

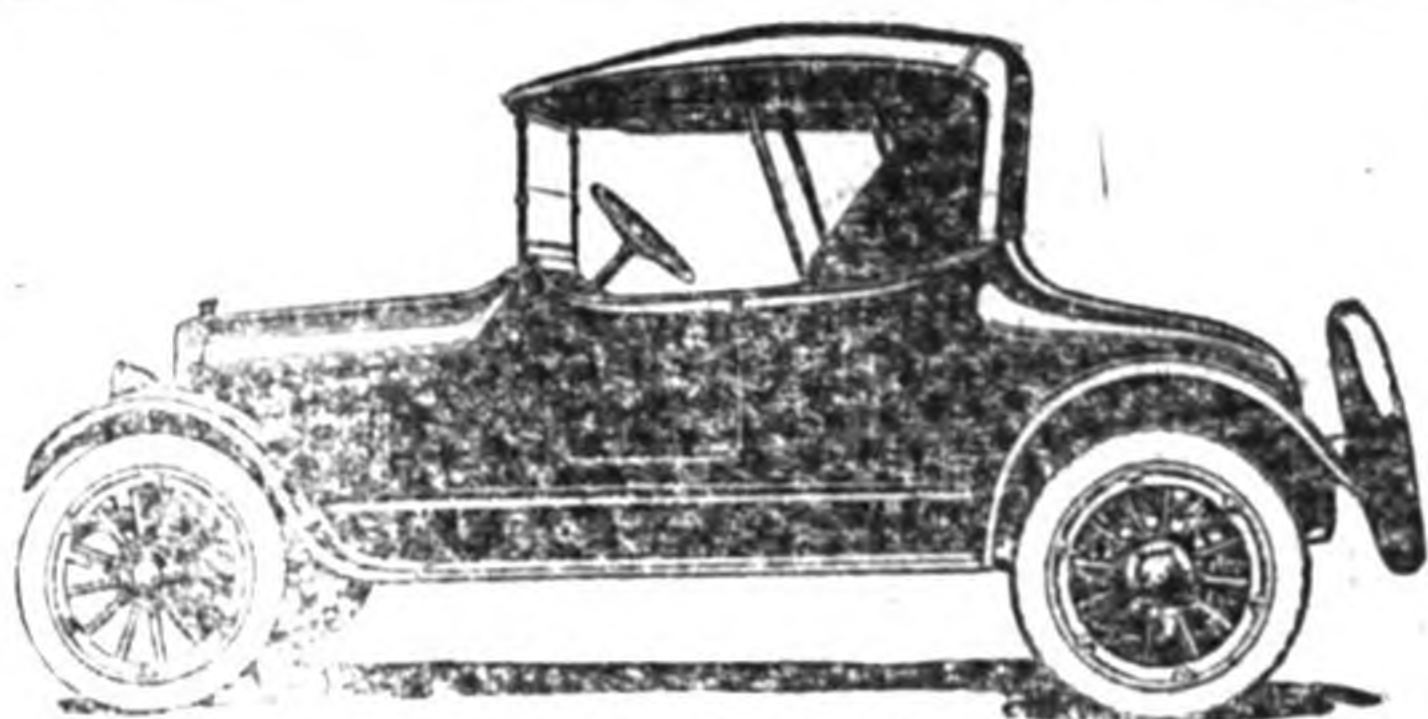
The Watchman.

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1921.

NO. 7



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

Mrs. Allan Beattie and daughter Gladys are guests of Mrs. Jas. Armstrong this week.

Mr. Alex. Evans who has been visiting friends in Lachute and Brownsburg left for his home in Kenaston, Sask., on Thursday.

Church of England Notices, parish of Lachute, short service with address in St. Simon's Church, Lachute on Friday March 4th, at 7:30 p.m. Holy Communion in St. Simon's Church at 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg 7 p.m. Regular service in St. Simon's Church 3 p.m.

NOTICE

The Bank of Nova Scotia in St. Andrews which has been operated as a Sub Branch for the past fourteen years has now being constituted a separate branch under the supervision of the Lachute Office.

A daily service will be given from 9 a.m., 3 p.m. Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

BIRTHS

HUNTER.—At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on Feb. 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. George Hunter Jr., twin daughters, (P. mature.)

MACKENZIE.—At Lachute Road, on Feb. 21st, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. MacKenzie, a daughter.

