of the great honor bestowed upon me by the Municipal electors of Lachute in granting me the Mayoralty by acclamation and I wish to thank them most heartily for this mark of confidence.

I must say, however, that such an event never formed part of my expectations or ambitions at any time since I became a Municipal Councillor four years ago. I was greatly surprised when I heard, quite unofficially, that nomination papers were out for me as Mayor for the next term of two years as I have never shown any desire or inclination for such an honored post. I waited until a formal demand was made for my consent when I most sincerely expressed the wish for an older and better qualified man to occupy the mayoralty position. This was not listened to, however, and papers continued to be circulated. On the other hand, no other nominee has been heard from, and since the electors wish me to preside at Council meetings for the next term, it is their own business and I am not accustomed to flinch or shrink from duty when called for. I will therefore endeavor to deserve the confidence reposed in me to the best of my ability and experience. I must say however that in view of the sterling qualities of the men with whom I will be privileged to sit, my task will be made much easier to perform.

To my colleagues of past Councils, I beg leave to say that while I shall be officiating here as Mayor, it will not be with the slightest assumption of superiority, as I fully understand and realize that either one of them is as much qualified to the post as I am and would probably have filled it to better advantage. It is only due to the hazard of circumstances that I am here instead of among you.

To the new aldermen of the Council, Messrs Durocher, McPaul and Lemay, I wish to pass this remark, that during the past four years of my municipal experience, the most courteous, harmonious and cordial relations have prevailed in the course of our deliberations. In fact, unanimous decisions have been started from different angles but there has been willingness on the part of everyone to yield and agree to something which gave general satisfaction. There has therefore existed a great spirit of co-operation. Whenever there was a division, councillors in the minority respected the majority without indulging in any grumbling or back-biting. The present personal of the Council gives the assurance of a continuance of past relations.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Boyd, Louis, announce the engagement of their daughter Grace Winnifred to Reuben Edgar Noble, of East End, Sask. Wedding will take place this month.

—There will be sold by Auction on Feb. 8th, 1921, at Kelly's Garage, Main Street, Lachute, 2 second-hand Chevrolet Cars accessories and stock of tools.

EGG-COAL.—Now is your chance to procure good egg-coal. Just call at Mr. E. Lavigne's store and he will supply you.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Lachute Protestant Cemetery will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 7th, at 8 p.m., in Rice's Hall, J. W. Gall, Sec.

Mr. T. Laframboise, of St. Philippe, wishes to inform his many customers that he has reopened his Carriage and Blacksmith Shop, and will execute any work entrusted to him on shortest notice. I keep on hand a large stock of caskets

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Geo. Christie is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Barron left on Thursday for a two weeks visit in Montreal.

Mrs. Percy Nicholls, of Cushing, spent this week with her parents.

Miss Catherine Barron, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Hillborn, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. J. S. Giles.

Miss Vera McCullough, of Morin Heights, spent Thursday visiting friends in town.

Mrs. H. E. Hartley, of Cushing, was in Lachute on Wednesday visiting friends.

Miss Smith, of Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie and Mrs. Robt. Mackie of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Memorial Notices must in all cases be accompanied by cash, 50 cts. per insertion, otherwise they will not be printed.

Mrs. O'Reilly and children, of Ottawa, are spending this month with her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. McArthur prior to removing to Hamilton.

Mr. Jno. Connelly, of Brownsburg, was in Quebec for a few days this week attending a convention of the Provincial Poultry Association.

Mrs. Geo. Calder spent a few days in Montreal this week attending the Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian Woman's Missionary Society of Canada.

Several of our townsmen are in Montreal attending the banquet that is being tendered the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, at the Windsor Hotel this evening.

An Afternoon Tea will be given at the home of Mrs. Moorman Gall, on Saturday next, by the girls of her Sunday School Class in Aid of Missions. Tea served from 3.30 to 6 p.m. All are invited to come and help the girls.

Services will be conducted in Lachute Methodist Church at 10.30 a.m. East Settlement at 3 p.m. and Brownsburg at 7.30. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the morning service. Service in Lachute at 7 p.m. conducted by Rev. Mr. Morrison.

Miss Annie Nicoll, Mr. Wm. and Anderson Nicoll, of Newark, N.J., Mrs. Ray Miller of Winnipeg, Miss Barbara Nicoll, of Toronto, Mrs. T. Davis and Mr. Howard Nicoll, of Montreal, are in town this week owing to the death of their father Mr. Paul Nicoll.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Feb. 6th, as follows:—Holy Communion in St. Simon's Church 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg 7 p.m. Regular service at Lachute 7 p.m. instead of 3 p.m. The Annual Meeting of St. Andrew's Deanery Chapter will be held (D.V.) in St. Simon's Church, Lachute, on Monday, Feb. 7th. Holy Communion 11 a.m., Business Session 1.30 p.m.

Losing the rim off the driving wheel of the engine was responsible for the late arrival of the Montreal train on Saturday last. The accident occurred when nearing Wilson's milk station and the engineer immediately applied the emergency brakes and brought the train to a quick stop. It took some little time before the engineer was able to locate the trouble as the cab was filled with escaping steam from the broken pipes when the rim came off. The train was able to proceed slowly to Lachute and land its passengers who were mighty glad to have escaped what might have proved a very serious accident. The thanks of all hands are due Engineer E. Rosebrooke and his fireman Reggy Campbell, who is one of our old town boys, for the plucky manner in which they stuck to their post.

There was a good turn out at the meeting of the Memorial Commission held in the Court House on Wednesday, who gathered for the purpose of selecting the choice of Memorial from the many models and designs submitted. The Secretary read all communications pertaining to those tendering, many of whom were present and had the privilege of speaking upon the merits of their designs. After careful study the committee eliminated all but four of the models and ballot papers were then handed around until the final result was in the unanimous favor of the Model submitted by Mr. G. Hill, the well-known architect of Montreal. The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Seale, seconded by Mr. Tremblay and adopted: "This Committee, having given careful consideration to all the models and specifications submitted to it, do hereby accept the model furnished by Mr. G. W. Hill, sculptor of Montreal, for a sum of \$7,000 on complete with lettering, with exception of foundation which will be supplied by the Commission and that the time of completion to be before July 1st, 1922, and that Messrs. G. Valois, G. F. Calder and E. H. Wilson be appointed a committee to draw up a contract in accord with the resolution and Mr. Hill's letter.

The choice decided upon by the committee will, we feel sure, be greatly appreciated by the public. It is thought that the work will not be completed until the summer of 1922, owing to the nature of the bronze casting, which is executed in France or Belgium.

The elections passed off very quietly on Tuesday and resulted in Mr. C. Tremblay and Messrs. McPaul, Lemay and Durocher being elected by acclamation. Mr. Tremblay is the youngest man to have had the privilege of presiding over the town of Lachute and we are confident he will fill the position with dignity and honor. Born in Montreal 36 years ago Mr. Tremblay received his education at St. Joseph's Academy, Hochelaga, supplementing same by private school business course, and later taking correspondence courses in higher accounting, traffic finance and secretarial duties, which enabled him to prove a valued servant to the Canada Hardware Company, now defunct, the Three Rivers Coal and Transportation Co., and the Laurentide Paper Co., of Grand Mere. About 16 years ago, he was recommended to the firm of Hamelin and Ayers, during which he has ably filled the position as secretary-treasurer for most of that time, and by his steady fidelity and shrewd business ability has won the confidence of the Ayers Limited thus greatly facilitating the strides that firm has made. Some 13 years ago Mr. Tremblay married Miss Florestine Labelle, of St. Eugene de Prescott, and they have been blessed with a charming little family of eight.

WEDDING BELLS

WATSON—DAWSON.

The marriage of Miss Ruby V. Dawson youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dawson to Mr. C. Fraser Watson, son of the late James Watson and Mrs. Watson, of Cushing, took place on Jan. 26th, at the residence of the bride's parents "The Pines" Stonefield. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Ernest Dawson of Locelle, brother of the bride assisted by Rev. W. J. Ellis, of Grenville. The bride looked charming in a gown of sand colored georgette with french flower trimming. The young couple left that evening for Montreal, the bride wearing a dress of navy velvet with taffeta hat to match and seafoam coat. The gifts were numerous and beautiful and included a number of cheques. Among the guests were Mrs. Murphy and Miss Smith, of Montreal.

Albert Hall, Lachute.

Special Performance, Wednesday and Thursday, February 9th and 10th. **Under Crimson Skies** a beautiful story of ship wreck, storm at sea and Life on a South Sea Island. Admission 20 cents and 25 cents.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. PAUL NICOLL.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. Paul Nicoll which occurred on Saturday last, one of our most esteemed and respected farmers of Upper Lachute, came as a great shock to his many friends. He had been slightly indisposed for a few days but retired to rest as usual and becoming worse during the night passed away. He was born in Upper Lachute some 70 years ago, the son of the late John Nicoll and lived on the same farm until about two months ago, when he and his wife moved to Vide Sac. Early in life he married Miss E. McParlane and 16 children were born, 14 of whom are still living, one having died in infancy and one son George being killed in the Great War. The funeral which took place on Tuesday was conducted by Rev. Mr. Morrison in the midst of a large number of sympathizing friends and relatives. He leaves to mourn his loss his loving wife, eight sons and six daughters, Wm., Anderson and Annie, of Newark, N.J., Barbara, of Toronto, Mrs. Davis and Howard of Montreal, Mrs. John Miller and Mrs. Raymond Miller of Winnipeg, Thos. of Port Arthur, Andrew and Ellen of Upper Lachute, Edward and Albert of Lachute and Harold of Vide Sac.

IN MEMORIAM

WARWICK.—In loving memory of our dearly loved husband and father Wm. J. Warwick, who departed this life Feb. 28th, 1920.

He is not dead this loved one who has passed Beyond our vision for a little while, He has but reached the Light, while we still grope In darkness, where we cannot see him smile. But smile he does, and love us and does not Forget, nor ever go so far away. But that his hand still clasps our hands and hold Us safe when falling, when we faint would stray.

He is not dead, His is the fuller life, His is the Victory, the Joy, the gain, For us is still the waiting and the strife For us the loneliness, for us the pain. Inserted by his loving wife & family.

PAUL.—In loving memory of our dear son and brother Stanley R. Paul, who died Feb. 2nd, 1920.

This day brings back to memory, A dear one laid to rest, And those who think of him this day Are those who loved him best. Inserted by parents, sisters & brothers.

Job Lots.

We have a large number of lines that we are clearing out at reduced prices.

These consist of Flannelettes, Gingham Prints, Towelings, Shirtings, Etc.

Many of them are in ends and the reductions are heavy.

This is the time to make these materials for Spring, before the rush comes.

We have also a lot of Silks and Poplins at greatly reduced prices.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

A Taste of "Home"

Is what you always get in a real way when you are eating

"Hamilton's Bread"

It's GOOD!

It's made entirely different from the Old Way.

If you are wanting any confectionery and cakes for any special occasions, just remember that No. 80 is our phone and we shall be pleased to execute all orders entrusted to us.

We handle Flour and Feed in any quantity and our Purity Flour is unexcelled.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

What's in a Name!

You often hear that said don't you? Well, it means a whole lot sometimes, especially when it is McFAULS, and more so when it is ROBERT McFAULS. It means that you are assured of Prompt Service, Courteous Treatment and The Very Best in Everything that is to be found in any Up-to-Date Country Store.

Just Phone No. 2 for your next order and it will be greatly appreciated, be it large or small.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd



THE WRISTLET WITH THE
DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

With the Ewes and Lambs.

The thought of the prudent shepherd is always toward his ewes; if pregnant, he plans to bring them to a safe and happy lambing. Day by day he cautiously conditions them for the coming of the lambs. For him that period means a supreme success or a miserable failure. The responsibilities rest upon his shoulders; and if he loses a large percentage of the lambs at lambing time it is some fault of his management.

A wise shepherd can feed his ewes liberally without overloading them with too much fat. He can plan to give them opportunity to walk about and exercise every day when the weather is pleasant. He can feed once a day in some distant part of the pasture, or adopt some scheme to overcome the tendency to sluggishness on the part of the ewes.

Feed liberally, but do not overload them with too much fat, means that the young lamb, developing in the body of its mother, should have an abundance of protein, the ingredient of lean flesh, blood, nerve and brain. It should also have lime and phosphorus to make bones. If the ewes have alfalfa or clover hay and roots or ensilage it balances things up nicely. These feeds are rich, both in flesh and bone-making materials. If the alfalfa and clover are cut and put up at the right time and the roots and silage are properly stored and preserved they may be adequate. Even then it is usually wise to feed a little grain feed. A little oats, corn and bran make a safe and economical grain ration. It makes more vigorous lambs and fills the ewes' udder with milk. The ewe that brings forth her lamb without having enough force stored up in her body to fill her udder with milk is not likely to own her offspring. There is something about an udder full of milk that is almost akin to mother love. Animal mother love lies more in the udder than in the heart.

Success lies in never withholding protein and bone-making feeds nor feeding them too much. Feed to have the ewes in good condition at lambing time, but avoid getting them sluggish from over-feeding. To feed them along on the middle-ground requires skill and experience, but it is a proposition that must be mastered before one can succeed in bringing a flock of ewes through a safe and happy lambing period.

As lambing time draws near it is wise to separate from the flock the ewes that are near their time. If a number of small pens are available it will be well to give each ewe a separate pen so that she will have a quiet place to lamb. An early lambing, provided one has good conveniences, brings to grass a strong crop of lambs and to market a bunch of heavyweights. Early lambing is safe and sure if one has proper shelter and gives the ewes and lambs painstaking attention. With a comfortable shed, a straw bed and a little extra care, few lambs will be lost.

Rarely is it necessary to assist the ewe at lambing time, yet it is well to be on hand as there will be times when a little help will mean the saving of a valuable ewe or lamb. If twins come no time should be lost in getting them nursing, for the ewe frequently forgets to find her second lamb, and it becomes hungry and chilled perhaps too late to be revived. Ewes that refuse to own their lambs may often be conquered by tying them in their pens and compelling them to let the lambs nurse. She may vigorously resist at first, but restrained from injuring the lamb, she will in time accept it as her own.

After the lambing period is safely over, feed the ewes a good milk-producing ration. Make creeps so that the lambs can go to troughs in the alleyways and eat wheat bran, cracked corn and a little oatmeal. A few oats will help out and be especially valuable if the lambs are to be developed for breeding purposes. Feed both ewes and lambs liberally and judiciously.

Comparative Cost of Stump Blasting in Sandy and Clay Soils.

To those unfamiliar with blasting, a stump is a stump. The ordinary farmer will point to a stump in a field and ask how much it ought to cost to get that stump out. If you ask him, "Is it standing in a dense clay soil or a loose sandy soil?" he will reply in surprise, "What difference does that make?"

It is because of the general ignorance of the beginner as to this feature of blasting that most of those trying stump blasting for the first time fail to obtain satisfactory results.

However, the kind of soil in which a stump is standing makes all the difference in the world. A stump in sandy soil must be loaded differently and loaded much more heavily than a stump in clay soil. I know for I have been blasting stumps for nearly forty years and have used tons of dynamite on such work.

To give your readers a little information on this subject, I will cite two of these blasting jobs that I did in 1914.

On the Brown's farm, the soil

Inventory Your Resources.

It will pay every farmer to make an inventory of the fertility resources of his land at the start of operations rather than waiting for a marked decline in crop yields or a succession of crop failures to force the use of purchased plant foods. When one has practiced a rational system of crop rotation and live stock feeding with a view of maintaining and increasing soil fertility, and finds the land becoming less and less productive, it is evident that something is needed to correct soil conditions or furnish actual plant food for the growing crops.

If clover and other legume crops fail to make a satisfactory stand the use of lime may prove more profitable than the purchase of commercial fertilizers. On most stock farms, however, the judicious use of certain chemical plant foods along with the supply of farm manure will increase the yield and improve the quality of farm crops. Reports of field tests in different parts of the country indicate that phosphorus is the one elemental needed to increase crop yields on the majority of stock and dairy farms, as well as on farms where no system of animal husbandry has been practiced for years. Results from the use of acid phosphate have been more satisfactory than raw rock phosphate, due undoubtedly to the deficiency of organic matter in the soil.

The advisability of using fertilizers carrying nitrogen and potassium depends largely upon the fertility of the land and the kind of crops one is growing. If the soil is deficient in nitrogen and no manure or cover crops are plowed under the yield of crops is sure to be limited to the amount of that element that becomes available during the growing season of the crops. This holds true with regard to the supply of potassium, although most of our soils contain sufficient quantities of this element to maintain the yield of general farm crops for many years, provided, of course, that the other conditions of the soil are favorable for its becoming available at proper periods during the growing season.

Many farmers who have changed over from crop growing to dairying or stock raising have discovered too late that such a system will not restore fertility and at the same time give a satisfactory profit without the use of commercial plant foods. As a result they have been forced to sacrifice good animals that could easily have been carried some years ago, before the soil had been robbed of its fertility. The use of commercial fertilizers in such quantities as are required to assure profitable crop yields, while the soil is yet in a fair state of productivity, will result in greater benefit to the farmer and those dependent on him for food than if the practice is postponed until the land falls to produce profitable crops of any kind. The fact that farmers were able to maintain and, even, increase the yield of certain crops during the period of the war created an impression in the minds of many economists that such a process could continue indefinitely. Those well posted in the problems of the soil, however, know that the cashing in of soil fertility to meet the demands of stimulated production has left many farms in such condition that profitable agriculture is possible only through the proper use of fertilizers.

The kind and quantity of fertilizers to use are problems that must be worked out by the individual according to his farm and conditions under which he is farming. As a general proposition it will pay to use a rather heavy application of manure and fertilizer on a smaller acreage and grow soil-improving crops on the balance of the tillable land and not attempt to grow large crops on more acres than one can handle to advantage. All kinds of commercial plant foods are expensive, and unless one is ready to meet the other essentials of crop production he is sure to find them unprofitable, both from the standpoint of the year's production of crops and the permanent fertility of the soil.

is a light sandy type. He had twenty-eight pine stumps in one of his fields which he wanted to get rid of. It required 142 pounds of dynamite, 114 feet of fuse and twenty-eight caps to dispose of them. It cost him \$38.77. I used as high as eighteen pounds of dynamite under one stump, twelve under another and from one and a half to ten pounds under the rest.

Just compare the above with the cost of some stump blasting I did for Eugene Allen on whose farm a clay soil predominates. He had eighty-one stumps to be taken out. I did it with fifty-two pounds of dynamite, 160 feet of fuse and eighty-one caps. The work cost him \$14.11. The stumps were elm, oak, maple, ash and basswood. These stumps were about the same average size as the stumps on the Brown farm, yet I was able to get out eighty-one of them for a little more than a third what it cost to blast twenty-eight out of sandy soil.

It is a great mistake to put the large breeds of cattle upon poor, scant pasture as it is to put the small, diminutive breeds upon a rich, luxuriant pasture. The breed should be selected to meet the conditions.

To Reduce Your Fencing Bill.

The increased valuation of land, together with the unusual prices of all building material, have created a tough problem for the farmer.

Recently a certain farmer decided to build a new fence around his entire farm. When he considered the usual kinds and types of fence posts he made a startling discovery.

"I found," he says, "that fence posts had increased over 300 per cent. in price since the last time I fenced the farm."

"I knew that even under the best conditions a wooden post will last only so long, and I saw the 'prospect' of having to re-fence every few years with an increased cost. One thing is sure, and that is that fence posts will never get much cheaper."

"I had no desire to be continually doing over the work at such a cost, as it materially cuts down the profits to have to figure in a new fence every so often. So I cast about for some kind of a permanent post."

"Concrete appealed to me because there was plenty of material available. I found that the cost of concrete posts would not exceed 50 per cent. more than oak posts, and their life is practically unlimited. That is, you might say that a concrete post is as permanent as the farm itself."

It is possible for every farmer to make the concrete posts right on his farm, if he so desires, or he may buy the posts outright from almost any cement factory. The cheapest plan, however, is to make them right on the farm. Molds can be made according to directions and specification which any cement dealer will furnish you, or they may be procured from manufacturers of concrete materials.

The farmer mentioned made his posts 4x4 inches in size, while the corner posts were made 8x8 inches, in order to give them the proper strength to withstand the excessive strain to which they are subjected. Reinforcing, such as heavy wire or corrugated bars, must be used to make a strong post.

For the corners two of the 8x8-inch posts are used, being braced by a section of iron pipe three inches in diameter. The pipe is placed parallel with the ground, and not only will stand a tremendous strain, but will also present a neat appearance.

Such a fence is not only lasting and permanent, but it also adds materially to the appearance and value of a farm.

The Fanning Mill and Control of Plant Diseases.

Without the use of a fanning mill the production of clean first-class seed is most difficult. Its general use is to separate the chaff and other inert matter from grain, which essential feature requires no further discussion. Yet the fanning mill has served incidentally as a useful implement by which means farmers have been saved immense sums of money, owing to its aid in reducing plant disease. This feature is not so well known to the farmer as it should be, and is apparently not recognized in text-books on plant diseases and their control; but once fully realized the fanning mill will advance in esteem, for its essential purpose—the removal of chaff and dirt—stands in no comparison to its value as a means toward disease control. Naturally, when judiciously used, just at the correctly adjusted speed and proper amount of "wind," there will be removed a large number of light and broken seeds, besides chaff and dirt. In this feature lies the significance of this implement as a means of disease control. What are the light seeds due to? Invariably they are improperly filled grains due to immaturity or they were prevented from filling out properly through presence of disease or other adverse features (frost, drought, etc.). Quite a number of diseases, such as wheat scab, glume spot, certain bacterial troubles, as well as flax wilt and many diseases affecting vegetables, produce light seed. Generally it is the imperfectly developed seed that bears the germ of disease, and it is these which the use of the fanning mill will remove, and incidentally increasing the bushel weight and making way for a first prize at the seed fair.

Then there are smut diseases—either the smut balls proper or the smutted portions of ears so common in seed barley and oats. All of these may be removed by the fanning mill, and, if followed by seed treatment with formaldehyde, chances of success in controlling smut are increased, besides saving the trouble of "skimming off" smut balls when treating.

The use of heavy seeds is one of the principal factors in producing uniform stands of grain, owing to more uniform germination and rapid growth, and these are the factors of importance towards protecting crops from rust.

No mention has yet been made of the removal of many seeds of noxious weeds by this means, and in separating the grains of sorghum the fanning mill, with its rocking and manifold sieves performs most valuable service. Farmers are well advised to look upon their fanning mill as a most valuable implement for these and many other reasons.

Sprinkle a little salt into the frying pan before using and the fat will not splash all over the stove.

Many men who would make a profit by feeding out one carload of beef cattle make a failure when they jump into the business too heavily.

Corned Beef.

The pieces commonly used for corn-ing are the plate, rump, cross-ribs and brisket, or in other words the cheaper cuts of meat. The pieces for corn-ing should be cut into convenient-sized joints, say five or six inches square. It should be the aim to cut them all about the same thickness, so that they will make an even layer in the barrel. Meat from fat animals makes choicer corned beef than that from poor animals. When the meat is thoroughly cooled it should be corned as soon as possible, as any decay in the meat is likely to spoil the brine during the corn-ing process. Under no circumstances should the meat be brined while it is frozen.

Weigh out the meat and allow eight pounds of salt to each 100 pounds; sprinkle a layer of salt one-fourth of an inch in depth over the bottom of the barrel; pack in as closely as possible the cuts of meat, making a layer five or six inches in thickness; then put on a layer of salt, following that with another layer of meat. Repeat until the meat and salt have all been packed in the barrel, care being used to reserve salt enough for a good layer over the top. After the pack has stood over night, add, for every 100 pounds of meat, four pounds of sugar, two ounces of baking soda and four ounces of saltpetre dissolved in a gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more of water should be sufficient to cover this quantity. In case more or less than 100 pounds of meat is to be corned, make the brine in the proportion given. A loose board cover, weighted down with a heavy stone, should be put on the meat to keep all of it under the brine.

It is not necessary to boil the brine except in warm weather. If the meat has been corned during the winter and must be kept into the summer season, watch the brine closely during the spring, as it is more likely to spoil at that time than at any other season. If the brine appears to be rosy, or does not drip freely from the finger when immersed and lifted, it should be turned off and new brine added after carefully washing the meat. The sugar or molasses in the brine has a tendency to ferment and, unless the brine is kept in a cool place, there is sometimes trouble from this cause. The meat should be kept in the brine twenty-eight to forty days to secure thorough corn-ing.

A Water Gate That Stays.

One of the difficulties met on most every farm is in building a fence across small running streams that can be put up at small expense, and that will stand through the winter freshets. The usual fence is the board, rail, or wire structure which is hung on perpendicular posts. There is always trouble in holding these posts in the bed of the stream, and if the board or wire covering is set too close it will not allow the water to escape easily.

I can recommend a fence built with cross timbers which has given us good results for several years, and with practically no upkeep cost. It will easily fence anything on the farm, and it should be built in the same manner for all kinds of stock. The size of the cross timbers will depend on the size of the stream and the drift that is carried by high water.

For a small stream the cross timbers should be about six or eight inches, and the panels should always be about two inches. A wider space will allow drift to lodge between the panels instead of resting against the fence, as it should. Setting them close has saved us from broken panels, and the debris can be cleared away in a few minutes.

The cross beams can be made of any small scrub timber that is handy, and the panels from limbs or small saplings. With an ax you can make a smooth surface on each end of the panel so it will lay flat against the cross timbers, where it can be securely spiked.

Anyone can build this water gate with the use of a few spikes, an ax, and some scrub poles. It can be done cheaper than with any other material; it will last as long, and will give less trouble and better results. Squared material was used in our fence because it was on hand at the time and lumber was not selling as high as it is to-day. Round wood in the bark is not only cheaper, but it will also probably give a trifle longer service, and makes a rustic piece of work that is nice to look at.

I know farmers who have hauled high-priced wire and lumber for eight or ten miles from town and used a lot of it in just such places. After his fences were built the owner was always working around them, for this is always where the stock is likely to get out.

Similar fences make good guards for small culverts. In this case the panels are of stronger material and are set much wider apart, the intention being to catch and hold any floating roots and timber.

"He who builds no castles in the air, Builds no castles anywhere!"

It is in the home that the growing mind receives its most lasting impressions. Surround a child with good reading and you surround him with friends. An attractive title and good illustrations are no guaranty that the book contains good reading. If you have not time to read books yourself, consult your librarian and let your choice be not only what will stimulate the imagination but above all something to warm the heart and impress the great truths of life.

The Growing Child—Article II.

Helping the School Teacher

Nothing is so discouraging to a school teacher as the indifference and apathy with which many parents regard school work. Many of the strong, enthusiastic young teachers strive term after term to overcome this inertia by regularly holding parents' meetings, and this method is sometimes very successful. But have you ever attended these meetings? If so, you will have noticed that usually only a few parents attend at all regularly; many do not come at all. Under these circumstances, are you still one of those who complain about what is done and not done in your school?

Get out of the rut and show that you are really interested in your school. Visit the teacher in her classroom at intervals. Find out what her difficulties are and then see if you cannot help her. In most instances you will be agreeably surprised to find that the teacher is far better posted on matters of health and sanitation relating to school children than you supposed. But she needs help and community support in order to put these modern ideas into practice.

Have you ever heard of the tooth-brush drill? In many of the schools throughout the country teachers now instruct their classes just how the teeth should be brushed. But how much good is such instruction if parents do not make sure that it is not regularly carried out in the home? Has your youngster a tooth brush and a supply of tooth powder or tooth paste? Do you make sure that he cleans his teeth thoroughly before going to bed and starting for school?

And what has your youngster learned about dirty hands? Does he try to sneak to the dinner table without washing his hands and face spick and span? Does he understand how readily dirty hands carry disease germs into the mouth?

You can tell that the health teaching is effective by observing to what extent it changed the boy's habits for the better. However, the health-teaching in school may be really very good, but, like many other careless youngsters, your child may promptly forget to apply the teachings outside of school. If that is the case, it probably indicates that you have failed to familiarize yourself with the work of the school. By all means do so at once, and make your child observe health requirements at home also.

Malnutrition Should Be Treated.

Malnutrition is a condition of under-nourishment commonly measured by underweight. It is seen in boys and girls at any period after infancy or in childhood.

It is an important condition very often neglected, and when neglected may lead to serious consequences. It may lay in the foundation for poor physical development or ill health in adult life or may lead to some serious disease like tuberculosis.

How to Recognize Malnutrition.

Children suffering from malnutrition are not only much below normal weight for height, but they gain much more slowly than they should. At the ages of six to ten years, when a healthy child gains two to five pounds a year, they may gain only one or two pounds, or even none at all; from twelve to sixteen years, when healthy children should gain from six to fourteen pounds a year, they may gain only two or three pounds.

Why Malnutrition Develops.

Children get into a condition of malnutrition because their growth is not watched. To grow in height and gain regularly in weight is just as much a sign of health in a boy or girl of eight or ten as in a baby. Mothers have learned to weigh their babies; they must also learn that it is just as important to weigh their older boys and girls. When children do not grow or gain regularly in weight something is wrong. If these boys and girls are weighed regularly every month this condition of malnutrition would be discovered early and not allowed to go on to serious consequences.

Unless the condition is recognized early and measures taken to correct it, the effects of malnutrition in childhood may last to adult life. It may show itself as prolonged ill health and feeble resistance to disease; the individual may grow up undersized and underweight instead of a strong, healthy well-developed man or woman.

What To Do.

In order to recognize malnutrition before serious consequences have fol-

lowed, the most important thing is, watch the child's weight. In the case of older children this can best be done in school and in child health centres where monthly weights of all children should be taken and recorded and special attention should be given to those who do not make a normal gain by the parents, teacher, or school nurse or doctor if there is one. It is essential that every child of the school age should receive a full medical examination once a year.

A child who is suffering from malnutrition—that is, one who is much below normal weight or one who is steadily losing weight or one who is not making a normal gain—should at once be taken to a physician and examined to see if any disease is developing. In the case of children residing in areas in which malaria or hookworm prevail the physician should search for the presence of the parasites of these and similar diseases. The child's whole daily life should be carefully gone into to see which of the rules of health he is violating and whether this pertains to his food, his habits of eating, his hours of play, of home and school work, or of sleep.

Malnutrition is cured by correcting injurious habits or removing the causes already mentioned upon which it depends. Often it is a matter of enforcing discipline in the home.

Some Hints on Feeding Children.

In dealing with malnutrition the following suggestions regarding children's diet may be helpful:

During infancy the diet should consist wholly of milk, and since no perfect substitute for mother's milk is known, mothers should always nurse their babies at the breast, unless otherwise advised by a competent physician.

At six months the baby begins to be able to digest starch; therefore, at this time small amounts of barley or oatmeal-water may be given with the milk. It is also well to give a teaspoonful of orange juice twice a day.

When the teeth begin to appear, a cracker or a piece of sweetbark may be allowed. In addition to this a little cereal jelly without sugar may be given once a day, preferably in the morning.

At about the fifteenth or sixteenth month small amounts of baked potato, apple sauce, and the pulp of thoroughly cooked prunes may be added to baby's diet.

When the child is two and one-half or three years of age the mother may begin to give one or two teaspoonfuls of scraped meat, or an egg. In general, meat should be given very sparingly to small children during the hot weather, and an egg should not be given oftener than once or twice a week to a child three to six years old.

Sugar, other than that obtained naturally in foods, is not necessary for a young child's diet. Simple desserts, such as custards, apple sauce and prune pulp may be given as early as the twentieth month and in amounts suited to the age.

As the child grows older it may gradually partake of the same meals as the parents, care being taken to see that the diet is mixed and varied, and that it supplies all the elements necessary to ensure growth. Milk should be given at each meal.

Infants should be given cool (not cold) boiled water several times during the day and older children should be encouraged to drink a glass of water on rising and an abundance of water throughout the day. School children should not be allowed to go to school without breakfast.

A number of children, because of capricious appetite, refuse to partake of food best suited to their growth and development. This may be overcome, not by insisting on the child partaking of a dish after he has once refused it, but by preparing it in a different way for another meal and placing it without remark on his plate. It must be remembered that a growing child needs milk, plenty of water, bread and butter at every meal, other vegetables besides potatoes, particularly green vegetables and fruits, both cooked and fresh, in season.

Finally a child should be taught always to wash his hands before sitting at the table or touching food.

Children should not be allowed to drink tea or coffee.

It is most important to establish regular hours of feeding and not to permit the children to spoil their appetites by feeding on candy between meals.

bones that might be wasted. At slaughtering time there is often a large stock of bones which can be used to stimulate egg production.

The ram should not be confined with the pregnant ewe during the winter.

The most successful feeders of beef cattle are the ones who have made the most correct interpretation of the laws of nature.

Hides, Wool, Furs

FOR 50 YEARS

we have been giving our many shippers fair and satisfactory returns.

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A SMILE IN EVERY DOSE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Baby's Own Tablets are a regular joy giver to the little ones—they never fail to make the cross-baby happy. When baby is cross and fretful the mother may be sure something is the matter, for it is not baby's nature to be cross unless he is ailing. Mothers, if your baby is cross; if he cries a great deal and needs your constant attention day and night, give him a dose of Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative which will quickly regulate the bowels and stomach and thus relieve constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers and make baby happy—there surely is a smile in every dose of the Tablets. Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

High heels for women's shoes were first used 90 years ago.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

French Industry in War Zone is Recovering.

Manufacturing industries are rapidly resuming operations in the devastated district, says a Paris despatch. This is shown by a report of the Office of Industrial Reconstruction, which has been investigating the restoration of factories and workshops which, before the war, employed more than twenty workmen.

Of the 4,321 establishments in which inquiries have been made, 3,392 have resumed work in whole or in part.

A classification of the various trades concerned shows that 88.4 per cent. of metal works are again active; 81.6 of the potteries, stone and brick works; 80.4 per cent. of the chemical industries and 70.8 for the textile industries.

The relatively slow rate of progress of the textile factories is said by the bureau to be due to the fact that the looms were deliberately destroyed and it is taking some time to replace the delicate machinery.

These 4,321 establishments employed 778,915 persons in 1914; in November, 1920, they employed 355,852, or 45.7 of their 1914 personnel.

While the factories have for the most part been rebuilt much as they were in 1914, the houses which shelter the workers are mere wooden huts, although brick-shanties are springing up in the districts where bricklaying is practicable.

Thus the proportion of resumption of activity bears no relation to the recovery of the towns and villages, which it will be impossible to rebuild as formerly.

FREQUENT HEADACHES

A Sure Sign That the Blood is Watery and Impure.

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

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

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

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

Wordless Telephones.

An invention which makes it possible to carry on a conversation direct from the throat instead of the mouth promises to revolutionize telephonic conversation.

Known as the Laryngophone, the invention enables a person to talk in noisy surroundings or under abnormal conditions, and at the same time leave the mouth free for breathing purposes.

The transmitter is about the size of a wrist watch. It gathers up the vibrations direct from the vocal chords when it is placed in contact with the throat, and the sounds are plainly heard in the receiver.

A special apparatus has been designed for fire brigades, enabling a superintendent to be in constant touch with his masked men, and to converse with them readily. Hose men working on ladders and roof tops can keep in telephonic touch with those working in other parts of a burning building.

The invention can also be used between chauffeur and motor-car passenger, between air pilot and passenger, in noisy workshops, in railway tunnels, and in marine engine-rooms. The submarine worker can talk to men on the surface, or make signals to the operator by simply dropping his jaw to the full extent, this movement working a switch.

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials from well-known people, not press agents' interviews. From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.
Yarmouth, N.S.
Branch Factory, St. John's, Nfld.

Nobles as Navvies.

Now that they can never regain their old glory, the exiled Russian nobility who formerly adorned the late Czar's court are enjoying the novelty of working for their living.

There are in France hundreds of these nobles engaged in different industries, and some are actually doing manual work as navvies. Moreover, many officers who once held high rank in the Russian army are now taxi drivers in Paris.

Count Paul Ignatieff, who was a close friend of the murdered Tsar, now sells milk in Garches. His wife, who was the most beautiful woman in Petrograd, milks the cows at dawn, while the Count's second son grows mushrooms at Saint-Germain.

The most dashing cavalry officer of Russia, Colonel Skouratoff, has exchanged the sword for the hoe, and is becoming an agricultural expert. At a Paris garage another famous colonel may be seen any day in overalls.

General Nicolajeff, commander of the Russian troops in France during the war, now drives a motor-lorry for a wholesale firm in Paris.

Two princes are bank clerks, and many nobles and officers have become motor mechanics. Prince Boris paints lively interior decorations for chalets. In order to buy his outfit he had to pawn his jewels.

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For most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 523-521 Dundas St. E., Toronto, Ont.

The Boy Scouts Association.

As an organization, the Scout Movement is neither militaristic in thought, form nor spirit, although it does instill in boys the military virtues such as honor, loyalty, obedience and patriotism.

The purpose of the Boy Scout Movement is to develop character, initiative and resourcefulness in boys by cultivating their interest in the fascinating outdoor activities of the Scout program.

It is in the wearing of the uniform and doing of things together, as Scouts, that they absorb the force and truth of the Scout law, which states: "A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout."

The Movement aims to supplement the various existing educational agencies, and to promote the ability in boys to do things for themselves and others. It is not the aim to get up a new organization to parallel in its purposes others already established. The opportunity is afforded other organizations, however, to introduce into their own programs unique features appealing to interests which are universal among boys. The method is summed up in the term Scoutcraft, and is a combination of observation, deduction and handiness, or the ability to do things. Scoutcraft includes instruction in first aid, life saving, tracking, signalling, cycling, nature study, campcraft, seamanship, woodcraft, chivalry, patriotism and many other subjects. This is accomplished in games and team play, and is pleasure, not work, for the boy. All that is needed is the out-of-doors, a group of boys and a competent leader.

"Something to do, something to think about, and something to enjoy, with a view always to character building; for manhood, not scholarship, is the first aim of education."

The Boy Scout Movement is developed in practically every country of the world, as well as in all the overseas dominions and colonies of Great Britain and the United States. According to a pamphlet just issued by the Provincial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto, there are in Canada alone some 22,692 registered Scouts, 4,288 Wolf Cubs (junior members), and 1,648 unpaid Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters who give at least 52 nights a year, and 24 half days or days to the personal leadership of their boys. Quite a citizenship contribution.

"Pape's Diapiesin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapiesin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, Gas, 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 corrector in world.—Adv.

The bagpipes are by no means merely a picturesque survival of a barbarous age. One hundred and fifty pipers performed individual feats of heroism during the world war, and a piper of the Scottish Borderers won the Victoria Cross by standing on a parapet during a gas attack at Loos and piping his battalion together with Blue Bonnets Over the Border. There is something that quickens the blood in such tunes as Blue Bonnets and The Campbells are Coming; there is something profoundly stirring in the wail of a pibroch. So long as there are fighting Highlanders, we need have no fear that the "Campbells" will cease to come.

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Canada has the second largest telescope in the world, near Victoria, B.C. It is second in point of size and equal to the best in efficiency.

If you are a real salesman you will work; if you don't work you will be a "nearly one" all your life.—H. R. Wardell.

The breweries of Great Britain have a combined annual output of between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 standard barrels of beer.

Caught in draught—stiff neck or back won't last long if

**BAUME
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is applied. Immediate effect.

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\$1.00 a tube.
THE LEECHING MILES CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. Jules Bengue
RELIEVES PAIN

**BITS OF
HUMOR**
FROM HERE & THERE

His Complaint.

The doctor said, as he bent over the patient, "I don't quite like your heart action." Then, as he again applied the stethoscope, he added:

"You have, I take it, had some trouble with angina pectoris?"
"Well, doc," said the young man, rather sheepishly, "you're partly right; only that ain't her name."

Needed a Horse.

A prosperous grocer in a certain town had occasion recently to engage a new errand boy for the Christmas rush. Trade was very brisk, and the lad had a great deal of work to do in delivering the parcels in different parts of the town.

"Well, George, how did you get on on Saturday?" asked the grocer on Monday morning.

"Oh, fine," replied the boy; "but I'll be leavin' at the end of the week."

"Why, what's up now?" queried his master. "Are the wages not high enough?"

"I'm not findin' any fault with the pay," replied the boy, "but the fact is, I'm doing a horse out of a job here."

What Was the Harm?

Schoolmaster Robinson was stern, wore long hair, and believed in discipline.

One morning Willie Jinks misbehaved himself to the extent that it was necessary to administer punishment.

Soon his parents heard the nature of his offence, and they also remonstrated with him. Nevertheless, he cared not.

"Look 'ere, mother," he spoke up, manfully. "Nothing much to scold about. I only went up to the desk and said, 'Please, Mr. Robinson, are you any relation to Crusoe?'"

The British Museum contains more than 16,000 copies of the Bible.

It is estimated that there are 550 American branch factories in Canada, 200 of which have been established since the war.

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Doubles Its Beauty.**



A few cents buys "Danderine." After a few applications you cannot find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

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INVENTIONS

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"California Syrup of Figs"
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Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

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FARM WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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BUY YOUR SMOKING TOBACCO direct from grower. Write for prices. Chas. Barnard, Leamington, Ontario.

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AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Bilelessness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised, since it was first manufactured in 1889, 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 Alonso O. Bliss Medical Co., 113 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

Say, "Hello!"

Stop a minute and say "Hello!" As down Life's Road you go; For a kindly word and a cheery smile Will shorten the way by many a mile For some poor fellow who's moving slow. Stop a minute—and say "Hello!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Rainbow Myths.

In many countries the rainbow is spoken of as a great bent pump or siphon tube, drawing water from the earth by mechanical means. In parts of Russia, in the Don country, and also in Moscow and vicinity, it is known by a name which is equivalent to "the bent water-pipe."

When a man feels like a king, he can look kingly. Majesty, more regal than ever sat on a throne, will look out of his face when he has learned how to claim and to express the divinity of his birthright.

WEEKS' BREAKUP A COLD TABLETS
TRY THEM
PRICE 25¢

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 soothes the congestion and lessens fever without rubbing to the affected 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—35¢, 70¢, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain Expeller)

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"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! It's criminal to take a chance on any substitute for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monacoelectrochemicals of Salzigfelfeld.



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For promoting and maintaining beauty of skin and hair. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are unexcelled. Cuticura Talcum is an ideal powder, soft, refreshing and cooling to most delicate skins.

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No. 5, a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

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En Passant.

"LIBERAL-CONSERVATISM"— Applied to Politics.

It has been indicated in a former article that speaking generally, mankind may be divided into two great classes—radicals and conservatives. The radical is the person who would radically destroy the existing order of society and the substitution of an entirely new one, while the conservative holds tenaciously to things as they are, fearing (frightfully with good reason) that a much worse condition would result from the acquisition of full power by the radicals.

Some there are who could not be fitted into either of these divisions. They are the exceptions. Multitudes have never realized that, in their outlook on life, they are either radicals or conservatives. These are in the vast majority. The fact must not be overlooked that the degree of radicalism or conservatism, as the case may be, differs with the individual.

The best and wisest attitude to life was seen to be the liberal-conservative attitude, which is the sum of the good in both radicalism and conservatism. In other words, a liberal-conservative is one who approaches new things with cautious open-mindedness, ready to be convinced of any value they may possess and to make use of it, but at the same time retains all that is good and worthy in the old, making national alterations where necessity requires or the new has something really better to offer.

This is the attitude of the truly wise and thoughtful man. An attitude to life in general includes an attitude to political matters. The "liberal-conservative" principle applied to politics is the subject of this article.

Perhaps one of the most fruitful causes of our national and even international difficulties lies in the political attitude of the average man, which is essentially a party attitude. Moreover, it is often an inherited attitude. His forefathers for many generations had adhered to a certain party. Thus he "comes" of a "Whig family" or a "Tory family," whichever the case may be, and he is as a matter of course a zealous supporter of the party tenets of his progenitors. He does not use his own reasoning powers and act as a result of his own carefully thought-out conclusions; he waits for the conclusion of the leaders of his party, and blindly supports them at the polls. If he did not act thus, he would be guilty of that most heinous of political crimes—disloyalty to his party. Moreover, open to transfer his support to another party would be rather humiliating. It would be admitting to his opponents that he had been wrong. Worst of all, it would appear to be casting a slur upon the political attitude of parents, uncles, grand-parents, great grand-parents, etc. He blindly follows his party, swallowing all sorts of political "canards" because they come to him with the proper "halo" and are sent by the "right man."

One seeming advantage of partyism is that it removes the necessity for thought among the rank and file. To think things out along national lines and apart from prejudice is what the ordinary person least desires to do. He knows that it is a difficult and often tiresome process. He therefore prefers to have his thinking done by someone else (except, of course, so far as it concerns his wages etc.). Whatever views (of his own) he possesses are really views which have come to him second-hand; he has not thought them out himself.

The great difficulty and danger in allowing party leaders to do our political thinking for us is that they are very apt to do it, not for us but for themselves and along the lines of their own advantage. Here lies the root of political "craft," which is the scandal of our national life. We elect a man about whose personal life and character we often know very little, who may be a dishonest, a libertine, or one of those gentleman-thieves commonly called "politicians," but whom, because he belongs to a certain party, we consider a proper representative. He goes to parliament believing that, so long as he zealously supports the proposals of his party and opposes all else, he will be faithfully discharging his political duties—however he may live and whatever else he may do.

It has been well said that "Party is the madness of the many for the gain of the few." What remedy has Liberal-Conservatism to offer?

Liberal-Conservatism would not seek to abolish parties; it would simply ignore them as parties, holding that the party system is one of those relics of the old order which may well be allowed to "die with as much dignity as possible." Instead of placing the chief emphasis on loyalty to party, it would place it on loyalty to the nation. Each question brought into the political arena would be viewed as an independent affair, to be dealt with absolutely on its merits or demerits.

Liberal-Conservatism would hold to the present constituted order so far as it deserves to be maintained, destroying or abolishing where imperative or inevitable, but generally seeking reform where necessary along national and non-factional lines.

Finally, a liberal-conservative electorate would seek to know more of the private life and character of candidates. Men who have lived, and are well-known and highly respected, in the district they desire to represent would thus be the most desirable.

J.T.R.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Edythe Silverson 98, Isabel Owens 93.
Class I.—Margaret McQuat 85, Henry Murphy 83, Evelyn Gagnon 79, Margaret Jones, Anna Scott 78.
Class II.—Ella Giles 70, Kenneth McQuat 63, Gerald Brunau 61.
Class III.—Ivan Carpenter 57, Hazel Brown 50.

GRADE X.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Phoebe McQuat 91.
Class I.—Lillian Hamilton, Edna Warwick 81.
Class II.—George Taylor, A. Stevenson 74, G. Fuller 63, Kenneth Campbell 61, Bessie Rodger 60.
Class III.—Jan Hay 58, Blanche Smith, Muriel Burk 54, Alfred Rodger 53, Nell McGillis, Myrtle Mitchell 52.

GRADE IX.

ALGEBRA.

Honours.—Ivy Johnson 94, Donald Clarke, Arnold Scott, I. Winfield 93, E. MacAllister 91.
Class I.—Bella Hume 89, Truman Clarke 88, Esther Morrison 86, Nellie Cowan 83, Lawrence Cruise, Clifford McPaul 82, Alice Bain 81, Evelyn Creswell 80, May Robinson 79, W. Cottingham 75.
Class II.—Ivy Graham, James Hay 73, George Wason 72, Flora MacDonald 71, Mabel Gordon, Hilda Sutton 70, Grace Morrison 63.
Class III.—Dorothy Matthews 57, H. Bennett 53, Jessie Hay 52, Kenneth Elliott 50.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Margaret Scott 95.
Class I.—Winifred Adamson, Kathleen Morrison 78, Marguerite Heale 84, Edna Campbell 83, Susan Ryan 81, L. Paul, Bella Clark 80, Maria Westgate 78, Evelyn McCallum, Elsie Riddell, D. Hay, Willie Miller, Elmer Ryan 75.
Class II.—Jean McQuat 70, Sarah Black 69, Paul Dole 68, Hazel Drysdale, Melville Smith 65, Duncan Cumming 62.
Class III.—Frances Douglas 57, John Dobbie 55, Hilda Hume 54, Frank Scott 53, George Muir 51, Ruby Nichols, M. Feet, Irene Rogers, James Todd 50.

GRADE VII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Kilgour Wilson 97, Edgar Barwash 94.
Class I.—Bessie Rodgers, Ernest Boyd 82, Alice Burk 81, Ethel Hay 76, George Miles, Corinne Hancock 75.
Class II.—Esa Black 73, Fred Barker, Hazel Kettyle 72, Elmer McQuat 68, C. Miller, H. Calder 66, I. McKiddie 64.
Class III.—Douglas Drysdale 55, E. Velland, Norma Bord 54, Mary Cruise, Lloyd Somerville, Edith Jones 50.

GRADE VI.

AGRICULTURE.

Honours.—Lyla McKiddie 98, Henry Miles 90.
Class I.—Elsie Scott, May Velland 84, M. Mark 79, Florence Armstrong 77.
Class II.—Edward Morrison 72, Stella Scott 67, Robert Cunningham 62, Nellie Hay 60.
Class III.—Amy Combie, A. Miller 58, Elsie Stewart 55.

GRADE V.

COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 96, Janet McQuat 91.
Class I.—Reta Jones 89, Willis Stanforth 88, Howard Dole 86, Bessie Morris 84, Russell Elliott, Grace Rodgers 82, Lennie Hay, James Logan 81, Evelyn Cruise 80, Lorne Morris 75.
Class II.—Hazel McKiddie 72, Gordon Dobbie 67.

GRADE IV.

READING.

Honours.—James Velland 99, Helen Hutchison 98, Quintin Black 94, Shirley Hamilton 93, Roy Cruise 92, Eileen McPaul 91, James Logan, Lanna Noble 90.
Class I.—Stuart Armstrong 89, Stanley Boyd 88, Willie Painter 87, Alma McQuat, Gordon McQuat 86, Gordon Hay, Edgar Cruise 84, Heartland Paul 83, Lloyd Cruise, Eric Middleton 82, A. Logan 81, Henry Dion 80.

GRADE III.

READING.

Honours.—Freda Mason 100, Rebecca Cohen 97, Douglas Upham 96, Florence Wilkinson 93, Sam Cohen 91, Rowena Cowan, Christina McKenzie 90.
Class I.—Cecil McPaul 89, Robert Fulton 88, Leonard Carpenter, Kenneth McPaul 87, Morton Morrison 85, R. Cunningham 84, Lorne West 82, George Paul 81, Maggie Chapman 80.

GRADE II.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Gladys Cruise 100, Reta Boyd 99, Olive Stanforth, Stuart Jones 97, Kathleen MacKerith 96, Lena Combie 93, Raymond Underhill, E. Jousse 91.
Class I.—Gordon McPaul 83, Leola Belanger 85, Elsie McPaul 83, Doris Armstrong 80, Edgar Dion 79, Janet Hay, Hugh McKinnon 78.
Class II.—Barbara Cunningham 67, James Beech 64.
Class III.—Forbie Chapman 55.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FARMERS' WEEK

AT

MACDONALD COLLEGE

February 28th to March 4th, 1921

Practical Talks on Practical Problems!

PROGRAMME.

Monday—Hay Crops and Horses.

Tuesday—Grain Crops; Hogs and Beef Cattle.

Wednesday—Forage Crops and Dairy Cattle.

Thursday—Pasture Crops and Sheep.

Friday—Farm Management, Plant and Animal Diseases.

The Only Cost is that of Board and Lodging.

THE PRINCIPAL,

Macdonald College P.O.,

Que.

DO IT NOW!

St. Andrews Flour Mills.

Full Stock of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oilcake, Corn, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buck-wheat Flour, Graham Flour, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Etc.

Prompt Service on Gristing.

Specialty made of Grist shipped in by train.

A. C. Matthews & Son, St. Andrews.

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.

If its Drugs, We Have It!

Or can get it for you on the Shortest possible notice. We have a very large and varied assortment of all toilet requisites, Perfumes, etc.

A large and nicely selected stock of choice Confections. Extensive line of Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Etc.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

Prescription Druggist,
Lachute Mills.

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

Our Prices are Not Coming Down,
They ARE Down!

Extra Special Values in all our lines of Footwear, Mitts and Gloves, Olothing, Underwear, Shirts, Overalls, Men's Fur Coats, Caps and Moccasins, Trunks and Valises.

BUY NOW! PRICES RIGHT!

Men's and Boy's Suits Made to Order.
Boots Neatly Repaired. Telephone 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,
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
Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000
Over 130 Branches

THE MOLSONS BANK

Buy Canadian Goods—and help to keep Canadian workmen busy, it will help you.

Buy wisely and save as much as possible and deposit your savings in The Molsons Bank.

Courteous service to all.

W. A. Houston Mgr. Lachute, Branch

Telephone No. 26
For Everything in Hardware,
Tinware or Enamelware.

Auto Tires and Chains,

Genuine Ford Parts.

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

Galvanized and Paper Roofing.

IF IT IS TINWARE, WE HAVE IT!

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.

ST. ANDREWS

Miss Lena Neve spent the week-end at her home here.

Mr. A. C. Matthews is visiting his sister in Toronto.

Miss H. Wales is visiting friends in Ottawa this week.

Mr. Conrad Sage spent the week-end with his family here.

Mrs. G. Jeffrey and Miss Hendry are spending this week in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fair and a party of friends spent Saturday at "Abernethy."

The Ladies' Aid meeting was held at the home of the Misses Walsh last week.

The W. A. held their meeting at the home of Mrs. Wm. Robertson on Thursday.

The Misses Tena and Elizabeth Walsh spent a couple of days in Montreal this week.

Miss Harrington and Miss F. Hibbard are spending a few days in Montreal this week.

The Misses Mary and Tena Walsh spent a few days last week in Lachute guests of Mrs. T. Christie.

LAKEFIELD

THE LATE MR. JOS. THOMPSON

Death has once more visited our vicinity and taken an old and respected gentleman in the person of Mr. Joseph Thompson who passed away on January 20th, at the ripe old age of 85 years, after an illness of only three days duration which was borne with great patience. Mr. Thompson was born in this county where he has always resided and was of a quiet disposition being a Veteran of the Fenian Raid of 1866 and 67 and was granted a Silver Medal for faithful service during that period he was a staunch member of the Episcopal Church. His wife Susan Good, predeceased him 17 years. The funeral took place on Monday from the home of his daughter Mrs. Albert Tomalty, of Lakefield and thence to Shrewsbury Church where the service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lummis.

The pall-bearers were James Swail, Arthur Tomalty, Steward Boyd, Robert Gair, Thomas McKimble, Amos Kerr. The remains were followed to the Cemetery by a large number of friends and relatives. He leaves to mourn his loss two daughters Mrs. Albert Tomalty, Lakefield, Mrs. A. B. Watchorn Elm, Creek, Man., and three sons, Richard of Melvor, Mich., John of Lachute and Wallace of Brownsburg.

CUSHING

Too late for last week.

Mrs. Geo. Nicholls spent the early part of the week in Hawkesbury.

Mrs. T. Weir Sr. was in Hawkesbury on Monday.

Mr. B. C. McMurtrie is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Percy Nicholls is in Lachute this week in attendance on her mother Mrs. J. McGillivray, who we regret to hear is suffering from a sprained ankle.

Mrs. E. O. Keatley entertained a number of ladies at a "shower" on Saturday evening in honor of her future sister-in-law Miss Ruby Dawson of Stonefield Heights, whose marriage to Mr. Fraser Watson of Cushing, is taking place on Wednesday afternoon.

The Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's held a committee meeting at Mrs. J. Watson's on Saturday evening to arrange details in connection with the Annual Tea-Meeting which will be held on Feb. 19th, (Saturday Evening).

During the wee sma' hours of Saturday night last Cushing Station was broken into, and some boxes of merchandise belonging to various store-keepers of the vicinity were opened and their contents evidently proving a disappointment to the marauder, were scattered around the freight room some little quantity being carried off. A service man was sent by the company to investigate, but so far has been unable to locate the trespasser.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE, No. 31.

SUPERIOR COURT

ST. CATHERINE ROAD LAND CO. LTD. in Liquidation; and J. G. DUHAMEL, Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given that a petition to have the remuneration of the liquidator, and Inspectors and of the Attorney of the liquidation fixed will be presented to the Superior Court of this District at the Court House, at Ste Scholastique the 5th day of February, 1921, at ten fifteen of the o'clock in the forenoon.

The Bondholders, the creditors, the shareholders and all interested parties wishing to contest the said petition shall appear before the said Court, personally or by attorney, at the date place and hour aforesaid, and then and there make their objections.

Montreal, 8 January 1921.

CUSHING

Mr. E. McMurtrie visited in Montreal Friday.

Mrs. M. Whelehan has gone to visit her sisters in United States.

St. Mungo's tea meeting is being prepared for by the ladies, Feb. 19th being the date.

Miss Alice Davidson left for several weeks visit with friends in Montreal on Monday.

The Goodfellow ship club met at the home of Mr. Thos. Weir, Sr., last Friday night, had a very large attendance and interesting programme. The debate resolved that women should vote, was very well handled by Mrs. E. O. Keatley and Mr. David Owens for the affirmative and Mrs. Frank Fuller and E. Whelehan Jr. for the negative. The judges decided for votes for women. The next meeting will be held Feb. 11th at Mr. Frank Fuller.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I.—Gladys Mosley 89, Ema Mason 78, Jack Golpin 77.

Class III.—Norman Silveston 59.

GRADE VII

SPELLING AND DICTIONARY

Honours.—Elsie Todd 98, Reta Murdoch, Marion Stewart, Irvia Bain 96, H. Hardie 92.

GRADE VI

FRENCH

Class I.—Kenneth McGibbon 88, G. Warwick 87, Wallace Wilson 86, Wilhelmina Clarke 85, Harold Shaw 78.

Class II.—Cuthbert McQuaig 62, K. Stewart 60.

Class III.—Violet Green 54.

GRADE V

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Honours.—Marion Bain 100, Alice Hendry 95, Doris Golpin 95, Raymond Chambers 90.

Class I.—Jack Stewart 88, Eileen McGibbon 80, James Hazel 76.

Class II.—Alwyn Stewart 72, Gordon Hendry 71, Wilbert Hardie 70.

Class III.—Melville Fletcher 62, W. Petley 55.

GRADE IV

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Leona Thompson 100.

Class I.—Grace Moncrieff 78, Ida Fletcher 77, Lawrence Davis 76.

Class II.—Mansiel Wilson 73, Ivan Monk 70, Donald Boyd 66.

Class III.—Doris Reid 59, Joe Cumbers 56, Mildred Wilson, Willie Mott 55, Harry Ball, Fred Witham 54, Alex. McGibbon 53.

GRADE III

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Douglas Stewart 100.

CAN

YOU

Keep Books?

Compose 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.

LOST.—Three keys on a Leather string, between Barron's Bridge and Dr. J. H. Mason's, finder please return to Peter Dobbie, Main Street, and be rewarded.

NOTICE.—Mr. Hugh Mitchell wishes to inform the general public he is cutting ice on the river just below Canadian Northern Water Tank, for the next 10 days. Anyone can buy same at 5 cents per block.

Dorchester House, Montreal



DOMESTIC SERVANTS
NEW YEARS CELEBRATION

In the midst of the city of Montreal, half-way between the uptown and downtown business districts, on the corner of two of the best residential streets, there stands, surrounded by large shade-trees, a substantial and comfortable old-fashioned stone dwelling-house. On one of the pillars of the wide hospitable looking entrance is a brass plate announcing the house to be Dorchester House, the Canadian Women's Hostel of Montreal.

This house is the Montreal headquarters of the association, which with the aid of the Government has undertaken to provide a welcome for the women of the old lands coming to make their homes in Canada, no matter what may be their nationality or religion. The house stands for a welcome to these women from beyond the sea, but it also stands for many other things, such as safety for even the most inexperienced traveler, kindness and assistance during the first days of natural bewilderment in strange surroundings, employment for those seeking work, and a friendly headquarters until the stranger feels herself firmly established in the new land.

During the five years the association has been in existence the hostel has proved a boon and its workers have befriended thousands of girls and women from the old lands. Since the removal in May, 1920, of the hostel to Dorchester House, its present beautiful and spacious quarters, the promoters of the work have been enabled more than ever to provide a veritable "home from home" for the girls and women newly arrived in Canada.

Montreal, a port city in summer and the great railway terminus of the east at all seasons, forms a sort of gateway to all parts of the Dominion west of the Maritime Provinces. Thus the functions of the hostel include the entertaining for a few hours of rest, of travellers bound for the distant west of Canada.

An explanation of the methods of work of the hostel shows how every precaution is taken for the safety and comfort of the travellers. Before the boat arrives in dock or the boat train is due at the station the name of every unaccompanied woman and girl on the boat has been received at the hostel. The deaconesses of Dorchester House meet the boats and trains no matter at what hour they may arrive. The girls can identify them by means of a purple badge worn on the arm, and may be provided themselves with a small purple button by the immigration authorities. But whether wearing the official button or not, if in need of help of any kind, if without friends in the country, if disappointed in meeting expected friends, they need only speak to the wearer of the purple badge and their difficulties will vanish before wisdom and experience.

The strangers are straightway brought to Dorchester House where they may obtain comfortable rooms and board at a very small expense, or if domestic workers without employment remain 24 hours free of charge, during which time a post is found for them. Those going on to the west are taken to the hostel for a few hours rest while the procedure for the remainder of the journey is explained to them, and they are started on their way. In the meantime the hostel advises friends at the end of the journey of their impending arrival.

As the largest field by far for women's work in Canada is domestic service, the girls, if at all capable in that direction, can be placed directly in good homes in the city. If further training is necessary the hostel arranges for classes in housework, and a few lessons in Canadian methods of housekeeping, which may be obtained at the hostel, are very helpful to any of the overseas women.

No matter how comfortable the home, however, the girl alone in a strange community longs for recreation and the companionship of young people with a glimpse of faces from "over there." This is where Dorchester House again steps in. The house is open to the girls at all times and they may obtain any one of the three meals a day for the small charge of a shilling, a quarter in Canadian Money. The use of the recreation rooms is entirely free of charge. There is never a day goes by that the girls do not drop in for tea and a visit. Thursday afternoons and evenings are gala occasions every week, for Thursday is a half-holiday for the domestics in most Canadian homes. The girls come to tea alone or in groups, and the meal is not well over when the rugs are rolled back from the sitting-room floor and a dance is in full swing.

At all times the girls send their parcels, and get their mail at Dorchester House, and come with their troubles and sometimes "bring a groan and leave without it," in the words of the Lady Superintendent. In cases of illness the hostel arranges for the girls entering a hospital if necessary, and if a rest is all that is required the patient can arrange to stay at the hostel. At the Christmas season holiday feasts at Dorchester House are the order of the day. Several of the city churches, as well as the hostel authorities, provide entertainments for the girls, and sometimes from 150 to 200 guests attend these parties.

During the summer of 1920 "Cupid" made of Dorchester House his Canadian headquarters for a few weeks. In one week five weddings took place in the parlor of the hostel. The brides who had come over to marry their boys were met by the Deaconesses and brought to Dorchester House, where the marriage was solemnized, and a little wedding tea-party given to celebrate the occasion after which the pair were given a send-off to their new home, usually in the far distant west.

At Christmas, 1920, cards and letters poured in from all parts of Canada to Dorchester House, Montreal, from grateful girls.



HALL -
DORCHESTER HOUSE

If no such friends exist a representative of the hostel in the nearest centre arranges for a church home for the friendless girl in her new home and through this connection ties of friendship are soon formed.

A casual visit to Dorchester House at any hour of the day or evening impresses the visitor that the house lives in every way up to its motto of a "home from home." The girls who have once had a taste of its hospitality never fall, if in the city, to keep in close touch with its good times. There is no trace of "institution" about the home where the girls go and come in the freest possible manner under the kindly supervision of the Lady Superintendent who soon becomes also their mother-confessor and best friend in the country. The big lofty rooms are furnished with artistic yet homely taste, and the girls' own sitting-room, with big chairs and couches and a piano, is an ideal spot for friendly gatherings and jolly afternoons and evenings.

During the year of 1920 about 1,400 women and girls from the old land were entertained in some way by the hostel. Many of the girls came to Montreal without prospect of work, without connections or even acquaintances in this country. The employment bureau of the hostel found positions for those wishing to remain in Montreal without charge to them, and afterwards kept in touch with them to see that they were happy and contented and had met with fair treatment.

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TRACTORS

To Farmers Contemplating Buying Tractors.

We deem your confidence the most valuable asset of our business and every Case Tractor is produced with the simple idea of making the best tractor in the world.

A machine that in every detail will deserve your confidence.

This clearly defined policy assures you that every Case Tractor represents a value well beyond that offered by the ordinary lines. This is of especial interest at the present time when uncertain buying conditions emphasize to the thoughtful purchaser that the true value of a tractor or any machine is not in the number of dollars you pay for it, but in the number of days it will wear beyond the life of the average tractor, and continue to give you the efficient service it gave the first year it was in your possession.

Buy a J. I. Case Tractor you will like it.

We have adequate facilities to give our customers efficient service and instructions.

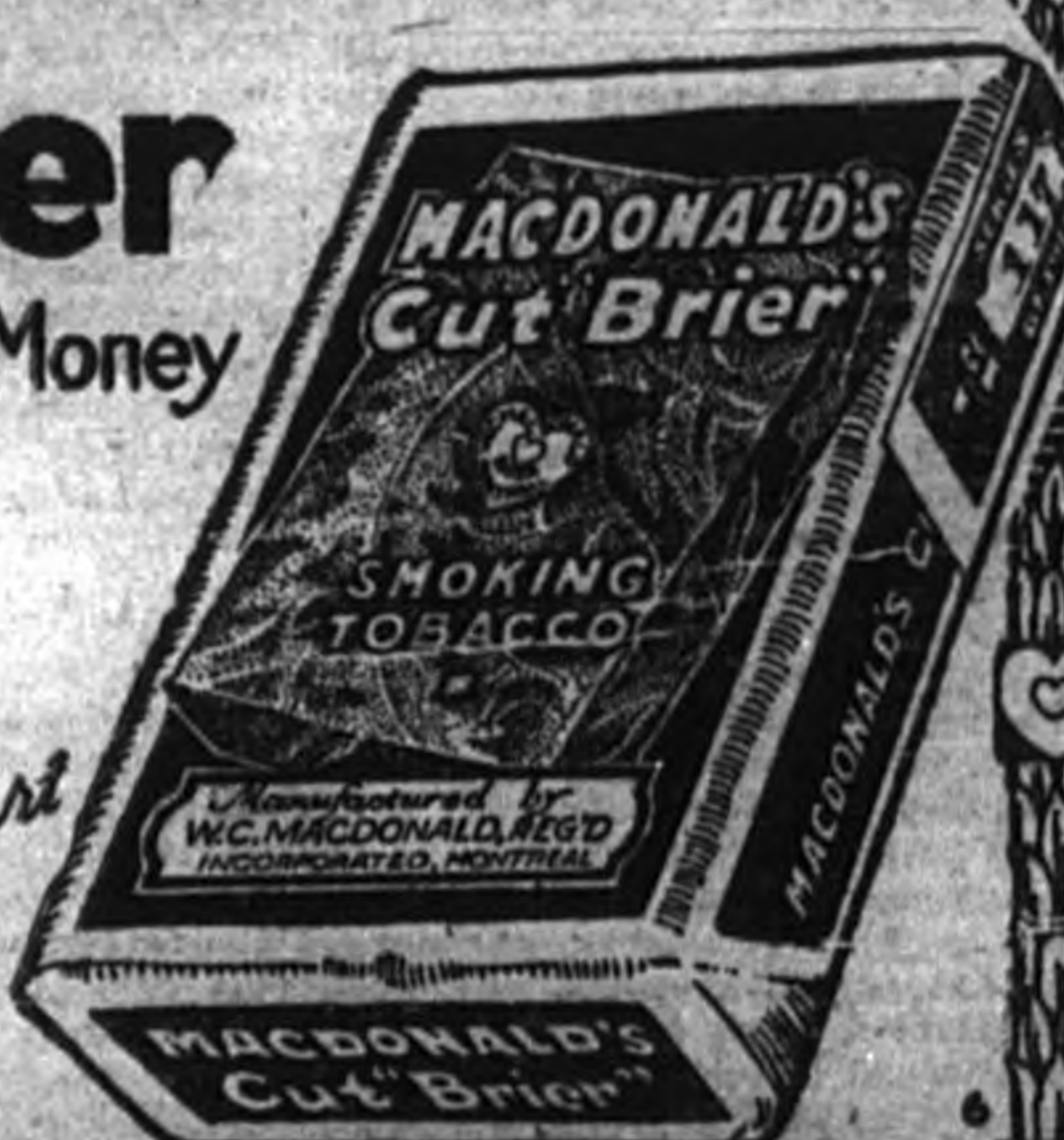
JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

MACDONALD'S

Cut Brier

More Tobacco for the Money

Packages 15¢
½ lb Tins 85¢



The Tobacco with a heart

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

Buy your overcoat and suit now while the buying is easy. Twenty five per cent off till end of January.

W. BANFORD & SON.

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.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

ROYAL LE SAGE
B. A. SC. C. M. A. M. I. C.

N. J. A. VERMETTE
B. A. SC. C. M. I. C. S.

LE SAGE & VERMETTE

CIVIL ENGINEERS
QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS.

The Rosary of Mr. Nimrod Briggs

By WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY.

PART II.

The boy went out, was shown where to hang his hat and coat, duly presented to Mr. Briggs, and loaned one of Nimrod's black aprons. He climbed on to a stool and started setting the "classified" from the case of nonpareil—the daily job that every compositor in the office avoided if he could. It was only a little four-line advertisement saying that Fred Babcock had lost a key ring that forenoon which contained two keys and a metal tag marked L. C. Stevens. But he was all the rest of the afternoon till press time setting it and a couple of others.

That afternoon, while the last forms were being locked and we were standing around as per custom, watching the paper go to press, he said to Mr. Briggs:

"About that first ad I set—the lost keys. How does it happen, I wonder, that a man named Babcock is advertising for keys marked Stevens?"

"They probably belong to the old Stevens property out on the North Foxboro road," replied Nimrod. "Fred is caretaker for the property, winters. The Stevenses go to Toronto during snow time."

"And leave it furnished?"

"Yes," said Nimrod Briggs. He said it rather impatiently. His attention was focused on lifting an old clothing store ad that refused to lift. If he had not been so occupied he might have thought it queer that the new boy should make such an inquiry.

That night, as we were washing up around the sink, the pressman asked him:

"Where you living?"

"Nowhere—yet!" replied the boy. "Come with me over to Mrs. Mathers—she'll take you in," said Nimrod Briggs. "The paper's got an arrangement with her to board its help the first week they're in town, anyhow. If they don't have the price, the widow takes it out in advertisement. Didn't Sam Hod tell you?"

It was Friday morning that "Blink" Robbins—as the boys called him because of the way he blinked his eyelids in a pitiful attempt to see his way—started his try-out. Keeping an eye on Robbins' work, we finally had to admit that, while it was cruel, all the same he was impossible. It was cruel because he was trying so desperately to make good. He was impossible, because, despite his endeavor and the low wages, he was more of a hindrance in the ad alley than he was a help. He couldn't see to do his work. He had to hunt the copy and his type case over with his good eye, and that took time, time all out of proportion to the amount of advertising he set.

While we were making up our minds what course to pursue, in justice to him as well as to ourselves, the Robbins boy's face deepened in its tragedy. His fear of losing his job was so vital that it made him do things that were just the opposite of what he should have done to hold our

confidence. If we told him to hurry with an ad near press time, he was almost sure to plit it, or else the thing wouldn't lift after it was set.

So the second Saturday afternoon, as kindly as we could, we called him to one side, gave him his six dollars, and said:

"Suppose, sonny, you sort of take your time and look around. See if you can't connect up with something else to do."

"You mean, now, that I'm fired?" he asked.

"Well, not exactly fired—yet. You can stay around here and work for a time until you find something else, if you won't be too long about getting it."

He worked the next week, blindly, spiritlessly, stupidly. He was such a nuisance around the office that we contemplated giving him twelve or fifteen dollars and telling him to pull his freight—anywhere—so long as he got from underfoot. Meeting Mrs. Mathers on the street, Sam told her he did not intend to be responsible for the boy's board after Saturday.

"Why," exclaimed Mrs. Mathers, "he only stayed that first week with me. He seemed to think four dollars was too much for board. I don't know where he went or where he's living."

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, dragged away. Saturday came. The office girl figured in his six dollars into the pay roll, drew a cheque for the ninety-odd dollars to cover the whole, cashed it at the Dominion Bank, and left the money in the green box safe while she went to dinner.

When she came back the money drawer was blank empty—empty to the last bent cent. The lock on it had always been faulty. It was an office joke that our old box safe could be opened with a jackknife or a hatpin. The Robbins boy did not come back after dinner.

Chief Hogan was notified. He promptly telephoned a description of the lad to all surrounding towns. We ran an account of the theft on the front page of the paper that afternoon, asking our subscribers to help apprehend the miscreant.

He was not heard from that night, nor all day Sunday.

The following Monday, about half-past twelve, old Nimrod Briggs came back early from his dinner. He went into the back room, hung up his coat and hat on the hook that had held it for two decades, and sat down on his stool to read the Toronto morning paper spread out before him on a type case.

He was attracted by the printer's apron he had lent the Robbins boy, hanging by the window. He was attracted by it because out of the front pocket protruded what looked like a bunch of old envelopes.

Puzzled, Nimrod went across and took them out. There were a dozen of them, frayed and soiled—common

stamped post office envelopes—which appeared to have been carried around in the lad's pocket for a year and a day. On all of them was a Montreal postmark, and the different addresses on succeeding dates indicated the boy's search for work about the country.

Curiosity mingled with compassion for the lad's predicament, and a wonder if there was anything he could do to assist a bad situation, at last prompted Nimrod to put the letters in chronological dates according to the postmarks. Then he adjusted his spectacles and drew forth the first enclosure.

The letter was written on cheap note paper in pencil. The mail had been carried in the boy's pocket so long that some words were almost indistinguishable. Nevertheless, Mr. Briggs made them out, letter after letter. And when he reached the last one, Mr. Briggs laid it aside with a slightly shaky hand upon the type case before him. He drew off his spectacles and stared straight ahead, seeing nothing.

"Poor son-of-a-gun!" he whispered.

"Poor son-of-a-gun!" he whispered. Putting his spectacles on, he drew out again the second to the last letter he had read. And he went over again these words:

"I don't believe a word you say about living in any old empty country house to save expenses. I might have believed it once, perhaps. But not after you've had such a long time as this in which to get settled. You simply don't want me with you."

"Empty country house!" echoed Nimrod Briggs. "What empty old country house is there that he could have searched out and took to live in?" Then his jaw dropped as a recollection returned. "Could it be possible, now—could it?—that the young one found Fred Babcock's keys?"

The help came back to work at one o'clock; but, strange to record, Mr. Nimrod Briggs said nothing to anyone about the letters he had found, or the clue to the lad's possible hiding place, till the hue and cry of the felony was over. But Mr. Nimrod Briggs did his work listlessly and half-heartedly that afternoon. Many times his mind wandered away from his work; there was unutterable sadness on his face; he was given to many moments of gazing out of the window beside his type cases.

(Continued in next issue.)

Asthma.

Asthma is a disease characterized chiefly by paroxysms of shortness of breath. Sometimes the paroxysms are so severe as to threaten life itself, yet they always come just this side of such a termination. It is of course not the only disease marked by shortness of breath. Various affections of the lungs, of the air passages, of the heart and of the kidneys present this symptom; but there are always other signs by which the physician can be guided, so that he will avoid the mistake of treating the disease as asthma.

Children sometimes have attacks of shortness of breath, owing to spasm of closure of the larynx; these attacks resemble asthma somewhat, but their true nature is usually easy to recognize; and, moreover, asthma is rarely seen in children.

In asthma, as distinguished from most other similar affections, it is expiration that is difficult; you can take a full breath, but the trouble is to get rid of it in order to take the next. The condition is thought by some doctors to be a spasmodic narrowing of the smaller bronchial tubes; others think the trouble is a spasm of the diaphragm, which interferes with the natural movements.

Until recently asthma was one of the great enigmas of medicine, for often the exciting cause of the attacks was inexplicable. Sometimes they occur with absolute regularity; at other times they are very irregular. In some cases they recur frequently in one place, while the sufferer is absolutely free in another place; they may come on daily or for long periods they may not come at all. All this is now explained largely by the theory of anaphylaxis, or what used to be called protein idiosyncrasy.

It explains most satisfactorily not only the asthma of hay fever—which is owing to susceptibility to the action of certain ragweed or grass pollens—but also the asthma that sometimes follows the eating of eggs, shellfish, strawberries and many other kinds of food, and the asthma that is excited by the presence of cats or other house hold pets.

In all these cases there is some protein or albuminoid substance to which the asthmatic has an inherited or acquired susceptibility, and the minutest quantity of which, either inhaled or taken into the stomach, will cause a violent systemic reaction, manifested by the paroxysm of asthma. The cure is effected by giving the offending protein in such manner and in such doses as to convert the sufferer's susceptibility into immunity—the modus operandi being the same as that upon which the efficacy of the various bacterial vaccines depends.

Houses Without Nails.

In Alberta, there exists a village where no nails have been used in the construction of the houses. These were built by Huthenian immigrants, and are of the typical Ruthenian style—long, pitch-roofed, thatched, and wide in the eaves. Even the door, an affair of slender twigs, woven and laced together, swings on home-made hinges, and is latched with a wooden hasp. The floor is of hewn logs unnailed. The roof is a wonderful fabric of poles and cross-woven wheat straw ten inches thick, packed tightly and solidly, and laid with such care that it will endure any weather for twenty years.

NEW DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL

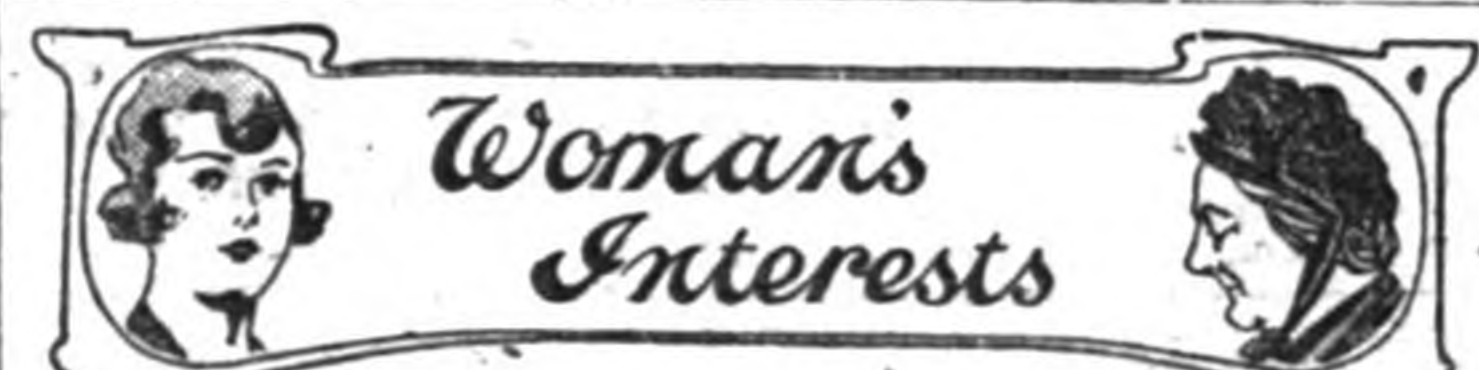


SIR LOMER GOUIN



GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

The enlargement of the directorate of the Bank of Montreal, which was decided upon at the recent annual meeting as a result of the extending scope of the institution, has resulted in two gentlemen of national reputation being added to the board, namely, the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., and General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.L.D.



Children and Fire.

Every mother should see to it that her children are taught to guard against fire. This can be done by beginning early to instill a wholesome fear of fire, and by explaining its dangerous nature. Children naturally like to play with matches, but the danger attending this practice should be pointed out and if necessary examples brought up to show why they should be let alone. It is better to actually frighten a persistent child by enlarging upon the results rather than fall to impress it with the grave danger which lies in the apparently harmless little piece of wood. Matches, the kitchen range and the open fire in the hearth should be shown as sources of great harm to little folks and never to be tampered with.

Children dearly love to play about a bonfire, but many little lives are annually sacrificed in the eager desire to watch the flames dance and leap in the air. A hard and fast rule in every home where there are little folks should demand that a bonfire is never to be lighted save in the presence of some older person. When playing about a bonfire, children should wear woolen clothing, which ignites less readily than cotton.

Fleecy garments, such as outing flannel and elderdown, which are frequently worn indoors in cold weather, are both highly dangerous when brought near a flame. A spark from an open fire or a flying match head is sufficient to set such a garment instantly ablaze, owing to the nap which covers the surface of these materials.

Not only should children be taught to be careful about fire at every time and place, but they should be taught what to do in case their clothing should be accidentally set on fire. Have them go through a little fire drill, and have them practice rolling over and over on the floor, which would be the very best thing to do should such an accident occur.

Older boys should be taught to carefully extinguish the flame from their fires when out camping, even to the tiniest spark, before leaving it. Many destructive fires have started by failure to observe this simple precaution.

It is not enough in the case of a self-willed or an inquisitive-minded child merely to forbid playing with fire or with matches. A careful explanation of cause and effect may clinch the matter by pointing out the danger and the results which are liable to follow disobedience.

The Useful Tin Steamer.

Not all housewives appreciate the usefulness, both in cooking and canning, of the old-fashioned round tin steamer. It saves labor, money and fuel, and for that reason is superior to the expensive modern steam-pressure canners and cookers. Moreover, it is a timesaver. Many foods that are usually boiled can be cooked in one-third of the time in a steamer set over a pan of boiling water.

Any good tinsmith will make—for a moderate charge—a tin steamer modeled on the common round ones, but somewhat larger and deep enough to hold six jars of quart size. Steamers that are made to order are usually of heavier and better tin than the ready-made ones and so are more durable.

You can cook various cereals—such as cracked wheat, oats and cornmeal mush—in larger quantities in a steamer than in a double boiler; that is a distinct advantage in cool weather or when there is a large family to be served. Cracked wheat, especially, is an excellent cold-weather breakfast dish. A gallon pan of it can be cooked in the steamer at one time, and it need not be watched; a glance now and then to make sure that the water does not boil away is sufficient.

Squash, pumpkins, potatoes, carrots and beets can be cooked in the steamer—set directly over the water—and will lose far less in substance than they would lose if they were boiled. Spinach and other greens should be steamed in a pan that has been set, without water, in the steamer. The

practice of boiling greens in water and then throwing away the water means a sheer waste, for nearly all of the mineral salts that the greens contain is thrown out with the water. Asparagus, too, tastes better if it has been steamed; not only does it retain a fuller flavor, but it does not break up, as it does when boiled. Fruit dumplings and rolls, placed in the steamer in the same way as the vegetables, batter pudding and fruit cakes, set in greased pans placed in the steamer, all benefit by being steamed. Ham, too, is delicious when steamed, for the steaming preserves the full flavor of the meat. The usual steamer will accommodate one half of a small ham.

As for canning, although the old-fashioned outfit does not work so rapidly as the more modern outfits do, it is much cheaper, and it answers the needs of a small family. Especially is it useful when there are greens to be canned, for you can set a large panful inside the canner. The only other expense of the steamer is for a cheap enamel pan—one that will hold about a gallon—to fit the bottom of it.

The Farmer's Girls.

The farmer with a large family of boys is generally supposed to have the advantage over the neighbor who has only girls in his family; but in these days, when brains count so much in successful farming, it should make little difference financially whether the children on the farm are boys or girls.

The ideal family has both boys and girls; but where the boys are all girls the work can be planned in such a way as to give each member a healthful occupation and an income; and the father of the family need not be overworked even if hired help is scarce.

One farmer who rejoiced to call four pretty, healthy young girls his "boys" is prosperous and not overworked, because he planned so wisely to meet the necessities of the case. Hired help is almost out of the question in his neighborhood, and so he put his farm to grass and reserved only enough acreage to raise the necessary grain crops. From a large herd of Jersey cows the girls made excellent butter, and they received a fair share of the proceeds. They kept the butter up to a certain standard and always received more than the market price from their customers.

Every farmer knows that there is no surer way to build up run-down land or to keep up the fertility of a farm than by dairying. Moreover, making butter is as fascinating as fancywork when it is done in a clean kitchen or dairy; and when the maker is well paid for the work it becomes still more fascinating.

On the same farm are a large number of chickens, the income from which also is divided fairly, and the work shared by the girls.

On another farm the girls are interested in poultry and small fruits—an ideal combination. They pay their father a fair price for the feed for the chickens, and earn enough to pay for their clothing, books, music and amusements. In corn or wheat that farm would have overworked its owner sadly; but used as it is it is profitable, and the owner can dispense with outside help.

In another family one of the girls earns a respectable sum every year from county fairs. She is always on the lookout for fine farm products to exhibit, from wheat to garden vegetables, and from canned goods to fancywork. The small farm might not keep the family in comfort—to say nothing of providing luxuries—if that girl and her sisters were not capable and energetic; as it is they are able, out of their earnings, to provide for themselves and to hire a man to help their father; yet they use only a small part of the farm land. One sister raises flowers and plants on a small garden plot; another sells canned vegetables, fruits and preserves; and the third harvests her crop of premiums once a year.

Canadian Song Writers

To protect you from fraudulent SONG-WRITING STUDIOS, submit your song poems to me, and I will advise you as to musical settings, international copyrights and publication of your song. Residents of Canada communicate only.

JULES BRAZIL
Professional Song Arranger.

41 GORMLEY AVE. TORONTO

Where things are rightly managed girl farmers are quite as successful and as prosperous as their brothers. Give them their own kind of work and the problem is solved. To boys and to men, raising chickens, looking after flowers, raising pet lambs, working for premiums at fairs and such work would be too pottering. A young man wants something that will occupy all of his energy—hands, body and brain; but girls are peculiarly successful in the lighter, more tedious tasks.

Wherever the work is so planned as to give to each one his or her share of the labor and the income, and a chance to build up a specialty, life is easy and happy, and the family is sure to enjoy all the comforts of the farm and many of its luxuries.

A Scientific Experiment.

There was excitement in Francesca's eyes. She was going to take a master's degree in psychology, and she pursued her game with all the ardor of the born sportsman.

"If you don't stop this sort of thing," Louise told her indignantly, "I'm going home this minute!"

"Stop what?" Francesca inquired. "Stop pigeonholing my mind. It's mine, and I don't want it ticketed and labeled and put away in file B. There's Eddie Burke coming up the path. Try him."

Francesca was willing. All were fish that came to her net. She went down the steps to interview Eddie Burke. Eddie had freckles and a lip, and he carried an empty basket.

"Your appleth," he said, indicating a splendid golden Grimes, beneath whose branches the ground was covered with golden spheres. "Could I have ten thenth worth?"

Francesca looked at him consideringly. "Yes," she responded, "you could. You can have as many as you think it is right to take for ten cents."

Eddie promptly proceeded to the golden Grimes. Back on the veranda Louise faced Francesca indignantly. "Francesca Shaffer! You don't mean that you are going to let that child pay for windfalls when you have more than you can possibly use!"

Francesca met the storm serenely. "It's such a feminine characteristic," she mused, "jumping at conclusions. I suppose you'd have told him that he could have all he wanted for nothing?"

"I certainly should," Louise replied emphatically.

"And lost a valuable opportunity to teach responsibility, honesty, a sense of values—a dozen things. Suppose, Lou, dear, you wait till the experiment is concluded."

The experiment reached its second stage in a very few minutes. Eddie, with traces of apple round his mouth, but with his basket only honorably full, presented himself at the foot of the steps.

"Tenth all right?" he asked.

Francesca was genuinely delighted. The experiment was an unexpectedly complete success.

"Yes," she replied. "I think that is very fair; and I think that, after all, you can have your ten cents. Here it is."

Eddie eyed the ten-cent piece with a curious expression of mingled doubt and eagerness.

"You mean you ain't going to charge me nothing for the appleth?" he inquired carefully.

"Nothing at all."

When he was fully assured upon this point, the doubt gave way to a wide, spreading smile.

"Then," he replied with deep satisfaction, "I'll go and pick up thome more."

There was a shout of laughter from the veranda. Francesca ignored it patiently. Louise had nothing of the scientific passion.

Polite Auto Horns.

Motor announces the arrival of the courteous motor horn.

It is a worthwhile novelty. Up to now the motor horn has been decidedly cacophonous. It squeaks unpleasantly; it bellows alarmingly; it utters noises disagreeably suggestive of nausea.

But the new horn, which is appearing on the market, has a tone that is at once polite and powerful. It warns yet does not offend the sensitive ear. The tone-adjusting mechanism is so contrived and arranged that the horn is easily regulated for any degree of vociferousness, but it yet carries a warning to the pedestrian.

New Use for Taps.

Have you tried using adhesive tape to mend the lining in the heels of shoes? Draw the lining as smooth as possible and cut the tape to fit the hole. It saves stockings and darning.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

CAN REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT BY CLEARING NORTH LANDS

By ALFRED FITZPATRICK, Principal Frontier College.

One means of solving the problem of unemployment is for the Government of Canada to begin the long-overdue task of preparing its bush lands for settlement in the clay belts of the North. Owing to summer frosts, farming of northern clay lands has largely been a waste of time and money. Only by clearing whole areas will this barrier to settlement ever be overcome. Farming under present conditions, whereby each settler clears a small patch, is putting the cart before the horse, and is wholly unwarranted. At least 95 per cent. of each lot in carefully selected townships should be cleared by means of large gangs living in community camps. Herein lies one solution of unemployment, now stalking before us daily in the breadlines of the cities. Work could thus be provided, particularly in the fall and winter months, as well as during special periods of unemployment. This policy of extended land-clearing should not be simply an emergency measure, but should engage the attention of the Federal and local Governments the whole year round. Should any of the workers at these community camps wish to remain on some of the cleared lots they could be sold to them on easy terms. For the next 20, 30, yes, and for 60 years, land-clearing in preparation for future settlement should be an urgent and essential department of every Government in the Dominion.

The big industrial plants of the Dominion, as well as the Governments, can assist in this great undertaking. Every large industry should apply for a whole township or more in the bush lands. Land-clearing might be made a business department of many Canadian enterprises employing great numbers of workers. Instead of "laying-off" men when a pinch comes, they could establish large land-clearing camps and homestead by proxy. In this way an outlet would be provided for a considerable percentage of the able-bodied employees now turned into the streets. If as ably handled as other departments of the business, the land-clearing department would undoubtedly prove remunerative. Lumber, ties and pulp will always find a ready market in Canada as well as in the bordering States.

The farmers, too, can take a very

real part in this permanent policy for relieving unemployment. Let thousands of individual farmers apply for bush lots of 160 acres each in the clay lands. All applications should be localized in townships most suitable for future settlement. At convenient centres in such townships the Governments should provide comfortable and attractive community camps. Farm hands should be hired by the year. Instead of being turned adrift when the busy season is over, to congregate in the towns and cities, they could go north for a short period to help in clearing the bush lots of their employers. They would not, of course, be asked to live in shacks on the individual lots. They would reside at the nearest community camp, and share in all its social activities.

There need be no elaborate preparation for this work. Men in charge of a practical bush foreman could be sent north at once with warm clothing, tents and small portable sawmills. A suitable site for a community camp could be selected in the centre of each township opened, and the necessary buildings erected. The work of felling trees, cutting ties, pulpwood and other lumber could be started immediately.

Because of existing conditions of settlement many men, even among the unemployed, are naturally loath to face the hardships involved. The writer is of the opinion that this prejudice can largely be overcome when the men are well clothed and housed in fully equipped community camps. Why spend so much on able-bodied men in the cities, when an equal expenditure in well-organized efforts would provide stimulating employment to many thousands in the healthier environment of the north. Well-fed men in comfortable community camps, not the bread lines of the cities, is the solution.

Let Canada for all time abandon the foolish policy of homesteading her bush clay lands by individuals, working separately against unequal barriers. Rather let her undertake now a great permanent land clearing policy by using large gangs of unemployed men, living in community camps, supplied with every facility for education and entertainment—the movies not excepted.

WHEN BARBARA WENT TO WORK

By Marguerite Aspinwall.

Barbara was the first passenger out of the crowded subway train, and she was running up the exit stairs before the crowd behind her had surged half-way across the platform below. Her curly red hair, under the snug little gray felt hat, bobbed joyously in time with the beat of her flying footsteps.

"What a perfect—ly ripping, splendid old world," sang her thoughts.

At the top of the stairs she stood still a moment before turning the corner. Round her bustled hurrying men and women.

Barbara drew a long breath, and her gray eyes shone.

"All of them going to work," she told herself, awed suddenly by the numbers of them. "Suppose for even one little short day they didn't go—decided not to work, every single one of them. I mean of us." She corrected herself, lifting her chin proudly. "Where'd the world get to in just a few hours? No light, no heat, no mail or telephones or trains, or well—anything. Brother says it's like being part of the hugest, busiest army in the world, even if your part's only scrubbing out ink-wells, or copying other people's letters, which I'm going to do."

When the door marked "Holt & Holt" closed behind her, the busy and bewildering life of the office seemed to reach out and suck her in, breathless, a bit dazed as yet, but tremendously eager to learn.

She wished for a moment that Brother could be with her to-day—Brother, who had two years' start of her in the business world and who was getting along so splendidly. However, she could at least remember the advice he had drummed into her constantly and emphatically, "Keep your head. Nobody's going to eat you, you know. Don't let 'em rattle you. Just keep cool, and think, Barbie."

She clung to that during the day that followed. The office was short-handed. Mr. Holt's secretary was away on her vacation, and so Mr. Holt sent for Barbara.

She sat down beside the big roll-top desk and opened her brand-new notebook to the first page.

At the business school Barbara had taken down dictation—hours and hours of it; and at night she and her brother had practiced together, trying to see which would stumble first, he in dictating imaginary letters or she in keeping up with his quick words. She tried to pretend now that Mr. Holt was only Brother dictating. It helped amazingly, and soon she forgot her first nervous dread.

"I've given you quite a pile," he said, kindly, laying down the last letter. "But I'm going out home at noon, and you can take it easy getting these out."

Barbara smiled slyly as she gathered up letters and notebook and took them over to the typewriter in the corner. She made up her mind that she would finish every single letter that evening.

It was very quiet in the private office after Mr. Holt had left for his train. No one came in to disturb her, and the neat pile of finished letters beside her elbow grew and grew. She drew the last one out of her machine with a little flourish and glanced at her watch. Four o'clock already! Then the telephone rang.

She took down the receiver, and a man's voice on the other end of the wire asked for Mr. Holt.

"Mr. Holt has gone for the day," Barbara said; and she added, "Can I take a message for him, please?"

"Do you know whether he wrote a letter to Denkins & Co. either yesterday or to-day?" the voice demanded. "His answer to that letter should have reached us this morning at the latest."

"He didn't write to-day," Barbara said, positively. "If you will hold the wire, I'll find out if yesterday—"

The other cut her short. "I've waited long enough to hear as it is," he snapped. "If the letter does not come to-day, we'll close with another offer. That's all."

The line clicked, and Barbara nervously hung up the receiver. She went into the outer office and asked a few timid questions of various busy people. No one knew anything about the letter; apparently it was no one's business to know.

"It'll have to wait over until Mr. Holt comes in the morning," one of them said kindly. "Anyhow, it's not your fault."

Barbara went back to her desk and tried anxiously to decide what Brother would advise her to do in a case like this. The matter had sounded important, and some one ought to be able to do something. Perhaps Mr. Holt had sent the letter, and it would arrive in time after all; but perhaps it had been mailed carelessly to a wrong address. If so, a second letter ought to go at once.

At that instant her eye fell on the telephone beside her, and an idea popped into her head. She was a little frightened, but she drew her notebook and pencil toward her and took down the receiver firmly.

When the office telephone operator answered, she asked for Mr. Holt's house at Orange.

Gripping her pencil hard between fingers cold with excitement, she waited.

A few moments more and the voice she hoped to hear sounded over the wire.

"This is Miss Dean, Mr. Holt, the new stenographer at your office," she said breathlessly.

"Yes, yes; what's wrong?" he asked quickly.

Keeping her tone steady, Barbara explained as clearly and as briefly as she could about the message from Denkins & Co.

An exclamation of annoyance broke into her story.

"You mean that letter hasn't reached them yet?" Mr. Holt asked. "I dictated it five days ago. But now—why, it's too late even to telegraph—their office will be closed by five."

Barbara spoke eagerly: "You could dictate a letter over the telephone—it's a good connection—and I could take it to them myself. I can get it there before five—I'm sure I can, Mr. Holt."

She heard him say "good girl" in a tone of such surprised relief that it could not fail to send a happy little thrill of pride through her.

How pleased Brother would be when she told him to-night! He would know that she had not let anything "rattle" her and that she had thought.

Not quite fifteen minutes later she was pinning on her hat; her fingers were still cold, but her cheeks were flushed with a warm little glow of pride. In her hand bag lay the neatly typed letter to Denkins & Co., signed by "E. Holt," with the initials "B. D." underneath. Holt & Co. would get the order after all and her employer had made her understand, in a few quick, jerky words over the telephone, just how much that order meant to the company.

They did get it.

When Mr. Holt walked into his private office very early the next morning, Barbara lifted her shining eyes from the typewriter and informed him joyously of that fact. By that time it meant almost as much to her as if she had been a member of the firm. He smiled involuntarily.

"I got there just before their office closed and Mr. Denkins's secretary had gone home; and I told him he could dictate the answer to me," Barbara exclaimed happily. "So I know. The letter's on your desk."

Mr. Holt gave Barbara a quick glance of approval.

"The kind of employee we are always looking for in this office," he said unexpectedly, "is one who thinks. You'll succeed, Miss Dean, if you go on as you've begun."

He said nothing more, but to Barbara the quiet, approving words meant as much as having a croix de guerre pinned on her white blouse front.

"If you go on as you've begun," Mr. Holt said.

Oh, but would she not! On and on, and up!

Two Points of View.

A typical illustration of German rule in Poland before freedom came to its people is given by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton in the New Witness. The German military authorities had issued a command to the people of Warsaw that they should furnish a list of their meals and plate, from door handles to samovars.

A German officer, billeted in a Polish household, says Mrs. Chesterton, found himself lonely on Christmas Day. The family was keeping the festival, and the officer sent a note asking if he might join the party. The hostess was compelled to assent, and Herr Lieut. Grunbach partook of a lavish supper. It happened that his hostess had kept back a silver samovar, which, usually secreted under the bed, on Christmas Day shone forth in all its glory.

Some one suggested that it would be wiser to remove the samovar before the Herr Lieutenant entered, but the hostess insisted that he was there as a guest and not as an enemy, and that even a Prussian would respect the bread and salt. The evening following the party an unpleasant-looking man came to the house accompanied by two German soldiers. He had called to collect the samovar that the Herr Lieutenant had reported. Not only did he remove the samovar, but he assessed a fine because the law had been disobeyed.

Shortly afterwards the officer asked his hostess why she avoided him. What had he done to offend her? She could no longer restrain her indignation and told him what she thought of him—to his profound astonishment. How could she blame him for doing what was obviously his duty? Hospitality entailed no obligation to forget one's fatherland. Germany had need of samovars. What mattered else?

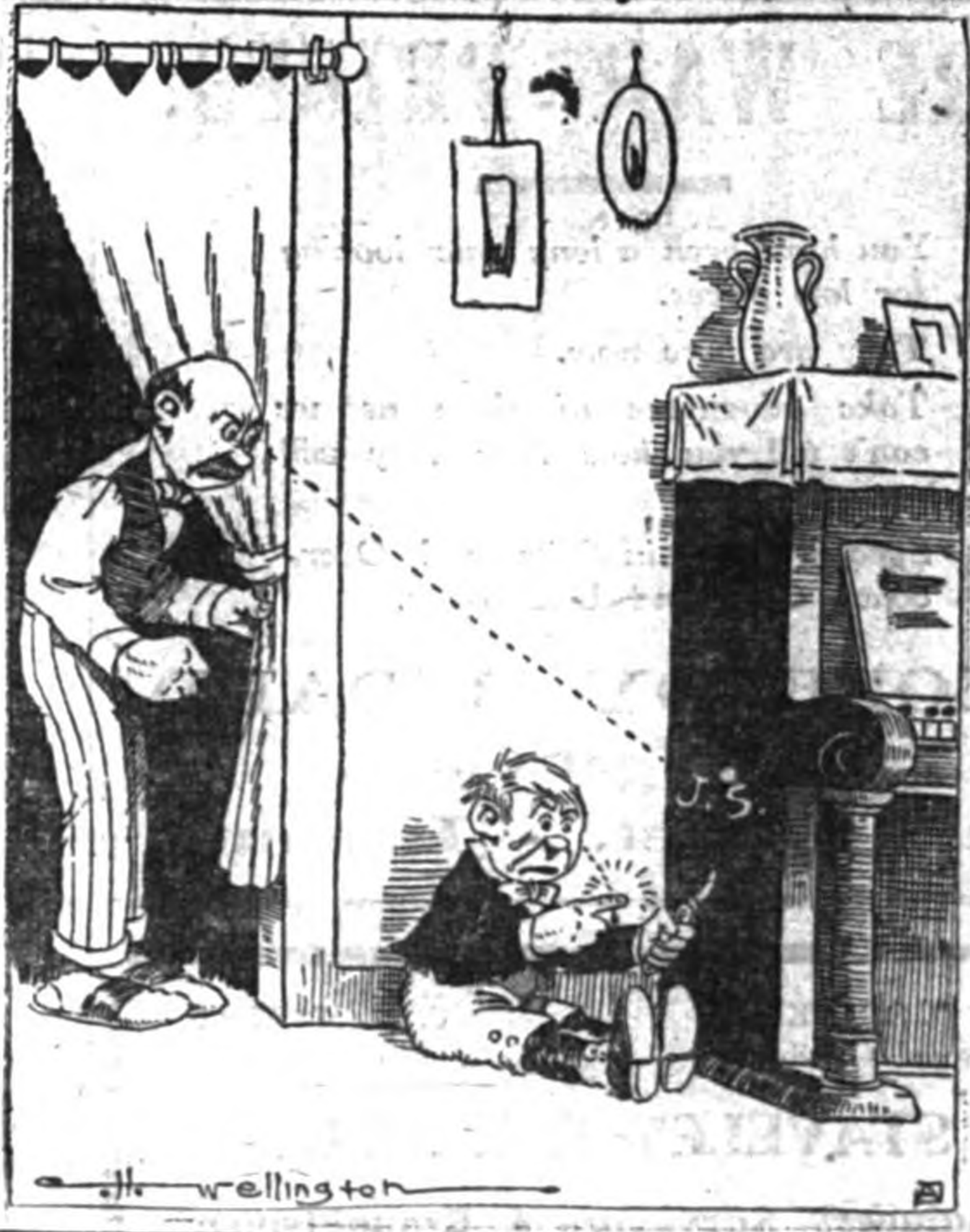
Cedars of Lebanon Suffered During War.

During the war the hand of destruction fell heavily upon the age-old cedars of Lebanon. These trees, which date back to ancient history, were famous during the wars of Sennacherib, 608 B.C.—The Roman historian, Pliny, claimed their wood to be eternally durable, and the Arabs are said to have believed the trees had existed for all time.

After 2,000 years the timbers in the ruins of ancient Assyria were found unchanged. In remote times the oil from the cedars was used as a cure for leprosy. It was also used by the Romans for preservative purposes. The huge cedars are often 90 feet in height and 42 feet in circumference.

During the world war the Turks cut down many of them to obtain fuel for locomotives, and the opposing forces continued the work of destruction for military purposes.

—and the worst is yet to come



WHAT CAN MAKE A PERSON HAPPY?

HAPPINESS IN THE LINE OF OUR DUTY.

Get the Zest, the Life, the Vision There is in Following Christ.

The book of Ecclesiastes is a study of the question, how to be happy. The author is a man who gives much time to thinking on the real meanings of life, though it is not known whether he was Solomon or not. It may have been the Hebrew king, but that is not important, as the meaning of the book is the same, even though the author is unknown. The first method of achieving happiness, he says, is through the attainment of wisdom. Let a man study, let him devour books, talk with learned men, and the way to the peaceful heart is open. But he afterward changes his mind, as he tells us. The acquisition of wisdom does not yield the fruit he hopes for. There still remains an unsatisfied void. "And I applied my heart to seek and to search out wisdom concerning all that is done under the heaven: I have seen all the works that are done under the sun; and behold, all is vanity and a striving after wind. For in much wisdom is much grief, and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow." The experience of modern men confirms our author in his conclusion. The greatest scholars are sometimes the most melancholy of men.

The Search for Happiness.

But now the writer of Ecclesiastes turns his attention to pleasure. In pleasure, he says, in the abandonment of care and anxiety, happiness is to be found. But lo! after hot pursuit of the phantom Pleasure, she turns out, like the fable, to be an old and withered hag, that his soul loathes. Listen to his words: "I said in my heart, Come now, I will prove thee with mirth; therefore, enjoy pleasure; and behold, this also was vanity. I searched in my heart how to cheer my flesh with wine, my heart guiding me with wisdom, and how to lay hold on folly, till I might see what it was good for the sons of men that they should do under heaven all the days of their life." He goes on to tell how he bought large estates and went into extensive farming operations; had gardens, parks, trees, artificial lakes, vast numbers of sheep and cattle. He imported men singers and women singers, became a patron of music, and says that he attained to wealth and greatness above any man of his time. And he concludes: "And behold, all was vanity and a striving after wind, and there was no profit under the sun."

Thus far, his search has not been reassuring, but he turns to another method. The power of money to bring pleasure has always been assumed, by a certain class of people. And indeed, we cannot sneer at the power of money to do many things. The man without any money is in a bad way. But our author does not turn to money making, himself. That would be beneath an oriental gentleman's manner of living. He draws his conclusions from watching other men make it. He says that he has seen a man toil for years, amass a fortune, and die, leaving his accumulations to a worthless son, who soon parts with them. He notices also that riches often take to themselves wings and fly away. He likewise observes that the rich man frequently tosses on a bed of down in feverish wakefulness, while the laboring man sleeps the sleep of a healthy, tired man. He states that he is convinced that money, pursued as an object in life, is a fool's quest. And

modern experience confirms Ecclesiastes in this.

A Three-Fold Message.

But what, then is the message of Ecclesiastes? It is three-fold. First, happiness is incidental. It is a by-product of right living. When sought as an end, it ever flits on before us. Sir Lounfall travels the world over, in search of the Holy Grail, and returns a disappointed man. But when he helps the hungry at his door, a strange rest enters his soul. Many rich men have done good with their money, and in so doing have been blessed. An ancient writer put it, "What I spent, I had, what I kept I lost, what I gave, I have." That is as true of the man of ordinary means as it is of the rich. And it is as true of time, ability, influence, as it is of money.

The second message of our author is, do your duty. Do the day's work and do it the best you can. Put energy, earnestness, conscience into it. Do not make excuses, do not contrive alibis, do not whimper and complain, play the man and do your part. "Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man." Duty is a great teacher. She is a teacher every man may have, whether he ever attended college or not.

The old man who worked in a factory and took care of his invalid wife who had not been out of bed for thirty years, was doing his duty. The young woman who is full of ambition to go to college and become a social worker, but who remains on the farm with her aged parents, is an instance of duty at its best. That is what Ecclesiastes would teach. And happiness comes in the line of our duty.

Ecclesiastes does not know of Christ, for Christ has not come in his day. Hence by his very omission he teaches that there is something better than doggedly doing one's part day after day. And that is to get the zest, the life, the vision there is, in following Christ. When one gets that, he does his work not because he must, but because he wants to do it. He has a new enthusiasm.

Tears Brighten the Eyes.

There is a widespread belief that the process of crying tends to weaken the eyes and rob them of brightness. Actually, the truth lies in the opposite direction.

The shedding of tears (provided that the weeping is not overdone) is one of the greatest aids to softness and brightness of the eyes.

The explanation is this: The eyes need a bath just as our bodies do. There is a certain quality in the "tear liquid" which does not exist in water, and that is why a tear-bath is of much greater value than a mere bathing with cold or warm water.

There is a possibility that one of the reasons for the superiority of feminine eyes in point of limpidity and brightness over the male optics, is the tendency of the gentler sex to indulge in more or less frequent outbreaks of tears.

The moral is that if you want to have what novelists call "eyes like the fishpools of Hebron," give the eyes a tear-bath at least once a week.

Canada's Cities.

Canada has 44 cities. A city must have 10,000 population or over. List, in order of population, per census of 1911: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Hamilton, Quebec, Halifax, London, Calgary, St. John, Victoria, Regina, Edmonton, Brantford, Kingston, Maisonneuve, Peterboro, Hull, Windsor, Sydney, Glace Bay, Fort William, Sherbrooke, Kitchener, Guelph, Westmount, St. Thomas, Brandon, Moosejaw, Three Rivers, New Westminster, Stratford, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Saskatoon, Verdun, Moncton, Port Arthur, Charlottetown, Sault Ste. Marie, Chatham, Lacine, Galt.

When Buffalo Bill Planned to Kill His Wife

There was one time in the life of Buffalo Bill when it almost became necessary for him to shoot his wife, and, as much as he loved her, he was prepared to do it. They had been riding homeward over the plains together when a band of hostile Indians came upon them. The account of the pursuit, which his widow, Mrs. L. F. Cody, tells in her reminiscences of the great plainsman, makes a thrilling and dramatic adventure.

"Injuns! Take these reins."

Brigham was galloping now in harness, with the buggy swaying and careening behind as he rushed down the hill and on toward the winding road beyond. Will shifted in his seat and raised himself on one knee. I felt his elbow bump against me and knew that he was reaching for his revolver. Then he bent over and kissed me on the cheek.

"Lou," he said, "I want you to know that I love you better than anything else in the world! That's why I may have to do something that—"

I looked up hurriedly. Something had touched my head. It was Will's revolver, and he was holding it pointed straight at my temple. I screamed.

"Will! Will!"

My husband looked down at me. His face suddenly appeared to be old and lined and hard.

"They've got rifles," he said shortly. "I've only got this revolver. They can outdistance me. I want to be ready—so that if they get me I can pull the trigger before I fall. It's better for a woman to be dead, Lou—than to be in their hands."

The breath seemed to have left my body. I wanted to scream, to laugh, to sing, anything, except to realize that at my side my husband was nervously holding himself to fire the bullet that would kill his own wife—rather than allow her to fall into the hands of the pursuing enemy. On and on we went, with the buggy rolling and rocking, dropping into the hollows and gullies

Covered Fire.

When winter nights at deepest were. After a world of pleasant talk Before the blazing hickory log. And when the pauses longer grew. And the old clock more plainly spoke Some one would rise—say drowsily, "Time now to cover up the fire."

And I, who never sleepy grew While tossed that ball of pleasant talk. Watched ruefully the red coals heaped With ashes gray and velvet-soft. Till not one watchful spark was seen And only then my ear took note How mournfully the wind could call Down the great chimney's darkened throat.

But up the stairs we climbed, to bed (I in my dreams to still climb on). And, buried up in comforts warm, My last thought was about the fire Asleep beneath the covert; But safe and sure to wake up glad, And leap to meet the morning light—As I, myself, would wake up glad.