DEATHS

ELDER.—At West Gore Road, on Friday, Feb. 24th, Hannah, Elizabeth, Hazel, only and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Elder in her 12th year.

MACKENZIE.—In loving memory of our dear Mother, Mrs. A. MacKenzie formerly of Mabel, who died at Lachute Road, March 4th, 1920.

Day by day we all do miss you,
Words could say are lost to tell,
But in heaven we hope to meet you,
Never more to say farewell.

Inserted by Catherine, Jessie and Jim.

Furs! Furs!

Wanted at once, all kinds of furs. Muskrat up to \$100 apiece. Write to Klein, Box 254, and we will call for them.

FOR SALE.—Four tons good quality loose oat straw, price \$40.00, must be sold to one party. Apply to Peter M. Watson, R. R. No. 2, Hawkebury.

BEGGS—BEGGS—BEGGS.

Pedigree Bred Plymouth Rock cockerels. The strain that were leaders in the Quebec Laying Contest. No guess work. Just five cockerels left at five dollars each. Apply to Rev. W. J. H. Lummis, Lakefield, Que.

LOST.—On Monday Evening a \$20.00 bill in the East End Post Office. Finder please leave same at the Watchman Office or Post Office and be rewarded.

HOUSE WANTED.—Four or five rooms Write or call on Mr. Gleener, Main St. Lachute.

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

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Messrs. Earle and Ross Todd, of Ottawa, were week-end visitors in town.

Mrs. Hurst, of St. Lambert, is the guest of Mrs. A. McVicar this week.

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

Miss Gladys McGillivray, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with her parents.

Mr. Robert Riddell, of Ottawa, was in town this week attending the funeral of his niece.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Davis, of Morin Heights, were guests of Mrs. Wm Deacon this week.

Mrs. T. Morrison returned home on Thursday last after spending a pleasant time in Montreal.

Miss Milly Davis, of Ottawa, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Deacon for the week-end.

Mr. W. Gamble and Mr. Ross Muir, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Richard Muir.

Mr. Robert Beers returned home on Saturday, after spending the winter months in Northern Ontario.

Mr. Owen Todd has been transferred to the Montreal Branch of the Molsons Bank and is replaced by Mr. Johnson, of Bedford.

Mrs. Jack Burnett, of Cascades and Mrs. Douglas Campbell, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. J. H. McPaul and other friends on Saturday last.

—The Ladies of the Grenville Circle are having a Social at the home of Mrs. W. J. Warwick on Wednesday, March 9th. A programme is being prepared, and a free will offering will be taken.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Elder wish to thank their many kind friends and neighbors for loving help and sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.

An exchange has discovered that a poor girl has to be awfully good looking to be pretty, and a rich girl has to be awfully homely to be ugly. It might have added that a poor man has to be awfully smart to be intelligent, and a rich man almost a blockhead to be ignorant.

—The Annual Tea-meeting, of the Presbyterian Church Brownsburg, will be held on Thursday, March 17th, 1921. A good programme of Irish wit and fun is promised. Doors open at 6 p.m., supper served at 6.30, admission 50 cts. Reserve the date and come and have a good time.

Methodist Church Services will be held on Sunday March 6th, as follows:—Lachute 10.30 a.m., East Settlement 3 p.m. and Brownsburg 7.30 p.m. Mr. P. W. Sparke, of Montreal, will preach at St. Canute at 3 p.m. and at Lachute at 7 p.m.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has placed a handsome Bronze Tablet in their office here in memory of Harry Jones and Peter McKercher, clerks of the Lachute Branch of the Bank who gave their lives in the great war of 1914-1919. The Bank has placed a similar tablet in all branches where officers enlisted from and lost their lives in the war. Their action is most commendable and appreciative.

Mr. J. D. Campbell left on Tuesday last in company with his nephew Philip for Chicago, in order to make arrangements for the return of the body of Gordon Campbell who was killed in the wreck at Porter, Indiana, during the collision of the Michigan Central-New York Central trains last Sunday. Phil had been in Lachute for several weeks awaiting his cousin Gordon who was also arranging to spend a few days among their many relatives and friends here prior to their return home to the West. The news of his untimely death came as a very great shock and the sympathy of this community is extended to the bereaved ones in their trouble, especially to Mr. and Mrs. Dan. Campbell, of Revelstoke, who were so anxiously awaiting their loved one's return.

Arrested for Theft.
For some time past Mr. Jas. Hay has been annoyed by a series of petty thefts from his old homestead on the Brownsburg Road, and Thursday last quite exhausted his patience when he again discovered that his storehouse had been visited by thieves and some harness, several bags of oats and sundry other things taken. Tracing the footprints through the snow Mr. Hay was pretty well sure of the guilty parties and he immediately communicated with detectives in Montreal who came up on Friday morning and in short order had Edward Decasse, Theodore Mayer and Alexander Jolicœur under arrest. There were brought before Magistrate G. P. Calder who remanded them to jail until March 3rd when they appeared at Lachute before District Magistrate Goyette and chose a summary trial. They pleaded guilty and with the consent of the complainant were allowed their liberty under suspended sentence.

The cases of Sampson Dallaire for creating disturbance and assault are proceeding today before Magistrate Goyette.

At Ste. Scholastique yesterday Jno. Larocque charged with immoral conduct with his daughter was condemned to penitentiary for 8 years, this being his second offence.

LACHUTE ACADEMY

EXAMS.

GRADE XI

COMPOSITION

Class I.—Margaret Jones 89, Margaret McQuat 82, Evelyn Gagnon 80, Kenneth McQuat 79.

Class II.—Isabel Owens 73, Gerald Bruneau 68, Ella Giles, Anna Scott 67, George McCoy, Edythe Silverson 66, E. Smith 63, Henry Murphy 62, Ivan Carpenter 61, Hazel Brown 60.

GRADE X

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

Class I.—Phoebe McQuat 86, Myrtle Mitchell 84, Muriel Burk 83, George Fuller 81, Edna Warwick, Kenneth Campbell 80, Blanche Smith 78, Helena Rodger 77, Lillian Hamilton, Neil McGillis 76, Bessie Rodger 75.

Class II.—Annie Stevenson 74, Olive Seale 71, Ian Hay 70, Ruby McPaul 69, Alice Rodger 66, Gerald Hammond 73.

Class III.—George Taylor 59.

GRADE IX

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Honours.—Ivy Graham 93, I Whiffell 91, Evelyn Creswell 90.

Class I.—Alice Bain, Ivy Johnson, E. Morrison 87, Dorothy Matthews, George Wason 84, Nellie Cowan, Donald Clarke, Elsie MacAllister, Grace Morrison 82, Willie Cottingham 81, Kenneth Elliott 80, Harold Bennett 78, Bella Hume 75.

Class II.—Mabel Gordon 74, Clifford McPaul 71, Lawrence Cruise 69, Hilda Sutton 66, May Robinson 60.

Class III.—Flora MacDonald 55, A. Scott 52, Truman Clarke 51.

GRADE VIII

SPELLING AND DICTIONARY

Honours.—Susan Evans 99, Evelyn McCallum, Margaret Scott 98, Hazel Leishman 97, Edna Campbell 96, W. Adamson, Donald Hay, Elsie Riddell, Rimer Ryan 95, Edna Graham, M. Heald 94, Bella Clark, Paul Doig, F. Douglas, Kathleen Morrison 93, Hazel Drysdale, Irene Rogers 92, Maria Westgate 91, Lillie Paul 90.

Class I.—Mina Paul, John Dobbie 89, Willie Miller 88, Annie Goodfellow, R. Nichols 87, Muriel Peck James Todd 86, Sarah Black 83, Hilda Hume 81, George McGibbon 80, Jean McQuat 79.

GRADE VII

SCRIPTURE

Class I.—Bessie Rodgers 82, Ernest Boyd 81, George Miles 80, Kilgour Wilson 76, Norma Boyd 75.

Class II.—Charles Miller 74, Edgar Burwash 73, Lois Miller 72, Rna Black 70, Corinne Hancock 65, Linton Armstrong 64, Ethel McQuat 63, Harold Calder, L. Somerville, Inez McKiddie 60.

Class III.—Cecil Stanforth, Grace Armstrong 57, Eleanor Velland, Amy Bos 56, Mary Cruise 55, Bessie Black 54, Hazel Morrison 52, Alice Burk 51, Hazel Kettle, Fred Barker 50.

GRADE VI

GEOGRAPHY

Class I.—Edward Morrison 84, F. Armstrong, Annie Miller 81, Henry Miles 78.

Class II.—May Velland 65, Robert Cunningham, Nellie Hay 64, Eleanor Wilson 63, Mildred Mark 60.