A leaf from childhood's story-book Of all who sat around that hearth In those far, friendly winter nights, Not one remains, nor hearth remains And careless memory makes store, Alone of all that pleasant talk, These words that as a curfew toll: To warn how passing late the hour! "Time now to cover up the fire."

Mary's Son.

If you stop to find out what your wages will be And how they will clothe and feed you, Willie, my son, don't you go to the Sea, For the Sea will never need you.

If you ask for the reason of every command, And argue with people about you, Willie, my son, don't you go on the Land, For the Land will do better without you.

If you stop to consider the work you have done And to boast what your labor is worth, dear, Angels may come for you, Willie, my son, But you'll never be wanted on Earth, dear!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Reading the Old Books.

An old book—if it is a good one—should improve on acquaintance. The better you know it, the more you can get out of it. To know it better you must read it again from time to time.

The books which you will care to read again will be full of character.

Read the old poems again for their music and for a better insight into their meaning. Every day should add something to your emotional experience, and the broader your experience, the more you will get out of the poem. Besides this, you may be able to read it in a new mood and see it in another light—and every poem has a thousand and one lights reflecting from it. That is why most people cannot enjoy reading poetry once.

Read the old books again!

You Can Never Please a Woman.

"Was the operation successful?" asked one physician of another.

"It was brilliantly so in the facts it demonstrated. Only one person did not seem to be pleased with the results," returned the second physician. "And who was that?" inquired the first.

"The patient's widow."

of the road, then bounding out again, as faithful old Brigham plunged on. Above me I heard Will talking to himself, as if striving for courage to hold to his resolve. With all the strength I had, I placed the reins into one hand, then with the free one reached outward. I touched Will's arm. Then I felt his left hand, icy cold, close over mine.

We sped onward—a quarter of a mile—a half mile. Then from the distance came a faint, thudding sound. Will bent close to me.

"Remember, Lou," he said again, "if the worst comes—it was because I loved you."

I pressed his right hand tight, and the rocking, leaping journey continued. Alternate fever and chilling cold were chasing through my veins. My teeth were chattering, my whole being was quivering. On and on we went, while the thudding sounds from the distance seemed to grow nearer. Then suddenly I felt Will turn in the buggy. I saw him raise his revolver and fire straight into the air. He waved his arms and shouted.

"Hurry, Lou!" he boomed. "A little more, and we're safe! Hurry—hurry!"

Again the whip cut through the air. Then far ahead I saw the forms of men, urging their horses forward.

"It's some of the boys!" Will called to me. "I asked them to ride out along the road if we didn't get back on time!"

The forms came closer. Cody waved and shouted to them and pointed to the distance. A clattering rush, and they had passed us—on toward the hills and the place where a pursuing band of Indians now would become a fleeing, scattering group of fugitives. Weakly I sank forward. Dully I felt Will take the reins from my hands. Then the world went black. The slender thread of my resistance had snapped.

Eye Symptoms of General Diseases.

The eyes have been called the windows of the soul, but they also may be called the peepholes of the body, for by observing them intelligently the physician is often able to obtain valuable information regarding the nature of disease elsewhere in the body. The ophthalmoscope—an instrument for examining the interior of the eye-ball—which used to be employed only by oculists, is now often used by neurologists, who sometimes are enabled to learn about conditions in the brain from the optic nerve and the retina.

Bright's disease is one of the most common of the general diseases that betray themselves through the eye. It is not unusual for the oculist to discover that the cause of failing vision is a form of inflammation of the retina that points unerringly to kidney trouble. Puffiness of certain forms of Bright's disease, in diabetes also the eye symptoms, such as opacities in the line of vision, cataract or intracocular hemorrhage, may be the first manifestations of the disease. In gout and rheumatism the eyes are very frequently affected; there is extreme congestion, which is so red that you may mistake it for actual hemorrhage. Keratitis, or inflammation of the cornea, and iritis, or inflammation of the colored ring that surrounds the pupil, are very common and are sometimes among the first symptoms of a gouty attack.

Strabismus, or cross-eyes, or any other deviation of the eyeballs, if it occurs suddenly, should lead you to suspect that there is a tumor of the brain or a beginning of apoplexy. Nystagmus, or rapid oscillation of the eyes from one side to the other, is a symptom of value in certain diseases of the ear or of the nerve of hearing. In a case of general relaxation or of partial paralysis of the eye muscles, the upper muscle, which is shorter, will often turn the eye upward. This may be seen sometimes in persons who have had a slight apoplectic stroke.

The size and mobility of the pupils often help in a case of doubtful diagnosis. The pupils would be contracted in inflammation of the brain, but dilated when there is compression, as after a fracture of the skull or in apoplexy. The pupils are contracted in opium poisoning and in hemorrhage at the base of the brain, but are dilated in belladonna poisoning and in cocaine poisoning. The eyes are bright and the pupils are contracted in acute fever, but they are dull when coma threatens; later in the disease the pupils are dilated. A vacant stare with dryness of the eyes during an illness is often a precursor of death.

Earl Haig as a Golfer.

Here is a new golf story of Earl Haig and "Andra" Kirkcaldy, the famous Scottish professional.

The gallant field marshal loves golf and plays it frequently, but so far he has failed to obtain any great proficiency at the game.

Now old "Andra" is no respecter of persons, and recently, at the end of a round, with the distinguished soldier at St. Andrews, he made the Earl laugh heartily and scandalized all the others present by remarking in his inimitable way:

"Well, sir, it's a gaudy job for us a' that ye're a better sodger than ya are a gowfer!"

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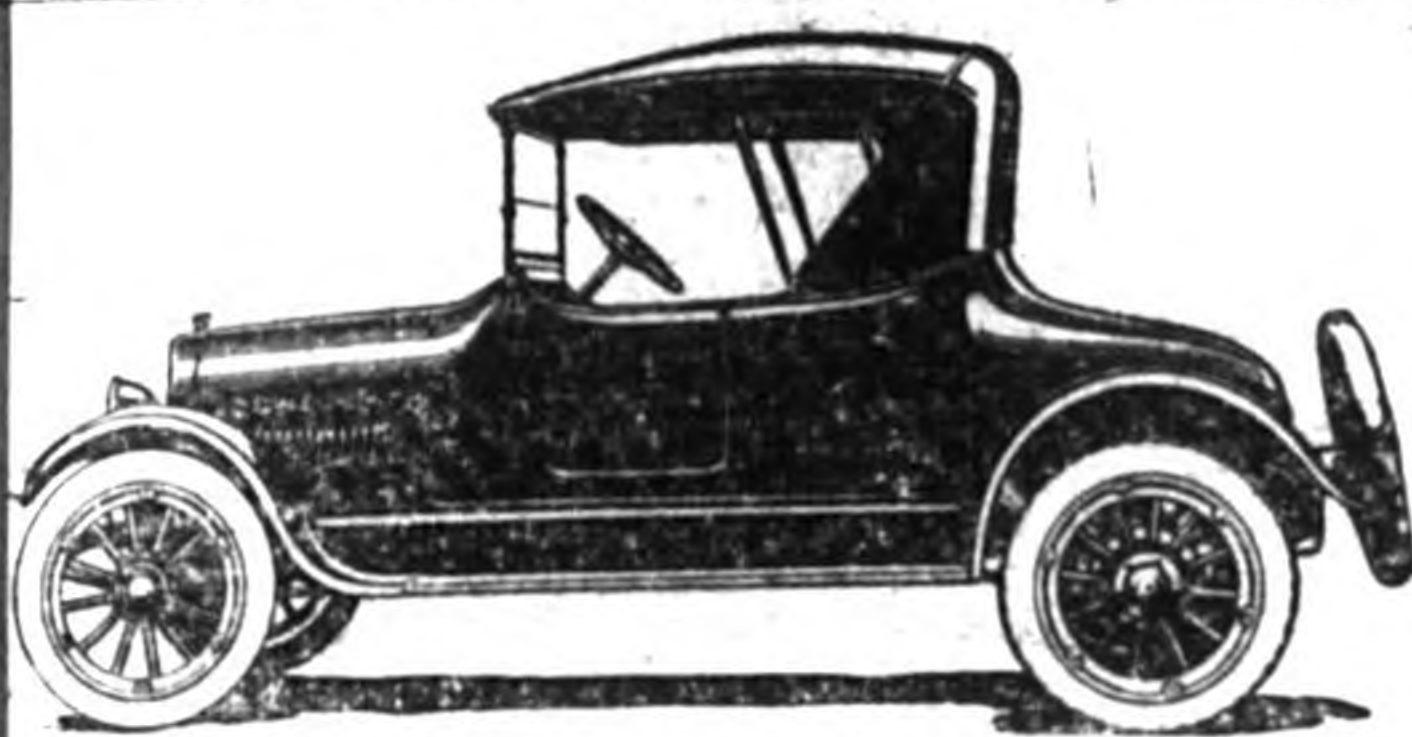
The Watchman.

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1921.

No. 1



Buy your STORAGE BATTERIES now and save 20 p.c. During the next 30 days, we will accept orders for the COLUMBIA Battery, for any make of car at this greatly reduced price.

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Protestant Cemetery Annual Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the Lachute Protestant Cemetery Corporation was held in Rice's Hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 7th, at 8 o'clock, at which were present, G. F. Calder, Esq., Pres., Directors, E. McCoy, W. Murray, Miller and W. Jackson.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read. The annual report and financial statement were then read and it was moved by E. McCoy seconded by W. Murray, that the same be adopted.

The election of four directors to replace the retiring, namely G. F. Calder, W. Murray, J. A. McGibbon, and W. McQuat was then taken up. It was moved by W. Jackson, seconded by W. Miller, that the same retiring directors be re-elected for the regular term of three years.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT	
Receipts.	
On hand, Jan. 1st 1920	\$472.04
Of lots	571.50
Of lots	290.00
Gravelling and closing graves	199.00
Gravelling	665.00
Gravelling	36.00
Gravelling	15.00
Gravelling	5.00
Gravelling	229.39
Total	2482.93

Disbursements	
Gravelling and help	\$20.30
Gravelling	150.00
Gravelling	12.00
Gravelling	203.00
Gravelling	79.00
Gravelling and repairs	109.33
Gravelling	19.25
Gravelling	747.24
Gravelling	581.85
Total	2482.93

Assets.	
On lots	215.50
On lots	4000.00
On hand	581.85
Total	5697.35

Liabilities.	
Nil.	

The undersigned have audited the books and vouchers and have found them correct showing:

Receipts	\$2482.93
Expenditures	\$1901.08
Cash on hand	\$581.85

W. BANFORD.
H. M. GALL.

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Canada Cement
Prices Right

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LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. J. Lister spent last week in Montreal.

Miss Evelyn Hamilton spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. R. H. Barron, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boyd are visiting this week in Montreal.

Mrs. Wm Heatlie is spending a few weeks visiting friends in Montreal.

Mrs. W. A. Sowry, of Lachine, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Geo. Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. I. McRobie, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. Lyster for the week-end.

Mrs. Geo. Armstrong entertained the Junior Young Peoples Club, on Friday Evening last.

Messrs. W. R. A. S., and J. E. Boyd, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lamb and children, of Buckingham, spent a few days in town this week.

Messrs. J. A. Rice, Dr. Clunie and Principal C. McBurney are in Montreal this week attending the Masonic Grand Lodge.

Memorial Notices must in all cases be accompanied by cash, 50 cts. per insertion, otherwise they will not be printed.

Mrs. Winch, of Ste. Rose, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. McKinnie this week after spending six weeks in Ottawa and Russell.

The Lachute Baptist Church, held their Annual business meeting on Wednesday of this week, when reports were read and officers re-elected for the coming year.

Mr. Jno. Westgate, of Nefford, Mass., who was visiting old friends in Mille Isles and his nephew, Mrs. Geo. Westgate, at the Seignory, returned home last week.

The first annual bonspiel for the cup, donated by Mr. W. A. Houston, was won by Mr. Chabot's Team, which comprised Messrs. R. McArthur, R. Vickery and G. Todd.

The Missionary Tea given by the Young Ladies of Mrs. Mossman Gall's Sunday School Class on Saturday last, was very enjoyable and the sum of \$13.75 was realized.

At the Euchre party in aid of the Convent Funds on Monday and Tuesday last the sum of \$536.50 was raised. Mrs. L. Legault was the fortunate winner of the Handsome Embroidered Luncheon Set.

Messrs. Geo. Wilson and L. Mayer, and the Misses M. A. and Cecile Dumouchel, of Montreal, and Mr. J. A. Dumouchel, of Ste. Rose, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dumouchel.

Mrs. Robt Stewart, of Ottawa, spent a few days in town last week and on her return was accompanied by her sister Mrs. Dr. Paterson, who will be her guest for the next three months.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Feb. 13th, 1921, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

St. Valentine's Tea.

The Ladies' Curling Club will give a tea on Tuesday, Feb. 15th in the Club Room. Refreshments served afternoon and evening price 35 cts. There will also be a table of home-made candy. Everybody invited.

—Don't miss the St. Mungo's Tea-meeting at Cushing, on Saturday night, Feb. 19th. Those coming from Montreal to assist will be a fine quartette of singers, also Mr. Keeler to recite, Mr. and Mrs. McCordle who will sing duette and last but not least Sandy Hughes. Adults 50 cts., Children 25 cts.

After the painful experience of being caught in a bell which he was just putting on in their saw-mill last Friday afternoon, young Leonard Reilly considers himself mighty lucky to have gotten off with only a broken leg and a badly bruised body. Had it not been that the belt broke his injuries would doubtless have been much more serious.

It appears that he was just putting on the main belt when a smaller one caught him by the sweater and before he knew what happened he was whirled around the shaft and dented of his clothing. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital on Thursday morning.

A Successful Concert.

The concert given in the Town Hall last Friday evening by Mr. A. Larrieu & Co. was an unqualified success and proved a rare musical treat to those who were privileged to attend. The only regrettable feature was that the hall is not large enough to accommodate all who would have liked to hear these artists. Every number was gladly received and well merited encores were ungrudgingly given. Mayor C. Tremblay gave an address of welcome to the performers and expressed his thanks to all who had assisted in making the concert such a huge success. The sum of \$135.00 was realized and the proceeds will be devoted to the assistance of the Red Cross Work, and at the close Alderman G. Valois thanked the artists for the splendid way in which the long and enjoyable programme had been rendered.

We are indeed grateful to Mrs. W. H. Ayers for her kindness in procuring this splendid talent from Montreal.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ENGLISH.

Class I.—Evelyn Gagnon 80, Margaret Jones, George McCoy, Henry Murphy 77.
Class II.—Gerald Bruhieu 74, Anna Scott 72, Isabel Owens 70, Margaret McQuat 67, Kenneth McQuat 63, Ivan Carpenter 60.

Class III.—Ella Giles 56, Emma Smith 54, Rhyth Silvestron 51.

GRADE X.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Annie Stevenson 95, P. McQuat 91.
Class I.—George Fuller 88, Muriel Burk, Myrtle Mitchell 81.

Class II.—Helena Rodger 70, George Taylor 67, Gerald Hammond 60.

Class III.—Alice Rodger 51, Edna Warwick 50.

GRADE IX.

HISTORY.

Honours.—George Watson 99, Ivy Graham, Elsie MacAllister 97, Ivy Johnson, Irene Whinfield 94, D. Clarke 93.

Class I.—U. McPaul 87, Alice Brin 82, Evelyn Creswell 81, Grace Morrison 79.

Class II.—Willie Cottingham 71, D. Matthews 65, Truman Clarke 63, Esther Morrison 61.

Class III.—Bella Hume 59, Jim Hay, 56, Kenneth Elliott 54, Harold Bennett 53, Hilda Sutton 50.

GRADE VIII.

BRITISH HISTORY.

Honours.—Kathleen Morrison, Margaret Scott 94, Edna Campbell 90.

Class I.—Elmer Ryan 86, Melville Smith 85, Duncan Cumming 83, Sarah Black, Paul Doig, Donald Hay 82, Lillie Paul 78, Marguerite Hentley 77, Evelyn McCallum, Jean McQuat, Frank Scott 76, Hazel Drysdale 75.

Class II.—Winifred Adamson 74, Elsie Riddell, Willie Miller 72, John Dobbie 70, Mina Paul 68, Irene Rogers 67.

Class III.—Annie Goodfellow, Edna Graham 54, Frances Douglas, Susan Evans 53, Maria Westgate, J. Todd 51.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers, Linton Armstrong 93, Edgar Burwash 91.

Class I.—Lorraine Hancock 87, Charles Miller 86, Lloyd Somerville 85, Kilgour Wilson 83, Fred Barker 80, H. Kettyle 78, George Miles, Ena Black 75.

Class II.—Ethel Hay, Ethel McQuat 73, Harold Calder, Mary Cruise, Alice Clark 72, Inez McKiddie 71, Elizabeth McKinnie 68, Muriel McPaul 66, N. Boyd 62, Bessie Black 61.

Class.—Ernest Boyd 58, Grace Armstrong, Cecil Stanforth 55, Amy Bea Winifred Silvestron 60.

GRADE VI.

READING.

Honours.—May Yelland 98, Annie Miller 97, Florence Armstrong 96, V. Paul 94, Nellie Hay 93.

Class I.—Elsie Stewart 89, Stella Scott 87, Edward Morrison 86, Robt. Cunningham 84, Eleanor Wilson 83, Henry Miles 80, Lyla McKiddie 78, Mildred Mark 75.

GRADE V.

READING.

Honours.—Howard Doig 97, Russell Elliott 93, Elmer McCoy 94, Evelyn Cruise, James Wilson 93, H. McKiddie 92, Reta Jones 91, Janet McQuat 90.

Class I.—Lizzie Hay 88, G. Rodgers 85, W. Stanforth 82, Gordon Dobbie 81.

GRADE IV.

NATURE STUDY.

Honours.—Eric Middleton 96, Helen Hutchinson 95, Gordon McQuat 90.

Class I.—James Yelland 88, Quintin Black 84, Willie Painter, Laura Noble 81, Ada Logan 79, Shirley Hamilton 78, Hartland Paul 77.

Class II.—Eileen McPaul 70, Lloyd Cruise, James Logan 67, Gordon Hay 66, Roy Cruise 62.

Class III.—Alma McCullough 57, E. Cruise 56.

GRADE III.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Douglas Upham 98, Freda Mason 96.

Class I.—Rebecca Cohen 87, Florence Elkington 84, Cecil McPaul 81, C. McKennie 75.

Class II.—Robert Fulton 73, Sam Cohen 72, Kenneth McPaul 67, George Paul, Florence Hay 65, L. Carpenter 61.

Class III.—Rowena Cowan 51.

GRADE II.

SPELLING.

Honours.—Stuart Jones, Raymond Underhill, Janet Hay, Gladys Cruise, Reta Boyd, Kathleen MacKintosh 100, L. Bealinger, Leona Combie, Doris Armstrong, Edgar Dion 98, Elsie McPaul 94, O. Stanforth 92, Eugene Jonsie 90.

Class I.—Barbara Cunningham 84, H. McKinnis, Gordon McPaul, J. Beech 82, Thelma West 76.

Class II.—Forbie Chapman 60.

PUBLIC NOTICE

A very interesting meeting under the auspices of the Farmer's Club of Grenville, will take place on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock in the Basement of the Roman Catholic Church, at which Live Stock and other Agriculture Topics will be discussed by prominent speakers, Mr. Saint Marie, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa and Mr. Rodrigue of the Department at Quebec, Mr. Bothwell, Demonstrator for Apprentice and others. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Job Lots.

We have a large number of lines that we are clearing out at reduced prices.

These consist of Flannelette, Gingham Prints, Towelings, Shirts, Etc.

Many of them are in ends and the reductions are heavy.

This is the time to make these materials for Spring, before the rush comes.

We have also a lot of Silks and Poplins at greatly reduced prices.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

A Taste of "Home"

Is what you always get in a real way when you are eating

"Hamilton's Bread"

It's GOOD!

It's made entirely different from the Old Way.

If you are wanting any confectionery and cakes for any special occasions, just remember that No. 80 is our phone and we shall be pleased to execute all orders entrusted to us.

We handle Flour and Feed in any quantity and our Purity Flour is unexcelled.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

What's in a Name!

You often hear that said don't you? Well, it means a whole lot sometimes, especially when it is McFAUL'S, and more so when it is ROBERT McFAUL'S. It means that you are assured of Prompt Service, Courteous Treatment and The Very Best in Everything that is to be found in any Up-to-Date Country Store.

Just Phone No. 2 for your next order and it will be greatly appreciated, be it large or small.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller, all Optical,
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"SALADA"

TEA

has no equal for quality and flavour.

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The Rosary of Mr. Nimrod Briggs

By WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY.

CHAPTER IV.

"I went away and I took the job, Mr. Briggs. You understand how it is. They thought I was a man, from my letters; and when they saw I was only seventeen and young, they refused to give me the wages."

"And your wife kept writin', wantin' to know why you didn't send her the money to join you—"

"That's it, Mr. Briggs. And she was afraid to leave her job in the factory for fear she might not get another and I'd be burdened with two of us to support."

Nimrod Briggs thought of the long, closely-written letters, full of love and endearment and youthful hope and pitiful aspiration, which had been the first he had read that afternoon. Then he thought how they had dwindled. But the boy was going on again:

"I tried to make her understand, Mr. Briggs. But she said I'd stopped lovin' her. She said I was spendin' my wages on myself—that she'd ruined her life marryin' me on impulse, and I didn't never intend to send for her."

"I understand, bub," said Nimrod Briggs. "I understand."

"I worked hard—Gawd, how hard I tried!—with my eye botherin' me more and more all the time."

Nimrod Briggs sat stiffly, with his chubby hands on his seedy little knees, his gaze far away. Even if the boy had received a man's pay, when divided by two and the young wife's share sent to help out with her bills when she finally became incapacitated for factory work because of her young motherhood, there would have been little enough left for the fare to bring her to him and to furnish a home.

"But, every week, I sent her all I could possibly spare," the boy raved on. "I tried to get 'em to raise my pay, but they never could understand. I was getting as much as most boys of my age and why shouldn't I be satisfied? I tried to tell 'em about my wife and the baby; but they laughed at me."

"So I got another job, and another; but it was always the same. I had a man's expenses, but they would never pay me more'n a boy's wages, never mind how hard I worked. And my eye going worse and worse all the time."

Nimrod thought of the hard, strange ring he had detected in the last two or three of the boy's letters in his pocket. "Why didn't the boy want his wife and baby up there with him?"—in a score of places between the lines sounded the distraught woman's query. And Nimrod saw that the boy had not told her all of his poor luck, of the injustice of his wages, of his tramping across country to get the better job and find a way out, with his heart a leaden thing within him. Finally he remembered the ultimatum in the last letter he had read—the letter the boy must have received while working at the "Telegraph" office: The doctor from the Institution had said it was only a question of time; the little son's death might be averted if certain things, all costing money, were provided, or if the wife and baby were up there with the husband.

"And you stole Sam's pay roll to save your child's life?" suggested Mr. Briggs.

"There wasn't any other way," replied the boy.

"Where's the money?"

"I mailed it to her Saturday noon a few minutes after I took it. I wish I could die!" moaned the boy. "I'm only standin' in her way. Maybe, with me gone, she could marry someone else who'd take care of her—and the baby. She's pretty; she could get married again."

The house was cold and dark and silent. The flame in the lamp quivered and at times burned blue. Outside, the wind washed with melancholy monotony through the trees and shrubbery.

"Oh, Gawd, if I'd only had a chance!" cried the boy. "I'm not a crook. But there never was no one to help me—and my eye going bad all the time! I'm at the end o' my rope."

Mr. Nimrod Briggs sat staring blankly at the wall beyond the boy's bed. On the cot the boy groaned with the pain in his body and his heart—the father who was too young to be entitled to a baby, a baby he had never seen.

Did it come to Mr. Nimrod Briggs' father heart in that moment—a heart stunted and disappointed by his years of bachelor existence—the agony and worry and tragedy in the heart of the boy? Did he read into the boy's story any of his own experience? Perhaps. What could it have been that made Mr. Nimrod Briggs sit so silently by the strange bed of illness, with the stark sorrow in his hazy old eyes, and never mind the cold, or the ghastly noises of the old ark, or the

latency that at times burned

It must have been toward four o'clock in the morning, a raw, dank dawn, that the boy on the bed awoke to find the oil lamp still burning and the old man sitting like a faithful sentinel beside the bed.

"Sonny," said the old printer, "you can't stay here; it ain't your house, and someone might come any time. You got to spruce up somehow and try to walk. You got to lemme help you get back to town."

The boy was a bit more sane than he had been a few hours before. "I stole money," he said in a strange, hollow voice. "I'm a thief, and they're after me. It's better that I die—"

"No, no, sonny; no, it ain't," declared the other; "Nimrod Briggs, he'll make it all right. You trust Nimrod Briggs. See if you can stand, sonny. Nimrod Briggs will help you up and back to town. For you've got to go back."

Though the boy was inclined to trust him, it was a long time before he was persuaded. He tried to stand. But he was dizzy and weak. He sank back.

"Let Nimrod Briggs help you, son. There, put your arm around my shoulders—so!"

"We can go out through the front door; I got the key," said the boy miserably. "Oh, well, I'll go back and give myself up I guess. I suppose it's right I should."

"Nimrod Briggs will fix it, sonny. Trust old Nimrod Briggs to fix it!"

"Do you really mean it?" demanded the boy. "You ain't kiddin' me, are you? Oh, Gawd, you ain't kiddin' me!"

"Nimrod Briggs never kids, son; Nimrod Briggs never kids!"

He reached down for the lamp, supporting the boy with the other hand, and together the strange pair made their way out toward the front door.

"Where you takin' me?" asked the boy pitifully, when they finally reached the road—as if it had just penetrated his feverish consciousness that he was out of the house.

"I'm takin' you to Nimrod Briggs' room at the boardin' house, sonny. You just trust old Nimrod Briggs!"

With the boy's arm around his hunched and bowed old shoulders, supporting half his weight and guiding his flapping footsteps, the little old man with his strange burden headed toward town.

They came up Main street in the silent dawn. They met no one. The boy had become more and more ill with the exertion. But, for that matter, so was Mr. Nimrod Briggs very nearly exhausted with the unusual effort, the exposure, and the nerve-racking ordeal of the night. But the little man had his mind made up, set on realizing his purpose, and there was no turning back or giving up.

(Concluded in next issue.)

Home.

Home's not merely four square walls, Though with pictures hung and gilded;

Home is where affection calls— Filled with shrines the heart has builded.

Home! Go, watch the faithful dove Sailing 'neath the heaven above us; Home is where there's one to love!

Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room— It needs something to endear it; Home is where the heart can bloom.

Where there's some kind heart to cheer it.

What is home with none to meet. None to welcome, none to greet us? Home is sweet, and only sweet, Where there's one who loves to meet us.

Grasshopper Glacier.

A glacier full of frozen grasshoppers seems an unlikely thing. Indeed, Grasshopper Glacier in Montana was long thought to be a picturesque myth, but, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, is now known to exist.

The huge mass of ice, under the crust of which the grasshoppers are buried, is virtually in the shadow of Granite Peak, which is 12,834 feet high.

Many of the myriads of grasshoppers embedded in the perpetual ice are as perfect as they would be if preserved in alcohol.

The scientific man who recently made a study of the glacier thinks that the insects succumbed to the cold while crossing the mountains during one of their periodic southward flights.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

Woman's Interests

The Single-Dish Dinner.

The single-dish dinner is a return to the ways of our fore-mothers, who saved time and fuel, kettle washing and dishwashing by cooking in one pot the chief dishes for a dinner, and by serving every member of the family with a plateful of the single dish thus concocted, with a fork and a spoon with which to eat it.

Many national dishes are merely single-dish dinners. There are, for example, the French pot au feu, the Scotch haggis, the Hungarian goulash, the Spanish olla-podrida and the American chowder.

The single-dish dinners here suggested are more carefully balanced than either the national dishes of those that were intuitively put together by the housewives of an earlier day. Each of the following dinners includes all the foodstuffs necessary to a complete meal, and each is ample for six persons. Bread and butter, a simple green salad, a fruit dessert and coffee may be added, if that seems desirable.

Baked platter of pork—4 or 6 potatoes, 6 pork chops cut from the ribs, 6 small sour apples, salt, pepper. Scrub the potatoes well, heap them in the centre of a large enamel-ware pie plate and core the apples. Rub salt and pepper over the chops, cut clear the rib-bone end of each for one inch, and impale an apple on each strip of bone so exposed. Arrange the chops round the potatoes, set the dish in a medium oven and bake it until it is done. There are many delectable variations of the dish. For example, mushroom chops garnished with parsnips or fresh tomatoes. Serve plain lettuce salad with the "platter," and follow it with some cool, light dessert, such as sliced oranges and sugar.

Cheese jumble—Four large potatoes, ½ pound of grated hard cheese, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1 pint can of Lima beans, pepper, salt. Bake the potatoes and quickly slice them into a baking dish; then add the cheese, the butter, the salt and the pepper, and quickly mix the whole together. Pour the beans over the other ingredients and place the dish in the oven; leave it there until it has become heated through and until the butter has partly melted. Then serve the jumble at once from the dish in which it was cooked. If you prefer, substitute for the cheese fresh mushrooms, hard-boiled eggs or cooked salt fish, and serve some canned vegetable other than beans. A salad of shredded cabbage makes a delicious side dish for the jumble, and a dessert of sliced fresh pineapples will put the finishing touch to the meal.

Creole casserole—1½ pounds of lean beef from the lower part of the shank, 2 green peppers, salt, 2 onions, potatoes, 1 pint can of tomatoes. Slice or dice the beef, chop the peppers fine, slice the onions very thin and place all in a large casserole. Then add salt and pour the tomatoes over the other ingredients. Pare the potatoes, cut

them in half lengthwise and place them on top of the dish. Cover the whole and cook it in a slow oven for three hours. A jointed fowl or the shank meat from veal may be substituted for the beef. Serve a salad of chopped celery and, for dessert, sliced sweet apples garnished with red jelly.

Chartreuse of spinach—½ pack of spinach, ¼ cupful of butter or a substitute, 2 eggs, 4 potatoes, 1 small onion, water, 1 cupful of coarse bread crumbs, 1 pound of chopped ham, salt, pepper. Scald the spinach in boiling water, drain it, chop it and mingle the onion. While the spinach is still hot add the butter, the onion, the salt and the pepper. Stir in the bread crumbs and the ham, then beat the eggs well and add them. Place the whole in a deep mould and cover it with the potatoes, pared and sliced very thin. Steam the dish for an hour and a half. You can substitute any other green vegetable for spinach, and any other salt meat for ham. A grapefruit-and-lettuce salad and a dessert of ripe pears are appetizing accompaniments.

The Choice.

"Would I go!" Peggy cried. "Would I go! When I get a chance to hear real music just about once in three years! Wait and see—" Peggy let the sentence break in the middle; her face almost turned white.

"I forgot!" she cried. "I—can't!" It really was a cry and had something like a sob in it. She instantly summoned a smile to persuade Dulcie and herself that her voice had sounded just as it always did. But Dulcie was not to be deceived.

"Margaret Halsey Stevens, you tell me straight out what you mean. Why can't you go? Because you haven't a new hat?"

"I should say not! As if I'd care if I had to wear Margie's tam!"

"Then what is it?"

Peggy said it slowly; she was so afraid that Dulcie would not understand. And it was hard enough to have to give up that delightful concert without having a struggle with Dulcie over it. But there was nothing to do except to say it.

"It's Margie," she said. "And Billy and Gladys Frear and little Jimmy Curry. I've promised them a party-to-order. I make animals and dolls out of gingerbread, you know. Each of them can order three animals."

Dulcie's pretty blue eyes widened with astonishment.

"Peggy Stevens! You don't mean you'd stay home from a concert for four children!"

"But I promised them!" Peggy exclaimed. "And they've been looking forward to it for ten days. I promised Margie she could have it for being brave about her adenoids."

"But they could have it the next day just as well."

"No, they couldn't, for the next day's Sunday. And Monday we couldn't have the kitchen with Susie washing there, or Tuesday when she's ironing. They'd have to wait four

days at the very least and maybe a week, and a week's a lifetime at Margie's age. It would mean that four people would be disappointed instead of one. Don't you see, Dulcie dear?"

"I see that you're a goose!" Dulcie retorted sharply. Then she relented. "But a dear one," she added grudgingly.

Peggy went slowly home. It did seem hard when she had so little chance to hear real music. Half-way home she passed the Curry's, and Jimmy waved to her from the porch. "I'm coming early to-morrow!" he called.

Jimmy did come early, and not alone; his mother brought him. Her face was shining with pride.

"I want to tell you about Jimmy, Miss Stevens," she said. "You didn't know he fell and hurt his hand, did you? He ran a rusty nail into it, and the doctor had to cauterize it. And he didn't even whimper, because he wanted to tell you when he came to the party how brave he had been."

And suddenly all regret for the music she had missed was swept from Peggy's heart. Suppose she had failed Jimmy! She looked down into the eager, happy eyes.

"I think a little boy who has been as brave as that can choose four animals," she said.

Uses for Old Stockings.

The other day a young housekeeper asked me what I do with old stocking legs, when the feet are worn out and the legs still good. I assured her that, even now, when stockings are no longer as firmly woven as of old, they still have many uses.

New feet can be bought with double heels and toes and sewed to the old legs and one has a practically new pair of stockings. The old feet are cut off carefully and the new ones sewed on with a neat seam which cannot hurt the ankle. Care should be taken to avoid the poor thin feet which are sometimes offered in the stores, for they are not worth the labor. Neither are feet made from old stocking legs. Old legs mended with new strong feet, are not the prettiest or most fashionable of stockings, but they wear a long time and with high shoes they do very well about home, and save the price of expensive stockings.

Another excellent use for old stocking legs is to draw them over the arms as sleeve protectors. White stocking legs are particularly nice to use this way, because one can see as soon as they become soiled and wash them. They should have a thin rubber run into the wrist and also the arm end to keep them in place.

Again, a pair of old white stocking legs, or even black ones, can be made into a pair of drawers for a child. The hems should be ripped out and each leg should be cut down a short and equal length at one side and then be sewed neatly together in the shape of a pair of drawers. The crotch should be strengthened with a square piece for a gusset. Slit down at each side, sew on bands and make the button-holes. The legs may be finished at the bottom with a hem or with a hem and rubber drawstring, as one prefers. Such a pair of drawers give both wear and warmth.

Or, one may take four good black stocking legs, rip out the hems, and

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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split down through the narrowed sides. Then sew all together neatly with the wide ends running the same way. Finish the narrow ends with a placket and a band as the top of a woman's petticoat. To the lower part one may sew a silk or saten ruffle of a width to make the petticoat long enough. The result will be a shirt which may be depended on for good service.

Old black stocking legs make very good dusters. Two legs should be split down the sides and then joined with a wide and a narrow end running the same way. White stocking legs, treated in the same way, make excellent dish and wiping cloths.

At last, when the old legs have worn out two or three pairs of feet, they are still capable of being cut into carpet rugs, woven and sewed together for rugs. Or they may be woven in regular rag rug fashion. One can mix in pretty colors with the black to make them attractive. Blue is especially pretty thus mixed in with the black. A rug of this kind is very useful and good looking for a bedroom or bathroom.

Mystery.

One of the most impressive spiritual facts of the opening twentieth century is the vastness of human ignorance. For, just because mankind as a whole has learned so much, man as an individual has so much to learn; and we have so greatly widened the limits of our collective knowledge that each of us finds it difficult to get any common measure of the information of others. In this confusion and chaos of possible intellectual acquirement the chief masterful assertion of the intelligence is to recognize how limited and incompetent it is. Stupidly believes it knows, triumphantly proclaims that it knows, acts with wild, blind fury on the boundless ignorance that it mistakes for knowledge. Intelligence is cautious, quiet, looks in front, behind and about, before it takes a step, admits that every day it is learning new views, seeing new lights, modifying old convictions, cannot and will not act until it gets some idea of the full bearing of its action.

Intelligence goes further and reaches its greatest achievement in transforming ignorance into mystery. The difference between the two is not a difference of fact but of attitude. Ignorance is hateful, painful, tormenting. Mystery is one of the most beautiful things in the world. Instead of rebelling against our universal ignorance, of crying out for final, instantaneous, clear-cut truth, we must learn to enjoy the perpetually renewed wonder of life. We must be on the watch for the sweet surprises that await us daily. New secrets are being unveiled about us. New, strange resources of the natural world, new hidden powers of the spirit, spring up constantly to refresh and rejoice us. Columbus and the great explorers of the sixteenth century discovered oceans and continents, but there are deeper oceans and wider continents to be traversed in the unsearched regions of the soul.

And as the aesthetic correlative of mystery is wonder, so the spiritual correlative is reverence. Once show us how ignorant we are, and we must be humble. Make us feel that with our greatest efforts we can but touch the hem of Truth's garment, and our souls must be purified and simplified. In the face of mystery we must drop our vain conceit and self-assertion and be ready to look, listen and learn, even as little children.

Nature's Cookery.

There is a volcanic peak in the South America Andes that throws out dainty morsels in form of fish already fried. This peak is called the Tunguragua. Underneath the mouth of the volcano is a subterranean lake. During an eruption the suction draws up quantities of water, carrying along the fish, which are cooked by the inferno they pass through.

That is the scientific explanation of the phenomenon. But the natives believe that when an eruption takes place, ruining their crops, the mystic spirit of the Tunguragua provides the fish so that they will not want.

A Lesson in Thrift.

Belgian and French people, both old and young, have a happy habit that we can imitate with profit to ourselves. They plant along the roadsides the seeds of such fruits as the apple, the peach, plum, persimmon and cherry. We nonchalantly fling the seeds of fruit in any direction that our fancy suggests; a Frenchman or a Belgian makes a hole in the ground by swinging himself around on his heel, drops the seed therein, covers it up, and firmly presses the earth with the sole of his shoe.

Cork Substitute.

An excellent substitute for cork is now obtained from turf, which, treated by a newly invented process, furnishes a material for insulation and building purposes quite equal to cork. The product is said to be equally light, firm and damp-proof as well as sound-proof.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, etc.

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One Greater Than Solomon

"The queen of the south will rise at the judgment with men of this generation and condemn them; for she came from the ends of the earth to listen to the wisdom of Solomon, and here is One greater than Solomon."

There is something that grips the imagination in the visit of the Queen of the South of Solomon's court. Monarchs greater than she lived and flourished in the long ago, who are now lost in time and dust, but the valiant Queen of Sheba lives on, in the pages of Scripture. She was on pilgrimage of hero-worship. She had heard of the wonderful king to the north, of his wisdom, his great and prosperous kingdom. She was not content with the stories of travellers. She must see for herself. Christ said that such an eager spirit as hers will stand in the judgment day and condemn the indifferent indolent mass of mankind who care not enough for the realities of life to strive for them. The judgment will bring all men of all ages together. Time will not count, nor miles, nor the color of a man's skin. The man who lived in the first century will stand beside one who lived in the twentieth century. Paul will stand near Wesley, Nero will be in sight of George V. And men will be judged by the motives they had, and the eagerness with which they seized on the light that shone in their day.

Think of Paton's work in the New Hebrides Islands. One night Mr. Paton hid himself in a palm tree, while, twenty feet below, the cannibals were roasting a human victim. The victim took the place of the missionary, who was to have provided the feast, if he had not escaped. Years later Mr. Paton gives us a Sunday morning scene on the same island. It is five o'clock. The mists are still rising off the tropic lowlands, when the bell in the little church steeple rings out. In a few minutes several hundred natives gather in the church and for an hour they

make themselves happy with Christian song and prayer. Then breakfast. Again at eight they come, for the Lord's Supper and for Bible study. In the afternoon there is a tour around the island to visit other villages. At night another service of song, while the southern sun sinks out of sight behind the glimmering sea. We need not wonder that Christ spoke so plainly. It is but reasonable that such intense souls as the transformed natives of the New Hebrides should rise at the judgment against the derelict and the perverse, who will not so much as consider the appeal of Him who is the Way, the Truth, the Life.

But how is Christ greater than Solomon? How is He greater than all the wise and mighty of the passing ages? First, because He is sinless. He never repents. He never shows by word, deed, intimation, that he has the slightest consciousness of sin. He has nothing to regret. Of what human can such a thing be said? The noblest souls are often those who repent the most. But it is not so with Christ. He has nothing to repent of. Next, look at the pretensions of Christ. He said, "I and the Father are one." "No one cometh unto the Father but me." "I am the way, the truth and the life." "Before Abraham was, I am." "I have power to lay down my life, and I have power to take it again." What man can you imagine uttering statements like those? Such claims made by a man would be preposterous, blasphemous, ludicrous in their insane egotism. But they come perfectly naturally from the lips of Christ. And the fact that men went out and gave their lives for the proposition that they knew Christ had risen from the dead, was another link in the evidence that Christ was more than mortal. "A greater than Solomon is here," because he had qualities as far beyond the power of Solomon, as the fixed stars are from the earth.

WAR DERELICTS IN LONDON'S STREETS

MUTE TESTIMONIALS OF UNSETTLED TIMES.

Besides Unemployed, There Are Crippled Tommies and the "New" Poor.

London, like all old world cities, has always had her professional beggars, but their number now is greatly increased by an army of picturesque mendicants who have come from the ranks of the unemployed and the derelicts of the war. They are to be found on every block in the business sections, and although they never ask for alms, they stand as mute testimonials of war and the unsettled days of peace.

In the King's Way each morning is found a healthy, well built man of about twenty-seven. Beside him on the pavement is a large toy airplane with a placard before it. The placard reads:

"I am an ex-soldier. I cannot find work. This airplane was constructed out of egg boxes, my only tools being a chisel and a hammer. Kindly contribute to the support of my wife and two children."

Passersby will drop a coin on the little square of white cloth where the identical chisel and hammer the man used are displayed. The young man, keen eyed, intelligent, bows with immobile face.

Of the "New Poor."

Up the Strand, toward Trafalgar Square, a middle-aged man plays his hurdy hurdy beside the curb. He is tall and thin, and there is a scholarly look to his thin set face. His head is very high, his jaw set and he looks through gold-rimmed glasses into the vague middle distance as he monotonously grinds out "Dardenella" and "Oh, by Jingo." A placard on the hurdy hurdy explains that he is one of the "new poor," a man of former moderate means, whose business failed during the war and who now cannot meet the high cost of living.

Just past Piccadilly there is another hurdy hurdy man. He is a slim, short man, very thin and pale. He may have been gassed. There is a heavy black silk mask across his eyes and a placard on the hurdy hurdy reads:

"Ex-officer—no offer of employment refused."

A band comes down the street, playing a vaguely remembered war-time march. Mounted policemen clear the way; bobbies on foot march beside the band. They are followed by a long column of men in shabby civvies, marching four abreast. Some carry scarlet banners, marking them as a parade of the unemployed, of whom there are 540,000 in England. Here and there is a sign of their army service, a khaki overcoat, a man who still wears his breeches and spiral puttees of service days, a bent figure with two or three war crosses on his muffled coat.

Through the Drizzle.

They march on through the gray London drizzle, through the mud of the wet streets, silent, tired, shuffling & bit. They have probably come from some labor exchange. In an outlying district where they assembled in the morning and, finding that no work was offered, organized a parade. Some where in London each day such a par-

ade is marching. There is a moment's lightness as some one on the sidewalk throws a pack of cigarettes into the ranks and the packet is passed from hand to hand till emptied. A boy, marching, calls out to a pretty girl on the sidewalk. Two middle-aged men, smoking pipes as they march, are talking together, unconscious of the crowd.

Now, as the parade passes, younger men run through the sidewalk crowd rattling shoe boxes full of pennies and asking for contributions. Every one slips a coin into the slotted box, for while there is no employment to offer these men it is the duty of each to do his part in tiding them over till better times. In the night, when the money is split among the marchers, there will perhaps be a few shillings apiece—enough for shelter for the night.

Some Women Artists.

Other groups of ex-service men have organized bands and play about the streets. They will be found in every square of the residential sections at night, five or six playing while others make a door to door canvass.

These are the new mendicants of London, but the old professional beggars still remain. The cripple who greets you each morning from his wheel chair at the subway station says that he has been there for nine years. His three sons were lost in the war. He makes about £2—a little more than \$7 a day, for the support of himself and his wife.

It is said that some of the beggars make £4 and £5 a day on the streets. There are the match vendors, the sellers of postcards and grimaces who line business streets. The sidewalk artist, with his array of faded crayon sketches of pastoral life, is frequently seen. There are also many women sidewalk artists, and although the pictures are seldom bought they receive many contributions.

A Cheery Place.

The weary world's a cheery place
For those with hearts to win it.
Thank God, there's not a human face
But has some laughter in it.

The soul that comes with honest mirth,
Though health and fortune vary,
Brings back the childhood of the earth
And keeps it sound and merry.

A busy, bonny, kindly place
Is this old world of ours,
For those who work and love apace
And fill their hands with flowers.

To kind and just and grateful hearts
The present grace is given,
To find a heaven in themselves
And for others make a heaven.

Growth of Titles in England.

The eightieth edition of Burke's Peerage, just issued, shows a great increase in titled names in England. There are 81 new peerages, 163 new baronetcies and some 1,500 new knightings recorded. More than 30,000 names have been added to the lists of the various orders of knighthood. The Order of the British Empire accounts for 24,000, and its numbers are so great that the editor of Burke's is publishing a special handbook dealing with the order.

The war is responsible for this tremendous growth of titles, but Burke's, which began with 400 pages in its first edition ninety-five years ago, has grown steadily, until it has reached 3,200 pages in this edition.

SENTINELS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

WATCHFUL GUARDIANS OF ROCKBOUND COAST.

Keepers of Lighthouses Often Cut Off from the World for Months at a Time.

Fringing the coast of the British Islands, a girdle of guardian lights, are more than four hundred sleepless eyes which sweep their radiance far and wide over the waste of waters to warn seamen of perils from rocks and treacherous shoals.

Some are perched high, like that which flashes from Lundy Island, 540 ft. above the Bristol Channel; or the Barra, which flames from its rocky pedestal, 600 ft. above the stormy sea of the Hebrides. Others nestle low on the shore, like the Needles lighthouse, which guards the entrance to the Solent.

Some keep sentinel watch far out to sea—such as the "Wolf," which flashes its warnings seventeen miles from Penzance, or the "Bishop," out in the Atlantic, beyond the Isles of Scilly—defying with their solid strength the fury of the fiercest gale, rocking like a cradle under the buffeting of mountainous waves.

More than once the "Bishop" has rocked under a wind pressure of 8,000 lbs. to every square foot of it; and its fog-bell has been swept away by a wave which smote it with a crash like thunder 145 ft. above high-water mark.

But the walls that shield Britain's coastwise lights are no stouter than the hearts of the men who are their keepers, and who, in calm or tempest, send their light-shafts sweeping over the waters or set their fog-bell booming.

Lonely Sentinels of the Sea.

These sentinels of the sea are among the loneliest of mankind. For two months at a time many of them are almost as isolated from their fellow-men as if they dwelt in Mars. Around them, far as the eye can see, stretches a grey waste of waters, broken only by a distant glimpse of a passing ship—a sea now lashed to fury as if bent on their destruction, now shrouded in impenetrable fog.

The same dreary round of duties as day succeeds day; no companionship save that of their fellow-keepers. For weeks together even the slight contact with the outer world provided by the coming of the relief-boat may be denied them, when storms make the voyage too perilous to venture on.

But let us take a peep at one of these "coastwise lights," and let us choose for our purpose a typical lighthouse, one of scores which stand on the brink of the sea around Britain's coasts.

GREAT DICTIONARY IN THE MAKING

THE MAN WHO MODELLED OUR LANGUAGE.

Dr. Samuel Johnson Undertook Colossal Task Which Occupied Seven Years.

It was in the year 1747 that the Plan for a Dictionary of the English Language was issued. Johnson was thirty-eight years of age, and had been ten years in London, and sitting in his lodgings in Holborn he did not flatter himself that he had travelled far on the road to fame or fortune.

Johnson's friends were few, and most of them were the booksellers from whom he earned his daily bread. It is remarkable that five substantial firms should have been ready to risk their money in publishing a great English Dictionary, dependent for its success on the capacity, learning, and industry of the then unaccredited hero, Samuel Johnson.

Johnson was not only to marshal the whole language and to reject all words that were for any reason unworthy, but the orthography, pronunciation, and accent were to be settled by Johnson's authority. Finally he was to quote passages from the best authors, showing the sense in which words were used by them.

Three Years Prolonged to Seven.

The contract was dated (according to Sir John Hawkins) 18th June, 1746, and the sum involved was considerable. Johnson was to receive £1,575. William Strahan's bill for printing is extant and amounts to £1,339 11s. 6d. The time to be occupied in the work was three years, and though the time actually occupied was seven years, these provident booksellers were necessarily paying out money continually without return until the date of publication.

We learn something from Johnson's contemporaries as to the manner in which the work was done. Johnson selected the words, and used to fortify his memory with the dictionaries of Bailey, Alnsworth, and Phillips. He read a vast number of approved works, pencil in hand, and underlined the passages he meant to quote in the Dictionary and marked in the margin the initial letter of the word to be illus-

trated by the quotation. The books so marked were handed to the six assistants, who sat in a large upper room at 17, Gough Square, fitted up as a counting-house, and copied the word and the marked passages on to separate slips. Later Johnson dictated the etymology of the word and the definitions or interpretations.

Nineteen Shillings a Week.

You are to consider that £1,575, though a considerable sum, appears to dwindle when seven persons, the lexicographer and six assistants, have to live on it. When £1,575 is divided by seven the quotient is £225, and when the £225 is spread over seven years you find that the seven workers had on an average rather less than £33 per head per annum.

Johnson wrote to Strahan: "I pay three-and-twenty shillings a week to my assistants," and urging for more money, said, "The point is to get two guineas."

It would seem that at the date of this letter Johnson was content with nineteen shillings a week for himself. The money was necessarily advanced from time to time to keep Johnson and his team alive during the period of production, and William Strahan, the printer, was the paymaster.

There was the usual quarrel between Johnson and the printer caused by delay in delivery of copy, and relations were severely strained. It appears from a letter from Johnson to Strahan dated 1st November, 1751, that the booksellers threatened to stop supplies, and that Johnson, unmoved by the threat of a blockade, threatened retaliation.

Johnson wrote to Strahan that if he would promise to print a sheet a day, he, Johnson, would promise to endeavor that Strahan should have every day a sheet to print. This was probably more than could be performed on either side. But Johnson did not complain. When Boswell once said to him, "I am sorry you did not get more for your Dictionary," his answer was: "I am sorry, too. But it was very well. The booksellers were generous, liberal minded men."

Dolphin, Fast Swimmer.

The dolphin is said to be the fastest swimmer in the seas. It has been observed to dart through the water at a speed of twenty miles an hour, and it is often seen swimming round and round a vessel which is sailing at its highest speed.

Oxford is Oldest University.

The oldest college is University College, Oxford, founded in 1050.

Queer Lawsuits in Various Lands

A few years ago a wounded Italian officer brought suit to obtain a decision as to the rightful ownership of a bullet extracted from his body. Both doctor and nurse claimed it, but the officer contended that it was legally his.

The judge gave his decision in favor of the officer. He found that the projectile, once discharged from the gun, ceased to belong both to the man who fired it and to the country that entrusted it to him. The officer discovered it in his body. The surgeon, assisted by the nurse, merely brought the projectile to light. Hence the officer was entitled to keep it.

When a French abbe left one village to take up work in another the Mayor and the citizens of the town he was leaving lighted a bonfire in the road to speed the departing one, and in other ways showed that they were overjoyed to see the last of him. The abbe thought himself insulted and

brought an action for damages, but as he was unable to show any case was dismissed.

A very stout man who bought a third-class ticket at an English railway found that he could not enter the narrow doorway of a third-class compartment. Accordingly, he went into a first-class compartment, the doors of which were wider, and refused to pay the excess fare. The railway company sued him for the balance, and the man had to pay both that and the costs, for the court decided that this could not have been his first offence, and that, knowing that he could not squeeze through the door of a third-class compartment, he ought to have purchased a first-class ticket.

After telling a barber to trim his beard, an American fell asleep in the chair. He woke up clean shaven. His beard, twelve inches in length, of which he was very proud, was gone. He sued the barber for \$1,000 and received \$100.

TWO FAMOUS GRAVES IN CANADA

DESCRIBED BY MR. FRANK YEIGH.

The Brother of Sir Walter Scott and the Original of "Charles O'Malley."

Two graves of special literary interest are to be found in Canada, each linking us up with the British Isles.

One is to be seen in the necropolis, in Toronto, where rests the dust of the original of Lever's Charles O'Malley. The covering is an unique one—a coffin-shaped stone of Irish granite, decorated at the corners with shamrocks beautifully worked in filigree. It bears the following inscription, now nearly undecipherable:

"Francis Gettings Keogh Cohortis XXIX. Dux Obiit. Jan. 19. MDCCCLIV. Aetatis suae lx."

Keogh, as an officer in an Irish regiment, is said to have had such a remarkable series of experiences that Lever utilized them as his famous character in the rattling and rollicking story of "Charles O'Malley," in which, according to a Saturday Reviewer, "pistol shots circulated as freely as claret, the one being generally a consequence of the other."

Keogh retired from the army and came to the United States after the book appeared, living with friends in Buffalo. A then resident of Toronto, Matthew Codd, took a deep interest in Keogh, either from a personal knowledge of the family, or knowing that he was the original of the O'Malley character. When Keogh fell ill in Buffalo, Codd had him brought to Toronto, where he died, and was buried in the Codd plot.

This reminder of Lever recalls the visit of the novelist to Canada, when he walked through the streets of Quebec, clad in moccasins and feathers, in addition to his ordinary attire.

The other grave of literary interest happens to be in Quebec.

Scott's Tomb in Quebec City.

In the historic Protestant Cemetery adjoining St. Matthew's Church, is the tomb of Thomas Scott, the oldest brother of Sir Walter.

Many references to his brother, Thomas, occur in the various "Lives and Letters" of the Knight of Abbotford. During his school days in Edinburgh Thomas acted as guardian of his younger and physically weaker brother, and they stood side by side in the scraps that marked Scottish high school life in the eighteenth century. After recounting one of these boyish adventures Sir Walter wrote: "Of five brothers, all healthy and promising, in a degree far beyond one whose infancy was visited by personal infirmity, and whose health after this period seemed long very precarious, I am, nevertheless, the only survivor. The best-loved, and the best deserving to be loved, died before his day in a distant and foreign land."

The "distant and foreign land" was Canada, where Thomas Scott was stationed, in Quebec, as paymaster of the 70th Regiment.

It will be remembered that Thomas was for long thought to be the author of the Waverley novels. One of Sir Walter's letters to "My dear Tom" reads: "I cannot acquiesce in your plan of settling in Canada. Should you remain there, you must consider your family as settlers in that state, and as I cannot believe that it will remain very long separated from America, I should almost think this equal to depriving them of the advantages of British subjects."

Sir Walter was certainly no prophet in this matter. Thomas ended his days in the distant colony, as a British subject, and his tomb is one of the many interesting links between the Mother Country and her Western daughter.

Unfortunate Query.

An English story tells of a merchant finding his clerk on the floor looking dazed and battered.

"What's happened?" he inquired.

"An Irishman came in for an overcoat and I asked him if he wanted an ulcer," replied the vanquished one.

FEEDING A "TOWN" ON ATLANTIC TRIP

MARVELS OF MAMMOTH LINER'S LARDER.

Interesting Figures of Quantity of Eatables Stored for Fortnight's Voyage.

A floating palace, carrying a "town" of 4,000 and more people over the seas!

A vessel so long that three circuits of her are a mile's walk; so wide that she could not be squeezed into a city avenue, and with nine or more decks, towering to the height of a six-storey building. A vessel replete with every luxury, from a ballroom and a floral cafe to Turkish baths and a theatre.

Such is a modern liner of the type of the Aquitania, Leviathan, or Imperator, of an average tonnage exceeding 50,000.

To supply the larder of one of these floating hotels for an excursion across the Atlantic and back might well tax the ability of the most experienced caterer; and when the larder is stocked with its fortnight's provisions it is a sight for hungry eyes.

The flour alone, needed or bread and pastry for 4,000 keen appetites, is sufficient to fill 400 barrels—a total weight of forty tons, which would tax the strength of twenty powerful horses to draw. If the whole of this flour were made into two-pound loaves, they would be sufficient to feed an entire city of the size of London, Ontario, for a day.

More startling still is the supply of potatoes, for it turns the scale at no less than ninety tons—a good burden for 2,000 men to carry, a mile-long procession of porters. They represent the product of nearly thirty acres of soil. To the potatoes we must add two tons of carrots, four tons of turnips, 1,000 bundles of asparagus, 1,000 pounds of tomatoes, and 4,000 cabbages and cauliflowers.

Catering for 5,000 People.

Of fresh beef and mutton there is 100,000 pounds; of lamb and pork and veal, a quarter as much. The beef alone represents the product of 150 plump bullocks; to contribute the mutton—allowing sixty pounds of joints for each animal—some 570 sheep must be killed. If we add the lamb, veal, and pork, we get the lavish allowance of something like 10,000 pounds of butchers' meat a day; which, with a liberal deduction for wastage, represents a daily portion of two pounds for each person on board.

In the liner's larder you will find 4,000 chickens, 1,000 ducks, 4,000 pheasants, 250 turkeys, and 600 partridges—to say nothing of hundreds of geese, quails, and squabs. There is more than two and a half tons of fresh fish; with 4,000 pounds of salt fish. As for herrings, it takes sixty barrels to hold them all, and they number 30,000 at least.

Of lobsters there are a good 1,000 pounds, and the same weight of turtle. Oysters and clams add 60,000 to the fortnight's feast; the smoked fish, fill 100 boxes; and of sardines there are 800 tons. Thus every taste is liberally catered for.

Towards our larder the hen contributes 50,000 eggs—a good year's "output" for 500 industrious fowls. To lift this one subsidiary item of the menu would strain the muscles of a score of strong men, for each would have to lift a couple of hundred weights; while the "aggregate" egg would be ten feet high, and so capacious that two six-foot men could scarcely touch fingers round its waist.

To "sweeten" the voyage, sugar is provided to the extent of nine tons—a sufficient load for half-a-dozen powerful horses, or for 200 men of average strength.

During the round trip 5,000 pounds of coffee and 3,000 pounds of tea are disposed of. So large, in fact, is the consumption of these favorite beverages that our liner's aggregate coffee-pot would be 24 ft. high, with a diameter varying from 5 ft. to 10 ft. It would be so large that two dozen men could stand comfortably on its lid. As for the tea, it would fill to the brim a tank 40 ft. long, 9 ft. wide, and 6 ft. deep, on the floor of which 200 people could stand.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1921

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.

To a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, \$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"Awake! Awake!
Ring the alarm bell! Murder and treason!"
Macbeth, II, 3.

WHAT THE NATION needs is more alarm clocks.

In these days we do not "awake" to ring the alarm bell. That proceeding is more in keeping with the state and ancient practice of locking the stable door after the steed is stolen. In the case quoted above, Macbeth did the shouting about waking and setting the gong going, after the murder was done. Times change, and with them the methods of the people. Nowadays we "awake," awake, to stop the thing.

With commendable forethought we set a little electro-plated clock, with a three inch honest face, to let off, at a certain hour, a clamour that would wake the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, and not for murder or treason either, but simply because the habit of waking up, voluntarily, and at the right time, has become a lost art.

The certainty of "the certain hour" may be open to question. It often errs, like the arrival of better times, in coming with tardy, leaden steps, or on the other hand, with what might be called a too previous precision.

A friend of mine had a clock of the alarm variety which was so reticent and unassuming, that if you set it for 6.30 a.m. it failed to break in upon your slumbers and would wait until supper time, when amid ironical cheers, it let itself go with all the accumulated energy of twelve hours of stern self-repression. Another "sentinel" clock I knew, being set for 6.30 in the morning, "went off" on three separate occasions during the night, nor was its irrepressible activity, its vigilant efficiency, impaired by the hasty projection of a boot at an accurate angle. Even when it lay outside in the snow, with its tail feathers knocked off, it broke forth and rejoiced.

THE NATION NEEDS more alarm clocks, but want them good.

Every house and home, every mart and school, requires an efficient "mentor" alarm, and especially do the churches and the houses of parliament stand in need of the installation of an alarm system specially arranged to "repeat" at intervals, to keep the people awake. In the case of the parliament, if they cannot adapt an electric system, a live wire organization, then I would refer them to the old Roman Experience. In the interests of the country generally I do not recommend it, but as a temporary expedient it might be found to be a step towards that Policy of Preparedness and "Reconstruction" which is gathering dust somewhere on a high shelf.

When the Gauls invaded Rome, (B.C. 390) a detachment in single file clambered up the hill of the capital so stealthily that the foremost man reached the top and unchallenged, but while he was striding over the rampart some sacred geese, disturbed by the noise, began to cackle, and awoke the garrison. The rest was easy. Marcus Manlius rushed to the wall and hurled the stealthy invader over the precipice and the alarm having become general the others retired.

"Those consecrated geese in orders,
That to the Capitol were warders,
And being then upon patrol,
With noise alone beat off the Gaul."

THE MISSION of Alarm Clocks is primarily to arouse, but they fulfil that function only so far as they are permitted. If they go off at the wrong time they are scrapped, and if they don't go off at all their fate is equally certain; yet if they sound the alarm at the precise moment, performing the service required of them, how is it that they are so generally disliked and their warnings so frequently ignored? Lord Roberts was a rousing alarm, who in the afterglow of history and events was shown to be an evangel, but how few of his contemporaries paid him even the passing tribute of that scant attention they would bestow upon an erratic cuckoo clock!

It seems an anomaly that the soft-ticking time pieces, in stick-bezel cases, should be preferred to the business like alarm-clocks which tell the time with equal accuracy perform the double service of calling attention to the fact that the hour of display is on the wing!

It is, to say the least of it, ignominious to have to trust to the startled cackle of a flock of geese for arousing the garrison. They are not reliable, being geese. They woke the Roman garrison by accident, being startled by the stealthy approach of an enemy, but the further approach of a mouse might have thrown them into a similar panic.

Put up a sound, well balanced, discriminating Alarm Clock as candidate for parliament, warrant him to go off at the right time and to keep ringing right on until he is laid out into the cold night, like my friend's "sentinel" and, if his other time keeping qualities are commensurate, I will vote for him myself and ask all my friends to do likewise.

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Class I.—Gladys Moseley, Rna Mason 88, Jack Golphim 82.
Class II.—Norman Silverman 68.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Elsie Todd 92, Irvin Pain 90.

Class I.—Hilda Hardie 82.

Class II.—Marion Stewart 70.

GRADE VI.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Wallace Wilson 93.

Class I.—Gladys Warwick 89, Kenneth McGibbon 84, Harold Shaw 82, Violet Green 76.

Class II.—Wilhelmina Clarke 74, C. McQuinn 68.

Class III.—Kenneth Stewart 57.

GRADE V.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Class I.—Alwyn Stewart 75.

Class II.—Doris Golphim 73, Jack Stewart, Alice Hendry 70, Raymond Chambers 67.

Class III.—Marion Bain 63, Jim Hazel 58, McVie Fletcher, Wilbert Hardie 57.

GRADE IV.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Honours.—Leona Thompson, Grace Moncrieff 94, Ivan Monk 90.

Class I.—Alex. McGibbon 86, Mansiel Wilson 78.

Class II.—Harry Ball 72, Lawrence Davis 70.

Class III.—Doris Reid 60, Donald Boyd 59, Ida Fletcher 56, M. Wilson 53.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Violet Golphim, I. Hazel, Mildred Heale, Lorne Martin, Theodore Zimmers 100, Florence Wilson 99, N. Warwick 97, Alex. McCulloch 90, E. Highfield 95, John Brown 73.

Class I.—Willie Woods 89, Robbie Roberts 88, Agnes Duncan 87, Morris Chambers 82.

Class II.—Edna Woods 69, Doris Girard 67.

Class III.—Phyllis Fletcher 50.

GRADE II.

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Lorne Ball Oscar Cloutier, Nellie Hazel, Howard Tomalty 100, D. Seary 98.

Class I.—George Connelly 87, Audrey Monk 85, Frank McGibbon 77.

Class II.—Wyman Hazel 74, Ward Moncrieff 67, Willie Green 60.

Class III.—Lily White 50.

GRADE I. PART II.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Alfred Cloutier 100, Lizzie Seary 99, Wilma Tomalty 98, Francis Kettle, Leslie Beecroft 96, George Green 95, Mildred Cooper 94, Maude Seary 93, Jack Seary 92, Ernest Leedham 91, Ivy Steere 90.

Class I.—Harold Campbell 75.

Class II.—Herbert Graves 70.

DALESVILLE

Mrs. James Dwyer, of Montreal, is visiting friends here.

Mr. Roy Dixon also the Misses Edith and Rhoda Dixon were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Cleland on Sunday last.

Mr. Wm. Moran, of Calumet spent the week-end visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Hall.

Mrs. Dwyer and Mrs. A. Hall, spent Sunday last visiting Mr. & Mrs. Cleary.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Cleland and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Cleland on Sunday.

Mr. Ernest Colson spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. H. Cleland.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

G. LEGAULT, Brownsburg,

Feb. 19th, 1921,

On Jackson's old property.

The following effects.—One Range and stove pipes, 1 3 burner coal oil stove with oven, 1 side-board, 1 round extension table, 6 dining room chairs, 12 chairs, 1 bureau, 1 chiffonier, 1 iron bed, 1 big cupboard, 1 spring, 1 mattress, 1 dinner set 110 pieces, 1 tapestry rug, 1 oil cloth, 30 yds carpet, 20 quilts and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

A. LAMARCHE, Auctioneer.

Big Sale

At Cut Prices

Ladies' Serge Dresses, Jackets, Crepe-de-Chene Blouses, Skirts

Pull-overs, fancy flannelette al colors, Dress Goods, Serge Prints

White Grey Cotton Underwear, Stockings and Sweaters.

Men's pants \$3.50. Come early.

HENRY M. LAVIGNE,

Opposite T. McQuinn's Foundry.

WANTED.—A position in Lachute or vicinity, as General Help in a private family or boarding house, no out-door work, not particular as to wages. Apply to P. O. Box 135, Brownsburg.

LINKSMAN.

FARMERS' WEEK

AT

MACDONALD COLLEGE

February 28th to March 4th, 1921

Practical Talks on Practical Problems

PROGRAMME.

Monday—Hay Crops and Horses.

Tuesday—Grain Crops, Hogs and Beef Cattle.

Wednesday—Forage Crops and Dairy Cattle.

Thursday—Pasture Crops and Sheep.

Friday—Farm Management, Plant and Animal Diseases.

The Only Cost is that of Board and Lodging.

THE PRINCIPAL,

Macdonald College P.O.,

Que.

DO IT NOW!

St. Andrews Flour Mills.

Full Stock of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oilcake Corn, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buck-wheat Flour, Graham Flour, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Etc.

Prompt Service on Gristing.

Specialty made of Grists shipped in by train.

A. C. Matthews & Son, St. Andrews.

Cleaning & Repairing

All kinds of Boys' and Men's Suits

All Sizes at prices from \$18 to \$25.

A good assortment of
Men's and Boys' Pants.

N. GLEENER, Lachute.

Opposite Provincial Bank

If its Drugs, We Have it!

Or can get it for you on the Shortest possible notice. We have a very large and varied assortment of all toilet requisites, Perfumes, etc.

A large and nicely selected stock of choice Confections. Extensive line of Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Etc.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

Prescription Druggist,
Lachute Mills.

Prescriptions a Specialty. Nyal's Quality Store

Developing and Printing.

Our Prices are Not Coming Down,

They ARE Down!

Extra Special Values in all our lines of Footwear, Mitts and Gloves, Clothing, Underwear, Shirts, Overalls, Men's Fur Coats, Caps and Moccasins, Trunks and Valises.

BUY NOW! PRICES RIGHT!

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

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

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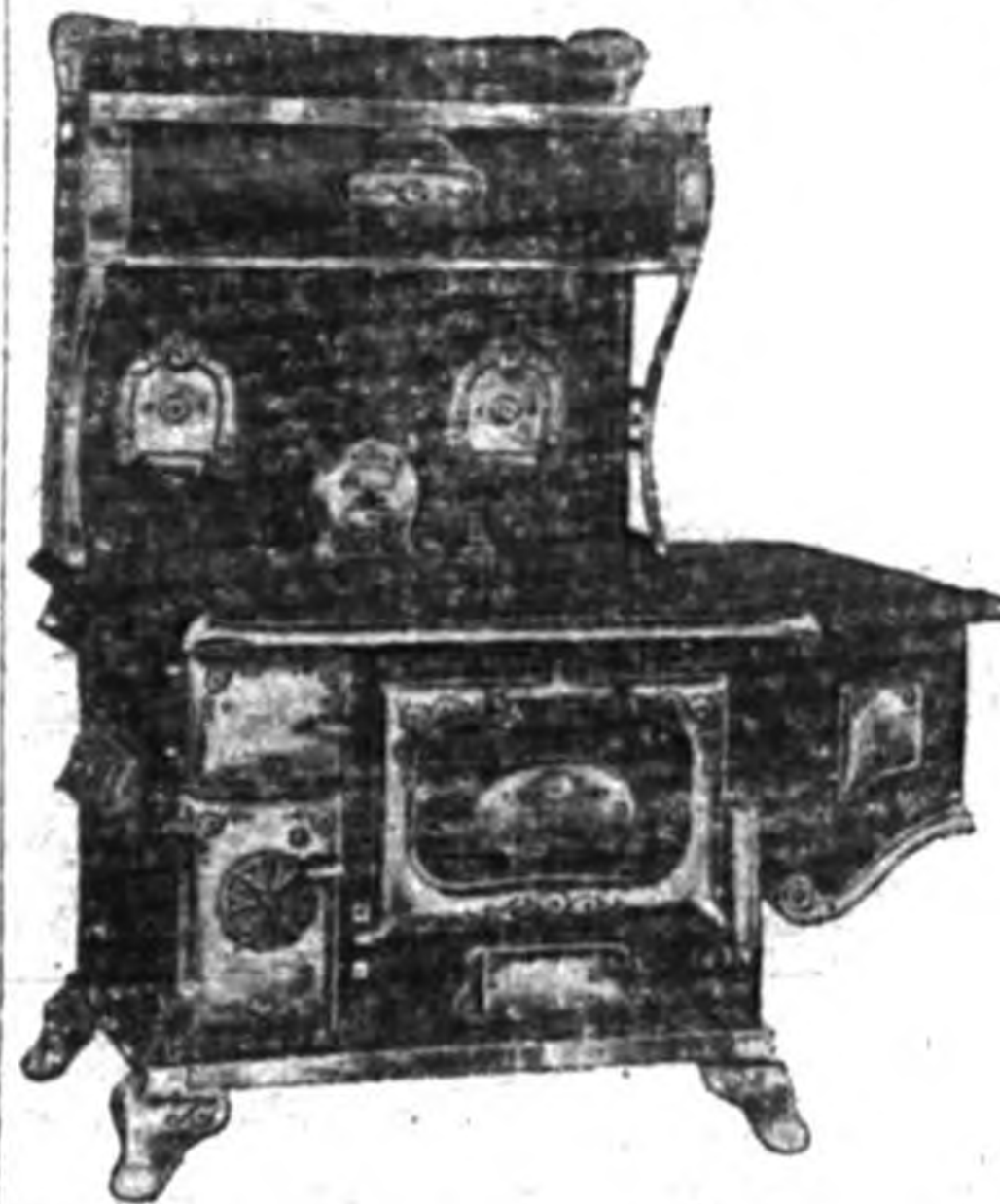
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Serbian Relief.

The following contributions have been received and are gratefully acknowledged:

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Collected by Irving Fuller.	
St. Mungo's Ladies' Ass'n	\$10.00
Robert Dobbie	5.00
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Capt. J. D. Weir	12.00
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L. M. Gaston	2.00
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Kenneth & Helen Weir	1.00
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John Innes	1.00
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St. Andrews District.	
Collected by W. J. Pitcairn	\$121.50
Ed Neve	29.00
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Grenville District.	
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Mrs. J. Smith	1.00
A. R. Graham	1.00
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Arundel District.	
Arundel Model School and	
School No. 3	\$50.18

CUSHING

Mrs. E. O. Keatley is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Mr. John Dobbie spent the week-end the guest of his uncle Mr. Robt. Dobbie.

Mr. Fred Cushing who is spending the winter in Montreal spent Saturday in Cushing.

Miss E. J. McAllister, of Chute-au-Blondeau, spent Thursday night the guest of Mrs. L. M. Gaston.

Mrs. R. A. Hanna and little daughter spent the week-end the guest of her mother Mrs. S. Curran at Hawkesbury.

Mrs. James Watson left on Wednesday for a visit to her sons, Messrs. Webster and Murray Watson, of Blind River, Ont.

Communion Service will be held in St. Mungo's Church, Sunday Feb. 11th, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, of St. Therese.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dawson, of "The Pines," Stonefield Heights, gave a large reception Tuesday night, for Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Watson of Cushing, which was much enjoyed by all present.

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Fire At Pine Hill.

Four lives were lost as the result of fire which on Monday night totally destroyed the residence of Mr. Leo Carriere, at Pine Hill. The victims are:—Lillian, aged seven; Gaetan, aged six; and Gaetan, aged five, children of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Carriere and Rose Laporte, a maid employed by the Carriere family.

A curious feature of the tragedy is that the fire was first discovered by Edmond Carriere, a relative, who is a mute. The dumb man aroused other inmates, and with them escaped from the upper part of the Carriere home.

Mr. Carriere is engaged in lumber operations at Pine Hill, where he operates a saw mill. The employees of the mill, seven in number, including Edmond Carriere, had quarters in a large room over the kitchen of the house. The house was an L-shaped structure of two storeys, constructed of wood and partially encased with artificial stone. The room occupied by the men had two exits, one leading to a stairway towards the kitchen, the other into a hallway from which another stairway led down stairs. Four other rooms were located on the upper floor. Two were occupied, one by the maid and one by the children, the other by two children. Mr. and Mrs. Carriere and an infant occupied a bedroom on the ground floor.

SENSED THE UNUSUAL.

Mr. Carriere retired soon after nine o'clock on Monday night, after having tended the fires. It was about ten o'clock when Edmond Carriere the mute, sensed something unusual and awakened. He opened the door leading to the kitchen stairway, and was met by a rush of smoke and flame. He ran back and aroused the other men. Two leaped from a window which was not protected by any storm window, to the ground twelve feet below. Another broke through a storm window, was caught in the framework for a while, but managed to free himself and land on a scaffolding. The others passed through the second doorway and made their way downstairs. They aroused Mr. Carriere, who set to work to rescue his wife and children, and asked the men to bring the other inmates from the upper floor. In that brief period fire had swept through the upper hallway and the second stairway was then impassable.

Mr. Carriere tried to effect a rescue from the exterior, but flames belched through the windows of the two occupied rooms, and it was impossible to gain entry. Nothing was seen of the maid or the children. The house was completely razed by the fire.

WALKED BAREFOOT.

One of the men, scantily clad and barefoot, walked a considerable distance to a neighbor to procure aid and suffered no ill effects.

Two older children of the Carriere family are pupils in a convent school.

Dr. B. N. Wales of St. Andrews East, coroner for the district, investigated the tragedy, and being satisfied of the accidental origin of the fire, issued burial permits. In searching the ruins on Tuesday the remains of the maid and one of the children were discovered.

Keep Books?
Compute rapidly?
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Write a Business Letter?
Write a good business hand?
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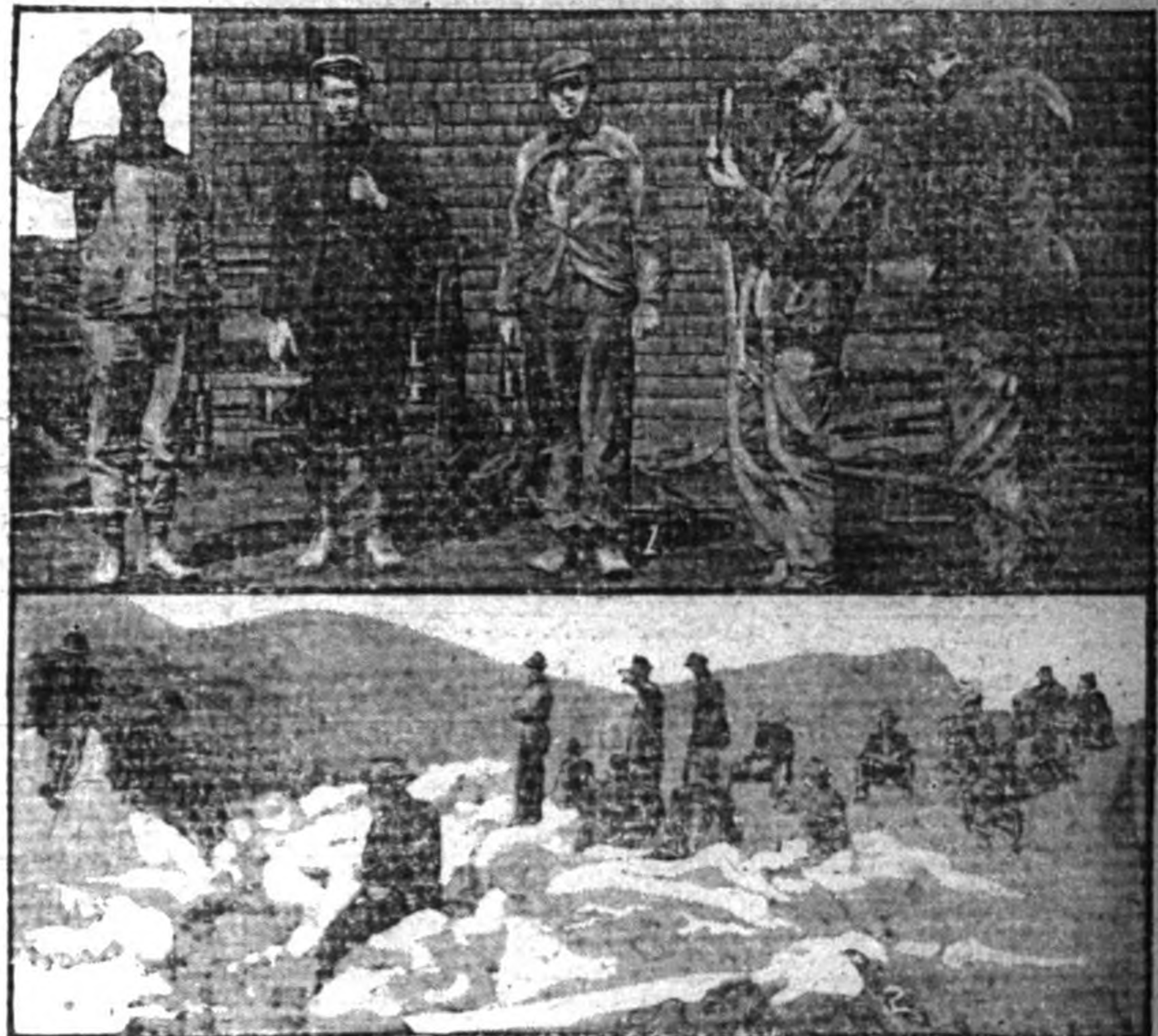
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The DEAN Business College.
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NOTICE.—Mr. Hugh Mitchell wishes to inform the general public he is cutting ice on the river just below Canadian Northern Water Tank, for the next 10 days. Anyone can buy same at 5 cents per block.

The Practical Work of a Mining School.



(1) Mining students ready to go underground in a coal mine near Sydney, N.S.
(2) Students examining the great landslide at Turtle Mountain, Alberta.

Not very many years ago a great many people looked on an education at the University as unnecessary and perhaps even harmful for a young man proposing to enter business or manufacturing. The old professions of Law, Medicine and the Church were, of course, different, and demanded college training; but fitness for success in even the greatest industrial or engineering undertakings was commonly supposed to be best gained by apprenticeship in an office or works, and the boy who left school at fourteen to run errands and sweep out the office was often landed as having outdistanced his rich neighbor who had "wasted" four or five years in learning a lot of theory, and with it acquired habits of luxury, and a sense of his own superiority to other men.

The above belief was due in part to ignorance of what college life really is, and in part to a failure to distinguish between the old and new methods of teaching. Fortunately, time has cleared away much of this misunderstanding and has proved to all observant people that nothing can equal a scientific education as a preparation for any branch of advanced industrial work, but it is doubtful if even now the public understands just what is done by our Universities in training young men for the Engineering Profession.

Perhaps no clearer illustration of the modern method can be found than in the teaching of Mining Engineering as given, for instance, at McGill. The students begin their course in October and spend seven months attending classes in Mathematics, Physics, and other fundamental subjects, and in carrying out elementary experiments in the laboratory. Then, after the spring examinations they go to a camp in the country, and do practical surveying for four weeks. This ends their obligatory work for the year, but they are urged to spend at least the main part of the vacation in Machine Shops or on Surveys or other engineering enterprises, and it is significant of the earnest spirit of the students that fully 80 per cent. do this and at the same time earn good

wages and thus acquire at least a fair part of the money needed to meet their next year college expenses.

The second year is similar to the first, except that the work both theoretical and practical is more advanced, and these first two years are the same for all Engineering students no matter what branch of the subject they propose to practice; but in the third year, they specialize, and the miners give a considerable part of their time to Mineralogy, Geology, etc. The practical work at the end of this year is still further specialized and is in the form of a travelling school. Sleeping cars are chartered for a month or more, a dinner is engaged when necessary, and the party accompanied by a professor and a small group of competent instructors, is taken to some important mining district. About one-fifth of the time is given to practical field Geology—another fifth to visits to Ore Dressing and Metallurgical plants, and the remainder to actual visits to mines carefully selected in advance so that the widest possible experience can be gained. The students go underground, spend their time watching, and if possible working, with the regular miners, and each day after returning to their travelling home they compare experiences and write up notes, under direction of the staff. At one end of the school proper all of the men are given opportunities for employment for the remainder of the summer, in the mines visited, and thanks to the broad-mindedness of our Canadian Mine Managers (many of them old McGill graduates) the students thus get invaluable experience, and at the same time earn very substantial pay.

The value of this very practical summer school can only be fully appreciated when the men return to college for their fourth and final year, which is devoted to a study of the advanced technology of Mining. Matters which might otherwise be difficult to understand are quickly appreciated, the interdependence of theory and practice are made clear, and the students complete their course with a more mature and balanced understanding of their professional duties and responsibilities than could possibly be attained by any amount either of study or of practical work taken alone.

(3) Students operating a Rock Drill at Phoenix, B.C.

This Mining Field School was instituted at McGill over twenty years ago and has since been carried on without interruption, except that it was curtailed during the war. The extent of ground covered may be gathered from the fact that British Columbia has been visited no less than ten times; Nova Scotia six, Newfoundland twice, Michigan and other United States mining districts three or four times, while Cobalt, Porcupine, Sudbury and other nearer mining fields, are almost always touched on the way to more distant parts.

The illustrations which accompany this article have been chosen to show the lighter side of the excursions, and it is needless to add that no part of the course at McGill is more popular than the "Mining Trips."

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A machine that in every detail will deserve your confidence.

This clearly defined policy assures you that every Case Tractor represents a value well beyond that offered by the ordinary lines. This is of especial interest at the present time when uncertain buying conditions emphasize to the thoughtful purchaser that the true value of a tractor or any machine is not in the number of dollars you pay for it, but in the number of days it will wear beyond the life of the average tractor, and continue to give you the efficient service it gave the first year it was in your possession.

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and get a nice Hot Cup of Chocolate or Hot Malted Milk. It will tone you up as well as warm you up.

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Inventory Shows Savings.

"We haven't very much to show for our year's work," said John Gun, addressing his wife at the supper table. "Sometimes I think it would be a good thing to have a sale and go to town and work for those attractive city wages."

"We have had our living," answered the more optimistic member of the family, "and our house rent, and besides we have made a payment on the mortgage. And then there is that binder note you paid off. Our farm is nearer paid for, we own our farm machinery and have more cows than we did a year ago."

"That is all true," said the farmer, "but I had to hire money the other day to go to the farm bureau meeting. If we have made any money it is hidden from sight."

After this conversation had taken place Mr. Gun decided to take an inventory each year so as to know how much he is saving. The following is a summary of two inventories taken a year apart and show how earnings may be covered up in various parts of the farm business.

In this inventory summary the horses, sheep and feed have decreased slightly, and the other items show an increase. The dairy herd has increased considerably, machinery and tools have been added during the year,

consideration. There are reasons for taking an inventory on December 31 and other reasons for taking it on April 1, or even later. December 31 is the last day of the calendar year and an inventory taken at that time fits in well with the closing of the year's business.

The reasons, on the other hand, for taking an inventory on April 1 is that at that date the spring's work has not yet begun and the amount of feed on hand is much lower than on December 31. This means less trouble in estimating feed on hand. Indeed, from the standpoint of figuring feed, May 1 or even June 1, would be better still. However, aside from the easiness of figuring feed there is no reason for taking an inventory at any other time than on the last day of the calendar year.

While inventories are easy to take they are also highly valuable. An inventory when taken will tell how much one has saved during the year. Indeed, it is often encouraging to take an inventory of what one has and thus compare the amount one owns with what one owned on some former date. In almost every case this will show an increase in the amount of property owned. Very often what one has saved is not always apparent, as shown in the summary below. It may have gone into increased live stock or into

Inventory Summary.

Items.	Value Dec. 31, 1918.	Value Dec. 31, 1919.	Increased Inventory	Decreased Inventory
Horses	\$ 400	\$ 350	\$ 50	
Dairy cattle	827	1,260	433	
Hogs	125	156	31	
Sheep	321	309		12
Poultry	100	110	10	
Machinery and tools	521	745	224	
Feed and supplies	960	897		63
Bills receivable	125	200	75	
Real estate and buildings	10,000	10,000		
Bank balance	378	412	34	
Bills payable	1,500	550	950	
Totals			\$7,757	\$ 125
Increase in inventory value.				1,632

and the outstanding bills against the farm have been decreased \$950. The farmer's inventory from various sources shows a net increase during the twelve months of \$1,632. By thus carefully taking an inventory a farmer may know what he has saved during the year and without an inventory it is very difficult for him to tell what progress he has made.

An inventory may be defined as a complete list of the property a person owns, together with the value of each item on the list. Taking an inventory is not difficult. On the average farm it is about a day's work. At any rate it will probably require a day the first time an inventory is taken, but the second inventory can be taken in less time than the first, as nearly everything will be already listed and will need only to be checked over.

The date of taking an inventory is of sufficient importance to merit some

the payment of a mortgage or into new equipment, and an inventory is the best means of showing such hidden gains.

Inventories are also useful in making income tax returns and in figuring returns on live stock.

Undoubtedly inventories are the most popular form of farm records. Everywhere over the province farmers are found who regularly take an annual inventory, and many farmers are found who have followed the practice for years.

It may also be emphasized that one may take an inventory whether he keeps any other records or not. The Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, has issued a Farmer's Account Book which contains convenient blanks for taking an inventory as well as blanks for the other kinds of records a farmer may wish to keep. A copy will be sent on request.

Utilizing Roughages.

In order to get the most out of the common roughages found on the farm they should be utilized in a proper and economical manner. Not all the success of utilizing the roughage depends on the use made of it; the roughage, whatever it is, must be of good quality. We have good roughages and inferior roughages and nearly every farmer will have some of both.

Straw is pretty universally produced. I know a dairyman who would not consider it as a supplemental roughage. We make it a point every year to have this straw, especially the oats straw, so it will be available as fall and winter feed. It would be disastrous to success to fill up the mangers with nothing but straw, but when we feed silage or linseed meal a craving is created in the animals for a little of this dry, bright straw, so much so that when a herd of twenty and more runs to a stack of the straw each day for an hour or so the stack diminishes very rapidly. If the refuse straw is kept cleaned up about the sides of the stack and used for bedding if dry, or spread on the fields, we are able to secure a great deal of nutritious feed from our straw.

We also store from ten to twenty tons of straw in the barns, either blow it in at threshing time or bale from

the stack as soon as possible after threshing. Baled straw is nice to feed, as it comes in easily handled flakes. When a flake of it is thrown into the rack it is compact, palatable, and easily munched by the cattle, sheep or horses; in fact, I think it superior to loose straw because the sweet flavor of the straw is retained better and dust is not created in handling.

I have heard many men say they could not get their live stock to consume much of the coarser roughages. One should not expect an animal to eat very much at a time. These roughages should not be fed merely to fill an animal; when a certain feed is given, no matter what grade it is, it should be given to nourish the body of an animal. A few pounds of straw given with other feeds will satisfy a dairy cow's appetite for straw, and if she relishes it there is no question but what it has been of value as a feed. Recently I saw a small herd of cows and calves whose biggest part of the ration was straw and shredded fodder and it was a rather unthrifty looking herd.

The best way to utilize the coarse farm roughages is, so it seems to me, to feed them on a "free-choice" plan. Put the roughage where it can be reached easily or where it will be accessible at various times, feed the live stock liberally of other feeds and

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Whenever conditions permit, the price will again be reduced, but never to such an extent as to lower the quality.

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they will develop a liking for the roughages and consume large amounts of them during the course of the year. We find it possible in this way to utilize practically all the coarse roughage produced on the farm.

The cornstalk when cut and shocked may have considerable feeding value, but when thrown in racks or spread on a field the stock does not get very much sustenance from it, largely because it is hard and cannot be easily masticated. When shredded its value as feed is increased considerably. When put in the silo we have a strong rival to blue grass pastures. It is with corn silage that our stock consumes most of the other roughages. Much the same happens when feeding linseed oilmeal with other dry feeds and without silage.

To make the roughage most palatable they should be harvested in good condition. Wheat, oats or rye straw that has been badly weathered and bleached before threshing or has been poorly stacked or has lost much of its bright color and sweetness; straw that is badly infested with rust; corn fodder which is immature, or very old and rather musty—these will be largely rejected by the stock. The value of a roughage depends much on its quality and freshness.

Two Handy Knives.

I needed a rough knife suitable for cutting burdocks and small bushes, and so I tried making one from the blade of a discarded scythe. I cut about ten inches from the tip of the blade and then riveted this tip to a heavy wooden handle, being careful that the rivets were sunk enough so they would not hurt my hands when using the knife.

This rough knife pleased me so much that I made another one. The blade of the last one was carefully ground down until it was quite thin, then scoured. It makes a very good bread-knife, for the curve of the blade fits over the loaves, and cuts easily.

Simple Methods of Tanning

Satisfactory results in tanning skins either with the fur on, or with it removed, may be obtained by any one using the simplest tanning mixtures. Success depends more largely upon the amount of work done with the hands than upon the magic of the tanning liquid. The Indians produced a creditable article in buckskin before they had any knowledge of the most common materials now used in tanning.

One of the simplest preparations for tanning skins is made by dissolving an ounce of sulphuric acid and one quart of salt in a gallon of soft water. The mixture should not be kept in a metal vessel, but in a stone jar.

Put the skin in this liquid and let it remain one day. When taken out of the tanning liquid, wash several times in soapy water. Wring as dry as possible, rub the flesh side with a cake of hard soap, then hang on a line, hair side out, and leave till dry. When both surfaces are barely dry and the interior is still moist, lay the skin over a rounded board and scrape the flesh side with the edge of a blunt instrument. In this way the inner layer is removed, and the skin becomes nearly white. The skin is then stretched, rubbed and twisted till quite dry. If parts of the skin should still be hard or stiff, more soaping, stretching and working with the hands will render it pliable. Butter, lard or tallow worked into the skin while warm and absorbed with dry sawdust increases the softness. This method is best suited to small skins.

Another good way to tan either large hides or small skins is by means of a preparation applied to the flesh side. The skin should first be soaked in warm water till soft, then the flesh side should be scraped with an old file or other blunt instrument. Take borax, saltpetre and Glauber salts in equal quantities and moisten with water till a paste is formed, then apply this with a brush to the flesh side of the skin. Fold the skin with the flesh side in, lay away for twenty-four hours, then wash it clean. Take soda one ounce, borax half ounce, and a refined white soap two ounces. Melt these together and apply the mixture to the flesh side. Again roll the skin up and lay away in a warm place for twenty-four hours.

Next wash the skin clean again, then take four ounces of alum and eight ounces of salt dissolved in a gallon of hot rainwater. When cool enough for the hand to bear, put the skin in this liquid for twelve hours, then take out and wring dry and hang

Running An Incubator.

Having had good success with several makes of incubators, I feel that my methods may be helpful to some one else.

I choose medium-sized eggs, as nearly oval as possible, and fill trays full, but do not overcrowd. The first two days the eggs are not touched. Each morning thereafter I remove the trays, set them on a table provided for that purpose, and proceed to roll the eggs. This I do thoroughly perhaps for five minutes. I then turn them all in one position and leave to air for a half-hour or so. I always place my machines where I have access to fresh air, as stale air kills the germs in the eggs. The trays are then put back and left until evening, when they are turned half over again.

I mark one side of the egg with "O" and the other side with "X." Once every thirty-six hours I have a blank side up. In this way I know I do not have up the same side two days or two nights in succession. I have found by experience that cripples are caused by eggs lying in one position too long.

When testing out the infertiles, if a poor test is made, it is well to lay some soft paper in the space left vacant, so the fertile eggs can not roll out of position so easily.

I lose a very small percentage of my chicks, as they seem to have a great amount of vitality, and when reared along with hen-hatched, they outstrip them both in growth and strength.

Of course, I carefully study the instruction book that comes with each machine, and follow it as to heat, etc., explicitly.

Rats are the busiest creatures on the farm. They take surprising ways of getting into the cellar. Make a trip of inspection all round before you go to bed to-night, and fill every hole with powdered glass and cement. Use traps, poisons, gas, cats and terriers to get rid of rats.

up for twelve hours. Repeat the last soaking and drying from one to three times, depending on the degree of softness desired. Finish by stretching, pulling and working with the hands. This method requires much more time and labor than the simple bath and sulphuric acid and salt, but is more suitable for large skins and hides.

The skins of rabbit, mole and other small animals can be tanned by one application of saltpetre and alum. Sprinkle the flesh side with a mixture of two parts saltpetre to one part powdered alum, roll the skin up and lay away for a few days, then unroll and scrape. Spread it out to dry, and work with the hands till pliable. Salt may be made to take the place of saltpetre. If skins are dry, they must be soaked till soft before any tanning mixture is used.

Sour buttermilk and wheat bran have long been used as tanning agents. Rabbit skins that have been soaked for a day in a quart of buttermilk to which has been added two tablespoonfuls of salt, should be washed, and the flesh side covered with a dough made of wheat bran. The skin should then be rolled up and laid away for twenty-four hours, after which the bran is scraped off and the skin worked with the hands till pliable and dry.

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The Growing Child—Article IV.

Whooping Cough.

Many mothers regard whooping cough as one of the necessary evils of childhood, and look upon it not with concern, but only with annoyance. It is a very disagreeable and uncomfortable thing for their little ones to have, and they are thankful when the children have had it and are "over with it." Because they regard it so lightly they are heedless of the danger of exposing other children to the disease. Many children with whooping cough are carried on street cars, railroad trains, to moving picture shows and like places.

While it is true that with older children whooping cough may be regarded as one of the milder infections, it is one of the most fatal in infancy. Babies under two years of age are particularly susceptible to the disease and of those having whooping cough under one year it is probable (though it is difficult to state the exact mortality) that almost one-fourth of them die. This is due to the fact that so many of the cases have serious complications. A little baby with whooping cough can easily go into convulsions. In winter there is only a step between whooping cough and broncho-pneumonia, while in summer, diarrhoea is equally close and threatening.

Hence it behooves every mother to most carefully protect her young baby from whooping cough. The only way in which she can do this is by a scrupulous avoidance of every one who has anything like a "cold." For it is unfortunately true that in the early stage of the disease it is impossible to distinguish whooping cough from an ordinary cold.

When your child playing on the street, or the little one at school comes in and begins coughing, immediately remove the baby to another room. In the presence of an epidemic, or when you know the child has been exposed to the disease within fourteen days (its period of incubation), you would naturally suspect whooping cough at once, but when this is not the case only eternal vigilance will protect your baby. If you wait until you hear the affected child "whoop" (on an average of about ten days after the beginning of the cough) it probably will be too late, since it is in this early catarrhal stage that the disease is most contagious.

It is neither practicable nor desirable to confine a child with whooping cough to a single room. Hence it would be well to send away, if possible, all those to whom the disease would be dangerous before they are exposed.

Whooping cough is communicated by contact with the patient or with articles freshly soiled with the discharges from his nose and throat. Cats and dogs are susceptible to the disease, and may become infected and transmit the infection to the child who plays with them.

Quarantine should be maintained until the spasmodic stage is over, usually about six weeks.

During an attack of whooping cough the child's strength, which is sometimes sorely tried, should be maintained by nourishing food, plenty of sleep and rest, and other hygienic measures. An abundance of fresh air is particularly desirable.

Mumps.

If your child complains of pain below the ear, which is increased by movements of the jaw, by pressure, and sometimes by taking acid substance in the mouth, you may look for the swollen gland which will indicate that you have a case of mumps in the family.

This gland (the parotid) lies in such a position that when it is swollen in mumps the lobe of the ear is about in the centre of the swelling. The gland swells rapidly, and usually both sides are involved.

In mild cases these, together with slight fever, are the only symptoms. In more severe cases there may be headache, vomiting, loss of appetite and pains in the back and limbs. Severe attacks are seldom seen in children under twelve and most of the complications are seen after that age.

Children are much less susceptible to mumps than to other contagious diseases, and many of those exposed do not contract the disease.

The infection is communicated by the patient and by articles freshly soiled by discharges from the throat and nose. The time that elapses between exposure and the onset of the disease is usually about eighteen days, but it may be anywhere from four to twenty-five days. A child who has suffered an attack of mumps should be kept from other children until the swelling has entirely subsided.

In spite of the usual mildness of the disease no carelessness in the matter of quarantine should be allowed, because serious symptoms and complications do sometimes arise. Permanent deafness may result from mumps, and in rare instances the kidneys, nervous system or heart may be involved.

The relation between the parotids and the sexual glands is not clearly understood, but that there is some relation seems to be indicated by the occasional involvement of the latter during an attack of mumps. In adolescent boys this involvement may result in sterility.

In view of the possible occurrence of these serious consequences, children with mumps should be kept away from those who are not known to be immune.

Diphtheria.

The slogan "keep your child at home when he has a sore throat" used in the article on "scarlet fever" is equally applicable to diphtheria. This disease, like scarlet fever, has a short period of incubation, i.e., it develops within a few days after the infection was contracted. If your child is not immune he will probably show some signs of the disease within from one to seven days—usually from two to five days—after exposure.

Unfortunately, the manner of its onset and the type of diphtheria varies, so that in mild cases it is not always possible to say that a child has diphtheria in the beginning. In these cases this cannot always be stated positively until the secretion from the throat and nose has been examined for the germs of the disease. Hence, you can see the importance, for the safeguarding of other susceptible persons, of keeping your child at home when he has a sore throat, nasal discharge, and enlarged glands in the neck, even though he does not seem to be really ill. He may be carrying with him virulent germs, dangerous to the community at large, and particularly so to the children.

It is equally important for your own child's safety that he not only be kept at home when he has the above mentioned symptoms, but that he also be kept quiet. The toxin, or poison, of diphtheria seems to have a decided predilection for the heart and nervous system, and sometimes for the kidneys. In nearly all severe cases there is some involvement of the heart, and a post-diphtheria paralysis is not at all uncommon, the muscles of the throat being frequently affected.

The use of antitoxin in diphtheria is now the recognized method of treatment. It is important for parents to understand, however, that this, to be most efficacious, must be administered before the toxin, the poison secreted by the germs, has had a chance to do much damage. They will, therefore, recognize the necessity of having a case of diphtheria treated as early as possible. When diphtheria is prevalent consider every sore throat a probable case of diphtheria and send for the doctor.

The germs are contained in the secretions from the nose and throat, and are spread by coughing, sneezing and talking. The patient or "carrier" is a source of contagion until two negative cultures have been obtained. This means that two specimens from the throat or nose have been examined at least one day apart, and have been found free from the diphtheria germs on both occasions. This usually occurs within two weeks.

The disease is spread by the patient, infected articles (toys, etc.), and by "carriers." A "carrier" is a person who carries the germs in his throat long after he has had the disease, or often when he has never had it at all. In the latter case, he has received the germ from some one, but, not being susceptible to the disease, it has never developed, though the germ remains in his throat. He is then an unsuspected and perfectly innocent source of contagion.

Because of the danger of carriers and mild, unrecognized cases, in any instance where a case of diphtheria has developed in a family, institution or school, every person who has been exposed should have an examination of the throat and nose.

A valuable means of determining one's immunity to diphtheria is found in what is known as the Schick-test. This consists of injecting into the skin a small amount of the diphtheria toxin. If the subject is immune, no reaction occurs. If he is susceptible, a small red spot appears where the injection was made, remains from about six to ten days and disappears gradually, leaving a brownish spot which may be seen for months. There are usually no constitutional symptoms and no pain.

By means of this test it is possible to decide which persons are susceptible to the disease, and these can be immunized by antitoxin. The procedure is applicable to institutions where diphtheria has been repeatedly prevalent, and the object of immunization is to prevent a possible outbreak of the disease. In this case toxin-antitoxin should be used.

It is well for parents to know that a child's susceptibility to diphtheria is increased by the presence in the throat of adenoids and enlarged tonsils.

If you do your work a little better than the other fellow some morning you'll wake up and find yourself the forerun.

A straw stack is poor shelter for stock on cold, windy days. The cows and horses like to nibble around the stack on sunny days, but they must have good shelter for stormy days.

It is no economy to split fence-posts too small. They rot out much more quickly than larger ones. No post should be used if less than four or five inches through where it goes into the ground.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

Always open to buy, and always prepared to give you the highest price and a square deal. Try us.

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
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FOR BIGGER & BETTER CROPS

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Your Best Investment—Assures a more Profitable Year

W. STONE SONS LIMITED
INGERSOLL, ONTARIO

FRAGILE, PALE AND MISERABLE

The Melancholy State of Thousands of Bloodless Children and Young Girls.

How often do you hear the remark, "She is very delicate?" How often it means that some young woman is living in misery, suffering from periods of prostration, dizziness, loss of appetite and disordered digestion. Headaches afflict her at intervals; pain in the back and limbs follow any exertion. She is never really well.

This fragile state of health, this lack of vitality, calls for prompt treatment. The blood must be nourished and made strong enough to vitalize the system that is so lacking in energy. In such cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved remarkably successful in making the new, rich, red blood necessary in restoring tone to the system. Mrs. L. M. Duncan, South Mountain, Ont., tells of the wonderful benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills made in the case of her young daughter. She says: "It is only right that I should let you know of the good derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills by our girl of eleven years. She was always very thin and not gaining in weight. Her appetite was poor and she had no desire for wholesome food. Finally we decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking one box, she went away on a three weeks' vacation, taking three boxes of pills with her, which she took regularly while she was away. When she returned home we were surprised and delighted to see how well she looked, and to find that she had gained seven pounds in weight. She had a much better color and her appetite had improved so that she was always ready for her meals. She continued using the pills until she had taken seven boxes, and the great improvement they made in her condition was noticed by many around here. I can only add that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a splendid medicine."

The best time to begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the moment you feel the least bit out of sorts. The sooner you do so the sooner you will regain your old time energy. 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.

British officers and men still serving in France number 37,000.

The Glory Hole.

As we came into the furnace room the stoker was turning away from the glory hole, through which he had been looking into the great furnace. The glory hole is a little peephole to which the stoker can put his eye and examine the fire without opening the big doors and thus losing some of the heat.

Seeing us with our guide, he said, "Would you like to look at the hottest place in the world? Do not look too long, for it might blind you for a time."

One after another we put an eye to the hole and for a moment looked into a brightness like that of the sun. When we turned away, everything for a moment was black.

One after another as we filed out of the room, we remarked, "Why, I am still looking through the glory hole! I can see into the furnace just as plainly as I could when I had my eye to the hole. It makes a spot of light everywhere I look. I did not suppose anything could be so bright as that."

And as I listened to their talk, I remembered the words, "And the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine it; for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof." If the brightness of the furnace and of the sun are too much for our eyes, what must it be to behold the glory of God, who gives light to the heavenly city! God does not now let us look into that glorious place; but sometimes He holds his hand over us, as He held it over Moses in the cleft of the rock and gives us a glimpse of the glory. And how wonderful it is—the glory of God! There is nothing with which we can compare it. It is brightness that would hide the light of the sun as the risen sun hides the stars.

Can it be that God intends his children to be glory holes through which others can catch a glimpse of His grandeur and the glory of His heavenly abode? If we are true children of God, surely something of the brightness of purity and love and holiness will shine through us, so that others may at least "take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus."

Canada's Indian poetess was Pauline Johnson (a daughter of Chief William Johnson of the Six Nation Indian Reserve, near Brantford), who wrote several volumes of poems and gave recitals of her work. She died in Vancouver.

Picture frames are often hung because of their gilt.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

The Home That Wins.

Right into the hands of every father, the Boy Scout movement puts an insurance policy for his boy's future. Scouting is not something outside the home to turn your boy over to, and forget about. Scouting is the most active force ever let loose in the world for welding father and son together into a winning team for home and country.

Every father does not realize that the average Ontario boy is awake 5,500 hours a year. You put him in school for 900 of these hours and everlastingly keep after him to make good. You place him in church and Sunday School for perhaps another 100 hours and let him know you are looking for results. You keep him around home and under your watchful eye for probably 1,500 of his waking hours and then turn him loose for his play—3,000 hours a year—and that's the end of it. Why? Because you are past the play age, or think you are.

Yet right here, in these hours he is away from home and other wholesome influences, is where your boy forms his character and needs you most. Scouting gives you, as a father, a complete playtime programme through which you can win your son for life. Scouting wins, and the home that "puts in" Scouting wins too.

Scouting is the manliest programme ever devised for a boy. As association members of The Boy Scouts Association fathers unite with their boys in Scouting. They become pals with their sons and "home scoutmasters" backing up the regular scout leaders. The home with Scouting in it wins. If Scouting is not in your home, a letter addressed to the Provincial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto, will bring back a reply telling how you can help to put it there.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are changeable—one bright, the next one cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Little Knowledge.

Young Anthony Giles, son of Farmer Giles, upon demobilization went to one of the special schools arranged for ex-Servicemen.

There he learnt all the newest "hints" about farming. Old Farmer Giles, some time after his son returned to the farm, met an old friend, and together they discussed the boy's return.

"Did your boy learn anything at the Farm School?" inquired Giles' friend. "Yes," answered Giles. "He learnt a little too much for us."

"How so?" "He came back with a lot of new-fangled notions about how to run a farm, and seemed to think the old home-place was a sort of experimental affair, and that me and the hired men were just the fellows to do the work."

PNEUMONIA

and other Lung Diseases

Claims many Victims in Canada and should be guarded against

Minard's Liniment

Is a Great Preventative, being one of the oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment has cured thousands of cases of Grippe, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma and kindred diseases. It is an Enemy to Germs. Thousands of bottles being used every day. For sale by all druggists and general dealers.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.

Was That Not Wise?

King Nomolos was the wisest of kings who has ever reigned, and every Tuesday from seven to nine-thirty of the evening he would distribute wisdom to the most foolish of his subjects.

One day there came to his court a very foolish man. He had ten women running after him, all demanding that he should marry them, and it was not law in the country that he should take unto himself more than one wife, and the foolish fellow dare not face the wrath of nine even to gain the favor of one.

He was not dreadfully keen on marrying even one.

And he appealed to his king for wisdom; and the women stood by glowering.

"Let me think," said the king, removing his crown, and calling upon his two scrabblers-in-chief to scratch his head for him.

And having thought for the space of three asterisks the great monarch commanded:

"Let the ten women step forward and give their ages."

Silently, and one by one, the ten women disappeared.

There has been none so wise as Nomolos since his day.

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

What Is a Silo?

The best we have seen on this subject is an article by Lyman Carrier in the American Journal of Agronomy. He says:

"A silo was used as a grain-pit in the dry Mediterranean countries before the Christian era. From this original structure we get the name silo applied to the structure used to-day in preserving green forage."

"The modern practice is traced directly to Germany and Hungary and is supposed to be the application of the principle of preserving sauerkraut. The fact that the Germans used salt in making their first sour hay lends weight to this opinion."

"The first silos were pits dug in the ground and made wider at the top than at the bottom. Into these pits green grass was packed and tramped down by five or six men. Salt was added at the rate of one pound to 100 pounds of grass."

"The first attempt to ensile corn was made by a German sugar manufacturer in 1861. The French and Germans then persevered in similar attempts but met with varying degrees of success. A Frenchman, Count Poederer M. Peret, through his investigations and efforts, earned the Legion of Honor and the popular name of 'Father of Ensilage.' Introduction into America came about through articles in agricultural papers."

"In 1891 Prof. F. H. King, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, began the study of the whole subject of silo construction and ensiling. King's silo tables for determining the tonnage in a silo are classics. No man has done more than he to make the silo a success."

X-Rays Snapshots.

Remarkable progress has been made in X-rays work owing to the discovery of a new photographic plate which is 25 times more rapid than anything known hitherto.

This new plate makes it possible to take radiographic pictures of the heart lungs, or stomach, in a fraction of a second with ordinary apparatus, and, besides saving the patient and operator from the risk of exposure to the X-rays, photographs can be taken of organs of the living body so rapidly that they appear perfectly distinct, whereas with the longer exposures at present required organs such as the heart or lungs make movements which blur the image, rendering diagnosis difficult.

"Pape's Diapiesin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapiesin" 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 stores. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach corrector in world.—Adv.

Case in Point.

"Of course dogs have intelligence," Bibbs declared warmly. "Now here is Dubbs; he's a lover of dogs, and I'll leave it to him if some dogs haven't more intelligence than their masters."

"Sure!" Dubbs responded heartily. "Why, I have a couple of dogs like that myself."

And Dubbs even yet sometimes wonders why they all laughed.

Faith is an invisible and invincible magnet, and attracts to itself whatever it fervently desires and calmly and persistently expects.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.



A few cents buys "Danderine." After a few applications you cannot find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

His Two Ears.

"It seems to me, Tommy," said a father to his small son, who was very forgetful, "that everything I say to you goes in one ear and out the other."

"Well," replied the youthful observer, "I guess that's what I've got two ears for."

First Come.

A little boy called on his aunt who lived next door, allured by certain savory smells.

"Hello, Aunt Sue," he greeted her, "nice day." Then, after a minute's embarrassed pause, he came to the point. "Aunt Sue, I smell something that smells like fast rate mince pie with raisins in it."

"Yes, Will, I have some mince pies, but they're for company."

He pondered this, and then suggested hopefully, "I come to make a little bit of a visit myself."

Neutral.

"But are you a British-born subject?" angrily demanded the official at the Passport Office.

"My mother was British—" began the applicant.

"Yes, yes—"

"But she married a Frenchman—"

"Yes."

"In Italy."

"Yes; but where were you born?"