Class III.—Violet Paul, Stella Scott 59, Lyla McKiddie 51, Elsie Seytt 50.

GRADE V

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Howard Doig 98.

Class I.—Bessie Morrison 85, Russell Elliott, Elinor McCoy 76.

Class II.—Willis Stanforth 71, James Wilson 69, Gordon Dobbie, Grace Rodgers 68, Rita Jones 67, Lizzie Hay, E. Cruise 64, Janet McQuat 60.

Class III.—Hazel McKiddie 55.

GRADE IV

SPELLING AND DICTIONARY

Honours.—Snirley Hamilton 97, J. Velland 95, Helen Hutchison 93, Eileen McPaul 92, Quatin Black 91.

Class I.—Laura Noble 88, L. Cruise 84, Roy Cruise, Gordon McQuat, Alma McCullough 83, Edgar Cruise 80, James Logan 79, Willie Painter 78, Heartland Paul 77, Gordon Hay, Eric Middleton 76, Henry Dion 75.

GRADE III

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Douglas Upham 95.

Class I.—Florence Elkington 84, R. Fulton, Sam Cohen, Rowena Cowan 80, Raymond Cunningham 78, Rebecca Cohen, Christina McKenzie, Cecil McPaul 75.

Class II.—Florence Hay 73, Lorne West 69, Morton Morrison 63, John Holt, Kenneth McPaul 61.

GRADE II

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Kathleen Mackrith 100, Raymond Underhill 99, Rita Boyd 96, Doris Armstrong 95, Stuart Jones 93, G. McPaul 92, Gladys Cruise 90.

Class I.—Olive Stanforth 88, Janet Hay, Elsie McPaul 83, Eugene Jousse 82, Edgar Dion 80.

Class II.—James Beech 71, Barbara Cunningham 70, Leola Belanger 69, H. McKinnon 67.

Class III.—Forbie Chapman 54, V. Thompson 51.

FARM FOR SALE

Willie Robert's farm formerly John Blow's, situated in Upper Lachute, containing 170 acres, with good house, and outbuildings, and good bush. Will sell cheap. Apply to L. L. Legault, Advocate Lachute.

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 or 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 the wearing of wrist watches a mark of good taste. Let us show you the full range of Waltham models.

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller, all Optical,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

More Attention to Farm Forestry.

Aside from the income resulting from the sale of timber, the area devoted to the farm woodlot makes a substantial contribution to the success of the farm. It provides fuel, fence posts, materials for construction and repair, products of the sugar bush, and protection to crops, stock and buildings against weather extremes. The forest holds back flood waters, improves and builds up the soil and adds greatly to the attractiveness of rural scenery.

The rapidly increasing attention that is now being given to this department of the farm is due very largely to the much higher prices recently paid for forest products. Timber is a national necessity. The country was suddenly awakened during the war to its defenseless position should our wood supply be exhausted. The increased demand occasioned by the gradual growth of peaceful pursuits as well as by military needs and the gradual reduction of available stocks have been responsible for the flight in lumber quotations. That value will be maintained on a correspondingly higher level in years to come than during the past can hardly be questioned owing to this relation of supply and demand.

The farmer should make his woodlot permanently profitable. When the lesson that all departments of the farm should contribute a reasonable share to the operator's income is generally understood and practiced, the farmer will see to it that land unsuited for cultivated crops will be devoted to the growing of timber. Through the production of a greater abundance of trees of superior quality by protecting them from fire, thinning where too crowded and planting where too thin, the farmer's income will be enhanced. The farm management problem will be partly solved in that he will be better able to employ his men and teams during the cold months. The attempt to combine stock raising and forestry will be abandoned by the thoughtful farmer, who will rather strive to keep the floor of his woodlot free from grass through encouraging the growth of a dense forest roof. He will come to realize that the quantity of products taken from this department of the farm will be doubled and tripled if he gives it the same consideration accorded other crops.

Perhaps no province in the Dominion offers more promising opportunities for the adoption of modern woodlot practices than does Ontario. The growth of her unsurpassed virgin forests proves the adaptability of her soils and climate. The wide variety of these soils provides for the production of wood to meet every human need. Here may be found extensive areas not well suited to the culture of other crops, that may well be devoted to forestry work. The best markets in the world are available and transportation lines and woodworking factories were built for marketing this particular class of products. Since general farming predominates, the

labor situation in rural districts could be generally improved by furnishing productive employment throughout the year. These and other inducements urge Ontario farmers to a more careful study of modern methods of producing and marketing their woodland products.