"I was born on a ship flying Spanish colors whilst she was lying at anchor in Honolulu Harbor, but my parents died in Brazil when I was only four years old, and I was adopted by a Chinaman, who brought me up in Russia."

"Well, he's—" began an official.

"He's a bloomin' League of Nations!" exploded the official who had first spoken.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

The first cotton manufacturing mill in China is scarcely more than twenty years old, yet the nation has to-day 1,250,000 spindles and 5,000 power looms, producing annually 250,000,000 pounds of yarn and 60,000,000 yards of cloth.

The curiosity of him who wishes to see fully for himself how the dark side of life looks, is like that of the man who took a torch into a powder mill to see whether it would really blow up or not.

Nervous Headache yields to

BAUME BENGUE

it soothes and stops the pain.

Beware of Substitutes

\$1.00 a tube.

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WEEKS BREAKUP A COLD TABLETS

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Prevent Falling Hair With Cuticura Shampoos

The first thing to do in restoring dry, thin and falling hair is to get rid of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp, especially spots of dandruff and itching. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

Keep 25¢ Cuticura 25¢ and 50¢. Taken 25¢. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: London, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap leaves without rinsing.

Classified Advertisements.

FARM WANTED.

FARM WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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 1895, 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 Q. Bliss Medical Co., 124 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

Dragonflies as Food.

In the Malay Archipelago, at the season when the rice fields are in flower, dragonflies are exceedingly numerous, and every day boys may be seen catching them with birdlime.

For this purpose a slender stick is used, with a few twigs at the end well anointed, so that the least touch captures the insect, whose wings are thereupon pulled off, the body being consigned to a basket.

The dragonflies are thus gathered for the table. Fried in oil with onions, they are esteemed a great delicacy.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

The ten invaded and pillaged departments of France have produced this year 500,000 tons of wheat and one-fourth of the nation's oat crop.

The first railway bridge across the St. Lawrence River was the Victoria Bridge, near Montreal, opened in 1859; the second, the Lechene Bridge, in 1886; the third, the Coteau, in 1890; the fourth, the Cornwall, in 1897; the fifth, the Quebec Bridge, near the City of Quebec.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" only is Genuine



Warning! Take no chances with substitutes for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drugists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetateester of Salicylicacid.

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DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed

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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 drugists—three sizes—the largest is the most economical. 35¢, 70¢, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment

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."

ISSUE No. 4-21.

Grocers Used To Wonder why some of their tea and coffee trade switched to

INSTANT POSTUM

Many of them understand now They use Postum in their own families and find a big gain in health, and some economy, with no loss in satisfaction

"There's a Reason" for Postum instead of coffee

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

Tinware,
Enamel Ware,
Aluminum Ware,
Nickel Ware,
Electric Supplies,
Saws,
Skates,
Electric Irons and
Horse Blankets,
Halters,
Nails,
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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."



Banking by Mail

Because you live at a distance is no reason why you should risk the loss of your money by fire or theft. Mail it to the nearest branch of The Bank of Nova Scotia, whether you have an account or not.

If you have no account, your remittance will open one and you will receive by return mail a bank book showing the amount at your credit. If you already have an account, a prompt acknowledgment of the deposit will be sent you.

19A

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Bank of Nova Scotia

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Reserve 12,099,000
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kinds. Repairs promptly at-
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Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Choco-
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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 Over-
coats, Caps and Underwear.

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THE TAILOR.

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Important to Farmer's
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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 Breeching, 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.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,100,000.00
Total Assets \$89,000,000.0

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

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this
Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by
EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager

Brownsburg Branch, J. W. Lepine, Manager.

St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,

Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

Satisfaction guaranteed in all
kinds of cemetery work, Monuments
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.

GARDENLAWN REG'D.

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.

ST. PHILIPPE, QUE.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACCARTNEY
MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA-
CHINERY.

Bel Telephone No. 21

ST. ANDREWS EAST, P.Q.

JOSEPH GIROUARD

NOTARY & COMMISSIONER

ST. BENOIT, QUE.

Wills, Successions, Administration
of Estates, Investments.

At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and
French.

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, QUE.

DR. S. B. FRASER,

M.D.C.M. MCGILL

Physician & Surgeon,

BROWNSBURG, QUE.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

Bel Telephone No. 70.

You want the Best
Perfect Pressed Brick.

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

Manufactured by

Lyle J. Funcheon

Telephone 131 & 21. Lachute

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, QUE.

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

W. X. BEAUCHAMP,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English

and French.

GRENVILLE, QUE.

L.O.L. No. 2231,

LACHUTE

Meets in Rice's Hall the
Fourth Friday of every month
at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren always wel-
come.

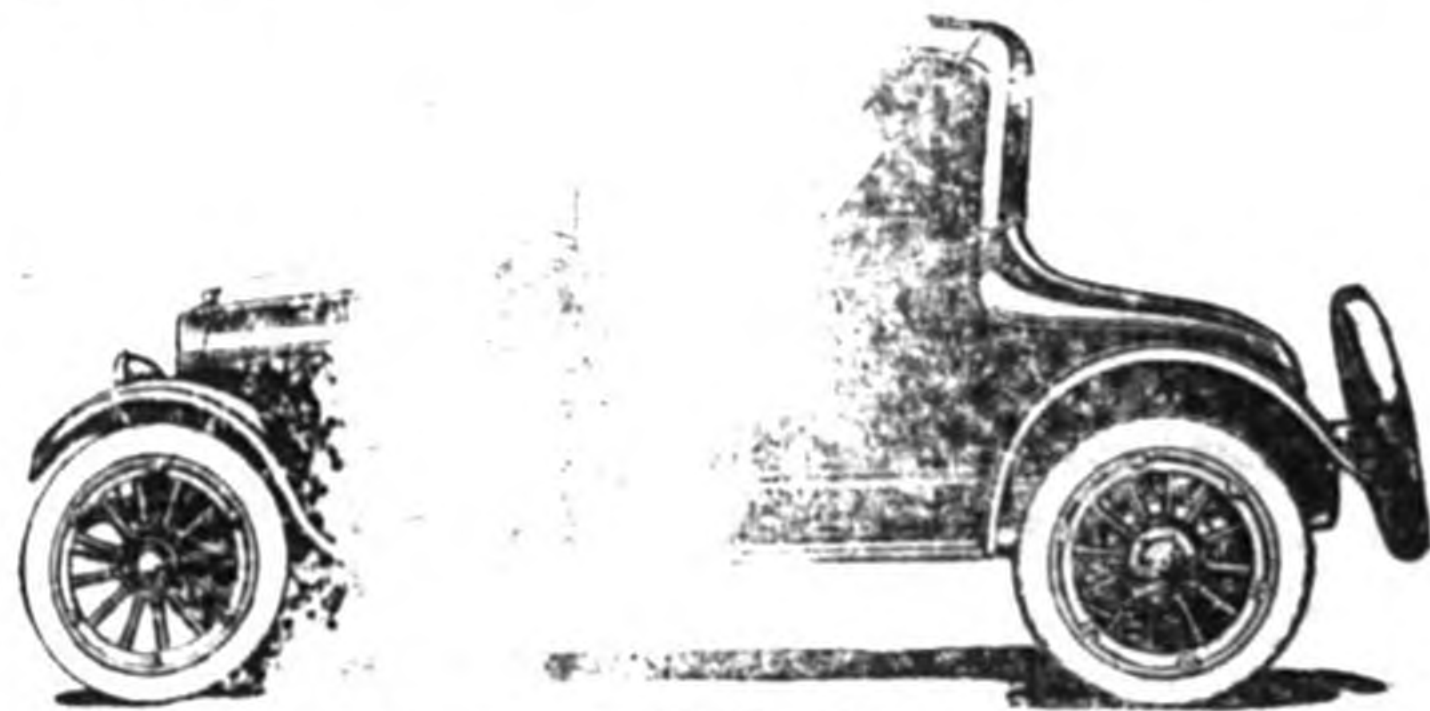
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1921.

NO. 2



Buy your STORAGE BATTERIES now and save 20 p.c. During the next 30 days, we will accept orders for the COLUMBIA Battery, for any make of car at this greatly reduced price.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills

Lachute proved winners at the Brownsburg game on Tuesday last by a score of 6 to 7. It was a very close game and both sides worked their hardest. The match was handled by Messrs. McNeish and Kettle.

Friday the 18th is the last of our League Games so don't miss the excitement when Hawksbury visits us. The \$50.00 Victory Bond will be raffled at this game so be on hand for the Double Event.

Curling.

The rinks from St. Lawrence Curling Club Montreal, visited Lachute on Saturday Feb. 12th, and two rinks from Lachute Curling Club visited St. Lawrence Curling Club on the same day to play for the District Medal. The St. Lawrence club won the Medal by fifteen points. The rinks and scores are as follows:—

St. Lawrence	Lachute
J. McGregor	R. L. Vickery
E. Scott	W. M. Scott
R. K. Stronach	F. A. Chabot
D. C. Drysdale	W. A. Houston
Skip—7	Skip—19
R. L. Calder	H. M. Gall
A. Campbell	J. P. McKimmie
J. H. Anderson	J. A. McGibbon
D. Drysdale	J. W. Gall
Skip—25	Skip—10
A. B. Kingan	W. J. Bryant
T. M. Robertson	R. P. Fraser
A. J. McLeod	F. A. Brennan
S. W. Tench	J. A. Rice
Skip—22	Skip—16
D. B. Dungan	W. J. Deacon
F. Noseworthy	R. McArthur
K. W. Sayer	C. McBurney
Skip—16	Skip—10
Totals	70 55

SHRIGNORY.

Mr. and Mrs. Albt. Scott spent the latter part of last week with friends in Montreal.

Mr. Wm. Maxwell and two sons, of Cambria, are completing the home of Mrs. Matthew Elder this week.

Mr. David Farmer and daughter Opal, of Cumberland, Ont., spent a few days the guests of Mrs. George Westgate at the Seignory where his daughter Miss Olive is teaching school.

FARM FOR SALE

Willie Robert's farm formerly John Blow's situate in Upper Lachute, containing 170 acres, with good house, and out-buildings, and good bush. Will sell cheap. Apply to L. L. Legault, Advocate Lachute.

Furs! Furs!

Wanted at once, all kinds of furs. Muskrat up to \$1.00 apiece. Write to Klein, Box 251, and we will call for them.

POK SALE.—Several Pure Bred Holstein Bulls, some fit for service. For particulars apply to John Johnson, Forest View Farm, Little Belieu, Ont., via Hawksbury, Ont. Tel. No. 2.

Mr. T. Laframboise, of St. Philippe, wishes to inform his many customers that he has reopened up his Carriage and Blacksmith Shop, and will execute any work entrusted to him on shortest notice. Keep on hand a large stock of carriages.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Reconst'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Myrtle Berry was in Montreal over the week.

Mr. Stewart Campbell spent the week-end visiting in Ottawa.

Miss Jean McGibbon, of Montreal spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. P. Monette and son Fairbanks spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Laura McPhail, of Fasset, is the guest of Mrs. Archie McPaul this week.

The Misses Francis and Wilma Joss, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town.

Mrs. Davis, of Morin Heights, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Deacon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Calder, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Stanforth.

Miss Helena Morrison spent the week-end the guest of Miss Clara Maxwell, of Cambria.

Miss Agnes McAllister, of Montreal, was a recent guest of her sister Mrs. Jno. McGilivray.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Tormaly, of Brownsburg, returned on Wednesday from a pleasant visit to Arundel.

Mrs. Robt. Todd has returned from a visit to Ottawa and is the guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie this week.

Mr. Sherritt and daughter Mildred, of Lachute, are spending a couple of weeks in Winchester and other points.

Miss Elizabeth Paul returned to Montreal on Wednesday, after spending several days with her parents here.

Mrs. Jas. Kilpatrick, of Ridgeville, Man., has been the guest of her sister Mrs. McCullough for the past two weeks.

Mr. Phil Campbell, of Chatham, Ont., is visiting his many friends in town, prior to leaving for his home at Salmon Arm, B. C.

Mr. Lorne Moore, of Arundel, was in town last week attending the Annual County Meeting of the Loyal Orange Lodge and while in town visited his many friends.

Mr. Clarence E. Paul who has been for the past six weeks at his home here on account of illness, has been removed to St. Anne de Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Thos. Murray and daughter Bernice, of Westmount, Miss T. Strong of Montreal, and Mr. James Armstrong, of St. Jovite, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Armstrong over the week-end.

The many friends of Mr. Yelland will sympathize with him in the loss of his father, the late Geo. Henry Yelland, who passed away in Montreal on Thursday, February 10th, at the age of 74 years.

The Tea held in the Curling Club room on Tuesday, was a great success. The tables were daintily and the Valentine scheme carried out in all the decorations. Refreshment were served afternoon and evening and the sum of \$90.00 raised.

If a man starts to pay his debts, it puts a row of men a half mile long in motion, each one starting to pay his. It may be you are the man in the row that has stopped the motion. If you owe anyone pay him, and start at the home of your local paper "The Watchman."

Don't miss the St. Mungo's Tea-meeting at Cushing, on Saturday night, Feb. 19th. Those coming from Montreal to assist will be a fine quartette of singers, also Mr. Keeler to recite, Mr. and Mrs. McRindle who will sing duets and last but not least Sandy Hughes. Adults 50c., Children 25c.

On Wednesday afternoon the Ladies of the Lachute Baptist Church had a most enjoyable sleigh drive to the Manse at Dalesville where they were joined by the members of the Brownsburg and Dalesville Mission Circles. A most interesting talk on Home and Foreign Mission work was given by Mrs. Geo. Calder after which refreshments were served by Mrs. Collins.

The Banquet celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Women's Missionary Society given by the members of the local Auxiliaries, to the Ladies of the Methodist Church, and held in the Sunday School room last Friday evening, was a most decided success. Besides the Ladies six gentlemen who are Honorary members of the society were present.

About seventy persons sat down to tables fairly groaning beneath their burden of good things. When ample justice had been done to the bountiful repast, Mrs. Murphy, the President gave a short address of welcome to our guests. Short sketches of the work from the beginning in 1881 to the present time were given by Mesdames Adamson, Giles, Parsons, Deacon, Morrison, Miss McIntyre and Miss Stevenson rendered two Piano Duets, Miss McIntyre Piano Solo and Mrs. W. Deacon sang a very appropriate Solo, Miss Lena Morrison gave a reading which was much appreciated. Rev. E. Morrison spoke of "Our Women." Mr. Campbell then made Mrs. Campbell a life member of the society and proposed a toast to the Ladies which was responded to by the gentlemen present. Rev. G. B. Adamson then gathered up the threads and wove them into an inspiring and encouraging address. This most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by singing. Bless be the tie that binds and the Benediction by the Father.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

LATIN.

Honours.—Margaret McOuat 91.
Class I.—Margaret Jones 87, Edythe Silvester 77, Evelyn Gagnon 76.
Class II.—Henry Murphy 71, Gerald Brunet 66, Isabel Owens 65, E. Giles 63.
Class III.—Kenneth McOuat 59.

GRADE X.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Phogbe McOuat 90.
Class I.—Lillian Hamilton and Geo. Fuller 80, Myrtle Mitchell 76, Annie Stevenson 75.
Class II.—Olive Neale 74, B. Rodger 70, Muriel Burke 64, Ian Hay 62, Ruby McPaul 61, Edna Warwick 60.
Class III.—Neil McGillis 54, Helena Rodger 50.

GRADE IX.

LATIN.

Honours.—Ivy Johnson 90.
Class I.—Elsie Callister 87, Clifford McPaul 84, Donald Clarke 83, Alice Bain and Irene Whinfield 76, Grace Morrison 75.
Class II.—Ivy Graham 73, George Wason 66, Evelyn Creswell 64, May Robinson 63, Bella Hume 61.
Class III.—Nellie Cowan 59, Esther Morrison 58, Dorothy Matthews 57, Jessie Hay and Arnold Scott 50.

GRADE VIII.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Kathleen Morrison 90.
Class I.—Donald Hay 88, Winifred Adamson 87, Marguerite Heathie, Susan Evans and Margaret Scott 82, Frances Douglass and Ruby Nicholls 80, Sarah Black 78, Willie Miller and Duncan Cummings 77, Edna Graham and Melville Smith 75.
Class II.—Jean McOuat and Evelyn MacCallum 72, Lillie Paul and Bella Clark 68, Hazel Drysdale 64, Edna Campbell and James Todd 60.

GRADE VII.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Corinne Hancock 97, B. Rodgers 95, George Miles 94.
Class I.—Ethel McOuat and Charlie Miller 88, Edgar Burwash 86, Hazel Kettyle 85, Muriel McPhail and Ernest Boyd 83, Ena Black 81, Kilgour Wilson 80, Bessie Black 79, Douglas Drysdale 77, Linton Armstrong 76, Ethel Hay 75.
Class II.—Perry Cooke, Norma Boyd and Harold Calder 73, Mary Cruise 72, Edith Jones 71, Lois Miller 70, Inez McKiddie and Lloyd Somerville 69, E. MacKimmie and Winnie Silvester 66.
Class III.—Grace Armstrong 65, Cecil Stanforth 64, Eleanor Yelland and F. Barker 62, Allan Rodger 54, A. Burk 50.

GRADE VI.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Henry Miles 96.
Class I.—Nellie Hay 84, Edward Morrison 81, May Yelland 77, A. Miller 75.
Class II.—Mildred Mark 73, Stella Scott 72, Florence Armstrong 70, Lila McKiddie 68, Elsie Scott 61.
Class III.—Violet Paul 58, Eleanor Wilson 57.

GRADE V.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Elinor McCoy 92, Rita Jones 90.
Class I.—Janet McOuat 89, Willis Stanforth 88, Bessie Morris 85, Howard Doug 84, Lizzie Hay 76.
Class II.—Hazel McKiddie 73, Lorne Morrison 68, Russell Elliott 67, James Wilson and Rodgers 60.
Class III.—Evelyn Cruise 52.

GRADE IV.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—James 98, Helen Hutchinson 95, Gordon McOuat 92.
Class I.—James Lagan 84, Eileen McPaul and Gordon Hay 79, Q. Black 76.
Class II.—Ada Logan 75, Shirley Hamilton 72, Iris Middleton 71, Stuart Armstrong 70, Laura Noble 69, Lloyd Cruise 66, Stanley Boyd 64.
Class III.—Willie Painter and Roy Cruise 57, Harland Paul 54.

GRADE III.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Freda Mason 95, Christina McKenzie 91, Douglas Upham and B. Cowan 90.
Class I.—Cecil McPaul 87, Florence Elkinington 84, Rebecca Cohen 83, Robert Fulton 82, Florence Hay 76.
Class II.—Kenneth McPaul 73, L. Carpenter 65, Sam Cohen 62, G. F. ul 60.
Class III.—Lorne West 56.

GRADE II.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Raymond Underhill 99, J. Hay 97, Stuart Jones 95, Rita Boyd 94, Gladys Cruise 92, Lenet Lymbie 90.
Class I.—Doris Armstrong 85, Gordon McPaul, Kathleen McKinnis and Elsie McPaul 81, James Birch 80.
Class II.—Olive Stanforth 73, Eugene Jousse 70, Edgar Dion 68, L. Helinger 62.

DEATHS

FURGUSON.—At Dundee Centre, on Monday, Feb. 7th, 1921, Mr. J. A. Furguson, aged 50 years. Interment at St. Agnes, Que.

IN MEMORIAM

CRUISE.—In ever loving memory of our dear May, who departed this life Feb. 20th, 1921.

Not dead to those who loved her, Not lost, but gone before, She lives with us in memory, And will forevermore.

Inserted by Family.

Job Lots.

We have a large number of lines that we are clearing out at reduced prices.

These consist of Flannelettes, Glaghams Prints, Towelings, Shirts, Etc.

Many of them are in ends and the reductions are heavy

This is the time to make these materials for Spring, before the rush comes.

We have also a lot of Silks and Poplins at greatly reduced prices.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

A Taste of "Home"

Is what you always get in a real way when you are eating

"Hamilton's Bread"

It's 'GOOD!

It's made entirely different from the Old Way.

If you are wanting any confectionery and cakes for any special occasions, just remember that No. 80 is our phone and we shall be pleased to execute all orders entrusted to us.

We handle Flour and Feed in any quantity and our Purity Flour is unexcelled.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

What's in a Name!

You often hear that said don't you? Well, it means a whole lot sometimes, especially when it is McFAULS, and more so when it is ROBERT McFAULS. It means that you are assured of Prompt Service, Courteous Treatment and The Very Best in Everything that is to be found in any Up-to-Date Country Store.

Just Phone No. 2 for your next order and it will be greatly appreciated, be it large or small.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

THE WATCHMAN WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

PERHAPS you have never seen the Watchman with the disappearing eye. The Watchman is a watch that is made of a variety of pleasing ways. When you come in and see this watch, you will be surprised to see the little eye at the bottom of the watch and how it folds back out of sight when the watch is not desired. This is the watch that made the wearing of wrist watches a most graceful and stylish thing.

The Watchman

E. Jousse, Lachute.

7, 16 and 17 Jewel movements in solid gold or gold-filled cases at \$10 and up.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

It is packed to please
and serves its mission

"SALADA"

TEA

is used in millions of teapots daily.

Send us a postal for a free sample. Please state the price you now pay and whether Black, Green or Mixed Address Salada, Toronto.

B722

The Rosary of Mr. Nimrod Briggs

By WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY.

PART V.

Mr. Nimrod Briggs took the lad into the boarding house just as the widow was rising to prepare early breakfast.

"I hardly know which of the two of us is the sicker, him or me," he said, with an attempt at a smile, as motherly Mrs. Mathers, with an exclamation of amazement and pity, helped him to get the almost unconscious lad to bed.

"You call Doctor Johnson, Miss Mathers," ordered Nimrod. "Me—I'm going up right away to see Sam Hod."

He got Sam out of bed and made him come down. The editor flung a bathrobe over his night shirt, and faced Mr. Nimrod Briggs across the table of his chilly dining room.

Mr. Nimrod Briggs took a fat little wallet—fat like himself, yet frayed and battered with life like himself, too—from his coat pocket. He counted out nine ten-dollar bills and shoved them across to Sam.

And there were more bills in the fat wallet even with the ninety dollars gone.

"What's this?" demanded Sam. He was not fully awake.

"It's your pay roll, Hod. I made the boy give it back," announced Mr. Briggs stoically. "He's given it back; he's restored your money; now you can't hold him any longer or prosecute him."

And Nimrod told of where the lad had been found.

"Yes, I can," declared Sam. "Even if he gave it back, the fact remains that he committed a felony."

"No, no, Sam Hod; you won't prosecute him!"

"Why won't I, Nimrod Briggs?"

"Prosecute him, Sam Hod, and I—I quit you cold!"

Sam smiled weakly. Finally he said:

"Of course if you feel that way about it, Nim, I'll take the money."

"And you'll take the boy back?"

"Oh, no. I couldn't do that!"

"Then I quit—I quit you cold, Samuel Hod! I quit you cold!"

"But, Nimrod—"

"I ain't much use in this world, Mr. Hod. I won't never set the world on fire—now. All my life lies in the past. Ain't got no kin nor kin. I saved a little money, and I might as well use it to help someone else make a success of his life, if I ain't made much of a success of my own."

Sam was fully awake now, and staring speechlessly at his old employer.

"I'm going to send for his wife and baby, Samuel Hod. I'm going to loan him the money to furnish a little house. Then, if it doesn't cost too much, I'm going to send him away and see if the city doctors can't take that film off his eye. When he comes back, Samuel Hod, I want you should give him a regular job in the alley—not a boy's job, but a man's job at man's wages."

Then, to Sam's questions, Mr. Nimrod Briggs told the Robbins boy's story, producing the pitiful letters in proof, and concluded:

"You see, it's this way, Sam Hod: I'm old and played out and my life's gone. I'm nothing but an old tramp printer who's wasted his substance in riotous living. I've figured it out, as I sat by his bed this night, that it's a sort of duty I owe the old world somehow to take a youngster like him under my wing and make a man of him, to take my place—only a better place—when I am gone. That's what I'm up to, Samuel Hod, and I—I ask you very sincerely—not to hinder me in my duty now!"

"All right, Nim. If that's the way you feel about it, I'll let Sam. 'O' course I'm not one to stand in your way!"

Well, the next morning the charge against the Robbins boy was withdrawn. He had a good room in Mrs. Mathers' house. The news that his wife and a baby would be with him by the end of the week was greater than any physician's medicine. He began to mend.

And the next Saturday, on Nimrod's money, the boy's wife arrived.

Nimrod Briggs rented the furnished bungalow belonging to Fred Osgood on Cedar street, and had it ready for them that Saturday night.

The girl got off the train with the baby in her arms. She was an emaciated girl, pretty in a pale, starved way, and her baby showed the effects of poverty and malnutrition. But you'd have thought that the little red weaned-up thing was worth five hundred or a thousand dollars, the way the half-blind Robbins boy handled it.

Mr. Nimrod Briggs saw them safely in the bungalow, and then he fled. He left them to their child and their reunion and their explanations.

"I got to hustle back to the office and set an ad," he fibbed.

Mr. Nimrod Briggs went home in the early evening to his boarding place. Slowly he mounted the steep, narrow, creaking stairs and opened the door into his stuffy little chamber.

Having reached his room at last, he

paused as if at a loss to know just why he had come. It was easy to see that his thoughts were far away. Finally he sat down on the edge of the bed, he took off his dented derby hat and laid it beside him. With his lips shut very tightly, the far-away look still in his eyes, he fell to picking aimlessly at the calloused spots on his palms.

After a while even the motion of his fingers were suspended. The room grew dreamy and husky. He was little more than a silhouette in the curtained darkness.

Finally there came a sigh. It was not a sigh of relief. It was a long-drawn sigh that quivered with pain. He moved across the room to a cluttered closet beside the chimney, and he felt around until he located an out-of-date telescope valve. Then he went slowly back across the room to the west window, and ran the curtain to the top, so that all the light possible from the after-glow of the sunset might illumine that which he held in his hands. Mr. Nimrod Briggs untied the little parcel.

They were letters—letters bedimmed by the musty hand of time. One by one he opened and read them. And in so doing, as he had done on countless other nights in years gone by, he counted his rosary—the rosary that prompted him to interest himself in the affairs of the little Robbins family.

Mr. Nimrod Briggs still works in our office. Over and over again he sets the ads for Ben Williams' clothing store, for Will Seaver the grocer, for Joe Price's picture show and the Morgan Bargain Store and the Beehive Store and the Bon-Ton Millinery. He never makes any protest about his wages; he never refuses to work overtime when the holiday business is heavy. He is as faithful as our old drum press, and so long as we have the tried and true combination of the old press and Nimrod Briggs, we can always be certain of getting out a paper.

But down in Toronto now, there is a young man with a good pair of eyes, a commendable ambition, a resolute determination to make good the old printer's confidence in him. Yesterday Mr. Nimrod Briggs, having taken his cob pipe from his withered lips, removed his spectacles, and washed up at our slopmy old sink in the corner, remarked from force of habit, as he was rolling down his sleeves at the close of another week's work:

"Well, I ain't always goin' to do this. Some day I'm going to take a trip around the world."

But he stopped in the middle of a word. Then he added:

"Oh, well, it really don't matter! The part I wanted to see has been shot all to pieces by this time, anyhow!"

(The End.)

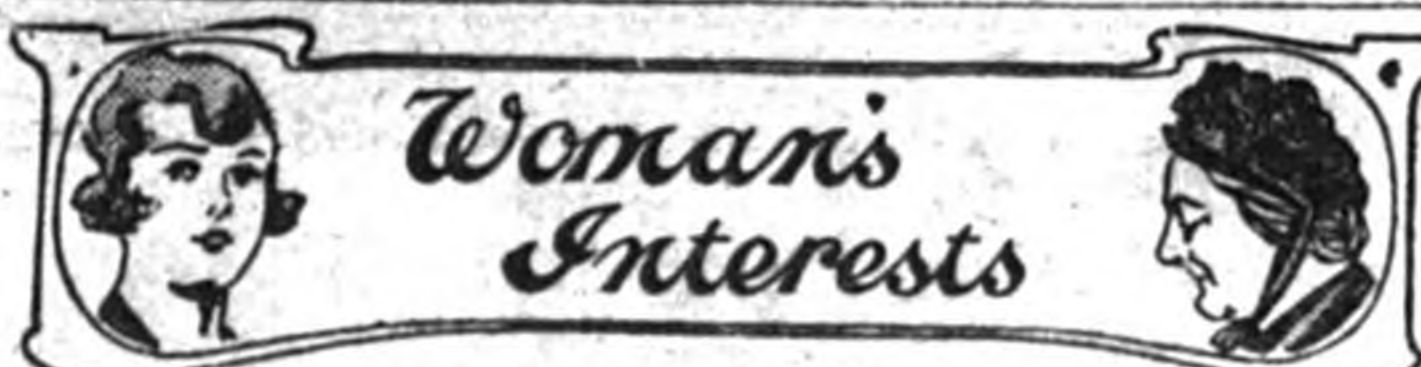
When the Bakers Saved Vienna.

During the siege of Vienna by the Turks in 1683 bakers' apprentices were at work one night in underground bakehouses. The boys heard a rhythmic thump! thump! thump! and were puzzled by it. Two of the apprentices guessed that the Turks were driving a mine, and ran to the commandant of Vienna with the news. They saw the engineer officer and told him of their discovery. He went to the underground bakehouse, and decided that the boys were right. The Austrians got the direction from the sound and drove a second tunnel. Then they exploded a powerful countermine. Great numbers of Turks were killed, and the siege was temporarily raised.

On September 12 of the same year John Sobieski, King of Poland, utterly routed the Turks and drove them back into their own country.

As a reward for their intelligence the baker boys were granted the privilege of making and selling a rich roll in the shape of the Turkish emblem, the crescent. The rolls became very popular with the Viennese, who called them kiplen. When Marie Antoinette married Louis XVI. of France she missed her kiplen and sent to Vienna for an Austrian baker, who should teach his Paris conferees the art of making them. The rolls—known as croissants—retained their original shape and became as popular in Paris as they were in Vienna. And this is why one of the rolls that is brought with your morning coffee in Paris will be baked in the form of a crescent.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.



Relation of Food to Good Looks.

Human nature longs for things that are remote and expensive. Supplies produced daily on the farm, or which are found in abundance at our doors, rarely receive the esteem which they deserve. Surely it is thus we may account for the general tendency to avoid the use of that most wonderful beverage, water.

If you weigh one hundred pounds, eighty of these are water, which is a part of every body fibre. The process of life causes a daily loss of some of this; in the breath, in perspiration, through the kidneys and the bowels a large amount of water passes off. This water must be constantly replaced, if the individual is to be kept healthy and attractive.

Tea and coffee are used by many persons instead of water. In the digestive tract they pass through a process of separation from the flavors, the caffeine, the tannic acid, the cream and the sugar, before the water is ready for use, consequently neither of these beverages can take the place of nature's beverage, which is ready for use and can be absorbed as soon as taken.

Nor can tea and coffee be taken in the quantity in which water is essential. Six to eight glasses of water every day is none too much for the healthy individual. Water aids in overcoming constipation; in regulating circulation; in making digestion easy; in giving us power to work; in keeping us cool; and in building a beautiful body. No one can afford to pass it by. Let's all have more of it.

Another common food material abundant on the farm is milk. This is the only known food, capable alone, of sustaining life in perfect condition, for months. Whole milk is necessary to the health of children and investigations carried on among the children of our rural and city schools during the past year reveal that many of them, in some places as high as seven out of every ten, are suffering from insufficient milk.

Many children have sore eyes, because they are given neither whole milk nor butter, many children have poor teeth because they are given neither milk nor any vegetable except the potato. Bones, muscle, red blood, healthy glands are all improved in quality when milk is a part of every day's dietary.

It is true that many children do not care to drink milk. Too often they are following the example of the adult members of the family, who would be the better for use of this liquid food. Eaten on cereals, in puddings, custards, soup, bread, as eggnog, cocoa, cereal gruels or "coffees," it is not difficult to give each member of the family at least a pint of milk a day.

It takes careful planning to include in the day's dietary all the foods essential to perfect health and to keep these within our means and within our possibility of supply. The effort, however, is so soon repaid in the improved appearance of the different members, in their clear skin, bright eyes, glossy hair and springing step, that a time set aside for weekly planning of meals soon becomes a pleasure.

Logical Dishwashing.

In cleaning the table, after caring for the food, place the stacks of soiled dishes on a tea wagon or large tray. Since the plates are heavy, place them in the centre of the top tray. If placed near the edge, the pile of plates might tip the tray. On the front of the tray place the glass, teacups, silver and sauce dishes. Set the vegetable dishes behind the plates.

The tea wagon or "lazy Susan," as it is sometimes called, saves many steps, for it can be wheeled to and from the sink and the dishes taken directly to the dishpan of hot suds or wheeled away to be wiped and set away.

Working from right to left, first wash the glasses and place them in the pan of clear hot rinse water setting in the sink bottom on the left. Next wash the silver and rinse. Use a tea towel for drying the glasses and silverware because they will not shine if merely allowed to drain until dry. All the other dishes need only be washed, rinsed, and then put in a big drainer to dry.

Place cooking pans, egg beaters and other cooking utensils in a smaller drainer and set the drainer on the range shelf, over a warm burner or in the sunshine. By the time the tables and shelves are cleaned and the dish pans hung up, the dishes and utensils in the drainers are dry and ready to be put away. It saves one handling of the dishes to set the table for the next meal and then place a cheese cloth cover over the table.

Dish washing can be beautiful or simply horrid, according to what our attitude of mind is. If we bring clean and orderly thoughts to bear upon work, it will be clean and orderly.

Marshmallow Icing.

Almost any kind of cake will pass muster if it be thickly coated with the smooth, creamy kind of icing which literally melts in the mouth. Many housewives fail to master the art of making marshmallow icing that remains soft and creamy merely because they fail to learn three very simple secrets of its preparation. The

first secret is to beat the white of one egg until it is so stiff and white that it is almost like fluffy snow.

When one cup of granulated sugar, one-third cup of cold water and one tablespoonful of vinegar have been boiled over a moderate fire until the mixture distinctly forms a thread when dropped from a spoon, then the second secret has been disclosed. The thread should be as fine as silk and when it breaks to release the drop below it there will be a tiny, glossy outward curl of the thread.

Then comes the revelation of the third secret, which is to pour every drop of the hot mixture over the beaten egg as nearly at the same instant as possible and immediately begin to beat very hard.

Motherhood.

Into the dark unknown,
Braving its fears alone,
A woman's soul goes down.

Now at the place she stands
Where life and death touch hands,
And God waits there with her crown.

The long, dark way she trod,
Now at the feet of God,
Smiling, puts forth her hand.

Perfect, this blissful hour!
Crown'd, she hath call'd a flower
Out of God's own Flowerland.

This mother-love I sing—
This wondrous, holy thing,
Transcendeth ev'ry other.

Changeless in shade and shine,
Deathless and half-divine—
This is the love of a mother!

—CONSTANCE I. DAVIES.

The Muslim Festival at Tarare.

Tarare, in east-central France, is the city of muslims. It was formerly a little village lost in the Beaulieu Mountains, but now it is the centre of a thriving industry. For more than half a century it has conducted a worldwide trade in the finest muslims, the secret of making which originally came from India; and as a result of that trade the little village has become famous. Each year, in honor of Simonet, the founder of the mills, the people celebrate the Muslim Festival, which calls forth the liveliest holiday spirit in all of the inhabitants.

Last year the festival lasted three days, during which the little city was truly a city of muslim. Everywhere houses, balconies and facades all but disappeared under the light and colorful decorations, which were always pretty and sometimes ingenious. Above the middle of the streets were suspended domes, from which long streamers of muslim were draped in graceful curves to the second-floor windows of the houses; reseda, cream, ivory and rose predominated, gay and beautiful colors like garlands of flowers hanging from immense corals. Vehicles of all kinds were adorned with fancy muslims and gave the scene a brilliancy such as bright flowers give to the festivals of southern California.

A Credible Witness.

A Kansas City grocer named Tony Grismick was arrested by the food inspector, after a housewife had complained that Grismick had sold her some bad eggs. The grocer pleaded not guilty.

"Is anyone here a judge of good and bad eggs?" the judge asked, after hearing the evidence. No one responded. The inspector, who was prosecuting Grismick, toyed with an egg above the judge's desk.

"I guess we had better give Tony the benefit of the doubt, and—" began the judge. He was interrupted by a loud "pop." The inspector had dropped the egg.

"You're fined twenty-five dollars!" shouted the judge.

In South America's Toe

Search upon the map for the toe of South America, and you will find it broken into a medley of irregular islands, scoured by strong currents and swept by icy tempests, writes W. W. Ransom in The Pan-American Magazine.

Scanning the brief distance between these islands and the South Pole, you perhaps say to yourself that these scraps of battered land must be desolate and forlorn, worthless and barren. But so you would misjudge. In the gentler periods of the year even small rowing boats may pass placidly from islet to peninsula, from headland to dreaming rocks, perched solitary in smooth seas, and the visitor to such spots will find verdure nestling in every crevice, veritable forests in sheltered gorges, and from the branches of every tree festoons of the lovely red copihue, that Chile has formally adopted as her national flower.

A choice and gallant flower it is. Four or five inches long, its six thick, waxy petals form a long bell with curved edges slightly everted and the lips faintly splashed with cream; the color is a most wonderful glowing red, neither crimson nor scarlet, but the bright and deep royal hue that only flowers may wear. There are white varieties, too, but it is the red copihue that is characteristic of the is-

Annual Meeting of the Royal Bank

Reports Show Bank in Strong Position—Total Assets \$594,670,013—Profits for Twelve Months \$4,253,649.24.

The statement presented to the shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada, at the Annual Meeting, held at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal, on Thursday, January 13th, was a most satisfactory one, as the year brought to a close on November 30th last was one of substantial growth and the most successful in the history of this institution.

The Directors' Report was read by the General Manager, Mr. C. E. Neill, as follows:

Profit and Loss Account.	
Balance, November 29, 1919	\$1,096,418.74
Profits for the year, after deducting Charges of Management and all other Expenses, Accrued Interest on Deposits, full Provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts and Rebate of Interest on Unmatured Bills	\$4,253,649.24
	\$5,350,067.98

Appropriated as follows:	
Dividends Nos. 120, 121, 122 and 123 at 12 per cent. per annum	\$2,153,153.11
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders	402,680.20
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	400,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	180,295.47
Transferred to Reserve Fund	1,567,005.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$4,628,220.20

The assets of the bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued, in order to make ample provision for all bad or doubtful debts.

The total Assets of the Royal Bank are now \$594,670,013.43, an increase over last year of \$61,022,928.58. The total deposits are \$455,017,387.02, the growth being \$61,463,229.74. While a shrinkage is shown in free deposits, accounted for by the fact that on November 30th, 1919, there were on hand large special deposits in connection with subscriptions to the Victory Loan, there is shown a substantial increase in interest-bearing deposits, which is a particularly satisfactory feature.

An increase of not less than \$52,951,830.00 in current loans is the result of the policy of affording legitimate Assets to clients of the Bank during a period of great trade expansion. The percentage of current loans, and total assets, now stands at 48.16. The liquid position of the Bank is well maintained, the liquid assets being 50.50% of Liabilities, and the actual cash and deposits in banks being over 30% of the total Liabilities.

The Capital of the Bank has been increased during the year by the issue of thirty-four thousand shares to shareholders. The reserve fund now equals the capital and a very satisfactory increase in earnings has been made, the net profits being \$4,253,649.24, equal to 23.70% upon capital or 12.1% of combined capital and reserve. The usual dividend and an additional bonus of 2% has been paid to shareholders and a balance of \$546,928.20 carried forward in profit and loss account.

During the year seven new branches were opened in Alberta, seven in British Columbia, five in Manitoba, two in New Brunswick, nine in Nova Scotia, twenty-seven in Ontario, three in Prince Edward Island, nine in Quebec, one in Saskatchewan, two in Newfoundland, twenty-two in the West Indies, two in South America.

Women Building Houses in England.

At last the house shortage is to be alleviated in England! Women are going in for house building—"home making" they call it, pertinently borrowing a phrase from Lady Astor in her agitation for more and better housing before Parliament.

A firm called Women Builders has established itself in Victoria Street, London, with one house built to its credit and several others in course of construction or in prospect. Mrs. Oliver Strachey, an exceptionally able woman, with a war record acquired with the Waacs, is inaugurator and head of the new company.

Her first completed building was a stucco house at Harlemere, in Surrey. A woman architect drew up the plans. Mrs. Strachey acted as her own contractor, and female labor was used throughout almost the entire operation. Women rammed the walls, shoveled the earth, plastered and painted and plumbed! Unfortunately, men had to be brought in on that building to lay the bricks for chimneys and to make the doors, but women bricklayers and women carpenters have since been secured and no man can be found about the pressed brick house on which the Women Builders are at work at present in a London suburb.

The purpose of the company is to undertake the building of houses on a large scale next spring. The new woman proposes to throw herself into the breach and make the shortage a thing of the past. Being a woman she will build houses very much better than men have been doing it, for she knows what women want and need, and what men architects and contractors have not been giving them!

The personnel of the force employed by the Women Builders is interesting in the light it throws on after effects of war work. All the female labor employed thus far got its training during the Great War, either in munition factories, automobile shops or while serving in France. Most of the

women are demobilized war workers from the big British organizations for women that did such tremendous work back of the Front, and they are of so athletic a build that the term "Amazons" describes them well.

Christening the Tank.

The name "tank" as well as the tank itself originated at Foster's Works at Lincoln, England, and was not in any governmental deliberations at Whitehall. But adopting the name with a view to misleading the enemy about the real nature of the machine was the clever idea of the government.

The name originated thus: Sir William Tritton, the managing director of Tritton, Foster & Co., Limited, who, in collaboration with Maj. W. G. Wilson, actually prepared the design, decided that the best way to secure secrecy while the machine was building was to make no secret at all of the matter. So two independent orders went through the shops; one order was for an "experimental chassis," a phrase that might mean anything, but that actually referred to the propelling mechanism of the tank, and the other order was for a "water carrier for Mesopotamia," a phrase that referred to the body of the vehicle.

The men in the boiler shops where the tank was built regarded the design for the "water carrier for Mesopotamia" as some freak idea of the managers; and, since the title of the drawings was too long and cumbersome for everyday speech, they were soon speaking of it as "that bloomin' tank." The government recognized the admirable inappropriateness of the name and promptly adopted it. Thus the word "Tank" acquired a technical significance that may puzzle the future etymologists to explain.

The work of preserving St. Paul's Cathedral has already been proceeding eight years, five years being spent on one job alone.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

Fifty miles of drainage ditches have been constructed in the Sperling and Morris districts of Manitoba this year, at a cost of \$140,000. These ditches will bring much waste land under cultivation.

COOKS!

You will immensely improve the tastiness of dishes and add tremendously to their nourishing value if you use plenty of

BOVRIL

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

Clothes and an Empress

That aged and sombre woman who recently died at the age of ninety-four—Eugenie, once empress of the French—had worn her mourning garments and lived her shadowed and disappointed life for so many years that it is hard to remember her as being in the days of her power and prosperity the most beautiful sovereign in the world and the greatest lady of fashion.

Such she undoubtedly was, nevertheless. Her admirable figure, perfect features, auburn hair, brilliant dark eyes and exquisitely fair complexion needed no enhancement; however simply attired, she was a radiant creature. But she loved dress for its own sake and loved to employ it spectacularly. Her court was extravagant, and she led it in extravagance. Sometimes, realizing that the people murmured, she would try to shift her responsibility. When magnificent new costumes or elaborate new designs were submitted for her approval, she would shake her head and declare:

"No. They would say I am extravagant; already they do say so. No, really I cannot; but after some one else has first displayed such a costume, then I will have one also."

Reluctance of this sort was only occasional. It was she that introduced the cumbersome crinoline; she that popularized the vogue of tulle, gauze, tulle and other vaporous and filmy fabrics that were often intricately embroidered. At other times such fabrics were combined with richer and heavier ones, as in one of the empress's evening costumes, which a fashion writer of the sixties described as "an apricot silk puffed all round the bust, with apricot tulle, flounced from the waist, the flounces worked with silver, fuchsia pattern, and trimmed with Venetian fringe of white silk. Over this an immense train of white satin, softened by apricot tulle, worked with silver fuchsias, and with fringe round the borders."

Eugenie displayed three or four dresses in the course of each day, and even the most expensive and superb were never worn more than twice. The furs, fans, jewels and lace that she accumulated were incredibly numerous and costly. She received twenty thousand dollars of pin money every month—a sum far more imposing fifty years ago than to-day and of double the purchasing power; and this she invariably spent to the last sou; and

frequently she overdraw her account. She had a dramatic gift for playing the Lady Bountiful. The bridal gift that she received from the city of Paris, to be spent for diamonds, she accepted only on condition that she might use it to found an institution for the education of young girls; and of this institution she remained a faithful patroness. Twenty thousand dollars of a gift of fifty thousand from her husband at the same time she spent in charity; and she made, during her reign, many other gifts to charity, science and art.

It is an ironic circumstance that, when, after Sedan, it had been resolved that in order to rally the royal and disourage revolution she should mount her horse and ride through the streets of Paris to dissolve the impotent and unpopular legislature, the plan failed for lack of clothes! It would probably have failed anyhow; but that one last chance which her beauty, spirit and the appeal of her sex might possibly have secured was lost for lack of a simple riding habit. A severe black habit, with only the cross of the Legion of Honor upon her breast, was what she meant to wear. But there was none in her wardrobe; there was only the picturesque dress of the royal hunt, a gorgeous garment of sweeping length, of green cloth embroidered with gold, and a dashing three-cornered hat to match. Obviously that would not do; it was altogether too theatrical.

The next day the mob stormed the Tuilleries, and the empress fled just in time. For the occasion of her last appearance before her own court she did possess the proper costume. She wished to show herself to those faithful members of the household who had stood by her to the last.

"The door of the white drawing-room was thrown open," wrote an eyewitness, "and the empress appeared for a moment on the threshold—an inexpressibly touching little figure in her simple black dress and white collar. She made a curtsy and waved her hand, trying hard to smile, while many, not all of them women, sobbed aloud."

So passed the lovely lady of fashion from the throne that she never should have occupied. France, the glorious and great republic, revoked her exile and forgave her in her saddened age for the splendors and errors of her glittering prime.

Pleasure Essential to Life

Some people seem to think that there is a sharp dividing line between "essential" and "nonessential," and that an equally sharp dividing line separates "pleasure" from all the world activities that are not generally called "pleasure."

Nothing could be further from the fact.

What is not essential to one person may with equal justice be most essential to another person. And what is pleasurable to one person might be positively painful to some one else.

Even ignoring the difference in people's tastes and laying down an edict on some arbitrary measure alone—as when war boards tried to determine what was essential to winning the war—even then no just classification can be made. For soldiers demanded cigarettes and chewing gum, which are neither food nor clothing, and are certainly not munitions, and officers required "pleasure" cars in pursuit of duty. These things were real necessities to them.

Supposedly a necessity is something that contributes to the bare preservation of life. But, on the other hand, if you are merely going to preserve life, we may well ask, "What for?" A life without pleasure is no life at all, and would not be worth preserving.

Our wise men find only two states of human existence—pleasure and pain. You are always experiencing one or the other. An effort has been made to show that there is a third state, a sort of zero condition from which both pleasure and pain are absent.

sent. But if there is such a state, you are in it only when you are unconscious for to be conscious means to be experiencing something, and zero is nothing, not something.

With only two states to choose from—pleasure and pain—mankind does not hesitate to pursue pleasure. The authors of the Declaration of Independence showed their wisdom when they wrote it down that the pursuit of happiness (pleasure) is a right from which no human being can be separated.

Even the hardest working drudge in the world is carrying his burden because it offers to him a way of escape into pleasure; it is the purchase price of his happiness. Indeed, it is the prospect of pleasure at the day's end, or the week's end, or the year's end, or in old age, that keeps us all going. There is no other motive power under the golden sun.

Furthermore, many of us think that the world's pleasure should be limited to our kind of pleasure. If we like books, everybody ought to find pleasure in books. If we like finnan haddie, everybody ought to. But if we dislike finnan haddie, the scented fish should be prohibited by law. If we dislike finnan haddie, certainly finnan haddie is to us a non-essential. If we like it well enough, it is a decided necessity.

So, after all, pleasure and pain, essential and non-essential, are divided for me into what I like and what I don't like. And they are divided for you into what you like and what you don't like.

Logic at Work.

Teacher—"Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?"

Thomas (after reflection)—"A conjunction is a word, connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' 'Halter' is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence."

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

A Bird's Barbed Wire Fence

In Central America are many strange birds with stranger habits, but probably none is more interesting than a little brown wren which may be seen along the roadsides or on the fences. This little bird, about the size of a canary, builds a nest out of all proportion to its apparent needs. He selects a small tree with horizontal branches growing close together.

Across two of the branches he lays sticks fastened together with tough fibre until a platform about six feet long by two feet wide is constructed. On the end of this platform nearest the tree trunk he then builds a huge dome shaped nest a foot or so high, with thick sides of interwoven thorns. A covered passageway is then made from the nest to the end of the plat-

form in as crooked a manner as possible. Across the outer end as well as at short intervals along the inside of this tunnel are placed cunning little fences of thorns, with just enough space for the owners to pass through. On going out this opening is closed by the owner by placing thorns across the gateway, and thus the safety of eggs or young is assured.

It has been estimated that 80 per cent. of the total annual produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada.

Over seven hundred gardeners are already employed in tending British soldiers' graves in France and Belgium.

—and the worst is yet to come



SEALING INDUSTRY OF THE DOMINION

ORIGINATED IN 1763 IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Canada Draws Revenue From Seal Fishery on Both Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The seal pack in the Northern Pacific waters is considered to be the most valuable herd of wild animals in the world, its value being placed at \$75,000,000 and yearly increasing.

After a conference in 1911 between the United States, Russia, Japan and Canada, all of whom are interested in sealing in these waters, a close season was established for fifteen years and pelagic sealing forbidden. According to the treaty signed at the same time, Canada received fifteen per cent. of the catch of these waters. The Dominion's credit has been allowed to accumulate, and when a settlement is made, which will probably be done, at the end of the present year, it is expected that Canada will receive something like \$800,000 as her share of the catch since the opening of the season. With the beneficial effect the protection of the herd has had and is still experiencing, it is predicted that in a few years Canada's revenue from this source will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 a year.

The Hair Seal.

All the year round, hair seals, which are great roamers, have been in the habit of infesting the Fraser River and the Gulf of Georgia, inhabiting inaccessible flats, and by consuming large quantities of fish already taken in nets, have constituted themselves a general nuisance. Various methods of combating this pest have been tried unsuccessfully, and experimentation is continuing, in the belief that a successful method of trapping will not only terminate the mischief these animals are doing but result in the creation of a new and important industry on the Pacific coast.

The hair seal is valued partly for its hide, which is used in making various kinds of leather, for oil which is extracted from its carcass, and, on the Pacific coast, for use in the manufacture of fertilizer. The hair seal is a particularly valuable animal at the present time, his hide selling for as high as \$175. A recent development in the seal industry is the utilization of the skins of old males, a hitherto unprofitable section, which considerably enhances the value of the seal catch to any country. Canada draws revenue from seal fishery on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the amounts accruing from these is, at the present time, naturally of gratifying proportions and will be more so in the future.

It has been computed roughly that one million seal skins are marketed every year, and to this aggregate the largest single collection is contributed by the sealers of Newfoundland operating on their own coast and off the shores of Labrador. In the year 1919, Newfoundland's share of the seal fishery accounted for \$1,293 seals with a market value of \$378,000. The industry on the island accounts for the employment of 1,655 men, and numerous vessels take part in the often hazardous undertaking.

Newfoundland, the Pioneer.

The seal industry originated in Newfoundland in 1763, and for some years after that the annual catch did not exceed three or four thousand skins per season. With the increasing demand for oil and skins, however, the industry grew, and more men and vessels came to engage exclusively in it. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the annual catch exceeded 60,000 skins, and larger and larger vessels

were built for the pursuit, till later these were superseded by fast steamers. At the present time, though there are some sailing vessels still engaged, the steamer is the big unit in the activity and accounts for five-sixths of the catch.

Of late years the seal catch of Newfoundland has fallen off somewhat, due to the heavy toll and indiscriminate killing, which is now regularized by legislation. The 1908 catch, for instance, numbered 213,563 seals, and that of the following year 269,320 animals. A single vessel has been known to bring into St. John's a catch of 42,000, and a total of nearly 700,000 seals have been taken by the entire Newfoundland fleet in a single season.

A Novel Trapping Method.

A novel method of hunting seals, under the auspices of the government of Newfoundland, is to be introduced in the spring by two Nova Scotia aviators, which, if successful, may revolutionize the entire industry. The party of three men, with two aeroplanes and dirigibles of the type used so successfully during the war to "spot" submarines, will sail from Montreal early in January to join the Newfoundland sealers at St. John's, the augmented party of thirty-five or forty leaving for the Labrador ice-fields.

Hitherto the locating of seal herds has been done by men in the rigging of ships whose range of vision is naturally limited. This work it is intended to do with planes, "spotting" being possible by this means within a radius of fifty miles. The method then is as follows. The aeroplane, which carries five men besides the pilot and mechanic, descends to the ice where the animals are despatched by bullets from machine guns. The skins are then packed in bundles about the base of poles to which a flag is attached. This kind of hunting continues to the end of the season when the ice breaks up, the hunters proceeding from place to place, transported by plane as new herds are "spotted." At the close of the season the vessels visit the ice-breaks and pick up the bundles, being materially assisted by the planes in locating and signalling.

Close upon the announcement of the projected activities of these aviators, there arrived in St. John's two "blimps," or war airships, a present to Newfoundland from the Imperial government. These it is intended to use in the seal fisheries in the same manner, the cost of operation, estimated at \$60,000, being borne jointly by the Newfoundland government and the owners of the sealing vessels assisted in their catch.

The co-operation of the government in this new venture would augur a belief in the practicability and success of the novel enterprise, and doubtless their success, which is highly probable, will have a marked effect upon sealing on both coasts and tend to bring about a revolution in hunting methods.

A Gentle Dentist.

Two dentists were talking "shop." One remarked: "My treatment is so painless that it often happens that my patients fall asleep while I am attending to their teeth."

The other dentist gave a depreciating shrug of his shoulders. "Pooh, pooh, my dear man! That is nothing!" he cried. "You should see my place, with all the latest improvements. Why, my patients nearly always ask me to send a messenger to fetch a photographer so that they can be photographed with the expression of gladness which my patent dental treatment alone can give them."

Chinese in London.

The Chinese population of London is increasing rapidly and the district which has been appropriated by the celestials is becoming overcrowded so that they are encroaching on the neighboring districts.

British West Indies Want Home Rule

A movement for home rule is on foot in the British West Indies, says the correspondent of The London Times.

In Jamaica, and, indeed, throughout the British West Indies, crown colony government has become repugnant to all classes, and the movement for representative institutions is now well nigh irresistible.

At the legislative elections last year in Jamaica every member was returned with a mandate to press for a change in the constitution, and now a committee of the Legislative Council is engaged in preparing a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking that a royal commission should be sent to Jamaica to inquire into the political, in addition to other, conditions obtaining there. Early this year three members of the Legislature will proceed to London to present the case of Jamaica to the Secretary of State for the colonies. The Lesser Antilles have already prepared plans for a like deputation with the same end in view.

Desire for change from an antiquated system of government finds expression in British Guiana, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad and Jamaica, and friends of constitutional government are everywhere hopeful that the imperial government will consider and formulate a scheme by which this can be brought about. The present system is criticized as stifling the voice of the people; crown government, it is declared, is auto-

cratic and the government may flout the wishes of the people even though the people's representatives press them ever so ardently.

Before 1866 Jamaica had a constitution, granted by Charles II, which was a representative one. It consisted of a governor, a privy council, a legislative council and an assembly of forty-seven members. In that year this constitution was surrendered and a Legislative Council established consisting of an equal number of official and unofficial members. In 1895 a change was instituted whereby the council consisted of the Governor, five ex-officio members, and other persons not exceeding ten, and fourteen persons to be elected, with a Privy Council which is the Executive Council.

This experiment in crown colony government has proved expensive. Nor can the enlargement of 1895 be considered an improvement. The Privy Council is an added burden. It is made up of officials, the commander of the forces, and a couple of planters. There is no representative of the people at its sittings, no one to advise on matters deeply affecting the taxpayer or check extravagance. In the hands of the Privy Council the Governor himself is more or less a puppet. However well disposed or otherwise he may be to projects of legislation, he must act clearly on the advice of the council, though, as it is continually urged in the colony, this body does not represent the people of Jamaica as a whole.

Lights of Home.

The lights of home, the lights of home, That glimmer through the orchard trees, Of all the lights of all the world, There are no other lights like these.

The sparkling lights of city streets, How they bewitch, enchant, enthrall, Yet, measured for their true worth, What very shallow lights withal!

The starry lights that shine afar— Majestically burn and gleam; But, through the mighty realm of space, How vast and far away they seem.

The sunlight dancing on the waves, The moonbeam's mellow, mystic light, The beacon light upon the shore, The camp fire glowing in the night;

The fairy light the dewdrop holds, The dazzling brilliance of the snow, The soft, luxurious sheen of silk, The radiance that jewels show;

I love them all, and yet to me There is a fairer light than these; It is the golden, welcoming stream That glimmers through the orchard trees.

For everything I hold most dear Is there, behind that streaming light; "Home, and the folks you love the best," This is the greeting through the night.

The lights of home, dear lights of home, That glimmer through the orchard trees, Of all the lights of all the world, There are no other lights like these.

Both Good.

Once Day and Night in converse met, And argued long— Said Day: "I bring the world its light Its flower and song; All life and warmth are my hours' claim; My share is best." Said Night: "You bring the world its work; I bring it rest!"

Grease turned into sewers by wool-washing plants is recovered by the English city of Birmingham at its sewage plant and converted into a profitable byproduct.

Aerial Force to Guard French Frontiers.

France is to be the first country to have an aerial police force guarding her frontiers against smugglers or persons attempting to land without passports for propaganda purposes. The Ministry of Aviation has decided to organize the new service as quickly as possible, arranging for definite points along the frontiers over which all airplanes must pass and for aerodromes where customs inspections will be made.

Airplanes which cross the frontier elsewhere will be signalled to come down, and will then be followed to the nearest landing place by the aerial police unless these airplanes belong to special aerial transportation companies owning their own aerodromes, where customs officials will be stationed permanently.

The regulations provide that a fiercer penalty of infraction of the civilian passport regulations be subject to the penalty which calls for immediate expulsion, with a caution not to repeat the offence, but the pilots of such machines will be watched much more closely thereafter. The question of duty on petrol supplies has been settled by establishing a special route card, each machine to be allowed enough gasoline to reach a declared destination.

Apart from the supervision of frontiers to prevent commercial infractions of the laws the aerial police will be expected to give the earliest warning of the approach of enemy aircraft, thus providing a valuable supplementary force in the event that Germany, as many military leaders believe, decided to construct semi-military airplanes, ostensibly for commercial purposes.

Tarry Not.

The road to yesterday Why travel it? A tangled skein, so why Unravel it? The future calls you on, The past is dead, And all you hope to do Lies just ahead.

Limit for Feeding.

The limit of the earth's capacity is 5,294,000,000 human beings. The world could feed no more. At the present rate of increase this limit will be reached by A.D. 2100.

Insurance for Canada's Soldiers

Canada's generous treatment of her returned soldiers, which included a bonus on discharge, a system of vocational training, and a universally approved land settlement policy, has been followed up by a scheme of government life insurance which has so many benefits for the ex-warrior that it was instantaneously popular and within a short time of inauguration had been extensively taken up by military men all over the Dominion. Within three months of the Act having become effective, or up to December 1st, 1920, insurance to the amount of \$3,282,000 was issued by the Dominion government, and \$26,711 received in premiums, representing applications from 1,015 Canadian ex-soldiers. Shoals of inquiries continue to pour in.

The Act applies to all ex-soldiers and nurses and to widows of returned soldiers who died in Canada after discharge from the service. Policies are issued for a minimum of \$500 and a maximum of \$5,000, insurance being payable only in the event of death or the total and permanent disability of the insured. One-fifth of the maximum may be paid at death and the balance, as an annuity, over a period of 5, 10, 15 or twenty years.

Premiums are payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly. An

additional advantage of the scheme is that grace of one month is allowed for the payment of any premium, other than the first, without interest, and should claim occur during the days of grace, it is paid minus the amount of the premium.

The scheme, as evolved, was mainly intended for disabled or partially disabled men whom existing companies would only take at very high premiums or not at all. The government scheme places all men on an equality, and no medical examination is necessary in order to take out a policy, which is merely based on the age of the insured at the time of insuring. A great number of fit men are, however, taking advantage of the favorable terms and rates, and the advantages it offers in the payment of premiums.

The majority of the policies issued so far have been for \$5,000, the maximum amount to be obtained under the Act by the individual. Ex-soldiers in every walk of civil life have already insured under the scheme, many being, it is stated, insurance agents, including several chief officials of existing insurance companies. Large numbers of physicians have also taken out policies.

The period during which applications for insurance will be received is open until September 1st, 1922.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1921

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

Subscription \$1.50 a year in advance to print in Canada, and \$2.00 in the United States.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.
50 a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.50 per inch.

En Passant.

True and False Breadth.

It is frequently said of particular individuals that they are "broad-minded." Others are spoken of as being "narrow-minded." As a general rule, it may be concluded that a person classified under the former heading enjoys a rather high degree of popularity, the exact opposite being true of the latter type.

The cause of the so-called "broad-minded" man's popularity is usually traceable to the fact that he makes himself generally acceptable to those with whom he comes into contact, greeting or seeming to agree with practically all their contentions, and never allowing principles of his own (if he has any) to come into direct conflict with theirs. In other words, he is seeking popularity and knows by what means it is most easily acquired (though not so easily retained).

This "broad-mindedness" is not worthy of its name. It really is not "broad-mindedness," but should be called "accommodation." It lacks principle, and because it lacks principle it is utterly devoid of stability. There is nothing dependable in it.

"Narrow-minded" persons there certainly are. Invariably they are illiterate, and because illiterate they are almost immovably prejudiced—prejudiced against change and progress because in their reasoning faculty is almost extinct, or more accurately, perhaps, has never been developed. He of this sort is truly "narrow-minded," but the term is often applied unjustly to one who stands for principle at the expense of popularity and even of friendship—a very different matter.

There are, then, a true and a false narrowness, as also a true and a false breadth. True "broad-mindedness" is really breadth of vision. It takes in all the available facts and studies from all possible angles. It does not content itself with considerations based on appearances, but investigates, looks beneath the surface, examines as to sources and origins. Moreover, true "breadth" does not omit to estimate probable consequences, to consider what a given course of action is likely to lead to.

Such breadth of vision realizes at once that so permanent, and therefore no real value can be gained by the sacrifice or ignoring of principle for the sake of a merely superficial friendliness or passing popularity. Further, it recognizes that evils are not effectively remedied by short-cuts which, for purely sentimental reasons, do not attack the roots.

Unfortunately, because of his rigidity to matters of principle, his radicalism in dealing with evils, and his fearless denunciation of truth, the man of true "breadth" is frequently accused of "narrowness." His unflinching inflexibility, his refusal to see things as the unthinking and often unreasoning multitude see him, his occasionally making much of what is commonly regarded as a trivial matter, place him at once in the "narrow" class—according to the hasty judgment of those whose vision is limited to the present day or moment, to individual and sometimes selfish ends, who are blind alike to the facts of the past and the dangers of the future, to the welfare of the nation and the needs of the world. They do not and do not see, in that unimportant and apparently foolish detail, the sign of more serious trouble beneath the surface or the seed of a tendency which, if uncontrolled, would lead to disaster.

Take, for example, the question of Marriage and Divorce. Serious confusion has arisen owing to war conditions. Young men, many of whom had never before left their native place for any extended period, have been in (to them) new countries. They have been "carried away," as one blessing (?) youth puts it, by the ravishing beauty, the irresistible personality, and the charming manners of a new type of the ever incomprehensible female. There have been short courtships and hasty marriages. Now that the rush, the noise, the excitement of war are past, there is leisure to repent—and many are repenting. Unfaithfulness in some, misery in many cases is the result. The unhappy ones are crying, "We did not consider this matter as we ought to have done. Give us an opportunity to try again!" The so-called "broad-minded" man agrees: "We must get rid of these old ideas of marriage," he says with characteristic narrowness of vision, "the present generation has a right to decide this or any other such question for itself."

The man of true "breadth" is not so limited. He traces this effort to obtain easier facilities for divorce to its source. He looks beneath the surface. He observes a well-worn desire to disagree with responsibilities. He notes that many, if not most, of those seeking divorce are doing so, not with divorce itself as the object, but only as the door to a new man with the very party who is the cause of the matrimonial difficulties. He considers also the consequences. Children are to be deprived of their home and all that means

in early training and development. They are to grow up with a stain upon the name and parentage. To widen facilities for divorce means to weaken immeasurably that great bulwark of the Bristol race—the Bristol home. It means loose morals, encouragement of carelessness and thoughtlessness—for when people know that there is an easy remedy, and that their action will be condoned, they will not pause to think of results. Therefore, the man who regards the question from the broadest possible point of view, thinking of fidelity to the trust handed down by past, and the clean sheet to be handed on to future generations, is altogether opposed to the weakening of the marriage bonds. He does not overlook the consequences of luxury and licentiousness in great empires of the past. If the greatest Empire ever known is to remain such, these dangers must be avoided.

We need that true breadth of vision which sees quite through the deeds of men."

J.T.R.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

AGRICULTURE.

Honours.—Gladys Moseley 98, Norman Silversen 96, Jack Golshin 90.

Class I.—Eva Mason 86.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Risë Todd 98, I Bain 91.

Class I.—Marion Stewart 89, Donald MacAllister 75.

Class II.—Hilda Hardie 71.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Wilhelmina Clarke 85, K. MacGibbon, Wallace Wilson 78.

Class III.—Gladys Warwick 59, Harold Suaw 55.

GRADE V.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Doris Golpin 100, Marion Bain 96, Jas Hazel 95, Alice Hendry 90.

Class I.—Jack Stewart 85; Alwyn Stewart 82, Raymond Chambers 81, Gordon Henry 77.

Class III.—Willie Pettley 63; Eileen McGibbon 62, Melville Fletcher 59, Wilbert Hardie 57.

GRADE IV.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Leona Thompson 91.

Class I.—Grace Moncreiff 86; Ida Fletcher 79.

Class II.—Mansiel Wilson 67, Ivan Monk 66.

Class III.—Fred Witham 58, Donald Boyd 53, Willie Mott 56, Harry Bail 50.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Dorothea McDonald 79.

Class III.—Douglas Stewart 59.

GRADE II.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Willie Woods 100, Violet Golpin, Alex. McCulloch 98, J. Brown, Florence Wilson 96, R. Highfield 92.

Class I.—Doris Girard, Mildred Heale, Lorne Martin, Edna Woods 88, Robbie Roberts 84, Agnes Duncan 82, Nelson Warwick 76, Irene Hazel 76.

GRADE I.

SPELLING.

Honours.—Jackie Seary, Lizzie Seary 96, Ivy Steere 93.

Class I.—Maudie Seary, W. Tomaly 89, Francis Kettyle 88, Alfred Cloutier 85, Leslie Beecroft 75.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

G. LEGAULT, Brownsburg,

Feb. 19th, 1921.

On Jackson's old property.

The following effects, —One Range and stove pipes, 1 3 burner coal oil stove with oven, 1 side-board, 1 round extension table, 6 dining room chairs, 12 chairs, 1 bureau, 1 chiffonier, 1 iron bed, 1 large cupboard, 1 spring, 1 mattress, 1 dinner set 110 pieces, 1 tapestry rug, 1 oil-cloth, 30 yds carpet, 20 quilts and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

A. LAMARCHE, Auctioneer.

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. McOost's Foundry.

WANTED.—A position in Lachute or vicinity, as General Help in a private family or boarding house, no out-door work, not particular as to wages. Apply to P. O. Box 153, Brownsburg.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FARMERS' WEEK AT MACDONALD COLLEGE

February 28th to March 4th, 1921

Practical Talks on Practical Problems PROGRAMME

Monday—Hay Crops and Horses.

Tuesday—Grain Crops, Hogs and Beef Cattle.

Wednesday—Forage crops and Dairy Cattle.

Thursday—Pasture Crops and Sheep.

Friday—Farm Management, Plant and Animal Diseases.

The Only Cost is that of Board and Lodging.

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Macdonald College P.O.,

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St. Andrews Flour Mills.

Full Stock of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oilcake, Corn, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buck-wheat Flour, Graham Flour, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Etc.

Prompt Service on Gristing.

Specialty made of Grist shipped in by train.

A. C. Matthews & Son, St. Andrews.

FARM FOR SALE.

Farm of 200 acres for sale, 180 acres in a high state of cultivation with no stones, 6-lance bush, the soil is principally clay, fields are all large with running water for stock, good natural drainage, out-buildings are in good state of repair, cow barn 34 x 100 with tie ups for 40 head and 4 large box stalls, cement floor, stone walls, lined inside with cement, water in stable, good horse barn, silo, granary, carriage and machine shed, milk and ice house, 2 large grain barns, one 9 roomed house and one 6 roomed house. This farm is situated 50 miles from Montreal in the County of Huntingdon, one mile from station, store, post-office and school. Price \$19,000, cash, \$5000, balance of purchase price to be paid at the rate of \$500. yearly with interest at six percent.

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J. W. GALL, - - Lachute.

If its Drugs, We Have it!

Or can get it for you on the Shortest possible notice. We have a very large and varied assortment of all toilet requisites, Perfumes, etc.

A large and nicely selected stock of choice Confections. Extensive line of Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Etc.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

Prescription Druggist,
Lachute Mills.

Prescriptions a Specialty. Nyal's Quality Store

Developing and Printing.

Our Prices are Not Coming Down, They ARE Down!

Extra Special Values in all our lines of Footwear, Mitts and Gloves, Clothing, Underwear, Suits, Overalls, Men's Fur Coats, Caps and Moccasins, Trunks and Valises.

BUY NOW! PRICES RIGHT!

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

Boots Neatly Repaired.

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MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

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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

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Chas. H. Fletcher

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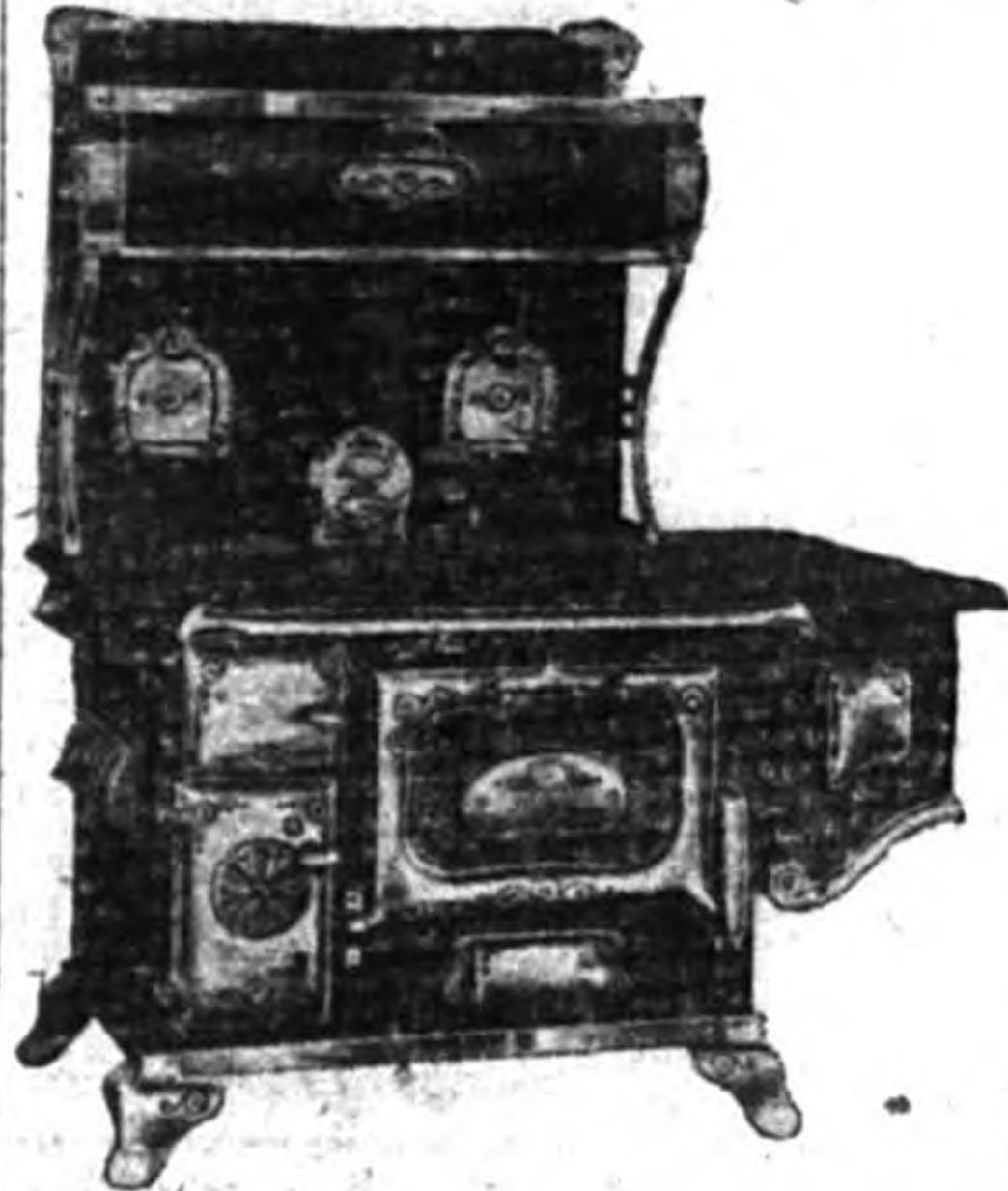
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The Molsons Bank wants every farmer to feel that he has a real friend in the Manager, that he will receive a hearty welcome and can safely discuss with him his money needs.

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Stoves,
Ranges,
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New & Second hand

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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-strops, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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

Your inspection is most cordially invited with no obligation to purchase.

GRENVILLE

The Rev. and Mrs. Sherman called on friends in Grenville on Monday.

On Friday evening Feb. 18th a bean social will be held in the Methodist Parsonage at Grenville village.

Mrs. W. Pickett is spending a few weeks with her daughter Mrs. Willie Bradshaw at Belle Marie, Que.

The many friends of Mrs. Willie Bradshaw are glad to hear that she is recovering from a serious illness.

Mrs. Silverson and Master Mauly Silverson, of Huberdeau, were the guests of her daughter, Mrs. Harold Gill of this village last Saturday and Sunday.

At 2:30 on Monday afternoon the 21st Feb. a service will be held in the Grenville Baptist Church to which all are cordially invited. The speakers at this service will be Rev. Mr. Chute, Home Mission Superintendent and Rev. Mr. Senoir both of Toronto. A great treat is expected as both are able speakers. In the evening at Mabel and Chatham a similar service will be held.

CUSHING

Miss A. Davidson returned from Montreal on Friday last.

Mrs. Frank Gaston was in Hawkesbury on Monday.

Mrs. Geo. Hodgson is visiting her daughter Mrs. Frank Fuller.

Mr. Walter Mann is preparing to move from Cushing to the H. McMurtrie farm in Stonefield.

Miss Ruth V. Pobbie, of Calumet, spent the week-end the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Dobbie.

The Misses Edythe Silverson, Hazel Drysdale and Edna Graham spent the week-end the guest of Miss Ivy Graham.

The Valentine Goodfellow Ship Club meeting at Mr. Frank Fuller last Friday evening was a very successful one and much enjoyed by all.

The tea-meeting in St. Mungo's Church Saturday the 19th, is expected to be an extra good one judging by the Montreal friends who are coming to furnish the musical part of the entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. McRindle, the Misses Cleland and Mr. Robertson. Mr. Robertson and Sandy Hughes. The electionist being Mr. Keeler. While our own local talent are busy practising dialogues.

HOCKEY!

Don't miss the last league game

on Friday February 18th,

Hawkesbury and Lachute.

A \$50. Victory Bond will be raffled

Cleaning & Repairing

All kinds of Boys' and Men's Suits

All Sizes at prices from \$18 to \$25.

A good assortment of
Men's and Boys Pants.

N. GLEENER, Lachute.

Opposite Provincial Bank

.. TRACTORS ..

To Farmers Contemplating
Buying Tractors.

We deem your confidence the most valuable asset of our business and every Case Tractor is produced with the simple idea of making the best tractor in the world.

A machine that in every detail will deserve your confidence.

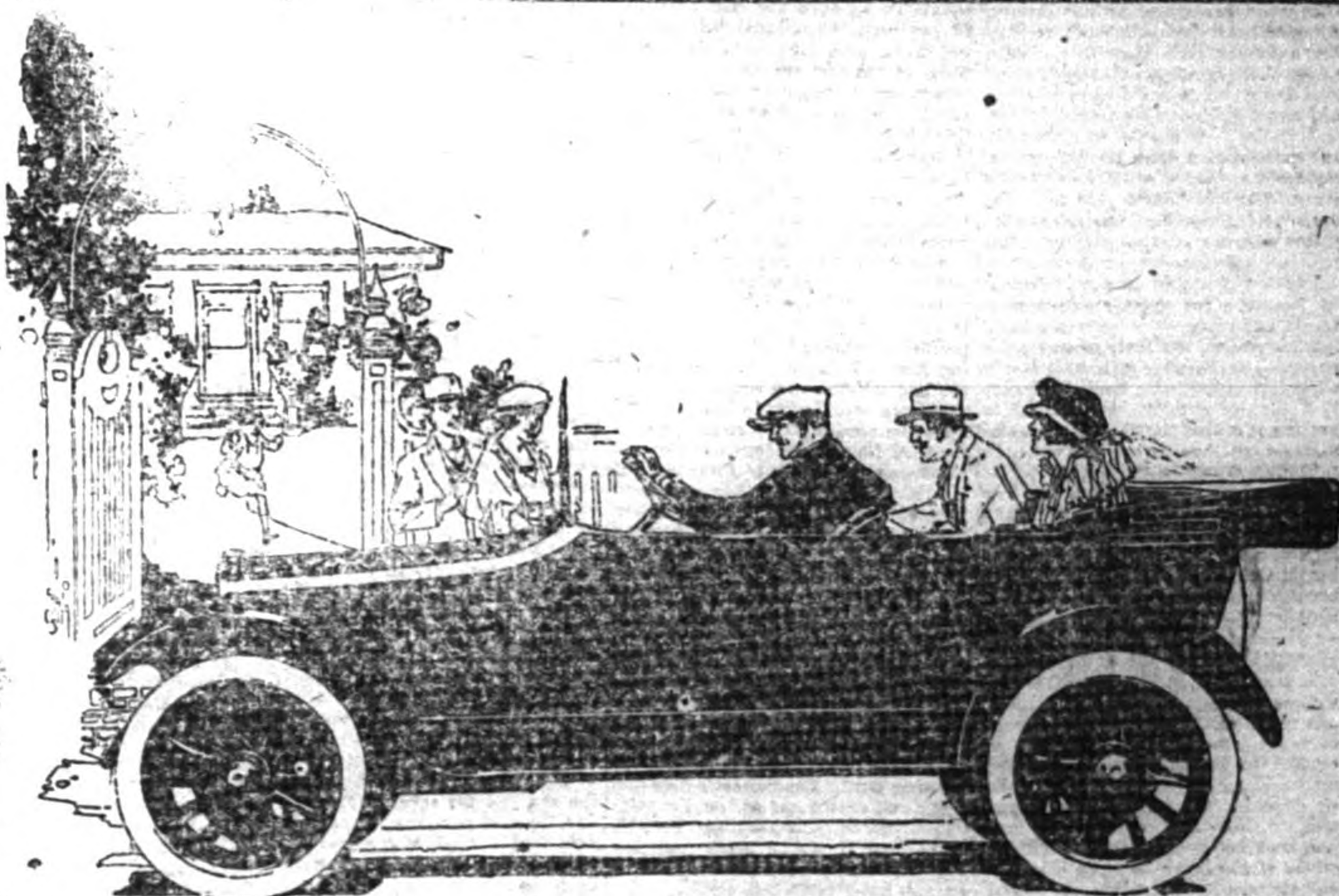
This clearly defined policy assures you that every Case Tractor represents a value well beyond that offered by the ordinary lines. This is of especial interest at the present time when uncertain buying conditions emphasize to the thoughtful purchaser that the true value of a tractor or any machine is not in the number of dollars you pay for it, but in the number of days it will wear beyond the life of the average tractor, and continue to give you the efficient service it gave the first year it was in your possession.

Buy a J. I. Case Tractor you will like it.

We have adequate facilities to give our customers efficient service and instructions.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

Y-DORT



UNIT by unit, and feature by feature, a comparison shows the Gray-Dort to be bigger or stronger or better than other light cars. The motor is bigger, with cooling system to match; 40-pound crankshaft; three-ring pistons; Westinghouse starting and lighting; big axles; long springs; deep upholstery; hand-tailored top; side curtains coming with the doors; Thermoid linings. Any man who will take the time to measure, weigh and test the car will see and feel

JOHN SIMON,

Lachute, Que.

GRAY-DORT MOTORS, LIMITED

CHATHAM, ONTARIO

MACDONALD'S

Cut Brier

More Tobacco for the Money

Packages 15¢
½ lb Tins 85¢



The Tobacco with a heart

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.

NOTICE.—Mr. Hugh Mitchell wishes to inform the general public he is cutting ice on the river just below Canadian Northern Water Tank, for the next 10 days. Anyone can buy same at 5 cents per block.

CASTORI

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

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CHAS. CALDER & Co.
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Concerning
Insurance of any kind.

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.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

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We have always on hand Beef, Pork, Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all kinds of vegetables. Also Fruits and a choice line of canned goods.

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Soils and Crops

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An Ice House You Can Build.

Each year we appreciate more and more the value of ice on our farm. Sometimes I wonder that more general attention is not given to the ice crop. For ice is a crop after all, and a very valuable one, too.

There is no one who can use ice to such good advantage as the farmer. All perishable products must be kept for a longer time than in the city, where there are stores to depend upon. And the cellar is not always as clean and sweet a place to keep meat, butter, and fruits as it should be. Consider the possibilities that lie before the farmer who has a small cold-storage plant to enable him to hold his milk, fruit, and vegetables until market prices improve, and we realize better just how valuable ice can become.

I believe many of us can profitably use ice to a far greater extent than we do, and when we put so much labor into harvesting it a little more trouble expended in keeping it is well worth while. A suitable ice house will save half the ice you are accustomed to putting in a shed that has poor insulation.

There are two or three weak points in general ice-house construction. The first is a poor foundation, preventing good drainage. The second is the kind of a roof which absorbs the sun's heat so that the inside of the house becomes like an oven. While there is usually little choice allowed in the selection of a site, there are certain precautions which should be taken.

If a site chosen be on a slight elevation, drainage will give no trouble; otherwise provisions for the drainage of water from the melting ice must be made. In building the floor, which can be placed on stone or cement walls, or on cedar posts set in the ground two or three feet, excavate at least one foot below the sills, and fill the whole of the inside between sills with cobbles or very coarse gravel, smoothing off the surface with fine gravel or cinders.

If the digging shows a clay soil, a drain should be put in to carry off surplus moisture. Scantlings can be bedded in the fine gravel on which to lay the floor of inexpensive lumber, placing the boards one foot apart, in order to permit the water to escape readily.

It takes, on an average, from 40 to 45 cubic feet to hold a ton of ice. A building 12 by 16 feet, 12 feet high, will hold about 45 tons of well-packed ice. For a house of this size use 3x12-inch plan for sills, and for uprights use 2x6-inch scantling 12 feet long, placed two feet apart. On the top, spike 2x6-inch scantling doubled for plates. On the outside of the house nail sheathing of common lumber. On this tack a double thickness of building paper, then 1x2-inch strips, 12 feet long. Over this lay a double thickness of building paper, and finish with matched siding. This gives a hollow space of dead air of one inch to prevent heat of the sun from penetrating to inside lining. Care must be used to see that the space is well cut off at top and bottom.

On the inside, nail sheathing, filling the hollow space with cinders, shavings, or sawdust. Over this sheathing nail a double thickness of building paper, on which again to nail one inch strips, and over this sheathing, thus making two dead air spaces of one inch each, and one six-inch space filled with a good insulating material. For the roof, use shingles or best grade of rubber roofing, and filling in between the roof and ceiling with sawdust or cinders. Put a ventilator in the centre, made so that it can be closed inside if desired. Paint the building white, to reflect the heat and help to keep the building cool.

On the north side of another building is a good place for the ice house, or even on the north hillside, or in the shade of some trees. An ice house of this kind will be as good an investment as you have on the farm, provided you have a pond or river close from which to fill it.

How to Water Milk.

If we are careful to water milk the right way, we shall never get into trouble. In this method, we do not have to do the mixing, which is, of course, the hardest part. The right way lets the cow do the mixing and she will do it in just the right proportion, if we give her a chance. In other words, plenty, that is to say, all she wants, of good, clean, fresh water should be supplied the cow. Milk is 87 per cent. water, and besides the water she puts into milk, the bodily needs of the cow are large. For this reason she needs a good deal of water, and if she has to drink stale or polluted water, she will not take enough to make all the milk of which she is capable.

Speaking of the water supply reminds me of a woman whom I visited twice in the course of two years. She and her husband were pioneers in their section, and it was taking much hard work and still more patience and grit to get their little farm into shape for profitable farming. The wife was doing her full share. From the first she had insisted on keeping cows, for she came from a dairy country and knew the need of dairy stock not only for food for her children but also for fertilizing the land. In fact, she had bought the cows with her own savings, and with the help of the children took full charge of them. At the time of my first visit, on a cold windy day in late November, I found her with two of the little boys, pumping and carrying water to the cattle. The pump was a heavy one, and the stream of water was pitifully slender in proportion to the strength it took to raise it. They took turns carrying and pumping, and all were exhausted. The children were plucky and willing but they were tired and cold and it was growing dark. The mother's face was white and drawn and at last she said: "That will have to do. The baby is crying and I can't pump another stroke! The cows haven't had half enough but I can't help it!"

We went into the house, and I learned of this woman's pluck. Rather than give up the cows during the winter, when her husband had to work in the lumber camp, she was facing the heavy work that it meant. "I get along all right with everything but the pumping. The boys are too little to do much of it and it is so hard that it uses me up for my other work. But I just cannot give up the cows, though they are not doing nearly as well as they should and I am almost sure it is because they are not getting enough water. From my home training, I know a good deal about feeding and I take good care of them. We'll get through till Ben comes home, some way, and in the spring they can get good water from the lake."

A year later business took me that way again, and I called to see how the problem had worked out. She remembered me, as people do, where visitors are rare. "You see, I'm not pumping this time!"

"Is your husband at home this winter?" I asked.

"No," she replied, "but last winter showed me that I could not do again what I had then. So in the summer the children and I earned money every way we could. We saved what the bull calves brought for veal and I sold two of the cows to help out. Then we built a little pump house, bought a gasoline engine and piped the water to the barn and into my kitchen. I cannot tell you how different it has made life for me! By spring last year I was ready to give up and quit the farm. You see, I feel sure we cannot make this light soil pay without cattle and I have not succeeded in proving to my husband that he could do better to stay at home in the winter and take care of more cows, instead of going to the woods. He was brought up in the city and does not understand about the land the way I do. But now we can go on and do fine! The cows are doing over so much better this winter, too, so that I am making good money from my butter. I'm making lots better butter, too, since it does not half kill me to get enough water and carry it out again. I ship the butter to the city by parcel post."

Garden Tools in Winter.

During the winter months it is a good plan to go over the garden tools, see that they are in condition to use in the spring, repair defects where possible, and purchase any that will be needed.

One of the most important tools is the hoe, and it is well to see that it does not have a dull edge. It makes a great difference whether this edge is dull or sharp. See that the rake is firmly fastened to the handle, so that it will not be necessary to go hunting for it in the soil when at work in the garden, and then have to take it to the shop to be fixed.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

OUR REFERENCES
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ESTABLISHED 1870

Hoose

There were ten sows in my herd, and I succeeded in raising 76 pigs from them in a grassy lot, large enough to give plenty of room for exercise. Almost a pint of oilmeal and twice that amount of shorts were mixed with water to a thick-slop consistency, and fed early in the morning. Clean, fresh water was put in the trough after feeding.

No noon feed was given, although the sows had access to a self-feeding rack of second-crop alfalfa, and wood ashes, mixed with salt, were available at all times to guard against abnormal heat, throw off wastes, and act as a general tonic.

The evening meal was just enough of the slop to give them a good appetite, and a couple of ears of corn were given to each sow. For a change I sometimes gave a half-gallon of oats to each sow, the grain being scattered over the clean grass.

A month before farrowing time I put the sows in separate quarters, with a south-side pen. A large flap door, two feet wide and eight feet long, admitted the sunlight during the day, but was closed at night. Clean, fresh bedding was supplied, and changed as often as it became foul—usually about once a week.

The same feeding methods were practiced till farrowing time, the alfalfa being tossed into the pen each day. The corn part of the rations was decreased somewhat as farrowing time approached, to minimize body temperature and guard against complications. At farrowing time I was in attendance every time a sow dropped her pigs, and found it paid me well in practically every case.

After delivery of the pigs, I gave the sow a drink of water, with the chill removed. Don't be in a hurry to feed the sow at this time. The first feed consisted of the slop above mentioned rather thin—if slightly warm, so much the better. This slopping, with a wisp of alfalfa hay, was all the sow got for several feeds, then a small ear of corn was given. At the next feed a couple of ears were added, the amount being gradually increased until the sow was eating from four to eight ears of corn—depending on her weight, number of pigs, etc.

These methods yielded me a pig crop of 79 husky little fellows, 76 of them being raised to the weaning period—an average of almost eight pigs to the sow.

Poultry

The cause of tuberculosis in poultry is an extremely small bacterium or germ, the tubercle bacillus, which closely resembles the germ responsible for tuberculosis in man, cattle, and hogs. This organism is so small that it can be seen only with the aid of a high power microscope.

The germs cannot grow outside the body, but once they become implanted in the body, they multiply rapidly, causing the formation of small nodules or tubercles; hence the name, tuberculosis.

Into the basket of thy day,
Put each good thing and each thing
gay
That thou can't find along the way;
Neglect no joy however small,
And it shall verily befall
Thy day can scarcely hold them all.

Welfare of the Home

Reading to the Children

I have been watching two groups of little children at play. One group spends most of its time trundling themselves and each other up and down the sidewalk in various sorts of vehicles, kiddie cars, tricycles, toy automobiles and wagons, in gazing at the traffic and various happenings of the street; in going to the store for candy, and now and again chasing each other about. The other group is always energetically "playing something," lively outdoor games, and dramatic representations of Indians, Fire Departments, Red Cross First Aid, giants, farmers, explorers, builders. These and endless other imitative plays all have their turn.

Why should the little boy of the first group sit drearily on the doorstep when left to himself, apparently waiting for something or somebody to come along and entertain him? Why should the little girl of the second group sit under a lilac bush holding in her hand a switch tipped with a yellow dandelion head, and, like a dainty Fairy Queen touch everything nearby with her magic, gold-tipped wand, so absorbed in her imaginative play that she is entirely oblivious of passersby?

The answer is easy. One child has an undeveloped imagination, and the other a mind so full of pictures that she has unending resources for all unoccupied hours or moments.

Without knowing the exact circumstances, I can be reasonably sure that she and the other children of the second group have parents who make a practice of reading to them. They are probably quite as busy as those fathers and mothers who "would like to read to the children but somehow never have time," who recognize the importance of education by means of books, but who are unwilling to sacrifice inclination in order to give time

Your Grocer Is Not a Profiteer

Have a heart!
Your grocer is not a profiteer!

He is passing along to you reduced prices, as fast or faster than they come to him. Just because prices on many good things are still high, don't blame him. It is usually the poorest quality of everything that shows the greatest decline.

If he is as good a man as the average, your grocer is still doing his utmost to give you the best value for your money. But don't push him too hard. He is only human.

You don't know, but we do, that he is recommending goods that pay him less profit than other well known brands which he might easily persuade his customers to take if he cared to do so.

We know this because he pays us more for Red Rose Tea and sells it at less profit than other teas, so when he recommends you to buy Red Rose Tea, you will know it is because he believes it the best and is willing to take a little less profit for the sake of giving you the best value he can.

We are publishing this because we believe the more people know of the true facts concerning the profits made by those they deal with, the more generous they will be in their judgments.—T. H. Estabrooks Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

The School Boy as the Cerealist on the Farm.

In these days of agricultural advancement, the farmer must keep abreast of the times if he wishes to make a success out of his labors. As in other commercial pursuits, the farmer cannot attend to all the small details of the farm operations but has to use his time supervising the work.

Consequently, if he cannot attend to everything personally, he must delegate some tasks to others and it is here that the school boy comes into his own. With the training he receives at school, he gets some idea of botany. At the school fairs he becomes acquainted with the different grades of grain by seeing one boy get first prize because his sample is clean from weeds and dirt, uniform in size and quality, and another boy not even win mention because he was too careless to remove the weed seeds and grains of other varieties from the sample.

From the farm journals and periodicals, he gains ideas of what his district can supply and what the markets demand in the line of grain. Lastly, from his father, if the latter is a good farmer, he sees how the land is prepared, the seed cleaned and how carefully the grain is handled from start to finish of the farm operations.

When the school boy takes over the job of being farm cerealist, he should be given a piece of land for his own use on which he may experiment and grow what he pleases. A piece of land of about one-quarter acre in size should be ample for his activities for the first year. After getting his land fall plowed and in good physical condition for next spring's work, he can profitably spend his spare time in winter preparing his seed. If his father is growing good standard varieties, he can take several pounds of each of these and carefully hand-select good, uniform, well-matured kernels. He can write to the various government agencies and departments which distribute free samples of grain and thus obtain new and improved varieties suitable to his district.

Elements of bad posture, such as round shoulders, protruding head, "sway back," fixed or overextended knees and weak feet, often appear in young children, and exercise for their correction must not be delayed too long. A trained teacher of physical education will know how to introduce some of these exercises even in the first primary grade. And be it understood, on the authority of one of the best teachers of posture in the country, that only the corrective type of exercise will improve posture. A boy may play football or dodgeball until he is gray-headed, or chin the bar a thousand times, and be as round-

trict to try out in his new plots in the spring.

When spring comes, as soon as the land is ready, he can sow his wheat, barley and then oats in plots of convenient size, say 47 feet by 7 feet 7 inches which will give a plot of one-one hundred and twentieth of an acre. By leaving a four-foot path between plots, he can walk all around and examine the whole plot without any trouble. All through the growing season he should visit the plots frequently and pick out all the impurities such as wild oats. Any plants that are different from the rest of the plot should be pulled and thrown out, or, if they have desirable qualities, kept and grown the next year, each in a small separate plot. As the embryo cerealist will no doubt be comparing different varieties of oats, barley or wheat, he should carefully note when they head out and ripen, and should also observe their relative stiffness of straw. Besides attending to his small plots, he can have a look through the main farm crops and pick out the wild oats or other dangerous impurities present.

When the crop is ripe he should go through the plots and carefully pick a large number of good, uniform heads. These he can now thresh and clean up for next year's sowing. He should have sufficient grain from these heads to sow one-quarter acre, and the third year he should be able to supply his father with clean, carefully grown seed in a large quantity for the whole farm.

Thus the school boy will serve the dual purpose of supplying his father with good, clean, pure seed for general farm operations and at the same time train himself to know the worth of good seed and to be a careful worker.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
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Made good as new.
Double Edge 35c a doz.
Single Edge 25c a doz.
Durham Duplex 50c a doz.
Remit money order with blades to
SHARP EDGE BLADE CO.,
3 Alice Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Growing Child—Article V.

Physical Education and Posture.

In any scheme for the upbuilding of human efficiency, physical education must necessarily be one of the fundamentals. It must be acknowledged that the average man or woman, boy or girl is most efficient when he or she is physically fit.

Moreover, physical education, in the modern sense, does not stop at physical fitness, but tends to mental and moral fitness as well. The boy whose nerve cells are fed by the quickened circulation, due to physical exercise, and whose mind is rendered alert and keen by the demand for the quick response to command in a drill or the necessity for prompt and decisive action in a game, is usually in better condition to solve a problem in mathematics than one who has not had these advantages.

Furthermore, the loyalty, courage and social qualities developed in team play, together with the self-respect that comes from the erect carriage of a well-poised body, strengthen the moral fibre of the individual and the nation.

The school owes physical training to their children just as truly as it owes them mental training. The educational program that aimed at the production of a few lightning calculators or erudite bookworms rather than a well-rounded education for every pupil would be considered absurd and freakish. In the same way the physical training that produces a few spectacular athletes to the neglect of the needs of all the pupils is fundamentally wrong. When all the boys and girls of the country are placed under the instruction of adequately trained teachers of physical education, the work will consist of corrective and recreational exercises in well-balanced proportions. These two forms of exercise—the first aiming at the production of good posture, and the second offering the advantages of healthy sport—will contain also all the essentials of educational and hygienic exercise.

The mother who has not at one time or another, told her boy or girl to "stand up straight" or "sit up" is the exception. Thoughtful parents are always concerned about the poor posture of their children, and rightfully so. Bad posture is detrimental from the standpoint of health, appearance, material advantage and, in a way, of character.

When the body is held erect and well poised, all the organs are in the best position for carrying out their special functions. When this is not the case it is easy to see how derangements of the health may come about. This fact, together with the vastly more attractive appearance of the child with good carriage, is enough to convince any parent of the importance of any measure designed to secure good posture. It is well, too, to remember that a well-set up boy is more apt to be considered intelligent and efficient, and more likely to be chosen for important work than if he slouches into an office with an awkward body awkwardly handled.

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shouldered (more so in the case of chinning the bar) as when he began. It is true that work, many games and sports exercise the muscles that must be built up to improve posture, but in these activities the muscles are not used in co-ordination necessary for good carriage. This is so well recognized that the best school systems include in their physical education program the type of exercise that contains this corrective element.

The supervisor of physical education who limits his activities to making out a syllabus of exercises for the use of untrained teachers, and the holding of an athletic meet once a year is falling short of the ideal to be desired. However, the parents of any community can have any kind of physical education they desire simply by demanding it. While the importance of this subject can scarcely be overestimated, there are large numbers of children in Canada who have no training of this kind. It is, therefore, imperative that all parents who wish their children to have the benefit of careful, scientific physical education should get behind any movement that promises to provide it.

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Health authorities have agreed that the control of tuberculosis demands primarily care of the health of children. More and more they have found that it is in childhood that the seeds of tuberculosis are planted. Prior to the year 1882 no one knew what caused tuberculosis. In that year, however, Doctor Koch, the famous German scientist, discovered a very minute germ which he named the tubercle bacillus and which he demonstrated was the cause of many different forms of disease in various parts of the body. Study of the tubercle bacillus showed that it grows best in dark, moist places and that bright sunshine easily kills the germ. Experience has also shown that while no medicine which one can buy will cure tuberculosis, yet the disease may often be entirely arrested if the patient lives in fresh air, eats good food and gets sufficient rest.

There is one simple rule to follow, which will make it very unlikely that tuberculosis will lay hold on your child. In fact, by following this rule children will be protected against many other diseases. The rule is: Keep strong. If you keep your body strong and well, it will fight off the germs of disease so that they cannot harm you. And here are some smaller rules to make you keep strong:

First. Always breathe fresh air. Never sleep, study, work or play in a room without a window open.

Second. Eat nourishing food and drink plenty of pure water. Avoid food that is hard to digest, like heavy pastries. Never eat or drink anything that weakens the body.

Third. Make sure that everything you put into your mouth is clean. Wash your hands always before eating and bathe your whole body often. Clean your teeth every day. Do not smoke.

Fourth. Exercise every day in the open air. Keep your shoulders straight. Take many deep breaths every day.

Not long ago the teacher in one of our city schools noticed that a delicate child of ten years was coughing a great deal and growing pale and thin. The school doctor examined the child and found that she had tuberculosis. After a visit from the school nurse the parents consented to let the little one go to a sanatorium in the country. Here she had the right kind of food and plenty of fresh air night and day. At night she slept in a cosy bed out on the porch. She stayed there six months and then returned home rosy-cheeked, plump, happy and strong. The fresh air did it all.

When he grows up, he will take his place amongst the leaders in his community and raise the standard of farming in that district. The careful boy of to-day will become the careful farmer of to-morrow.

Plan the Garden Now.

Draw garden plan for the coming season.

Order seed catalogs, study them, and order seed.

Order manure for hotbed, hotbed sash and lumber for frames, fertilizers and lime.

Repair, paint and sharpen tools.

Buy new tools needed.

Make seed flats for later use.

Bring in some soil to thaw out, if you haven't already a supply indoors.

Test seed for germination.

The mind of man is simply a form of energy acting on the brain.

Why is a baby like wheat? Because it is cradled, threshed, and becomes the flower of the family.

The most powerful artificial light in the world is that of the Nighthouse on Helligoland, which is of 40,000,000 candle-power.

Are You Having Trouble With Your Horses or Cattle?
MAKE YOUR OWN ANIMAL MEDICINES
Tell us what your trouble is, and we will send you a recipe compiled by one of the most eminent Old Country Veterinary Surgeons.

THE VLIET MFG. CO., Limited
635 ST. PAUL ST. WEST
MONTREAL

HOW TO BE HEALTHY DURING THE WINTER

Many Troubles May be Avoided if the Blood is Kept Pure.

Do not let your blood get thin this winter. For people who have a tendency towards anaemia, or bloodlessness, winter is a trying season. Lack of exercise, lack of fresh air, and a more restricted diet are among the things that combine to lower the tone of the body and weaken the blood.

As soon as you notice the tired feeling, lack of appetite and shortness of breath that are warning symptoms of thin blood, take a short course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Do not wait until the color has entirely left your cheeks, until your lips are white and your eyes are dull. It is so much easier to correct thinning of the blood in the earlier stages than later. This is well illustrated in the case of Mr. B. M. Day, Newcastle Bridge, N.B., who says: "From my own experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I can most heartily recommend them. Some time ago I was badly run down and my blood seemed thin and watery, accompanied by the usual symptoms of this condition. A friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking several boxes I felt like a new man."

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.

Reading Aloud Helpful.

So wholesome is the practice of reading aloud, that medical authorities agree in pronouncing it a healthy and invigorating exercise for the mind and body. Persons whose chests are weak should read aloud at stated intervals, and even recite or sing, using due caution as to posture, articulation, and the avoidance of excess. These regular exercises of the voice may be ordered as salutary to the organs of respiration as they are agreeable in their influence on the ordinary voice.

Dependable "Big Ben."

"Big Ben," the famous clock in the tower of the Houses of Parliament, London, automatically sends a signal each day to Greenwich; it rarely varies so much as a second.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

France May be World's Radio Centre.

If the French Government carries out its present plans to develop the mastery of the world's wireless telegraph service, as was indicated in the commencement of the sixteen tower station near Melun, it may be in a position to take all business from the cable companies in France, as these companies are now handling only between 40,000 and 50,000 words a day, and even then with greatest difficulty.

The new wireless station near Melun is to be completed in two years and will be able to send 1,000,000 words a day. The apparatus designed will be able to send seven and receive five separate despatches simultaneously and will have a radius of 10,000 miles and the power to transmit urgent signals as far as 15,000 miles.

Thus, with Eiffel Tower reserved for official and scientific despatches, such as noonday signals; the Nantes station reserved for maritime purposes, and with both Lyons and Bordeaux handling hundreds of despatches daily for the United States and European countries, France will be in wireless contact with the uttermost points of the globe.

Handicapped.

This story is told by a certain philanthropist in the West, who is a man of big business as well and who is noted for his sympathy for the "down-and-outers." If possible, he will give any deserving applicant for work a chance to make good.

On one occasion this gentleman was approached by an individual that any but the philanthropist himself would have had him ejected from the office.

"Can't you find any work at all?" asked the good man, when he had heard the man's recital of his woes.

"I can find work all right," said the man, "plenty of it, but everybody wants references from my last employer."

"And cannot you get those references from him?"

"No, sir. You see, he's been dead for twenty-five years."

If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Osborne House, formerly Queen Victoria's residence in the Isle of Wight, was built at a cost of £200,000, from designs of the Prince Consort.

Magnesium From Sea.

New salt works established at Bergen, in Norway, will turn out as a by-product about 100 tons of metallic magnesium per year. Sea water (from which the salt is to be derived) contains four-tenths of 1 per cent. of magnesium chloride.

Increased demand for magnesium in airplane construction, with cheap electric power, makes extraction of the metal a paying proposition.

Sea water contains four cents' worth of gold to the ton, and in quantity, twice as much silver. Copper and other metals likewise contribute their salts to the ocean in appreciable amounts—as, indeed, might be expected, inasmuch as rivers carry down to the sea all the materials of which the rocks of the land are composed, including the metals contained in them.

It is familiarly known that certain marine plants—the kelps and other seaweeds—take up iodine and potash from the sea water, concentrating these minerals in their own structure. Such plants are important commercial sources of potash and iodine.

In Spain a plant which secretes soda was long cultivated and harvested for that chemical, the ash derived from the burning of it being called "barilla." Thus it would seem that the notion of a mineral farm is not altogether an absurdity.

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

White Negroes.

Early Portuguese explorers found on the west coast of Africa a number of "white Negroes," who, by reason of the peculiarity, were held in veneration by the blacks. They were, of course, albinos.

It was to describe them that the word "albino" was first coined, and since then it has been applied to human beings of all races whose lack of pigment deprives their skin, eyes and hair of normal coloration.

Albinism is assuredly one of nature's strangest freaks. In former days persons so afflicted were regarded with horror and systematically shunned.

Because of their shrinking from bright light the appropos name of "cockroaches" was bestowed upon them, and it was ignorantly supposed that they were defective mentally. For the latter notion, needless to say, there was never the slightest basis of fact.

Albinos of Caucasian race have peculiarly fine hair, glossy and silklike, which rather resembles corn-tassel silk.

Million Surplus Women in England.

"Jackless Jills" are emigrating in considerable numbers from England in the hope of finding suitable "Pillless Jacks" for husbands in the United States, according to Norah March, bachelor of science. Her comments on England's "marriageable women who may never marry" before the National Birth Rate Commission have been widely discussed in the British press.

Government figures show there is a surplus of a million women in England whose only hope of marrying depends on their migrating to some part of the earth where there is a more even distribution of the sexes. According to Miss March, they are doing it. She says she is receiving letters from America that are "significant of the loneliness of some men's lives."

"Women are enterprising to-day," she added. "Many are emigrating who a few years ago would have feared to take the great adventure."

Judging from an official report prepared by the Census Bureau in Washington indicating there are nearly ten million bachelors in the United States above the age of 20, there is considerable consolation in store for the English "Jills."

Queer Storage Place.

Andre Lefevre, French Minister of War, also a distinguished chemist, recently startled the Chamber of Deputies with the proposal to store the French stock of gun cotton and nitro-cellulose explosives in one of the lakes of the Pyrenees.

France has on hand about 90,000 tons of high explosives, enough to last her 300 battle days, even at the enormous rate at which powder was consumed during the war.

Explosives deteriorate with time. Chemical decomposition begins sooner or later if the mass of explosive is not kept at a safe and constant temperature. The temperature of the water of Pyrenean lakes never varies more than four or five degrees.

Hence M. Lefevre would sink France's stock of war explosives in waterproof tanks in the lakes and keep them thus for decades.

Instead of a Mustard Plaster

BAUME BENGUE

will do the same work without blistering.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

\$1.00 a tube

THE LEECHING MILLS CO., LTD.

MONTREAL

Agents for Dr. Jules Bengue

RELIEVES PAIN

Boy Scout Notes.

Patrol Leader Frank B. Johnston, of the 64th Toronto Troop, Boy Scouts, has just been awarded the bronze medal of the Carnegie Hero Fund for saving Miss Daisy A. Hooper from drowning in Lake Scugog. Scout Johnston was awarded the highest award The Boy Scouts Association could give him—its Bronze Cross for Gallantry—some time ago.

Le Comité American pour les Régions Dévastées de la France, which conducted a large Boy Scout Training Camp at Compiègne, France, last summer, will next summer conduct five similar camps for French boys. Last year The Boy Scouts Association, the Boy Scouts of America, the two Belgian Scout organizations and the several Boy Scout Associations in France co-operated in this work and some 275 older boys and young men from the devastated regions of France graduated from this "Camp-école," as it was called. Mr. Frank C. Irwin, the Executive Secretary of the Boy Scouts Association for Ontario, represented Canada on the staff of the 1920 camp.

Charters permitting organizations to form Boy Scout troops are granted by the Provincial Council for Ontario, Headquarters, Sherbourne and Bloor Sts., Toronto. The conditions upon which charters are granted are, first, that the organization—it may be a church, a school, a community club, a parents' association or any other group of citizens—will guarantee for one year adequate leadership and facilities; second, that it will endeavor to provide an opportunity for the members of the troop to spend a week or more in a summer camp; and third, that it will conduct the troop, through a Troop Committee appointed by it, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Association. There are now nearly 250 registered Boy Scout Troops in Ontario.

"Pape's Diapiesin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapiesin" 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.

Algeria Suffers From Drought

"The Drinkers of Sunshine," as the Arab shepherds call themselves in their own language, are on the verge of starvation throughout Algeria, and unless wheat is imported from America may have nothing but sunshine as a steady diet during the winter. The threatening famine in Algeria is the result of a long drought. No rain has fallen for a year.

This has proved a calamity for the Arab hepherds, nomads living practically by their flocks. Twenty-five per cent. of the sheep in Algeria have died as a result of the drought, and the Arab "Drinkers of Sunshine," dreamers and philosophers, incapable of any work but that of guarding the flocks, are in dire straits.

Governor-General Abel of Algeria has left for Paris to ask the Government to arrange for the importation of wheat from America or Argentina to tide the people over the crisis.

One of the best known guides in Nova Scotia gives this testimonial of MINARD'S LINIMENT:

"I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my home, hunting and lumber camps for years and consider it the best white liniment on the market. I find that it gives quick relief to minor ailments, such as Sprains, Bruises and all kinds of wounds. Also it is a great remedy for coughs, colds, etc., which one is liable to catch when out driving and cruising during the winter and spring months. It would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT and cannot recommend it too highly."

(Signed) Ellison Gray.

East Kemptville, N.S.

The Right Spirit.

The cold snap, hardening the pond near six-year-old Harold's home, gave him an opportunity to try his first pair of skates. Of course he made a poor job of it and was down every minute or two.

Observing the hard time he was having, a woman on the bank said kindly, "Why, little man, I wouldn't stay on the ice and keep falling down so; I'd just come off and watch the others."

The tears from the last hard bump were still on the rosy cheeks, but the little fellow looked from his advisor to the shining steel on his feet and said pluckily, "I didn't get some new skates to give up with; I got 'em to learn how with."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

A Rubber Baby.