How You Can Get Good Hatches.

It is easy to forget that hatching eggs are really living objects, and must be cared for as such. Most people are very careful with eggs under a sitting hen or in an incubator, because they realize that there are delicate, living chicks inside. But they will handle eggs, before starting incubation, with no other thought than "an egg is an egg," and that breaking them is the only way they can be harmed.

It is true, before the hatching egg is heated, that the germ in it is more hardy than after hatching has started. In this respect egg germs are like buds on a tree. Buds will stand a lot of cold weather changes during the winter when they are dormant, but after a little warm weather has awakened these buds, and they show signs of life, we know that a cold spell means disaster to them.

So it is with the germ in the hatching egg. It is dormant when laid, but a little heat will start it growing. Then it is very tender, and a changing temperature will either kill it or materially weaken it. A great many eggs get heated in the laying nest. An egg laid in the morning might be under different laying hens continually, until late afternoon. The heat from these hens would be enough to warm up the egg and start germ growth. This very tender germ may be seriously weakened or even killed before it reaches the incubator. It is therefore important to keep hatching eggs in an even temperature.

There is no more important factor in successful hatching than that of moisture. If you have ever operated an incubator you doubtless know this, and provide moisture when needed. But did you ever think of providing moisture before putting the eggs in the machines? The egg shell is just as porous before it is in the machine as afterward, and it will lose moisture just as quickly if we are not careful. Once the moisture has left the egg, it cannot be replaced, so that if this factor is not considered we start off with an egg much too dry for best hatches. Warm, circulating air is more thirsty than cool, moist air, and will absorb water from an egg ever so much more quickly. So when hatching eggs are to be held for a day or more they should be placed in a cool, damp place. The cellar is often the best place, and the kitchen the worst.

If you will gather your hatching eggs often, if you will keep them from getting heated enough to start germ development, and will place them in a place which is neither too warm nor too dry, you will get good results. In doing this you eliminate two factors—heat and drying, which spoil more hatching eggs than anything else.

work of the Department carried on through the year by the various branches: Dairy and Cold Storage, Seed, Live Stock, Health of Animals, Fruit, Entomological, Publications, International Institute, and Experimental Farms. Among the new activities reported are the record of performance for poultry and special relief policy of the Live Stock Branch, with relation to the supplying of feed to unfortunate districts in the Prairie Provinces. The Report is distributed by the Publications Branch, which is shown to have sent out, during the year, two and a half million copies of publications.

A dollar saved is a dollar earned. But be sure it is real saving.

Some goods pay more profit than others. Usually, the poorer the quality the greater the profit.

The grocer pays more for Red Rose than for other teas—and he sells it at a less profit.

When you buy Red Rose you buy the best.



Sort over the vegetables and estimate the amount needed for home use. All that can be spared will prove fine green feed for the hens and help to keep the breeding stock in vigorous condition until they can use the range every day. Mangels are cheaper than sprouted oats and are good health producers but possibly they are not relished by the hens as much as oat sprouts.

Dry mash hoppers can be made by sketching the side view of a hopper on the side of a packing box. Then saw out the hopper and use the boards removed to close up the front and top. Use a small cleat in the front of the hopper as a lip to keep the birds from drawing out the mash with their bills. A piece of wide-meshed poultry wire stretched across the opening will enable the hens to eat, but prevent wasting of the mash. Open receptacles for serving dry mash do not work well according to our experience, as the hens frequently scratch in them.

When it is snowing and blowing it is much satisfaction to know that the hens have hoppers of dry mash serving them cafeteria fashion, with the balanced ration which is as near as possible to ideal for egg production. Of course it is not exactly like the spring ration on the range, but it does help to keep hens thrifty and makes them lay.

Blackcap Raspberries.

In my experience the blackcap will thrive best on a rather rich clay loam that is naturally well drained. Unless the soil is already sufficiently rich, stable manure, if available, should be applied broadcast at the rate of ten to twenty tons to the acre and turned under, plowing deeply. If stable manure is not available complete fertilizer containing 4.5 per cent. nitrogen, 7.7 per cent. phosphoric acid (available), and six per cent. potash, applied broadcast after plowing, and worked into the soil with cultivator or disk harrow, will give equally as good results. Good preparation of the soil must not be overlooked. Clods should be broken up and the ground put in the best possible mechanical condition before planting.