Two American women, one of whom carried an infant of surpassing ugliness, entered a London bus. A man who sat opposite them seemed fascinated by the ugliness of the baby, and could not keep his eyes off it. At length the mother, annoyed by the prolonged stare, leaned forward and said, "Rubber."

The man, unaware that this is the Yankee expression for staring, gave a sigh of relief and replied: "Thank Heaven; I thought it was real!"

Greatly Benefitted.

"You may have heard of me—I am Dr. Blagby," the pompous gentleman announced in the smoking compartment.

"Ah, then I have the opportunity to thank you for what you did for me," the quiet young fellow responded. "I have benefited greatly by your treatment."

"Why—er—were you a patient of mine? Though, of course, I couldn't possibly remember all—"

"Oh, no, not I. But my uncle was, and I was his heir."

A Splendid Bull.

The climate of India is vigorously, if not quite logically, defended in Bull and Blunders by a certain Irish colonel.

"Bad climate be hanged!" roared the irate warrior. "There's no better climate in the world; but there are a lot of young fellows who come out to India, and they eat and drink, and they drink and eat, and they die; and then they write home and say that the climate has killed them. Of course, lots of people die in India. Tell me where they don't, and I'll go and end my days there."

The man who can whistle or hum "The End of a Perfect Day" each night, and really mean it, is pretty sure to sleep soundly.

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."



Stop that pain!

QUICK, warming, soothing, comforting relief follows an application of Sloan's Liniment. Just slip it on the strained, overworked muscle. Good for rheumatism, too. Freebottle without rubbing.

Sloan's Liniment

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drugstore also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetylacidester of Salicylic acid.

Classified Advertisements.

THE TORONTO FREE HOSPITAL, near Weston, Ontario, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York, offers to young women desirous of becoming qualified nurses a three-year course of general training; attractive residence; single rooms. For salary and other information apply Lady Superintendent, Toronto Free Hospital, Weston, Ontario.

Perfume Hunters.

There seems to be no good reason why in this country the gathering of sweet-smelling herbs and flowers for the perfumery trade might not be found profitable. It has recently become a considerable industry in rural parts of England, a great many women and children having taken it up.

In April the picking of cowslips begins, those flowers being in demand as a cure for sleeplessness, and also for "potpourri" and sachets. Broom and elder flowers follow. Mullein and mallow, bergamot, peony petals, rose petals and red poppy petals bring good prices; likewise raspberry leaves, sage, mint, balm and thyme.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Discomfort

The effect of any writing on the public mind is mathematically measurable by its depth of thought. How much water does it draw? If it awakes you to think; if it lifts you from your feet with the great voice of eloquence; then the effect is to be wide, slow, permanent, over the minds of men; if the pages instruct you not, they will die like flies in the hour.—Emerson.

WEEKS' BREAKUP-A-COLD TABLETS TRY THEM PRICE 25¢

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, Dr. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 111 West 111th Street New York, U.S.A.

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.

"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 stiffen 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 HEALED PIMPLES ON FACE

Also Itchy Scalp. Hair Fell Out. Face Disfigured.

"My head began to itch and there were scales on my scalp. My hair came out badly when combed and it became very dry and thin. I also had pimples and blackheads all over my face. The pimples were hard, large, and red, and caused me to scratch and irritate them, and my face was disfigured."

"This trouble lasted about two months and I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After I had used two cakes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Zona Jackson, R. 3, Goldendale, Wash.

Improve your skin by daily use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum. They are ideal.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: London, Limited, 344 St. St. W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap always with out soap.

THE STURDY FOOD VALUES of wheat and malted barley are combined in

Grape-Nuts

as in no other prepared cereal food

Its rich, nut-like flavor attracts and its nourishing qualities are staunch. Unlike most prepared cereals, Grape-Nuts needs no added sweetening

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

Tinware,
Enamel Ware,
Aluminum Ware,
Nickel 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.

Wafers 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."



Mutual Growth

Many customers who started as small depositors or borrowers in The Bank of Nova Scotia are now among the country's largest concerns.

They have grown with the bank, and the bank has grown with them. The bank has helped them, by sound and careful service, to grow, and as their business increased so also did that of the bank.

—THE—
Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$ 9,700,000
RESERVE FUND 18,000,000
RESOURCES 230,000,000

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Manager, Lachute.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Rail or Steamship
Passages booked,
Passports Secured
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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,
Telephone No. 60
Main St., LACHUTE.



"VICTROLA"

means
PLEASURE



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

Records double sides \$1.00
and upwards. Needles of all
kinds. Repairs promptly at-
tended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co., Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Choco-
lates 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 Over-
coats, Caps and Underwear.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

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Room 604, 285 Beaver Hall Hill
MONTREAL.

**Buy Your Supplies at
McFAUL BROS.**

The 'Popular' Store
and
Bargain Centre

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 Breaching, 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.

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 busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The most careful atten-
tion is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this
Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by
EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager

Brownsburg Branch, J. W. Lepine, Manager.

St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,
Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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For Garden and House Planting.

Over 80 varieties to choose from

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Etc.

GARDENLAWN REG'D.

P.O. Box 701, 218 Craig Street West, Montreal

Sole Agents for BURPEE'S SEEDS

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ALBANI LAMARCHE,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and
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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 break-
ing, strength and moisture, aged
and proved quality and ap-
pearance. Fire resisting qual-
ities unequalled.

Manufactured by

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Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

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Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

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and French.

GRENVILLE, - QUE.

L.O.L. No. 2281,

LACHUTE

Meets in Rice's Hall the

Fourth Friday of every month

at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren always wel-
come.

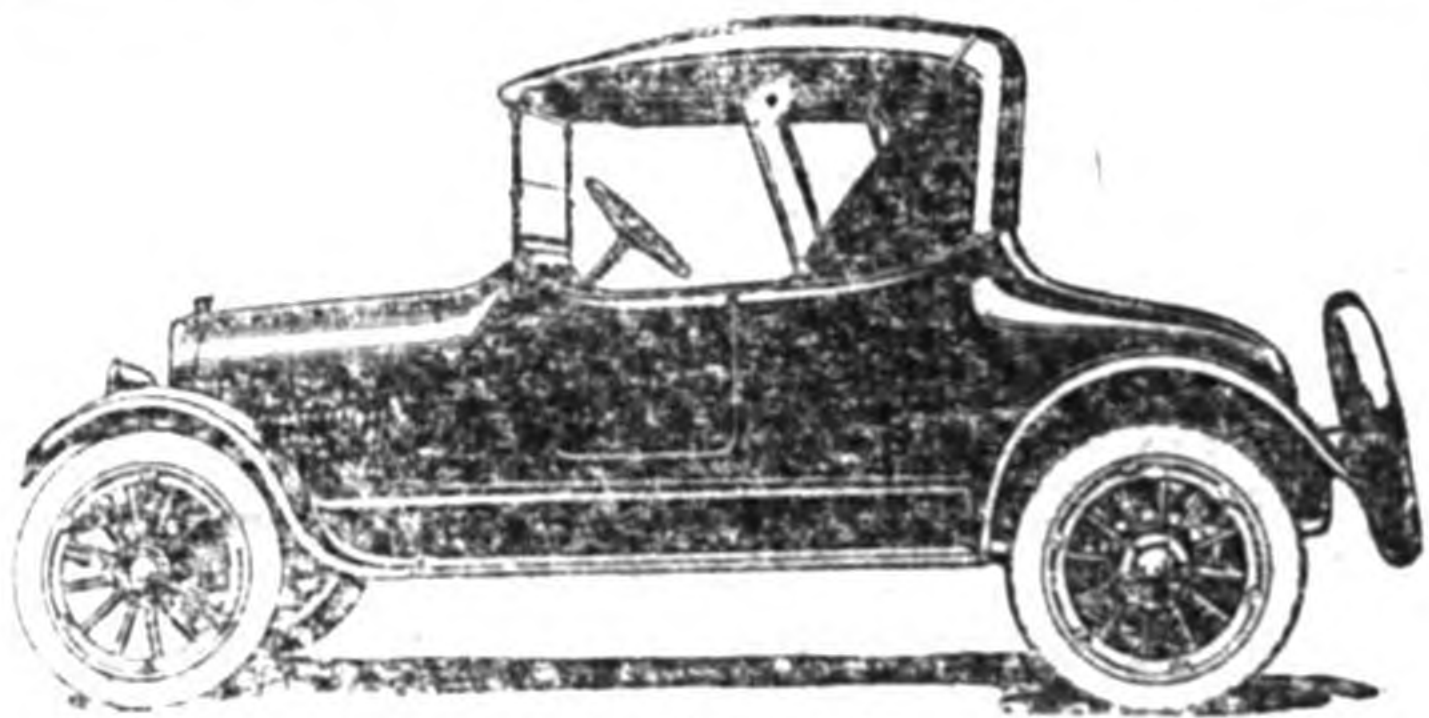
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1921.

NO. 2



Buy your STORAGE BATTERIES now and save 20 p.c.
During the next 30 days, we will accept orders for the C O L U M B I A Battery, for any make of car at this greatly reduced price.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Harold McOuat has received the following letter and passed it on to the Women's Institute.

Dear Mr. McOuat:—
I am in receipt of the prize money for the knitting which I sent to the School Fair and wish to extend my thanks through you to the Women's Institute of Argenteuil.

Sincerely Yours,
Mary A. Taylor, St. Andrews

CUSHING

Miss Hazel McGibbon of Lachute spent the week end the guest of Mrs. T. Weir.

Miss Ethel McKellar, of Hawkesbury, was the week end guest of Miss Dora LeRoy.

Mrs. W. J. Warwick of Mount Maple, visited her sister Mrs. Geo. Nichols this week.

The Misses Sarah Black and Edna Warwick, guests of Miss Ivy Graham this week.

The Goodfellowship Club meets at the home of Mrs. Frank Geston on Friday of this week, Feb. 25th.

Mrs. S. Curran and Mrs. S. Hanna, of Hawkesbury spent Friday last week and Monday of this week as guests of Mrs. R. A. Hanna.

Montreal visitors in Cushing for the week end were Mr. & Mrs. J. McRindie at Mrs. R. Dobbie's; Mr. Sandy Hughes at Mrs. L. M. Gaston's; Mr. Keeler at Mrs. B. Nichols'; Mr. & Mrs. G. Bromby at Mrs. T. Weir'; Miss Leila Cleland at Mrs. J. D. Weir's; Major Holmes at Mrs. H. Hartley's; Mrs. Box, Miss Grey and Mr. Robertson at Mrs. E. O. Kealy's; Miss Alberta Cleland and Mrs. Geo. Morris at Mrs. R. Pinkerton's; and the Misses Kathleen, Annie and Eva Wheelahan, guests of their uncle Ed. Wheelahan.

The tea-meeting at St. Mingo's Church which took place on Saturday last was the most successful for some years. Everything was excellent, the program, the attendance, and last but not least the cake. Mr. and Mrs. McRindie singing was much enjoyed, particularly the "Crookit Bawbee." The quartette composed of the Misses Cleland and Messrs. Robertson and Cousins gave some beautiful musical selections, especially "The Wayside Cross." Sandy Hughes was as usual a favorite and Mr. Keeler, a dramatist well worthy of note. It is said that "self praise is no recommendation," but in this case we cannot help saying of the dialogues by our own local talent "Well done."

HOUSE WANTED.—Four or five rooms. Write or call on Mr. Gleener, Main St. Lachute.

FARM FOR SALE

Willie Robert's farm formerly John How's, situate in Upper Lachute, containing 170 acres, with good house, and out-buildings, and good bush. Will sell cheap. Apply to L. L. Legault, Advocate Lachute.

Mr. T. Laframboise, of St. Philippe, wishes to inform his many customers that he has reopened up his Carriage and Blacksmith Shop, and will execute any work entrusted to him on shortest notice. I keep on hand a large stock of caskets.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Registered

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Jas. W. Gall spent Wednesday last in Ottawa.

Mrs. Harlow Giles is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Catherine Barron, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Miss Lottie Pollock, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. A. Morrison.

Rev. and Mrs. Burnett, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Adamson.

Miss Annie Roberts, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Duncan McPhail.

Mrs. Massie and son returned home to Montreal on Tuesday after spending two weeks in town.

Mrs. Bishop is spending this week visiting her daughter Mrs. Allan Coates, of Brockville.

Miss Ruby Hampton returned home on Friday last, after spending a pleasant two weeks in Montreal.

Mr. Carleton Whitehead and Miss Margaret Hills, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Hills.

Miss McDougall, of Ormstown, and Miss Mary Hope, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Hope.

Miss Ruby Burnett, of Montreal, and Mr. Andrew Todd, of Hawkesbury, were recent guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Mr. Geo. O'Brien, of Lochaber, Que., was in town the early part of this week the guest of his sister-in-law Mrs. W. W. Linne.

A good time was enjoyed by the Methodist Church Choir on Friday last when they were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. E. Kettle.

Mr. John Watson, of Brigham, spent last week visiting friends in Lachute Road, and on his return was accompanied by his uncle Mr. Geo. Hooker, of Centreville.

A further subscription to the Serbian Relief Fund of \$45.00 was collected from the Moving Pictures by Mr. T. G. Parco, of Brownsburg, and \$1.00 from Mr. P. Monette, of Lachute.

A friendly rink of curlers came down from Vankleek Hill on Wednesday afternoon and the visitors lost to Lachute by six points. The team comprised Messrs. Nixon, J. Wilson, O. Wood and P. Jousse.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) as follows:—St. Simon's Church, Lachute, Friday 25th at 7.30 p.m., Sunday Feb. 27th, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg, Sunday Feb. 27th at 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Morris, of Chicago, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Moore for a few days last week. Mr. Morris is a brother of Mrs. Moore and settled in Chicago about 30 years ago where he is engaged in the printing and stationery business and has proved very successful.

Two friendly games have been played during the past week with the Ladies Curling Club and Montreal. On Friday last a team journeyed to Montreal to visit the St. Lawrence and on Wednesday of this week another rink was played between the Outremont and Lachute Ladies.

Lachute had an easy win with Hawkesbury on Friday last when the last league game was played, the score resulting in 7 goals to 1. The \$50.00 Victory Bond was won by Miss Hazel McCoy. It is expected that the final game for the championship of the Upper and Lower Section will take place here on Monday next between Hawkesbury and either Rockland or Hull, who are playing off to night.

The Argentini Women's Institute held their monthly meeting in Geneva School house on Tuesday evening. After a short business session, a most enjoyable social evening was spent a large number of young and old folks being present. A tableaux "The New Woman" was given, and an excellent paper on Home was read by the President, Miss McVicar of Beech Ridge. Three negro gentlemen from the South added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. A silver collection was taken in aid of the Children's Memorial Hospital, in whom the ladies of the Institute are greatly interested.

Killed at McOuat's Crossing.

The sad fatality that occurred last Saturday afternoon, when Willie Evans of Lakeside, was instantly killed and George Peet had a miraculous escape, brings forcibly home the dangers of our level crossings and the necessity of being ever on the lookout to guard against possible accident. The engineer noticed the men a short distance from the crossing, and immediately put on the emergency brakes, but was unable to stop in time and struck the rear of the sleigh, with the above result. At the Coroner's Inquest held by Dr. E. N. Waters of St. Andrews, on Saturday, a verdict of accidental death was given. Deceased who was about 32 years of age was an original member of the 148th Battalion, and since his return from overseas, was married to Mrs. Andrews, who with his mother, three brothers and four sisters survive him. The funeral which was largely attended by sympathetic friends and relatives, was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lunnis, at the Argenteuil Church, Lakeside. During the service, the coffin was draped with the Union Jack, by four of his soldier comrades, as a fitting remembrance of his loyalty and service to King and Country.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ALGEBRA.

Honours.—Kenneth McOuat, Edythe Silverman 90.

Class I.—George McCoy 79.

Class II.—Ivan Carpenter 73, Henry Murphy 72, Margaret Jones 71, Gerald Brunneau 65, Isabel Owens 62, Anna Scott 61, Evelyn Gagnon 60.

Class III.—Margaret McOuat 56, H. Brown 52.

GRADE X.

FRENCH.

Class I.—Lillian Hamilton 85, Phoebe McOuat 80.

Class II.—Annie Stevenson 71, Edna Warwick 68, Kenneth Campbell, George Fuller 60.

Class III.—Olive Seale 56, Muriel Burke 54, Blanche Smith, George Taylor 53, Ruby McPaul 50.

GRADE IX.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Donald Clarke 69, Clifford McPaul 90, Truman Clarke 95, May Robinson 91, Ivy Graham 90.

Class I.—Nellie Cowan 85, I. Whinfield 84, George Wason 83, Bella Hume 82, Flora Macdonald 75.

Class II.—Mabel Gordon 70, Dorothy Matthews 68, Grace Morrison 67, Alice Bain 67, Harold Bennett, Esie MacAlister, Esther Morrison 64, Evelyn Creswell, Hilda Sutton 62.

Class III.—James Hay 53, Kenneth Elliott, W. Cottingham, I. Johnson 50.

GRADE VIII.

COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Elsie Riddell 92, Winnifred Adamson 91.

Class I.—Hazel Drysdale, Kathleen Morrison, Willie Miller 89, Elmer Ryan 87, Margaret Scott 86, Melville Smith 85, Edna Campbell 81, Donald Hay 77, M. Heattie 76.

Class II.—Hazel Leishman, Paul Doig 73, Jean McOuat 71, Edna Graham, L. Paul 70, Sarah Black, Susan Evans, H. Home, Evelyn McCallum 69, Maria Westgate 68, Erskine Rodger 66, George McGibbon 65, Bella Clark, George Muir 62, Muriel Peet 61.

Class III.—Annie Goodfellow, John Lobbie 58, Frank Scott 55, Duncan Cumming 53, Frances Douglas 54, Irene Rogers 50.

GRADE VII.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Elsie Rodgers 100, Ena Black 95, Alice Burk 94, Ethel Hay, Corinne Hancock 91, Hazel Kettle, L. Armstrong, J. Wilson, M. Barwash 90.

Class I.—Norma Eoyd, Charlie Miller 88, Kilgour Wilson 84, Ernest Boyd 81, Eleanor Volland 80, Ethel McOuat 77.

Class II.—Bessie Black, Fred Barker 71, Mary Cruise 70, Edith Jones 69, H. Morrison 66, Douglas Drysdale 65, W. Silverman 62.

Class III.—Muriel McPhail 57, Cecil Stanforth 50.

GRADE VI.

HYGIENE.

Honours.—May Volland 93, Nellie Hay 92, Henry Miles 90.

Class I.—Elsie Scott 89, Eleanor Wilson 88, Annie Miller 86, Stella Scott 85, Mildred Mark 84, Robt. Cunningham 83, Lyla McKiddie 79, Edward Morrison 78, Elsie Stewart, Florence Armstrong 76.

Class II.—Violet Paul 72.

GRADE V.

HYGIENE.

Honours.—Howard Doig 92, Willis Stanforth 90.

Class I.—Janet McOuat 84, Gordon Lobbie 82, Lorne Morrison 80.

Class II.—Jazel McKiddie 72, Elinor McCoy 71, Evelyn Cruise 70, Lizzie Hay, Grace Rodger 69, Bessie Morrison 66, Rein Jones 64, Russell Elliott 63.

Class III.—James Wilson 52.

GRADE IV.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Helen Hutchinson 95.

Class I.—James Volland 87, B. Middleton 75.

Class II.—Rileen McPaul 74, Shirley Hamilton 73, Quintin Black 72, Laura Noble 71, Gordon McOuat 67, Willie Painter, Gordon Hay 62, Roy Cruise, S. Armstrong, Ada Logan 60.

Class III.—Lloyd Cruise 57, Stanley Boyd 56, Henry Dion 55, J. Logan 50.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Freda Mason 100, Douglas Upman 95, Florence Elkington, Florence Hay, Rebecca Cohen, Rowena Cowan 93.

Class I.—Robert Fulton 87, George Paul 86, Christina McKenzie, Sam Cohen 87, Kenneth McPaul 81, Cecil McPaul 80.

Class II.—Raymond Cunningham, L. West 67, Leonard Carpenter 65.

Class III.—John Holt 59, Maggie Chapman 58.

GRADE II.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Kathleen MacKeith 99, L. Combie, Rola Boyd 97, Raymond Underhill 94, Roger Dion 91, Robert Jones 90.

Class I.—Doris Armstrong, Gladys Cruise 89, Elsie McPaul 88, Barbara Cunningham 83, James Beech 82, Janet Hay 79.

Class II.—Olive Stanforth, Gordon McPaul 74, Hugh McKinnon 69, Eugene Jones 68, Leta Balanier 64.

Class III.—Thelma West 57.

Wanted at once, all kinds of furs. Must suit up to \$100.00. Write to E. J. Box, 254, and we will call for furs.

Job Lots.

We have a large number of lines that we are clearing out at reduced prices.

These consist of Flannelettes, Gingham Prints, Towelings, Shirts, Etc.

Many of them are in ends and the reductions are heavy.

This is the time to make these materials for Spring, before the rush comes.

We have also a lot of Silks and Poplins at greatly reduced prices.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

A Taste of "Home"

Is what you always get in a real way when you are eating

"Hamilton's Bread"
It's GOOD!

It's made entirely different from the Old Way.

If you are wanting any confectionery and cakes for any special occasions, just remember that No. 80 is our phone and we shall be pleased to execute all orders entrusted to us.

We handle Flour and Feed in any quantity and our Purity Flour is unexcelled.

Robert Hamilton.

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

What's in a Name!

You often hear that said don't you? Well, it means a whole lot sometimes, especially when it is McFAUL'S, and more so when it is ROBERT McFAUL'S. It means that you are assured of Prompt Service, Courteous Treatment and The Very Best in Everything that is to be found in any Up-to-Date Country Store.

Just Phone No. 2 for your next order and it will be greatly appreciated, be it large or small.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE



THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

7, 15 and 17 jewel movements for gold and silver watches at \$15 and up.

Watchmaker, Jeweller, all Optical,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Lends Fragrance

to the simplest meal

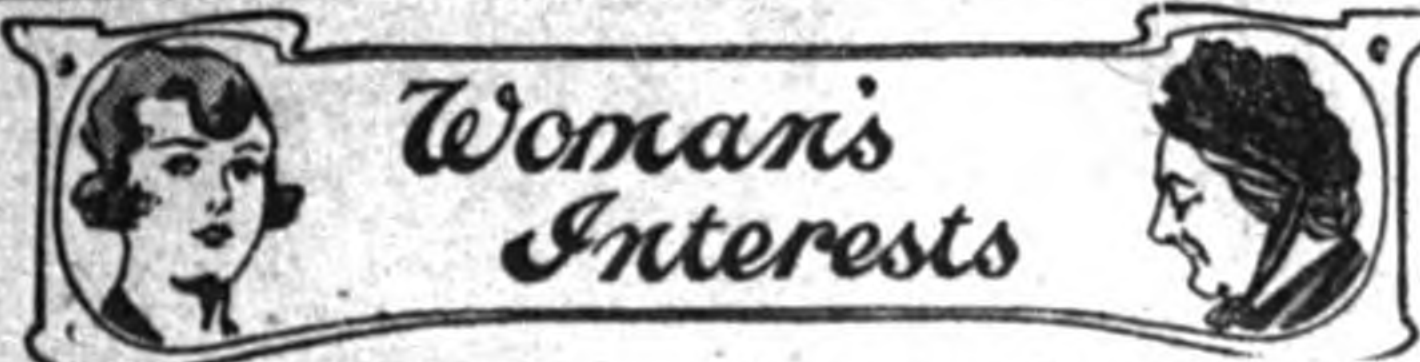
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TEA

8718

is pure, wholesome and delicious.

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.



An Immigrant Party.

Here is a new kind of party that will furnish an evening's amusement. Ask each guest to adopt a country for the occasion, to come dressed as nearly as possible in the costume of that country, and to bring her own supper made up of dishes characteristic of that country.

A visitor from England, for example, would wear a tailor-made suit and walking boots, and bring as her contribution bread and butter, marmalade and tea kept hot in a thermos bottle.

The boy who chooses Holland should wear a round cap, baggy trousers, a dark waistcoat over a white shirt, and wooden shoes. His supper should include cheese and a jugful of fresh milk.

It is not difficult to get together good costumes. Most public libraries have illustrated books on foreign countries and peoples. A great many of the old clothes and articles in the attic-faded house dresses, overalls, scraps of bright-colored material—can be pressed into service; and there will be no end of use for all the gay shawls and scarfs and colored stockings. Then, too, you can make parts of the costumes from cheesecloth.

Since the party will be a hilarious one, with romping games and plenty of active fun, the best place to hold it is in a big room cleared of furniture. For decorations, use as many different national flags—except Canadian—as you can get. You can buy small flags at a moderate cost. Or you can make the simpler flags from cheesecloth. The Japanese flag, for example, is easy to make. So are the French, the Swiss, the Serbian, the Roumanian, the Belgian and the Spanish merchant flags. You can find colored prints of all of them in some of the dictionaries.

Decorate the dining room with Canadian flags and with anything else that expresses Canadianism—bright-colored army and navy posters, prints of any of the Governors-General, a picture of Rideau Hall, another of Jack Canuck, and so on.

As the guests arrive take them to the room decorated with the foreign flags and announce that the first event of the evening will be a round of games associated with or adapted to each country represented. Add that forfeits will be collected from all who, during the games, forget their native dialects and lapse into good English.

If there is a visitor from Japan, play Japanese tag. It is the same as ordinary tag, but each player who is tagged must place his hand on the spot that was touched and, holding it there, chase the other players until he tags one.

Skipping the rope is a favorite English pastime; so for the benefit of the English guest or guests have a rope-skipping contest. With everyone encumbered with strange clothes, it is sure to be amusing. Hopscotch, too, with the end square marked "London Town"—as the young people who play the game in London often mark it—is good fun.

For a quieter game, if Finland is represented, there may be a basket-weaving contest, since Finnish girls and boys are taught how to make beautiful baskets. Give each guest some paste, a pair of scissors, and some bright-colored paper; set a time limit and vote on the prettiest basket made.

A popular Russian game is a variety of handball called stanka. Divide the company into two teams and have each team form a line. Give a rubber ball to the first player in each, and have both players bounce their balls against the wall until one misses; which means that the opposite team scores one point. Then let the next players in line take their turn, and so on until every one has played. Keep the score throughout.

The Portuguese celebrate certain festival days by presenting one another with big paper pinkies stuck into pots of a sweet-smelling plant. Wrap each pinkie in a paper on which is a message in verse. Give your guests paper and pencils, and have each one write, in a given time, a verse about the plant, the custom, or the country.

When the games are finished, announce that the Canadianization of the immigrants is about to begin. Have all of the men form in line and march into supper. Let some one stand at the door leading into the dining room who will impersonate an

guest some ridiculous question about his country, his qualifications for citizenship, and so on. The "immigrants" must reply in the same vein and in the dialects of their adopted countries.

Make no elaborate preparations for supper. Serve plenty of bread and butter and hot cocoa or soup, and let all share their "national" suppers with one another. It will be good fun to see the bargains that will be made. The girl from Spain, for example, who has brought a boxful of sweet figs, will certainly not want to go halves with the French boy, who has oranges and dates. On the other hand, milk from Holland, bread and cheese from Italy, sardines and salmon from Scandinavia and fruit, and nuts from France and Spain will make a satisfying combination.

After supper teach the "immigrants" Canadian customs. Sing typical Canadian songs, such as "The Maple Leaf" and college songs, and ask every guest to contribute something—a recitation, an anecdote or a joke—that is purely Canadian.

Variety in Apple Cookery.

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away," is an old saying, but we will have to search far and wide to find an article of food which can be so well disguised and yet so delicious. This year we have the apple with us at a reasonable price, in fact, many apples have gone to waste for want of a market. So let us not have them go to waste in our cellars just because the family may tire of plain apple pie and apple sauce. A little spice and flavoring and a new recipe or two may sharpen appetites this winter when we have this fruit. Here are a few new ways of utilizing the apple:

Scalloped apples—Line a baking dish with buttered crumbs and a sprinkle of brown sugar. Put in a layer of sliced apples, then one of crumbs and continue until the dish is filled, leaving buttered crumbs and sugar on top. Add a little water or fruit juice and bake.

Apple and raisin pie—Try a combination of apples and raisins in pie. The apples add to the flavor of the apple so that you will think it a "near mincemeat" pie.

Candied apples—Sweet apples are best, but any firm variety may be used. Cut in eighths and core, blanch by dipping in cold water, then drain and cook for five minutes in a hot syrup made of one cupful of corn syrup and one cupful of water.

Apple whip—For a dessert that is different, bake six apples and press through a sieve. Sweeten to taste and fold in the beaten whites of two eggs. Serve with whipped cream.

Apple relish—This is especially appetizing served with pork or roast duck or goose. Six pounds of quartered apples, six pounds of sugar, two pounds of raisins, and two oranges. Put the fruit through the chopper, using the finest knife. Add the sugar, one pint of vinegar, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, and one-half teaspoonful of cloves. Cook slowly until thick. Seal while hot.

Stuffed baked apples—Prepare whole apples for baking by removing the core from the stem end. Scoop out a small amount of apple and add to it raisins and chopped nuts. Refill and bake, serving with sauce or cream.

Apple tapioca—Cook tapioca as usual. When done have ready a quantity of pared and quartered apples and place in a baking dish a layer of apples and a layer of tapioca. Bake about one-half hour and serve either hot or cold.

Bacon with apple rings—For breakfast, slice cored apples in rings about one-half inch thick and fry after the bacon. Serve these rings on the platter surrounding the bacon.

Apple salad—Select medium-sized, bright-colored, tart apples. Carefully remove the core from the stem end of the apple. With a spoon scoop out the apple sufficient to make a good-sized cavity, leaving a shell of apple about one-half inch in thickness. Fill with a mixture of celery, apple, nut and marshmallow moistened with boiled salad dressing.

Cereal and apple pudding—Take oatmeal left from breakfast, cut several apples into small pieces, add a few raisins and a little sugar, and bake in a buttered dish one-half hour. This may be served with raisin sauce. This dessert is especially wholesome for children, in fact, it will serve as the main dish for their lunch or supper.

The Rattletrap Gun

By SAMUEL A. DERIEUX.

I. Tess hardly saw the dishes she was washing, or the hot shabby kitchen, reddened by the setting sun, or her aunt Martha's sallow face. The girl's breath was coming fast, her heart was pounding, her pretty, sunburned face flushed with more than heat.

She started when she heard her father out on the front porch knock the ashes out of his pipe. He had driven to town that morning; he had said he would not be back until tomorrow; he had sent for Martha here to stay with Tess.

All unexpectedly, an hour before, he had driven into the yard, and his face at supper had been swollen and red, his eyes hard and suspicious. Sometimes when he was this way he went to bed early, sometimes late. Tonight she hoped, as she had never hoped for anything before, that it would be early.

She waited breathless after the knocking of the pipe out on the porch, the water from her dishcloth dripping idly into the pan. Her heart sank when she heard him strike another match. She went on washing dishes and handing them silently to Martha. She dropped one, and as it shattered on the floor she almost screamed.

There was no occasion for Martha to stay now. She would be going home before dark. Tess started impulsively to beg her to remain, to confide in her, to ask her help. But Martha had been watchful that day, she thought. Tess had seen her talking secretly to her father before supper. And Martha's days were spent in ceaseless rounds of drudgery; her mind was as colorless as her face, her spirit as shrunken as her flat chest.

Shrunk smothered the impulse quickly, as if it had frightened her. She was afraid even to look at the woman. She followed her out on the back porch. Martha lived a mile away through the woods.

"Come again, Aunt," she said mechanically, and leaned against the support of the porch.

Tess was a slender girl of eighteen, her bare arms shapely, her soaked hands strong with toil, her hair crisp and dusky, her eyes gray and brooding.

With a sinking sensation of loneliness and dread she saw this fellow woman shuffle off by a path that led through the flat cotton field to the blue horizon of pine woods. She saw the dusk rise out of the ground and swallow up the drab figure. She looked up at the pale green sky, out of which came the twitter of a few belated bulbats. She was alone in this house with her father—and Ben was coming out to-night.

She turned quickly, hurried down the hall to the front porch, and stopped in the doorway, breathless. Her father still sat on the edge of the porch where he could see, across the cotton fields, the whole line of the woods—the woods in whose border Ben had said he would strike a match.

He was tilted against the wall of

the house; his bulk seemed to crush the chair. His clumsy shoes sat on the floor beside him, and his head was bowed slightly forward on his chest; but she knew he was wide awake—wide awake and silently watchful.

She tried to make her voice casual and weary, as if with the strain of the torrid August day.

"I reckon you're tired, Pa."

He did not reply.

"Ain't you goin' to bed?"

"No," he growled; "too hot."

She collected herself quickly.

"There's a nice breeze in your room."

Again silence. She had gone too far to stop. She went to the other end of the verandah and sat down on a bench against the wall.

"Seems like," she ventured, "seems like it's cooler over here."

He looked toward her. In the weird mingling of the moonlight and afterglow she saw the blunt heaviness of his face, the yellow underlook of suspicion in his eyes.

"What's the matter with you, gal?" he demanded. "There ain't a leaf stirrin' nowhar!"

She leaned forward, her elbows on her knees, but the tune she tried to hum died in her throat. She felt still on her face the shrewdness of his eyes. She straightened up and looked languidly off toward the road with an air of tired indifference, her little foot swinging aimlessly. Still she felt those eyes on her. Her breath, panting to be free, choked her. She could not sit out here.

She got up, and eyes straight ahead, walked toward the door.

"Guess I'll turn in," she yawned.

"Tess?"

She turned in the door. "What is it?"

She knew he was trying to think of something ordinary to say—something to make her think he hadn't noticed anything.

"What is it, Pa?" she repeated.

"Whatever became of that ol' rattletrap shotgun used to be about here?"

"It's in the plunder room. Why?"

"Sold it to a nigger to-day. He's comin' arter it to-morrow."

"It ain't any good, is it?"

"Well, I'll have to file down the lock. It'll go off if you look at it."

She went eagerly into the house and into the plunder room. If she could only start him working on the gun! He was a child when he was this way, and loved to tamper with things. She found the gun, a heavy old hammer-and-lock affair. She picked it up gingerly—it might be loaded. She was as afraid of it as of a kicking mule. She carried it into his bedroom, and laid it fearfully on a table near the door, the muzzle pointed at the wall; then she went back to the porch.

"I put the gun in your room, Pa."

"What?" He turned on her almost savagely. "That ol' rattletrap?"

"You said you wanted it!"

A Business Man's Motto

I know a business man who has this motto hanging in his office. "How can I improve my business to-day?" It is a constant reminder and inspiration to him. Every morning he makes a little study of his ways of doing business and walks about the establishment to see where he can make any improvement in his methods.

Now, that is not only a splendid motto for every business man to adopt during the year, but for all the rest of us, modified to "Where can I improve myself to-day?"

How can I make myself a little broader, a little better informed and better educated and a little better trained? How can I make myself a little more efficient in every way? How can I do everything I undertake to a finish and in a more business-like manner? I certainly ought to be a little further on than I was in the morning; to have a little better character, have more self-control, be a little better poised and a stronger and more efficient man.

"How can I improve myself to-day," will make a splendid motto for all of us to adopt.

"I never said no such damn thing! Great God, gal—you reachin' over them chairs for that ol' gun! Maybe loaded for all I know! Liable to go off if you crook yo' finger at it! Don't you never touch it again—hear?"

His hand shook as he lit his pipe. "The file's in your room, Pa," she ventured, "if you want to work at it."

He had resumed his tilted position against the wall, his attitude of watchfulness. Now she thought he glanced quickly at her out of the corner of his eye. But she must not give up now.

"There's matches on the mantel, Pa."

He did not seem to hear, and she went back into the hall and leaned against the unfinished banisters of the staircase. She ought not to have let her Aunt Martha go. She ought never to have gone out on the porch. Her father had been suspicious when he was like this, and doubly stubborn. She had done so much worse than fail!

"Oh!" She let out her pent-up breath. "Oh!"

She ran upstairs to her room under the hot roof, sat down in her only window, and fanned her face with her apron. She saw the dim, hot red above the horizon of pine face, the moon begin to cast shadows across the fields. Its light fell softly across her slender hip, it made an aura of her cloudy hair, it dimly revealed her room, neatly furnished in contrast to the rest of the house.

Her father had paped it clumsily with his own hands—hands that trembled, for he had just got over a spell. Then he had driven to town and bought her a shiny new suite of furniture, hauling it home in his wagon, and calling her proudly out to look at it. He loved and cherished her, when he was right.

(Continued in next issue.)

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Hard Up.

You're not hard up when your purse is flat
And your trousers frayed like an old doormat;
You're not hard up when your bills fall due
And you haven't a shilling to see you through;
You're not hard up till you see the day
That you haven't a cheerful word to say.

You're not hard up when your coin is gone
And you whistle a tune as you journey on;
You may walk the streets while others ride
And your pockets have naught but hands inside;
That's not being broke you may depend,
For your not hard up while you have a friend.

But you are hard up in sorry way,
If you haven't a cheerful word to say;
If nothing on earth appeals to you
And you can't see charm in the skies
Of blue;
And you are hard up if you've reached the end,
And can say in truth that you have no friend.

You Will Live to Laugh.

I remember that when what seemed a terrible catastrophe befell me, when the future looked very black, indeed, and it seemed as if there was no chance for me to get on my feet again, a friend said: "You won't believe it, but the time will come when you will laugh at this calamity, think of it as being a good thing for you."

I have lived to prove the truth of this man's prophecy; I have lived to think that all the misfortunes that have ever happened to me have, in a way, helped me. Each unfortunate experience has made me wiser, more careful, more determined to compensate for the mistakes and blunders and failures, and I can't help feeling that my life is richer for these trials, as painful and humiliating as they have been, apparently, irremediable.

All things work together or those who try to do their best, who are honest and earnest. Through mistakes we arrive at the goal of comparative perfection. If we are in earnest and intelligent, and do our level best to win out, we shall do so in spite of the multitude of mistakes and errors, the mortifying errors we make.

I once heard an editor of a great magazine say that his publication had risen out of its mistakes; that it had won out over a multitude of schemes and experiments, very few of which had ever proved successful in themselves. But the perpetual effort to better the publication, the perpetual effort to get ahead, had resulted in a real success.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Room for Reproach.

The pastor of a country church had a hobby for nature study and he possessed quite a knowledge of fungi. So keen, indeed, was his interest that he sometimes neglected his parish in his quest for specimens for his collection. One day he ran into the home of a bedridden old woman and she immediately reminded him how long it had been since he last called upon her.

"If I'd been a toadstool," she declared, "you'd have been to see me long ago."

Women! Use "Diamond Dyes."

Dye Old Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Coats, Stockings, Draperies, Everything.

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades, and ruins material by giving it a "dye-look." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Color Card.

When making apple sauce, the quality is improved by pressing it through a sieve. It will also add to the flavor if brown sugar is used for sweetening instead of granulated sugar. Old-fashioned apple dumplings are usually welcomed by the children as a change from apple pie.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

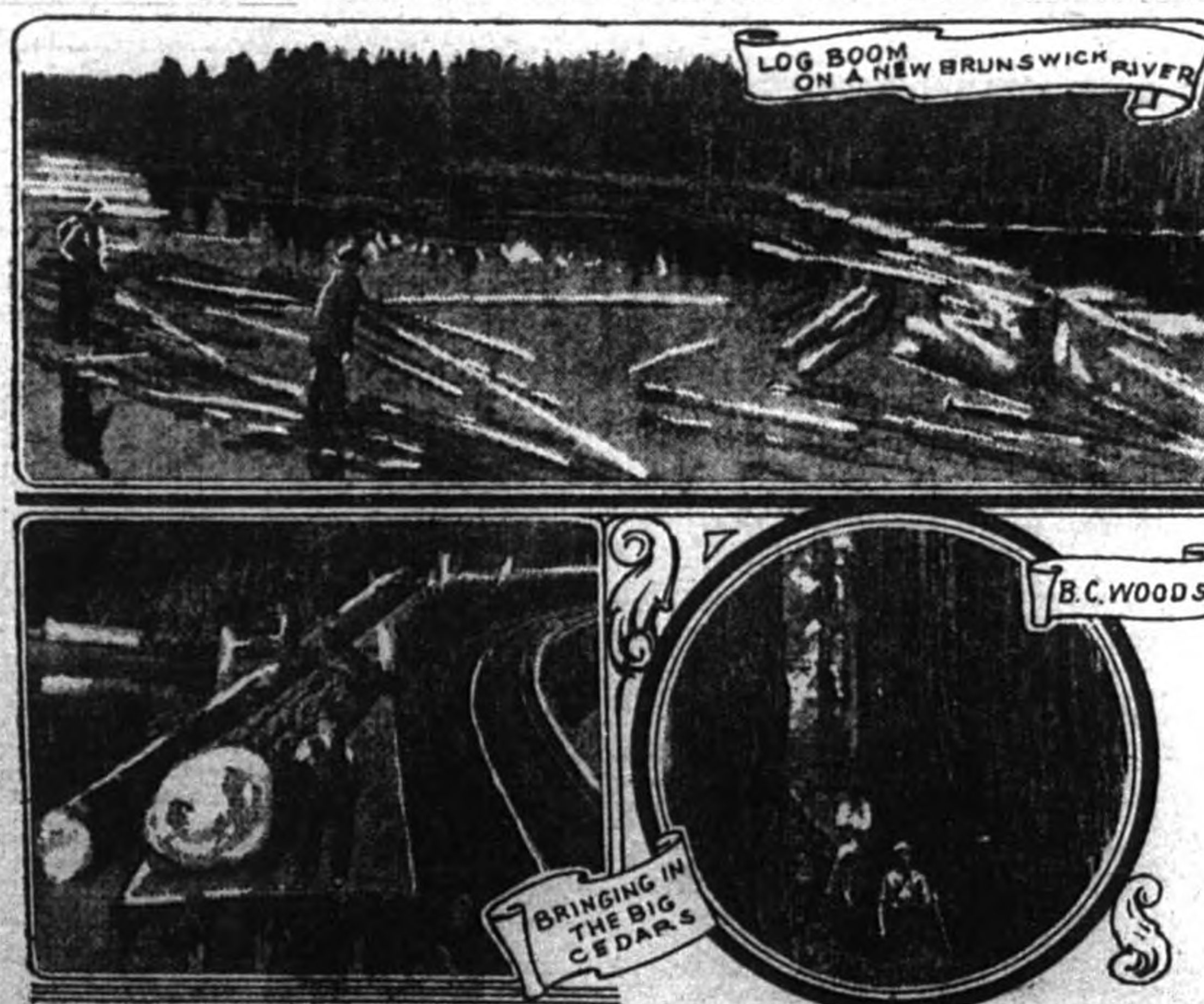
A skilled workman is much more regular in his output than the worker who is less qualified.

Fun Exchange

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FORESTS OF CANADA ARE SOURCE OF RICH REVENUE



Canada's 225 million acres of merchantable timber is the second largest asset of her natural resources wealth. The bulk of this timber is within easy reach of the tidewater. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia can almost dump their logs in the oceans, while Quebec and Ontario have the St. Lawrence River for a path to the sea.

In 1908 the greater part of Canadian lumber exports went out by the rail route, only a little over one-third was manufactured in Canada. The next ten years saw a strong and continued increase in industrial development and by 1917 the tables had quite turned. In that year more than 70% of Canada's lumber exports were manufactured and less than one-third left the country in a raw state.

Ever increasing demand for pulpwood and paper is responsible in large measure for this rapid development. American imports of Canadian pulpwood (all kinds) for four months, ending July 31st, 1920, amounted to \$20,839,881. According to latest statistics Canada's available supply of pulpwood is 901,000,000 cords and covers 350,000 square miles. Over a third of this spruce and balsam stands in the eastern provinces, convenient to the eastern states with their many newspapers and publishing houses. It is estimated that, at the present rate of cutting, this supply will hold out for 62 years. Strict cutting regulations, wise conservation and reforestation plans are looked to prevent the annihilation of Canadian forests and lumbering industries.

British Columbia's woods are attracting much foreign capital. American money is going into new pulp and paper mills on the Pacific Coast. Approximately, 85% of all capital invested in the paper pulp industry in Canada is American. An English syndicate is building a \$250,000 furniture factory in British Columbia. Box factories flourish all over the province. The small fruits, vegetable, honey and poultry ranches of the southern part of the province need countless crates and boxes for getting their produce to market. British Columbia's strategic situation for shipping to Pacific Coast ports and the Orient. Its numerous good harbors and the fact that the climate permits all the year round lumbering have not been overlooked by capital seeking investment.

Soils and Crops

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

Cleaning Milking-Machines.

The following method of cleaning milking-machines has been found to be practical and should give good results:

After each milking, immediately rinse the machine with cold or lukewarm water. This is done by attaching the machine to the pump line, and immersing the teat cups in a pail containing the rinsing water. It is best to break the flow through the machine by pulling the cups out of the water and then immediately immersing them again; this should be done ten or twelve times.

In another pail, containing hot water and a soda solution, repeat the same procedure. At this time, wash the outside of the teat-cups and rubber tubing. Run the brush in teat cups. Repeat the process, using clean rinse water. Draw a chlorine solution through the machine (chlorine solution described later).

Detach long milk tubes from the head of pail. Plug air tubes (in the inflation type of machine), and place the teat-cups and tubing in a chlorine sterilizing solution made fresh every day. It is important that the tubes be placed in the solution carefully, so that no air pockets will remain. Place the tubing in the solution slowly, and in such a manner as to allow the air to be expelled.

Wash the buckets and covers thoroughly after each use. These should be washed in the same manner as is recommended for milk pails and cans, and thoroughly sterilized with steam.

When the units are assembled for milking, be sure that all liquid has been drained out of the air system. (This system should have been plugged, but it is best to be sure that no water has leaked in, as moisture will sometimes interfere with the pulsations.) After assembling is completed, rinse units with clean, fresh water. Twice each week the machines must be taken completely apart and washed thoroughly. Brushes should

be used in cleaning the tubing, teat-cups and inflations. The best results will be obtained if a soda solution is used. Never use soap.

Every two weeks clean out the vacuum line. This is done by drawing hot soda solution through the pipe line by means of the vacuum. The construction of the line permits this solution to be drained out of the line. Usually provision is made for it near the pump. If at any time milk is drawn into the vacuum line, clean the pipe immediately after milking.

The moisture trap on the head of the machine (cover of the bucket) should be cleaned after each milking.

To make the chlorine solution—Dissolve a twelve-ounce can of commercial chlorinated lime in two gallons of water. Strain into a crock or glass jar, discarding the sediment. Cover and keep in a cool, dark place. This is known as the stock solution, and will keep a long time.

To make the chlorine solution in which the tubing and cups are kept, use one pint of stock chlorine solution to every eight gallons of water. This diluted solution should be used but twenty-four hours. Make up new solution every day.

The crock or box in which the tubing and cups are kept should be kept covered and clean at all times. The presence of slime or dirt in the solution will destroy its usefulness. The machine must be thoroughly washed before any of the parts are placed in the chlorine solution.

In preparing the cows for milking, the same care should be used as in milking by hand. It is necessary that the teats be very clean if a clean milk is to be obtained.

Make Concrete Floors When You Need Them.

Just now is when concrete feeding floors and sidewalks are most needed—in snowy, sloppy weather.

"But we can't do concrete work in freezing weather, can we?" some folk ask.

The best answer is the experience of scores of farmers who are doing concrete work in winter; they heat the water, cement, sand and gravel, and after the concrete is in the forms, cover it with canvas and straw. Laying concrete floors inside the barn or hog house in cold weather is not attended with such great danger from freezing.

It is necessary to mix, place and protect the concrete that early hardening will be complete before the work is exposed to freezing temperatures. To do this:

1. Sand and pebbles or broken stone used must be free from frost or lumps of frozen materials.
2. If these materials contain frost or frozen lumps they must be thawed out before using.
3. As cement forms but a relatively small bulk of the materials in any batch of concrete, it need not be heated.
4. Mixing water should always be heated.

Although adding common salt to mixing water will prevent freezing of fresh concrete until it has had time to harden, there is a limit to the quantity of salt which may be added if the final strength of the concrete is not to be affected. Salt simply lowers the freezing point of the mixing water; it does not supply what is most needed—heat and warmth. It delays, instead of hastens, the hardening of the concrete to the desired permanency.

Sand and pebbles or broken stone and mixing water must be heated so that the concrete when placed shall have a temperature of from 75 deg. to 80 deg. F. Some sands are injured by too much heat. The same applies to certain varieties of pebbles and broken stone. A temperature not exceeding 150 deg. F. will generally prove most satisfactory. Place concrete immediately after mixing so that none of the heat will be lost before placing in the forms.

Warm the metal forms and reinforcing before placing concrete. Remove ice and snow and frozen concrete remaining on the forms from preceding work. Forms can be warmed by turning a jet of steam against them or by wetting with hot water. Even though materials have been heated and the concrete placed im-

When you pay 30 cents for a half-pound package of Red Rose Tea (Crimson Label) you get exactly the same tea for which you formerly paid 35 cents a package.—Quality in Red Rose Tea is the first consideration.

mediately after mixing, it will lose much of its heat if not protected from low temperatures, at once. Therefore protect the concrete immediately after placing. Canvas covering, sheathing, housing-in the work, or hay or straw properly applied will furnish the required protection for different jobs. In addition to these means, small oil or coke-burning stoves or salamanders can be used in enclosed structures. Guard against dry heat.

Temperatures which may not be low enough to freeze the concrete may, nevertheless, delay its hardening for a considerable time. Do not expect concrete placed when the temperature is low, and remains low for some time afterward, to be safe for use as soon as when placed during warmer weather. If concreting is unavoidably delayed or interrupted, the work should be covered until concreting is again begun. Cover and protect each section of the work as soon as completed. In severe weather continue this protection for at least five days. Do not remove forms from concrete work too soon.

Frozen concrete sometimes very closely resembles concrete that has thoroughly hardened. When frozen concrete is struck with a hammer it will often ring like properly hardened concrete. Before removing forms, examine the work carefully to see whether it has hardened or simply frozen. To determine this, remove one board from some section of a form, pour hot water on the concrete or turn the flame of a plumber's blow-torch or a jet of steam under pressure against the concrete. If the concrete is frozen, the heat will soften it.

A Good Way to Cut Your Fuel Bill.

Last winter several farmers in a neighboring community found a way to beat the "high cost of fuel." This is how they did it:

Harry Bartlett had five acres of land which he wanted cleared, and the trees made into fuel. He secured two men and started the job. Bartlett soon saw that he was paying out more than his wood was worth, and that he might have to spend a fuel-less winter. Rains set in, roads were bad, and the prospect of coal was poor.

He knew that several neighbors were in the same shape, so one evening he talked to eight farmers about a community plan, and six agreed to it. The following day the six men met, elected a secretary, and decided to purchase a wood saw and engine. All agreed to share expenses equally, and also to share alike in either profit or loss. To guard against two parties wanting work done on the same date, they arranged the names according to distance and the amount of work to be done. The first and last Tuesdays in each month were set aside as regular work days.

When the outfit was put in operation, others saw that the plan was good, and asked for admittance. The members decided to do the work on a cash basis for these non-members at a lower rate than by the old methods. Later on, however, labor was taken in exchange.

"We paid out on the outfit before

spring," Mr. Bartlett told me. "We sawed wood, cleared land, and cut posts and logs for each other. We have purchased a light truck on which to haul the machine, and it does not take long to set up and begin work. If it rains, we cover the outfit with a canvas and begin business as soon as it ceases. This enables us to get a job done in quick time.

"A correct list of all expenses, as well as profits, is kept in the secretary's ledger," continued Bartlett. "This is open for inspection at all times, which prevents misunderstandings. We do not try to make a profit, but rather to do a community service. Our own locality comes first, although we often receive calls from farmers ten miles away."

It isn't a complicated process to organize a community co-operative association such as these men did. All it takes is the need for it, and the willingness of the organizers to give and take—which, after all, is the basis of all true co-operation.

Stopping Gullies and Washes.

I live in a part of the country where the land is hilly, and the fields sloping and subject to soil washing, such as gullies and ditches. When I notice a wash starting in one of my fields, I fill the wash with old hay, straw, or almost any worthless material. I pack this tightly in the wash, because it will make the wash fill up with rich soil. Then I use a little fine manure and sow grass-seed; and, in a short time, the place occupied by the small wash will be covered over with a heavy sod.

I fill the large gullies about two-thirds full of various kinds of material, as it would require too much soil to fill them. In the bottom of the gully I use stone, which I cover with brush, old hay, cornstalks, or anything I have that is of no value. I then bore a line of holes on each side of the gully, spacing them about three feet apart, and in each hole I place a stick of twenty per cent. dynamite primed with a No. 6 blasting cap attached to a piece of good fuse. Battery and electric fuses may be used, but the fuse and cap is the cheapest method. The force of the explosion finished the work of filling the gully with dirt. I use a good drag harrow to smooth over the dirt, and the place once occupied by the gully can now be used for sowing seed. The work can be done in a very short time and the cost of the dynamite used is a small item in comparison with the value of the improvement.

To-day is none too soon to start making up your list of seeds, bulbs, and nursery stock for spring planting.

Pots and saucers are now made semicircular, with one flat side, so that two of them appear as one when placed together. By this device two dishes may be cooked at once with the gas required for one.

Read this twice: Which is the best, to give that boy of yours an acre of ground and have him raise a hundred bushels of corn, or to have him go to the city and maybe raise a hundred kinds of Cain?

Are You Prepared to Fight a Fire?

A little group stood in front of the post office discussing the fire at the George Halsey farm.

"Didn't George have any insurance?" someone inquired.

"No," was the reply. "He said the rate was too high, so he never took out any. The fire began in a rubbish heap near the barn. There wasn't any water handy; the spring that supplied the barn had run dry.

"He told me," continued the speaker, "that there was only a small blaze when first discovered; that if there had been a fire extinguisher handy they easily could have put out the flames, but they had to run to the house for one and by the time they got back it was too late. A brick wind was blowing; the house caught fire and everything went."

Every year the fire losses in this country total the enormous sum of about \$25,000,000. This is the actual loss, without considering the sacrifices of life and the many millions of dollars necessary to maintain fire departments and fire appliances. Yet experts tell us that by the timely use of chemical fire extinguishers the loss at many of these fires could be kept down to a few hundred dollars. Chemical fire extinguishers are especially valuable on farms where the water supply runs low at certain seasons of the year, or where a fire department is too far away to be depended upon.

The type of chemical fire extinguisher most commonly used is the acid-bicarbonate type. This consists of a copper container holding a solution of bicarbonate soda, with a separate glass bottle containing sulphuric acid. When the two chemicals are

mixed, carbonic-acid gas is produced and a stream of water charged with this gas is thrown on the flames. Carbonic-acid gas is the gas found in soda water. Fire cannot burn in it.

The acid-and-soda solution in these extinguishers are usually mixed by inverting the apparatus, although in some makes you must use a lever or handle to break the acid bottle. Another kind of carbonic-acid extinguisher throws a foam. This is especially good for burning oil, gasoline, etc.

One objection to soda-acid extinguishers is that in winter the liquids may freeze. The soda solution freezes at about 20 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit, above zero, the acid ordinarily at about 29 degrees above zero, but after it has stood for awhile the acid absorbs moisture from the air, causing its freezing point to rise, sometimes above that of water. A way to prevent this is to put the extinguisher in an air-tight box in which an electric light is kept burning. Extinguishers of this type should be discharged, cleaned, and recharged once each year.

The popular small hand extinguisher containing carbon tetrachloride or something similar is highly effective against gasoline or oil fires, hence it is much used in automobiles and garages. A fifteen per cent. reduction on the fire insurance premium for automobiles is usually allowed, when the car is new, if equipped with an extinguisher of this kind.