The distance at which blackcaps are usually set in commercial plantations is three feet apart in rows, which are seven or eight feet apart. The most economical way of planting raspberries is to lay off the rows with a turning plow, three or four inches deep. The plants then can be laid along the row at the proper distance apart, the roots spread out, and the soil pulled in over them with a hoe or small steel rake, and the job finished by turning the soil thrown out of the furrow back over the roots of the plants with a one-horse turning plow. Clean cultivation is necessary, as the raspberries and weeds cannot thrive together. Therefore, the berries will give way and weeds take full possession, unless they are kept under control by good, clean cultivation.

The black raspberry requires care in its pruning, which must be done at two seasons of the year, to get the best results. The young stalks that grow from the roots in the spring should be stopped by pinching out the tip when they reach a height of about twenty inches. This work will necessitate going over the patch several times, in order to stop the canes when they have reached the proper height. This stopping or pinching back the canes will induce the development of

numerous lateral or side branches, and also cause a more sturdy growth of the cane, which will fortify it to a greater or lesser extent against strong winds, and prevent much damage by blowing over during heavy storms. These lateral or side branches form the bearing wood for the succeeding year, hence it is desirable that the greatest possible number of side branches be secured to insure a large crop of berries. The second pruning, which is of quite as much importance, may be done the following spring, and consists in cutting out all the old wood that bore fruit the previous year, and cutting back the side branches of the new canes to ten or eleven inches in length. All the old canes and ends cut from the laterals of the present season's fruiting canes should be raked off; piled in a heap and burned. I would prefer to cut out old dead canes as soon as fruitage is over if there are any signs of disease. Nor should they never be allowed to lie in a pile to rot, as they harbor insects and their eggs, also spores of fungus diseases that are injurious to the berries, and should therefore be promptly burned. I have used the word blackcap, as all purple cane sorts, as well as the true blackcap, are most generally spoken of as blackcaps. Both are cultivated in the same manner.

Canada's Maple Products.

The manufacture of sugar and syrup from the sap of the sugar maple is an important farm industry in the Eastern provinces of Canada, and particularly in Quebec. Long before the white man settled the country, maple syrup was known to the aborigines, and apart from wild honey was the only intensely sweet product at their command. The methods of procuring it were naturally of a very crude description. Modern methods have greatly improved the product and have led to an ever-increasing demand. Quebec province is the centre of the industry. Of the 20,000,000 pounds, or thereabouts, produced annually in Canada, more than two-thirds have to be credited to Quebec. Ontario is officially reported to be responsible for five million pounds, and the Maritime Provinces for half a million pounds only. The other provinces of Canada do not figure in the calculations. These facts are gathered from a timely pamphlet just issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, of which J. B. Spencer, Director of Publicity, is the author. From this well illustrated and technically detailed publication it is also learned that the production of maple sugar, and its equivalent in syrups, of late years has shown a tendency to decrease. From 1851 to 1861 we are told the average yearly production was about 13,500,000 pounds, from 1861 to 1871 about 17,500,000 pounds, from 1871 to 1881, 19,000,000 pounds, and from 1881 to 1891, 22,500,000 pounds. The latter was the pinnacle of annual production, for in the next decade the average per year was 21,200,000 pounds, and in later years the average has been little less than 20,000,000 pounds. It is thought that perhaps with the increase in price that has taken place recently greater production may be looked for. It is estimated that the value of the yearly manufacture of sugar and syrup is \$2,000,000, and that 50,000 people are employed in the industry at the height of the season, which is of very short duration, extending over only five or six weeks at the most. Stringent laws against the adulteration of the product have been passed, especially in Quebec, where schools of instruction have been established and the Pure Maple Sugar and Syrup Co-operative Agricultural Association has been organized.

Large vs. Small Tractors.

The farmer of the future must be a mechanic rather than a day laborer, remarks D. D. Gray, Superintendent of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa in the December number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada. This, of course, must not be taken in a literal sense, but rather as suggesting that the future agriculturist must combine with a multitude of other things he requires to know, a greater knowledge of mechanics than he has formerly had. Accepting this suggestion as his text, Mr. Gray tells of records that have been kept at the Central Farm on the cost of operating three makes of tractors. The cost of operating the smaller tractor is shown to be greater than the cost of operating the larger, that is in regard to horse-power. The cost of discing with the smaller is shown to be less, due to greater speed possible than with the larger. The cost of plowing with the smaller is more than with the larger. The lighter machine burned gasoline at a cost of 45 cents per gallon and the heavier machine kerosene at 28 1/2 cents per gallon. Cylinder oil cost 85 cents per gallon. Living is the best preaching.