Fire extinguishers, like other fire appliances, should be inspected regularly; their chief value lying in their being always ready to guard your house or buildings against the demon fire.

The Growing Child—Article VI.

Keeping the Skin Healthy.

The skin is one of the principal organs of excretion. The body in its life activity is constantly forming waste products somewhat as a fire forms ashes in the process of burning. The kidneys and the liver, the lungs and the skin, all play a part in getting these wastes out of the system. In the case of the skin there are millions of little pockets called the sweat glands which have this work to do, for the sweat is a watery extract of the waste products of the body.

Another of the very important things which the skin does for us is to help regulate the body temperature. It does this by automatic changes in the size of the blood vessels of the skin and by changes in the amount of sweat. When it is hot outside the skin blood vessels expand and carry a larger amount of blood through the skin to be cooled off, while the sweat is discharged freely and cools the body by its evaporation. When it is cold the blood vessels contract and keep the blood in the inner parts of the body, while the sweat glands cease to discharge moisture in visible form.

Clothing should be warm enough to protect the body from undue chill, but if it is too warm it makes one dull and sleepy and weakens the machinery for temperature regulation in the skin. People who bundle up too warmly catch cold more often than those who dress too lightly, although the body must always be protected from sudden chills and cold to which it is unaccustomed. Woolen clothes are good for cold weather because they are porous and hold a good deal of air, which is a poor conductor of heat, and because they take up moisture readily and thus protect the body from chill after exercise has made the sweat flow. Cotton clothing is cooler and softer to wear next the skin and is better for warm weather.

Bathing is necessary, first of all, to remove dirt from outside and to wash off the waste materials deposited on the skin by the evaporation of the sweat, which soon produce an unpleasant body smell if they are not removed. It has also, however, an important influence upon the heat-regulating machinery of the skin.

Warm baths increase the size of the blood vessels in the skin and draw the blood away from the brain, making one feel comfortably sleepy. This is why a warm bath is usually taken at bedtime.

A cold bath on the other hand, contracts the skin blood vessels and drives the blood to the brain and makes one feel alert and keen. Cold bathing is a powerful tonic to the skin, since it trains the blood vessels to respond quickly to changes in temperatures. People who take cold baths regularly are likely to be harder and much less subject to colds than others. It should be remembered, however, that some people do not bear cold baths well.

Lateral Curvature of the Spine.

Broadly speaking, lateral curvature of the spine may be divided into two classes—functional and structural—though there seems to be an intermediate or transitional stage between the two. A functional lateral curve is a postural one, of mild degree, in which no actual change in bone has taken place. In a structural, or organic, lateral curve, certain changes have occurred in the bones of the spine and the ribs. These may vary from the mild case, in which these changes are not extensive, to the severe form where the alterations in the bones are marked and the deformity is extreme.

It has been found that about 25 per cent. of school children are affected with some form of lateral curvature, the larger proportion of which is the functional type.

Lateral curvature may be due to any one or more of many causes, and in some cases it is impossible to point to any particular cause. In general terms it may be said to be the result of any condition that causes the spine to be held habitually in a curved position during the growing period. Weak muscles and a certain yielding quality of bone are conditions that favor its development.

Since it is true that lateral curvature may be associated with either round shoulders or a flat back, the mother cannot use these conditions as evidence for or against the existence of lateral curvature. But she (or the dressmaker) may notice that the child's shoulders are not the same height, or that one projects farther backward than the other, or that one side of the back is fuller or more prominent than the other, or that the hips are uneven. In all cases the child's spine should be examined, and since it is of great importance to know whether the curve is functional or structural, the examination should be made by one trained to differentiate between these two types. It is occasionally difficult, even for an expert, to make a sharp distinction between these two forms of curvature.

The treatment of postural, or functional, lateral curvature is mainly by means of corrective gymnastic exercises. Hence, since this condition is very common in children, every parent is naturally vitally concerned in the establishment of adequate physical education for all the children of the country.

Eyes and Lighting.

It has been estimated that at least one-fourth of the population is more or less handicapped by some defect

of the eyes. Among the school population, from 10 to 30 per cent. need glasses. The defects requiring this correction are nearsightedness (myopia), farsightedness (hyperopia), astigmatism and squint.

The shape of the orbit, or bony socket of the eye, is probably the chief factor in the production of nearsight, and an excessive amount of near work in schools increases the tendency. Therefore, though the schools cannot be said to be the underlying cause of a child's nearsightedness, bad school hygiene will undoubtedly aggravate the trouble already existing. Anything which causes a pupil to hold his book too near the eyes, or to assume a stooping position while at work in school, as too fine print, insufficient light, or unsuitable desk or chair, may result in the development of a more serious degree of nearsightedness. An excessive amount of near work will cause strain in even a normal eye.

A slight degree of farsight is normal in young children and need cause no special concern other than to avoid overmuch near work. Marked farsightedness, however, is one of the most serious causes of eyestrain, and if not corrected, may lead to very harmful results.

Astigmatism is the effect of irregularity in the shape of the cornea (the clear part of the eyeball). This produces blurred vision because the child can see better in one meridian than the other. If the astigmatism is slight the eye corrects the fault by using its power of accommodation, but this entails strain. Hence, astigmatism ranks with farsight as a cause of eyestrain. It is also one of the causes of faulty posture, since the child naturally turns his head and twists his body till he gets into the position where he can see best.

Squint, or cross-eye, is one of the very serious defects of the eye, the importance of which many parents fail to realize. Though they, of course, are troubled with its effect on the appearance of their children, they do not understand that unless the defect is corrected early in life (by the sixth or seventh year) there is great danger that the vision in the affected eye will be greatly impaired if not lost altogether.

If treatment is begun early, even in infancy, if observed then, the eyes may usually be straightened by glasses, without an operation.

Any evidence of eyestrain or defective vision should call for an examination by an oculist. Painful, watering, or congested eyes, twitching or sore lids, sensitiveness to light, frowning, peculiar position of the head, difficulty in seeing work on the board, holding the book near the eyes, poor spelling or reading, blurred or double vision, headache (common), fatigue, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness, irritability and lack of control are among the symptoms of eyestrain.

Every effort should be made in both home and school to conserve the vision of the child. The light should come from the left and the rear. In schoolrooms the windows should be massed on the left side, toward the rear, with none in the back of the room because the teacher's eyes should not be subjected to the strain of looking toward the light.

The window glass space of a schoolroom should be about one-fourth of the floor space, and all windows should reach almost to the ceiling. Opaque shades should be used only to exclude direct sunlight. In addition to these, light colored translucent shades should be used. The combination up-and-down shade or the new style adjustable roller should be substituted for the old-fashioned shade.

The coloring of the room should be such as to reflect the light without glare. The ceiling should be almost white, and the walls may be buff, pale tan or gray (either creamy or with just a touch of green).

For further protection of the eyes of school children, the textbooks should be printed on white, unglazed paper, with large print, short lines and wide margins. Every child should be seated where he will have sufficient light, and the program of near work should be broken by periods when there will be no tax on the eyes. Especially is this desirable in the case of younger children.

Ontario's field crop value reached the record figure of \$396,000,000 in 1920.

The male of the honey-bee comes between the queen and the workers in size, and is stingless.

Modesty is the essential characteristic of mankind. The history of religions proves it, for man adores everything, positively everything, before adoring himself.—Remy de Gourmont.

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The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1921

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.
50 a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

HORSE-SHOES and superstition seem to have so little in common that one wonders how there is any suggestion of association between them. A hard-matter-of-fact article like a horse-shoe does not appear to possess any sentimental angles or microscopic grannies in which occult agencies and influences may lurk, yet we find that horse-shoes are fixed up everywhere as protection against evil, and are made in miniature into brooches and tie pins as amulets or charms for the bringing of good luck.

It is said to be lucky to pick up a horse-shoe. This is from a notion that a horse-shoe was a protection against witches. For the same reason our superstitious forefathers dearly loved to nail a horse-shoe on their house-door. Nelson had one nailed to the mast of the ship "Victory," and it is one of the many superstitions of the sea to have a horse-shoe on board ship, in fact some sailors would as soon sail in a ship without a compass or an anchor.

THE ORIGIN OF this particular superstition is wrapped in obscurity—the common genesis of traditional superstition, but this one has more than the usual number of intelligent persons who pay it a reserved sort of respect, some because it is apparently a harmless custom, and some because they would rather feel safe than sorry. This is one of the most prolific causes of the spread of superstition. People who deride and denounce gross evidences of superstition give a smiling tolerance to the smaller, the fashionable, the harmless ones, and consequently they spread like thistle-down. More or less, we all believe in luck. Even if we did not, we would see no harm in sticking a horse-shoe on the barn door. We might draw the line at putting it over the lintel of "the big front door;" people might think we meant it, but we do not need to go out of our way to flout good fortune, therefore, that horse-shoe we found, and which might bring us that increase of moral and material good luck we would not refuse, go up on the barn door, and our capitulation to traditional superstition is as complete as though we turned back on our journey when we met a cross-eyed woman, or a black cat, or turned over the money in our pocket when we saw a new moon, or refused to look at that rejuvenated luminary through a window.

IT IS DIFFICULT to find a reason for the common acceptance of the horse-shoe as the harbinger of good-luck. I can account for it only by supposing that the idea has grown gradually into a positive aspect out of the negative conditions laid down in the St. Dunstan story. That moss-grown legend is that the devil one day asked Saint Dunstan, who was noted for his skill in shoeing horses, to shoe his "single hool." Dunstan knowing who his customer was, tied him tightly to the wall and proceeded with his job, but purposely put the devil to so much pain that he roared for mercy. Dunstan at last consented to release his captive on condition that he would never set a place where a horse-shoe was displayed.

Some of the old saints were good business men and could give pointers to our modern hustlers. Judging from his recorded history, St. Dunstan was a most capable Managing Director. He had quite a few irons in the fire. He also had a few ups-and-downs which would tend to sharpen his business acumen. For a time he was in the "Benedictine Company" who put on the market the "most favourable and delectable wine" vinted exclusively by that Order. In politics also he was an important person. Nearly a thousand years ago he was the Anglo-Saxon Prime Minister, and Principal Director of Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs, winding up as Archbishop of Canterbury.

Viewed in this light it begins to be easy to account for the very general distribution of horse-shoes, even at this remote period. Dunstan collared the market. Seeing his advantage, it was the most natural thing in the world for him to boast that horse-shoe concession, extorted from the devil under exceptional but not unique circumstances, for concessions are even nowadays extorted from "poor devils" who cannot help themselves. Following that up it was only necessary for him to advertise the concession, form a company, lay down extensive plant, produce at high speed, being master of the cause of supply and demand, flood the market, and, drawing royalty on the vast output, devote his time to other affairs, quite in the modern way.

IF MISFORTUNE befall me and I were sentenced to be a profiteer, I would prefer to exploit something like the horse-shoe-superstition enterprise, after the manner of the good St. Dunstan, (who by the way was noted also as a worker in gold.) He conducted business enterprises without having to shed his halo: he carried his saintly attributes with the native simplicity of a village farrier, all through his prosperous

career: and he showed the possibility of driving a hard bargain with the devil, turning that bargain triumphantly to his own profit, and taxing nothing beyond the credulity of the people.

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC
Class I.—Gladys Moseley 83, Rna Mason 79.
Class II.—J. Golpin, N. Silverson 65.

GRADE VII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC
Honours.—Elsie Todd 100, I. Bain 93.
Class I.—Marion Stewart 80.
Class II.—Hilda Hardie 74, Donald MacAllister 70.

GRADE VI.

SCRIPTURE
Class II.—Kenneth McGibbon 67, H. Shaw 62.
Class III.—Wallace Wilson 57, W. Clarke 51, Cuthbert MacQuig 50.

GRADE V.

NATURE STUDY
Honours.—Marion Bain, Doris Golpin, Alice Hendry 100, Melville Fletcher, Rileen McGibbon 99, Jack Stewart, Willie Pettley 98, Raymond Chambers 92, Alwyn Stewart 91.
Class I.—James Hazel 86, Wilbert Hardie 85, Gordon Hendry 82.

GRADE IV.

READING
Honours.—Mildred Wilson 97, Lawrence Davis, Joe Cumbers 95, Mansiel Wilson, Ivan Monk 93, Leona Thompson 92, Alex. McGibbon 92, Doris Reid, Fred Witham 91, Grace Moncrieff 90.
Class I.—Harry Ball, Willie Mott 89, Melvin Wilson, Ida Fletcher 83.
Class II.—Donald Boyd 68.

GRADE III.

SPELLING AND DICTATION
Class II.—Douglas Stewart 68.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

RAPID ARITHMETIC
Honours.—Violet Golpin, Mildred Heale, Eveline Highfield 100, Agnes Duncan 99, John Brown, Lorne Martin, Theodore Zimmers 98, Irene Hazel 97, Willie Woods 96, Robbie Roberts, Nelson Warwick 91, Doris Girard 90.
Class I.—Morris Chambers 90, Phyllis Fletcher, Florence 75.
Class III.—Johnnie Kennedy 59, Edna Woods 58.

GRADE II.

RAPID ARITHMETIC
Honours.—Lorne Ball, Nellie Hazel 100, Howard Tomalty 99, Audrey Monk, Daisy Seary 98, Wyman Hazel 90, Oscar Cloutier 95, Ward Moncrieff 94, Agnes Elliott 92.
Class I.—Frank McGibbon 85, Willie Green 79.
Class II.—George Connelly 66, Kenneth McAllister 63.
Class III.—Theron Wilson 52, Gordon Anderson 51.

GRADE I. PART II.

SCRIPTURE
Honours.—Alfred Cloutier 100, Maudie Seary 99, Francis Kettley 98, Jackie Seary 92.
Class I.—Herbert Graves 87, Wilma Tomalty 86, Leslie Beecroft 77, Lizzie Seary 76.
Class II.—Mildred Cooper 74.
Class III.—Harold Campbell 57.

IN MEMORIAM

COMBIE.—In memory of Annie Combie who died on Feb. 3rd, 1921, aged 17 years and two months, eldest and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Combie.

The Lord had called for our dear Annie, To serve with Him in Heaven above. She had heard His call and answered it, For she knew He would keep her from all sorrow and sin in His holy Heaven. We miss you dear Annie from our home, Where you were always found to be, But we know you have gone to meet your dear sister Eliza who has gone before you. But we all hope to meet you in the Glorious Heaven above.

Inserted by Father, Mother Sister and brothers.

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.

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Wednesday—Forage Crops and Dairy Cattle.
Thursday—Pasture Crops and Sheep.
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Farm of 200 acres for sale, 180 acres in a high state of cultivation with no stones, balance bush, the soil is principally clay, fields are all large with running water for stock, good natural drainage, out-buildings are in good state of repair, cow barn 34 x 100 with tie ups for 40 head and 4 large box stalls, cement floor, stone walls, lined inside with cement, water in stable, good horse barn, silo, granary, carriage and machine shed, milk and ice house, 2 large grain barns, one 9 roomed house and one 6 roomed house. This farm is situated 50 miles from Montreal in the County of Huntingdon, one mile from station, store, post-office and school. Price \$19,000, cash, \$5000, balance of purchase price to be paid at the rate of \$500. yearly with interest at six percent.

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Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

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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.

MABEL

Miss Hazel Warwick spent Tuesday of this week in Lachute.

Mrs. W. J. Warwick is visiting her sister Mrs. Geo. Nicholls this week.

Miss M. Pearl and Margaret Heatlie paid a visit to their grandparents recently.

Miss Ruby Mason spent last week in Brownsburg visiting her sister Mrs. Earl Smillie.

Quite a few from this part took to the St. Mungo's Tea-meeting and reported a good time.

Mrs. Frank Clarke and daughter Elsie have arrived home having spent a few days in Montreal.

Mrs. John McAdam arrived home on Monday having spent the past six weeks visiting her son Mr. Jesse McAdam, of Chapleau, Ont.

We had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Scutte superintendent of the home mission board, also Mr. Senof of Toronto in our school house on Monday evening.

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on the fourth day of April 1921, at 10:30 a.m., at the Court House at St. Scholastique, District of Terrebonne, Léonie DeFayette also known as Léonie Rousseau and Alice DeFayette, both spinsters of the full age of majority, of the City and District of Montreal, will petition one of the Judges of the Superior Court sitting in chambers in the said District of Terrebonne, in order to obtain letters of Verification establishing to whom has devolved the estate of their late minor brother Joseph Ludger Henri DeFayette in his lifetime farmer domiciled in the Town of St. Jerome, said District of Terrebonne, and also the share of each heir in said estate.

Montreal, February 21st, 1921.
GUSTAVE DUTAUD,
Attorneys for Petitioners

GRENVILLE

Mrs. Bradshaw and Mrs. Jack Cooke are in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gill spent Sunday with his father Mr. Jno. Gill.

Miss Jessie White of Montreal, is the guest of her parents in this place.

Mrs. McKimmie, of Ogdensburg was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Murray last week.

The fortnightly prayer meeting conducted by Rev. Mr. Currie are well attended.

Miss Eva White, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents in this vicinity.

The social held in the Methodist Church Parsonage last Friday was well attended.

Mrs. Clerihue, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradshaw.

Miss Edna Morrow has returned home from Montreal where she had spent several weeks with friends.

Grenville hockey team have played a large number of games this winter, but have had ideal weather for their sport.

Rev. Mr. Harbour pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Ottawa has returned home after spending two weeks assisting Pastor Sherman in special services at Mabel.

WANTED.—A position in Lachute or vicinity, as General Help in a private family or boarding house, no out-door work, not particular as to wages. Apply to P. O. Box 133, Brownsburg.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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All Sizes at prices from \$18 to \$25.

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A machine that in every detail will deserve your confidence.

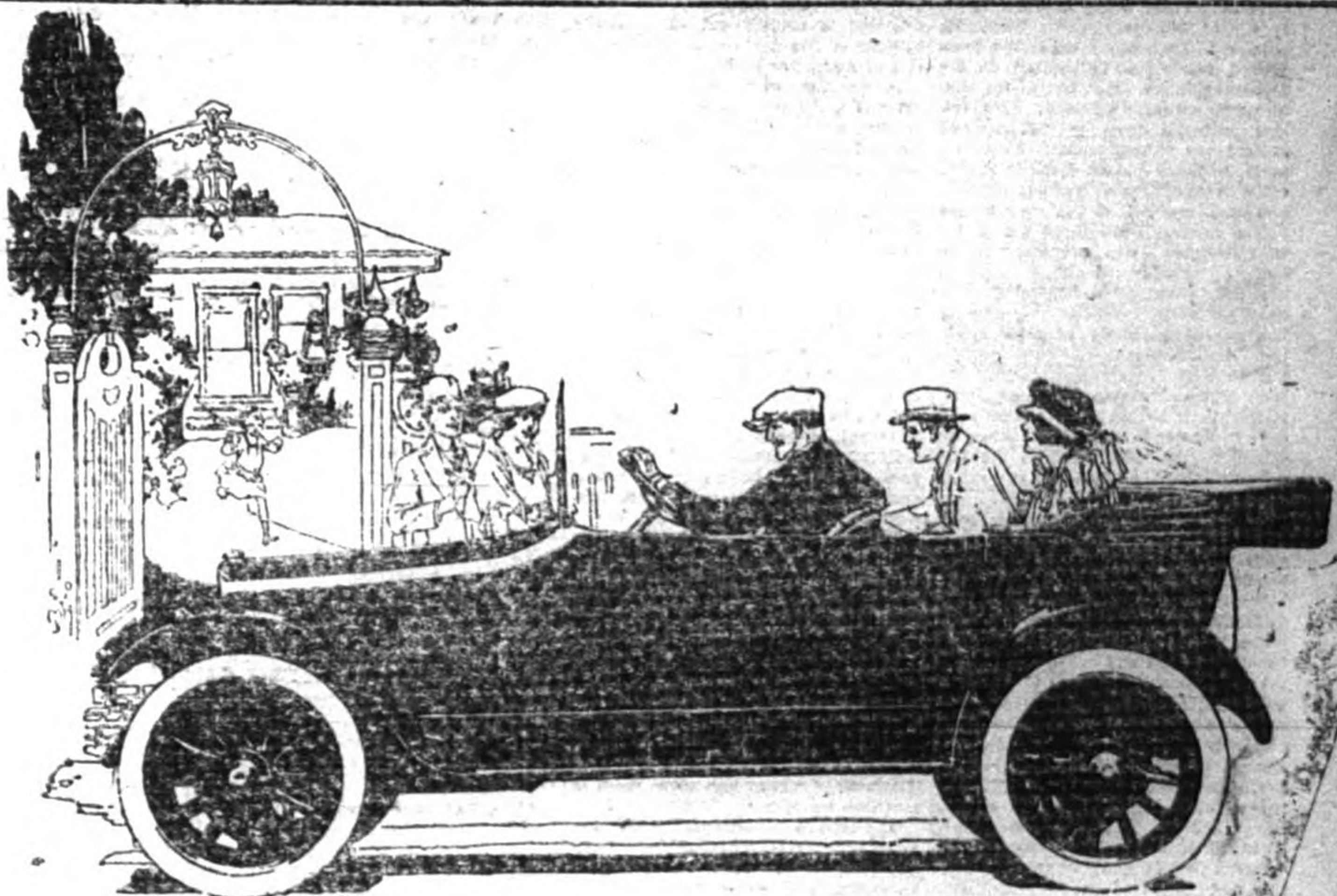
This clearly defined policy assures you that every Case Tractor represents a value well beyond that offered by the ordinary lines. This is of especial interest at the present time when uncertain buying conditions emphasize to the thoughtful purchaser that the true value of a tractor or any machine is not in the number of dollars you pay for it, but in the number of days it will wear beyond the life of the average tractor, and continue to give you the efficient service it gave the first year it was in your possession.

Buy a J. I. Case Tractor you will like it.

We have adequate facilities to give our customers efficient service and instructions.

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Office open 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Also night classes. Enroll Now.

The DEAN Business College.

Desjardins Block, Main Street, Lachute.

NOTICE.—Mr. Hugh Mitchell wishes to inform the general public he is cutting ice on the river just below Canadian Northern Water Tank, for the next 10 days. Anyone can buy same at 5 cents per block.

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CIVIL ENGINEERS
QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS.

Beekkeeping in the North

Beekkeeping in the near north, two hundred to three hundred miles from the international boundary, has many interesting features.

The long and severe winter during which the bees are confined to their hives for about seven months without a single flight, is not a serious obstacle to success if the principles of good wintering are carefully followed. These include such essentials as good protection, strong colonies, with emphasis on plenty of perfectly wholesome stores such as clover honey. Fortunately, the honey of the north is mostly of this description. Wintering outside in four-colony cases has been proved possible at Chicoutimi, on the Saguenay River, Que., but cellar wintering is strongly advised. Low cellars situated deep in well drained ground are recommended. Unfortunately, in many places there is a difficulty in finding well drained ground, and good bee cellars are very scarce in the north. Until these are made, winter losses will continue to be heavy. For a few colonies, a corner in the well constructed basement of a dwelling house containing a furnace has proved perfectly satisfactory at the Experimental Farm at Kapuskasing, in northern Ontario. Not the least of the advantages of beekkeeping in the north is that there are no mild days in winter to make it necessary to attend to the ventilation of the bee cellar, so that the beekeeper can spend the winter elsewhere if desired.

Colonies build up with extraordinary rapidity during the long days of warm sunshine that quickly follow the late break-up of winter. Willows, blueberries, bluebell, wild strawberry and Labrador tea are among the principal plants that help to build up the colonies in spring.

The principal sources of surplus honey in the north are alaska, white clover and fireweed. Alaskan and white clover abound and are spreading in cleared places in the clay regions of northern Quebec and northern Ontario, noted districts being around Lake St. John, Que., and around New Liskeard, Kapuskasing and Dryden, in Ontario. White clover is fairly plentiful and yields nectar fairly well around Dauphin, Man., and within the city limits of Edmonton, Alta. The continuous covering of snow in northern Quebec and northern Ontario protects the clover from winter injury. Fireweed is scattered right across the continent. It becomes especially abundant in certain places after forest fires, and in the north it does not die out quickly as it does further south.

Among minor honey plants are asters (Ont.), goldenrods (Que. to Sask), anise hyssop (Man., Sask. and Alta.), and wild raspberry (Haliburton, Ont.).

The warm days and cold nights are good for nectar secretion, and the long working day helps to increase the amount of honey gathered. In northern Quebec and northern Ontario the honey flow from clover, while beginning a week or two later than it does further south, lasts four or five weeks longer. July and August are usually the best months for honey production, and the honey flow from fireweed is usually cut off suddenly by four or five degrees of frost at the end of August or early in September.

In seasons when the weather is favorable, the honey yield in clover country at the northern end of Lake Temiskaming is high, over two hundred pounds to the colony being common, but sometimes there are periods, and occasionally whole seasons containing many days in which the weather is unsettled, cool and wet, during which the honey flow is suspended or greatly reduced. The favorable periods become more frequent as one goes further north and approaches Hudson Bay. However, an average annual yield of over two hundred pounds per colony from alaska and white clover has been obtained at Roberval, on Lake St. John, Que. At Melfort, in northern Saskatchewan, good yields have been secured in four consecutive years, mainly from fireweed.

The quality of the honey from the north is extra fine and uniform, there being comparatively few kinds of plants that yield honey.

It is advisable to protect the hives with packing throughout the summer in the north, and this is very necessary in a locality that has as variable a temperature as Kapuskasing. The picking will also help the bees to ripen the last gathered honey from aster, which, in its unripe state, has been the cause of winter loss some years in northern Ontario.

The long days and long honey flows favor an extreme development of the swarming instinct. The control of swarming is therefore an acute problem in the north.

In regard to the race of bee best suited to northern conditions it will probably be found that a hybrid or even the blackbee will do better in many places than the Italian, partly because nectar is sometimes obtainable in abundance at temperatures below those at which Italians will work profitably.

"GOOD OLD DAYS" 400 YEARS AGO

TURKS WERE THE BOLSHEVIKI IN 1621.

British Newspaper Files Tell Tales of Impending Wars and Hard Times

We of the older generation, who recall the good old days when all men were honest and no one profited, when there were no wars and the world was happy in peace and good will, when it always snowed at Christmas and peppermint lozenges were fifteen for a cent, look with sorrow and alarm upon these troublous times.

What, we ask, is the old world coming to? Our breakfast coffee cools as we read the headlines. Things are very bad in Russia, and the Irish look is black. There are plots and intrigues, scandals and revolutions. Our statesmen are no longer wise; they think first of their pocketbooks and appropriations for improving the harbor of Mudville—they think last of their country. Robbers have come up on the land, and another daring daylight robbery is perpetuated. Stocks are going down, and prices are going up. Crime, unemployment and the cost of living overwhelm us. Assuredly the world is growing worse every day. Things were not so in the good old time.

To prove our point we will invite you to the newspaper room at the British Museum, where copies of all the London newspapers since 1605 are kept on file. Select a comfortable chair, switch on the reading lamp, and ask the attendant to bring you the bound volume of The Times for 1821. It is a large and heavy volume, for the "Old Thunderer," although only printing four pages, was in much the same form as to-day.

They, Too, Were Troublous Times.

We open at the first page, Monday, January 1, 1821—New Year's morning of an hundred years ago. But somehow the news seems to have a familiar ring. The leading editorial begins:

"An article, dated Berlin, December 19, which appears to come from an official source, ought not to be passed over lightly." . . . The article, we discover, deals with the sad state of affairs in Italy. Naples, very much like Rome, has enjoyed a little private revolution, and all Europe is very much stirred up about it. The Times believes that trouble is going to develop in Italy, and wants Germany to keep out of the situation. But The Times is much more excited about the Cabinet. The Cabinet ministers are a bad lot; they have not the best interests of the country at heart. In fact:

"On Saturday last one of the most numerous and respectable meetings of the County of Gloucester which had been held in several years took place at the Shirehall, Gloucester, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning his majesty (George IV) to dismiss from his councils forever his present unworthy ministers." The Irish situation on that New Year's morning was good. The Mayor of Cork and the Lord Mayor of Dublin had just presented loyal addresses to the King at Brighton. All was quiet along the Boyne. But unemployment was causing some trouble in those days, the ex-servicemen question was a big one. The Napoleonic wars were just over and great armies had to be reabsorbed into industry. Housing was a big problem, too. W. H. Bodkins, honorable secretary of the Committee for Managing the Subscriptions for the Houseless Poor, prints a notice that shelter will be provided.

News of the day suggests that those were stirring times. Captain J. C. Ross, of the sailing ship *Borneo*, then at anchor in the Thames, has brought a genuine mermaid from Sumatra. The ship *Hecla* is starting on a polar expedition to discover the Arctic Circle and funds are being raised. There is trouble on the Spanish Main. A big sailing ship, with a cargo of wines, has gone ashore in a storm at Ramsgate.

The wave of crime continues. "A man named Brooks is arraigned at Old Bailey for securing money from servant girls under false pretenses. Brooks told the girls that he would find work for them, and demanded a shilling fee. When the shilling was paid he gave the girls addresses to go to. When the girls arrived at the addresses they found that no servants were wanted and the owners of the addresses had been pestered before in this fashion."

Robbers Were Also Active.

Likewise the daring daylight robberies were not suppressed. A man driving down the Strand in his chaise had his chaise coat stolen from the back seat by a stranger who ran behind.

The advertisements have not changed much, either. One finds that "gray or red hair on the head or whiskers is changed to brown or black by Atkinson's vegetable dye. Caution! To prevent imitation, the genuine has the proprietor's signature and address on the label." Also Warren & Rosser's Milk of Roses is recommended by persons of distinction for cleaning and preserving the skin, preventing redness, sunburn and freckles. Pearl Dentifrice preserves the teeth, while Atkinson's curling fluid saves the hair.

Getting Stabilized.

There is nothing like visualizing our dreams, picturing vividly and intensely the thing we long to do and the person we are trying to be.

There is something lacking in a mere desire to do a thing. That desire must be registered emphatically, intensely, determinedly, with a tremendous will force back of it, a determination to realize it at all costs, at all risks.

The necessary mental elements will not be supplied; a desire will not become a real creative force until something else is added to it, until it is registered as an unalterable vow. It is a great help to continually register your vow, to reaffirm your determination to win out in whatever you undertake. This strengthens your purpose, gives you fixity of aim, keeps you from wobbling, steadies, stabilizes you.

Let us go back another hundred years. New Year's fell on Sunday then, and the public did not have a chance to comment on the depravity of the evil days until they read The Daily Courant on Monday, January 2, 1721.

The exchange was very low, and bank bills were falling. At Constantinople Baron Schaffir, Vice-Chancellor of the Czar, has just made a treaty of perpetual peace with the Porte. High tides have done damage at Hamburg. Every one is very depressed over the South Sea stock, which has just burst the glittering bubble of South Sea wealth and left thousands penniless. The Church is not what it used to be, but in to-morrow's issue will appear an interesting article, "A Letter to a Young Gentleman Lately Entered into Holy Orders—by a Distinguished Person." It is said that the writer is the Rev. Dr. Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, in Ireland.

Turks Bolsheviki in 1621.

Dropping back another hundred years we discover that prospects were dark in 1621. The publications—they were not newspapers, nor were they regularly issued—were about four by six inches, bound in book form and printed in an Old English type difficult to read. But the news does not change. "News From Poland—Where in is truly enlarged the Occasion, Progression and Interception of the Turks' formidable threatening of Europe and Particularly the Invasion of the Kingdom of Poland—Imprinted by F. K. and B. D. and William Lee, sold at the shop on Fleet Street, the Sign of the Golden Buck." They were overrunning Europe and stirring up the Armenian situation.

There was a big fire in Paris, too, and thousands were homeless. A fund was being raised. Things looked gloomy in Italy.

The flies do not go back further. We can never know the reasons why the average citizen of the Neolithic Age shook his head sadly as he stood in his cave door on New Year's morning, saying:

"It's going to be a hard winter. These times are not what they used to be."

Luck and Liver.

Worry is a prejudiced judge and certain to deliver an erroneous verdict. It forms conclusions without the testimony of hope and such opinions are logically faulty.

Never commit yourself to a definite line of action while in a pessimistic mood. A gloomy mind can't see clearly.

Faith has shrewder eyes than doubt. Optimism is a lantern-bearer and locates paths to safety that despondency can't find.

Every other trouble on this earth is imaginary. Nothing is quite so bad as discouragement paints it. Adverse luck is often a perverse liver.

Many a man who believes himself out of the game is merely out of sorts. When the world doesn't appear to be running right, rest assured that you're not.

A little will and a little pluck are powerful rainbow painters.

There is one telephone to each eight inhabitants of the United States of America.

A Personal Quiz

While the year is yet young, it is a good thing to sit down and ask yourself a few serious personal questions—such as the following, which are merely suggestive:

Am I as grateful as I should be for life itself, for physical wholeness, for health, a chance to make good, an opportunity to help push the world along?

Do I appreciate all the blessings that are so fully and freely bestowed on me? Am I doing my part to make my home as sweet and beautiful as it can be made? Am I as kind, as considerate as I should be to my neighbors, to everybody with whom I come in contact? Do I take time to act the Good Samaritan, to lend a hand to those who have been less fortunate than myself?

Am I putting the emphasis on the things I should wish I had emphasized more when I look back upon a nearly spent life? Am I scattering my flowers as I go along, knowing that I shall never go over the same road again, or am I waiting to do greater good when I have more opportunity or more means? Now is the only time I am sure of. Am I making the most of it?

What do my efforts, my ambitions, bring to the world? What does my life mean to the community in which I live? Do others regard me as a success, or do they look upon me as a

selfish, grasping, greedy, stingy sort of fellow, who is always trying to get something for himself, always looking for the main chance, who has no public spirit, no civic pride, who never does anything for others unless there is something in it for himself? What does my money say to the world? Have I mixed my money-getting with noble deeds, with unselfish helpfulness to others, or is my wealth one great pile of selfishness?

What does my education, my training, my ability, mean to other men? Are they all better off for it? Are my neighbors richer because I live near them, or do they point to me as an example of selfishness? Am I an inspiration to those who are dependent on me, to those who have worked for me, or have I crushed the life blood out of them and blighted their opportunities? Is my fortune an example of vulgar prosperity, a fortune with no man behind it? Is my success an example of broader mankind, higher aim, or does my ambition cry, "More and more!" Have I turned my wealth and opportunities to the gratification of low, vulgar tastes and desires? Have I developed the brute in me? Have my efforts brought the best or the worst out of home?

Have I helped or hindered? What does my life mean to the world? Will it mislead me when I am gone? "Am I a real success?"

Success Nuggets.

Lost hope is a fatal disease. Big things are only little things put together.

What the child admired, he youth endeavored, and the man acquired—Dryden.

No real, lasting good ever came to a soul yet who violated a principle or neglected a duty to pursue an art or a study or any kind.

Do not measure your enjoyment by the amount of money spent in producing it.

Some people are so methodical that methodical is all they are or ever will be.

Cast forth thy act, thy word, into the ever-living, ever-working universe; it is a seed-grain that cannot die.—Victor Hugo.

The victor is he who can go it alone. Man's noblest gift to man is his sincerity; for it embraces his integrity also.—Thoreau.

Limitation in thought will certainly produce limitation in possession.

Luck is a good thing to trust in—if you aren't hungry.

Those who bring sunshine to the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.—J. M. Barrie.

Poverty is the want of much, avarice the want of everything.

Meet trials with smiles and they vanish; face cares with a song and they flee.

Every man is an optimist who sees deep enough.—Edward Atkinson.

Mankind cares nothing for you until you have shown that you care for mankind.

He Thought He Stopped the Paper.

An acquaintance met Horace Greeley, one day, and said: "Mr. Greeley, I've stopped your paper."

"Have you?" said the editor; "well, that's too bad," and he went his way.

The next morning Mr. Greeley met his subscriber again, and said: "I thought you had stopped the Tribune?"

"So I did."

"Then there must be some mistake," said Mr. Greeley, "for I just came from the office and the presses were running, the clerks were as busy as ever, the compositors were hard at work, and the business was going on the same as yesterday and the day before."

"Oh!" ejaculated the subscriber, "I didn't mean that I had stopped the paper; I stopped only my copy of it, because I don't like your editorials."

"Pshaw!" retorted Greeley. "It wasn't worth taking up my time to tell me such a trifle as that. My dear sir, if you expect to control the utterance of the Tribune by the purchasing of one copy a day, or if you think to find any newspaper or magazine worth reading that will never express convictions at right angles with your own, you are doomed to disappointment."

This Is My Task

To live to-day to the full.

To try to make my highest moment permanent.

To give every one whose burden is greater than my own, a lift.

To make every moment count; to try to be somebody with all my might.

To be generous, tolerant, considerate, kind, forbearing, magnanimous.

To keep my mind open to truth, responsive to the world's best thought, and to be true to the best I know.

To look forward, not backward; to look up, not down; to make the most of my opportunities and never whine at the lack of them.

To be a man before I am a lawyer, a doctor, or a merchant; and, whatever my occupation or profession, to accomplish something infinitely bigger and of greater service to the world than collecting dollars.

To realize that "Man is master of thought, the mold of character, the maker and shaper of conditions, en-

vironment and destiny," and to use my power intelligently.

To face life with a smile; to keep a stiff upper lip no matter how gloomy or depressing conditions may be; to have confidence in my power to conquer every difficulty and reach the goal of my ambition.

To make my life yield its highest possible service by being faithful to the duties of each day; by trying to do everything I attempt to a complete finish; by being scrupulously honest in every transaction; by always ringing true in my friendships; by holding a helpful, accommodating attitude toward those about me; by fulfilling to the best of my ability the obligation to be noble, to be loyal to my highest ideals.

This is the task that comes to me every morning—to be true throughout the day to my higher self. Its fulfillment demands all the courage, all the strength, all the manhood or womanhood, all the divinity that is in me. This is my task, and to-day's the day.

The time will come when an able-bodied man who has the audacity, the presumption, to try to get all the good things out of the world and give nothing in return will be looked upon as a monstrosity, an enemy to civilization, and will be ostracized by all decent people.

What Have We Done To-day?

We shall do so much in the years to come.

But what have we done to-day? We shall give our gold in a princely sum.

But what did we give to-day? We shall lift the heart and dry the tear.

We shall plant a hope in the place of fear.

We shall speak the words of love and cheer.

But what did we speak to-day?

We shall be so kind in the after-while.

But what have we been to-day? We shall bring to each lonely life a smile.

But what have we done to-day? We shall give to truth a grander birth, And to steadfast faith a deeper worth.

We shall feed the hungry souls of earth.

But whom have we fed to-day?

We shall reap such joys in the by and by.

But what have we sown to-day? We shall build our mansions in the sky.

But what have we built to-day? 'Tis sweet in idle dreams to bask, But here and now do we do our task? Yes, this is the thing our souls must ask:

"What have we done to-day?"

A Few Facts About China.

China has the largest population of any country in the world, one-fourth of all the world's people.

China has coal deposits as great as those of the United States, yet is still importing coal from Japan.

Chinese farmers get the largest yield per acre of any farmers in the world.

In some sections a large portion of the tillable area is covered with the unmovable graves of ancestors.

Wages in China are low. Women silk-reelers in Shanghai get from eight to eleven cents a day for eleven hours' work.

Steel workers in Hanyang, common laborers, get three dollars a month.

In 120 of China's silk mills thirty-five per cent. of the women and children employed are children under fourteen years of age.

Moving pictures are popular in China, particularly those of the slapstick kind.

China has one of the world's best postal systems. Rates are cheaper and deliveries more frequent in Canton than in Toronto.

Half of the world's cigarettes are smoked in China.

The Chinese invented printing before the West. Shanghai publishes seventy-three newspapers.

Over ninety per cent. of all the Chinese are illiterate.

Not one woman in a thousand can read or write.

Crocodiles, like ostriches, swallow stones to help them in digesting their food.

Find yourself, and then get efficiency. Don't be satisfied with a first "find." A man's possibilities are practically unlimited.

All the misery and the crime of the world rest upon the failure of human beings to understand the principle that no man can really be happy until he harmonizes with the best thing in him, with the divine, and not with the brute. No one can be happy who tries to harmonize his life with his animal instincts. The God (the good) in him is the only possible thing that can make him happy.

A Little Old Man.

A little old man, who had made some little old money pretty late in life, walked slowly into the office of Charity recently, and told his little old story.

It appears that, years ago, when all his folks were living, he was poor and couldn't afford to give them presents. But things are different with this little old man now. His friends are dead, but he has the money.

So he just went out shopping in memory of his friends. He picked out a shawl for an old aunt, but the aunt was dead. He did not buy it. He simply put down in a little old book the amount of money that the shawl would have cost. Then he priced some nice things for a dead brother, for his dear old dead father and for the greatest woman who ever lived—his mother. But they were all dead. Of course, he did not buy the things, but he put the amount down in the little old book.

Then he added up the total and found he had over a hundred dollars. He wanted to give this to charity, to someone living.

Has anybody ever heard of a finger-grained bit of sentiment, where a man shows his love and reverence for his dear mother, brother, aunt and dear old dad?

The idea holds a lot of big philosophy, and it's practical, too. This little old man might have spent a lot of money on a marble slab to make melancholia more mellow, in an artificial way, down in the valley where his folks lay sleeping. But he found a better way—to spend his love and affection among the poor, as we have them (the poor) with us all the time. He paid a living tribute to grief, and without knowing it, he wrote a sad story in a helpful way.

There are two things that men should never weary of: goodness and humility. We get none too much of them in this rough world and among cold, proud people.

We Only Said It as a Joke.

Dispirited with life's dull care, A man once walked a thoroughfare, He gazed not left, he gazed not right, And mournfully thus mused this night: "My heart is heavy and forlorn, Would that I never had been born, I hate to draw another breath— Descend upon me, kindly Death!"

Then, from a chimney-top there fell A loosened brick, like cannon's shell, Which almost smote upon the pate, The man that did thus ruminate; This weight who hankered for the grave, Surveyed that brick which struck the pave,

And, quite forgetting earth's dull care, Quoth he upon that thoroughfare:

"Well, after all, one must confess Our life has lots of happiness, And that despite its frequent tear 'Tis better than a floral bier. In life's experience we find A fool will never change his mind, It was jocosely that I spoke, I only said it as a joke!"

And when amid a moment's gloom We fain would lie within a tomb, When eagerly for death we sigh And he exclaims, "Yes, here am I!" We change our mind, and then declare That life is sweet despite its care, That death misjudged the words we spoke, We only said them as a joke.

Poise.

Take that one word, Poise. Think of it, hold it. Do you not love it?

Does it not call up a picture of the calm and tranquil Sage, sitting high above the turmoil of men, having blessedness, which is greater than happiness; having Peace, which is better than triumph; having Understanding, which is better than Belief; having Judgment, because he Understands; Understanding all because he Sees all; Seeing all, because he has found God in His World, and his soul sits at the feet of the Things that Are, and from Fact comes Wisdom!

I Will Be Strong!

I will, I will be strong!

And I will sing my song!

What matters if the day be dull or long,

What matters any seeming ill or wrong,

What matters if my feet grow weary, smart?

There's no such word as FAIL within my heart.

I will, I will be strong!

And I will sing my song!

For I am in the world to do my share,

To ease a load or heavy burden bear,

To climb the mountains even to my goal—

And my reward? Mine own unconquered SOUL!

"General Tom Thumb," the famous American dwarf, who was 81 inches high, married a wife who was only one inch taller.

PALE, WAN CHEEKS INDICATE ANAEMIA

New Health Can be Obtained by
Enriching the Blood.

When a girl in her teens becomes peevish, listless and dull, when nothing seems to interest her and dainties do not tempt her appetite, you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long her pallid cheeks, frequent headaches, breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anemic. Many mothers, as the result of their own girlhood experience, can promptly detect the early signs of anaemia and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which renews the blood supply and banishes anaemia before it has obtained a hold on the system.

Among the many who have benefited by the use of these pills is Miss Dora Kern, R.R. No. 4, Wlarton, Ont., who says: "For a long time I had been feeling tired and worn out. I was troubled with headache and backache, and would wake up in the morning feeling tired and depressed. I had to walk a considerable distance going to and from school and would feel so tired that it seemed I could not go another step. About this time a lady doctor came to the school, to examine the children, and she told me I badly needed a tonic to build me up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had been used in our home before this and I began to take them. I can only say that they have greatly helped me. I no longer suffer from the headaches and backaches and I now wake up in the morning feeling rested and refreshed. If ever in need of a tonic again I shall have no time in taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

Bacon is more than twice as valuable as rump steak, from the food point of view.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Disease Carriers.

Health experts have been trying to find out whether our too intimate friend, the bedbug, does, as long suspected, act as a carrier of disease.

The answer is probably yes. It may carry relapsing fever, bubonic plague and possibly leprosy. But if it does so, such cases are merely accidental, germs acquired by biting a sick person being transferred to a healthy individual with another bite. Unlike the malaria mosquito, the flea and the louse, the bedbug does not serve as an "intermediate host" for the development of the parasitic organisms concerned.

On the other hand, the bite of the bedbug is quite poisonous to some people. There is reason for congratulation that the insect has no wings, since otherwise there would be no safety from it even for the most careful of housekeepers.

It is one of the most intelligent of insects. Even bedsteads of brass and iron do not insure safety from its attacks, inasmuch as it may find hiding places in such beds or get to them readily from other places of concealment.

The best way to get rid of bedbugs is by the liberal use of kerosene.

Weighing Air.

Until very recently nobody knew how much air weighed.

We cannot see the air, and, except when the wind blows, we do not feel it. Hence it seems to us to have almost no substance.

Yet it is a rather substantial fluid. When it moves at a rate of 100 miles an hour it uproots great forest trees and it throws the waters of the ocean into turmoil.

If our bodies were empty of air the pressure of the atmosphere surrounding us would crush us to an immediate pulp.

A room ten feet long, ten feet wide and ten feet high contains seventy-five pounds of air.

Of Queen Victoria's grand children, one is a reigning monarch—King George—and three are Queen Consorts of Norway, Spain, and Rumania.

The sea-cow, or dugong, is a herbivorous water-animal found in the Red Sea and the East; from 8 to 12 feet in length, it resembles a small whale.

Adrift.

Adrift on the ocean:
No sun by day, nor moon by night,
Nor throbbing star to guide me right;
Oar and rudder fall me;
Terrors grim assail me;
Helpless, by raging wave I'm borne
In tempest loud in howling storm,
Adrift on the ocean.

Adrift on life's sea;
In the sky no light I see—
Is any there? Ah! not for me;
Waves of doubt enfold me;
Fears, death-boding, hold me;
No Faith I know—no Hope—no Love—
And yet I cry to God above
Adrift on Life's sea.

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters are exceedingly hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little one out for an airing. The consequence is that baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes cold and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They are a mild laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prevent colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Resistance of Human Body.

The United States Bureau of Standards has recently made some interesting experiments for measuring the electric resistance of the human body. They were made for the first time in such a way as not to include the resistance through the skin (a variable factor) where the current enters and leaves the body.

The measurements showed that the electrical resistance of the same part of the body in different individuals may differ by ratio of 3 to 2, or even more. The resistance of a person changes from day to day, and often by small amounts in an hour. Also the resistance depends to some extent upon the position of the body and the degree to which the muscles are relaxed.

It is thought that a knowledge of the resistance of different parts of the body, exclusive of the skin, may be of interest to those concerned with life hazards from high-voltage circuits, since when accidental contact is made to such circuits the skin is burned at the point of contact and therefore largely loses its protecting power.

"Pape's Diapepsin" for Indigestion.

"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 corrector in world.—Adv.

Hot Ice.

Water has always been regarded as an incompressible substance. Nevertheless, a Washington scientist, Prof. P. W. Bridgman, has succeeded in reducing it to four-fifths of its normal volume by subjecting it to a pressure of 150 tons to the square inch.

Most remarkable, however, is the fact that the water thus compressed becomes a solid, turning to ice, though nearly boiling hot!

By the use of high pressure Prof. Bridgman has converted water into four new kinds of ice, each having its own peculiar properties. All four are more dense than ordinary ice and, therefore, heavier. They are so much heavier that cakes of them will actually sink in water instead of floating.

Land-Going Warships.

There is a new type of armored craft which in war may be utilized on land as well as on the water.

It is an armored motorcar mounted on the deck of a boat, the propeller of which it drives, by the help of suitable gearing, with its own gasoline engine. But, if there be occasion, it can run off of the boat and operate in the ordinary way as an armored motorcar.

One use suggested for this amphibious vehicle is that of transporting troops from vessels to the shore, the car being provided with a machine gun for defensive or offensive purposes.

Water Curtain.

The Cincinnati Fire Department has been experimenting with a new kind of fireproof suit which is supplemented by a helmet so contrived as to discharge a curtain of water downward over the body of the wearer. Thus equipped, the fire-fighter can with safety venture into the midst of flames.

The suit is made of fireproofed canvas and is of two thicknesses, between which (conveyed by a tube) water flows. This keeps the wearer cool, and is in itself a protection. But the defense is made complete by a brass perforated pipe which, encircling the helmet, discharges all around him a sort of veil or showerbath of water.

Used as a cure for "scolds," the ducking-stool was a chair fastened at the end of a long beam over a pond or river. The last record of its use was at Leominster, in 1809.

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

What Is a Boy Scout?

A Boy Scout! He enjoys a walk through the woods more than he does the excitement of the city streets. He learns the facts about the winds, the stars, the trees and all living things—and becomes "master of himself" in the open.

A Scout can tie a knot that will hold, he can swim, he can patch a tent, he can mend a tear in his trousers, he can tell you what weeds are poisonous and what are not; if living near the ocean, lake or river he can reef a sail or pull an oar.

A Scout does not run away when an accident occurs. If a person has been cut he uses his first aid knowledge in stopping the flow of blood; if a person has been burned he knows just what to do to alleviate the sufferings; and should anyone be drowning, his training helps him to meet the emergency, to swim, with all clothes on if necessary, to the person in danger, and to bring him back to safety. And when the drowning person is pulled ashore, he doesn't stand around waiting for somebody else to do something. He knows how to apply artificial respiration and sets to it at once because he knows that not one moment can be lost.

A Scout is kind to everything that lives. He prides himself upon doing a "good turn" every day—for which he, of course, will not accept a tip.

A Scout promises to do his duty to God and his country, to help other people at all times, to obey the Scout law, and at all times undertakes to do his best to keep himself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

Any boy, twelve years of age or over, may become a Boy Scout by joining a troop that has already been started. In case there is no troop in his neighborhood, or if for other reasons it is advisable to form a new troop, this may be done after consultation with Scout Headquarters in Toronto. But in any case, the consent of the parent or guardian must be shown on the enrollment blank.

Islands For Sale.

Almost any island sounds attractive, which probably accounts for the fact that many famous specimens have recently changed hands for quite large sums, irrespective of their actual worth.

Herm and Jethou, in the English Channel, are rented by Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the well-known novelist; the Shetland Isles of East and West Burry—the latter closely associated with Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Pirate"—will also probably change hands shortly.

The Pembroke Islands of Skomer, Grassholm, Gatholm, and Midland are another collection which should not lack bidders, particularly among nature lovers. Besides their scenic beauty, they are the home of rare sea-birds, rabbits, seals, and the elusive porpoise.

From Italy comes the news of yet another island purchase. An enterprising firm of cinema-producers have bought Monte Cristo, immortalized by Dumas, and propose using it for filming purposes.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Auto-Battery Service Kit.

All the necessary paraphernalia for giving service on automobile storage batteries are kept conveniently together, ready for use, by means of a portable kit. The enameled-steel case, 22 in. long, 12 in. high, and 6½ in. wide, contains a rubber jar for distilled water, a hydrometer safely held in a clip, a three-compartment sliding tray for extra terminal nuts and vent caps, and a full set of tools. The kit, which weighs 10 lb., is easily carried by the long bar handle at the top.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

France's birth-rate of 7 per 1,000, with infant mortality at 20 per cent. of births, compares badly with Germany's birth-rate of 20 per 1,000, with infant mortality at 10 per cent. of births.

In 1914 the Arras region of France had 41,000 cows; to-day there are only 8,000, including 5,000 supplied by Germany, of which 50 per cent. are affected by the foot-and-mouth disease.

Chilblains, Frost-Bites and chapped hands use

**BAUME
BENGUE**

for immediate relief try a tube to-day and be convinced

Beware of Substitutes

11.00 a tube

THE LEECHING MILES CO., LTD.

MONTREAL

Agents for Dr. Jules Bengue

RELIEVES PAIN



Slow Work.

Guide—"This wonderful redwood tree has taken centuries to grow to its present size."

Tourist—"No wonder! It's on a government reservation."

All Wrong.

A party at the Zoological Gardens stood puzzled before a bird.

"It's a heagle," said one.

"It's not," said another; "it's a howl."

They appealed to a bystander. "Both wrong," he said shortly; "it's a hawk!"

A Speedy Poet.

A New England teacher avers that the subjoined is an actual composition on Longfellow, the poet, composed by a fourteen-year-old pupil:

"Henry W. Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, while his parents were travelling in Europe. He had many fast friends, among whom the fastest were Phoebe and Alice Cary."

The Modern Maid of All Work.

Mrs. Sutton advertised for a woman to do general housework. A colored girl applied for the place.

"Are you a good cook?" asked Mrs. Sutton.

"No, indeed, I don't cook," was the reply.

"Are you a good laundress?"

"I wouldn't do washin' and ironin'; it's too hard on the hands."

"Can you sweep?" asked Mrs. Sutton.

"No," was the answer. "I'm not strong enough."

"Well," said the lady of the house, quite exasperated, "may I ask what you can do?"

"I dusts," replied the girl placidly.

The first colors used by artists in the early history of the world were made from various colored earths, bound together with honey or one of the gums.

DANDERINE

**Stops Hair Coming Out;
Thickens, Beautifies.**



A few cents buys "Danderine." After a few applications you cannot find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

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, back-ache, 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)

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine



Warning! Take no chances with substitutes for genuine "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Classified Advertisements.

THE TORONTO FREE HOSPITAL.
near Weston, Ontario, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York, offers to young women desiring of becoming qualified nurses a three-year course of general training; attractive residence; single rooms. For salary and other information apply Lady Superintendent, Toronto Free Hospital, Weston, Ontario.

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 1889, 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 Q. Bliss Medical Co., 124 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.



Minard's Liniment
Ministered Feet, Sore Feet, Tired Feet, Burning and Aching Feet.
After a hard day's work or a long tramp and your feet are completely used up, bathe them in hot water, then rub them with MINARD'S LINIMENT. It will relieve you and you will never be without a bottle.

The three Prairie Provinces have 3,600 elevators that hold 110,000,000 bushels of grain.

A moderate gale has a velocity of between thirty-nine and forty-six miles an hour, a strong gale between forty-seven and fifty-four miles per hour, and a whole gale between fifty-five and sixty-three miles per hour.



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

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freestone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses.



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."



CUTICURA

SOOTHES SKIN TROUBLES

Bathe with plenty of Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse and purify. Dry lightly and apply Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Cuticura Talcum soothes and cools the skin and overcomes heavy perspiration. Delicate, delightful, distinctive. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot Limited, 100 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Cuticura Soap & Ointment without excise.

After a ten-day trial of INSTANT POSTUM

instead of coffee, you're apt
to wonder why you stuck to
the coffee habit so long

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in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

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The temptation to spend money in your pocket is greater than when your money is in a savings account in the bank. That margin of temptation may mark the difference between an opportunity to go into business later on or of working for wages with nothing saved and nothing ahead, at the end of your working years.

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Your account will be welcomed and you will have made a start in the right direction.

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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 Breaching, 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.

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

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JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER OF TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
Special attention given to Sale Notes.

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Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

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