The Growing Child--Article VII.

Sex Education.

The question of sex education is one that troubles the majority of thinking parents. There comes a time in the life of every child when he awakens to a realization that life must have a beginning, and he probably runs to his mother with a question.

Fortunate, indeed, is the mother who is prepared to answer the first question and so provide the foundation for confidence between mother and child. If the question is ignored or is answered untruthfully, an irreparable injury has been done to the child.

The wise mother (and fathers, also, for this is not alone a woman's problem) prepare themselves in advance so they are ready when a question comes, no matter what the age of the child. There is no excuse for ignorance now on the part of parents as there was ten years ago, for in the last few years the country has been flooded with literature which is to be found in the bookstores and public libraries or furnished free on application to the Provincial Board of Health.

The parent who neglects to be ready to answer the questions that are bound to come may rest assured that the child will obtain his information from some other source, and entirely wrong ideas may be inculcated which will influence the entire future of the child.

In his progress through childhood the child comes in contact with many agencies, such as the schools, churches, press and various other organizations. Through these he obtains much accurate knowledge bearing upon sex hygiene, but what effect this information has upon him, whether it is wholesome or otherwise, depends upon the early attitude of his parents. If they are ignorant, careless or prudish and cloak the subject with mystery, a morbid curiosity probably will be aroused, but if the subject is handled with frankness and reverence a very little information serves to satisfy the child and start him on his road to normal and healthful adolescence.

Inaugurating a School Lunch Service. Many children attend school breakfastless. Some because of capricious appetite and in other cases because food is not to be had in sufficient quantity. Furthermore, in rural districts, and in some cities, a number of children live such a distance from the school as to make it necessary for them to carry lunch. Quite frequently the lunch is insufficient in quantity and of limited nutritive value. For these reasons large numbers of children during the most important period of their growth and development have practically but one meal a day throughout the school year. The education and health authorities have become alive to this neglect and are attempting to overcome it by providing for school lunches.

School lunches are no longer in the experimental stage. Wherever tried they have been successful, and the benefits of school feeding are generally recognized. A growing child needs more nourishment in proportion to its size than does an adult, and this is as true for the rich child as for the poor. Hence, it is just as much an advantage for the child of well-to-do parents to be provided with nourishing food at school, since he cannot go home to get it, as it is for the child of the poor. This at once removes the matter of school feeding from a class or charitable affair into the realm of child hygiene, where it properly belongs. Of course, there will always be some children who cannot afford to pay for this extra food and must be fed at the expense of some one else, but this can usually be arranged. In nearly all of the newer school buildings in the cities and towns of France the kitchen is as much a regular part of the plant as the classroom.

There are very few schools where a lunch service cannot be established if attempted in the right way. The success of the undertaking depends largely upon the interest, enthusiasm and knowledge of the teacher. When she decides that the service should be inaugurated in her school, the question of financial support comes first to mind. The movement will undoubtedly have the moral support of the school superintendent and Board of

Education, as the school lunch is rapidly being recognized as a part of the regular school work; but they are not always ready to finance the purchase of equipment and other initial expenses. In the large cities, committees of public-spirited citizens sometimes do this, or Parent-Teacher Associations, Women's Clubs, or similar organizations give financial support. In some large school systems the work is directed by a trained dietitian, with capable, paid assistants.

The gain in weight of undernourished children, the training in refined social habits, hygienic living, co-operation, and community spirit will probably well repay all efforts expended.

Morning Inspection. In the daily life of every child there are certain things so important from the standpoint of health that every mother should assure herself of their observance by diligent observation and inquiry. The best time for this inspection is in the morning before the child starts for school. Make the hour early enough to allow the child time to attend to any point which he has forgotten or neglected. Children are very apt to forget things which are not habitual and this inspection should be continued until correct health habits are an integral part of the child's daily life.

Notice first the cleanliness of the skin, as every mother will because of its bearing on her pride in her child's appearance and self-respect. But apart from the question of ordinary decency, cleanliness of the skin has its bearing on the question of health. If the skin is kept clean and in a tonic condition by frequent bathing, it will relieve the kidneys of much work that would otherwise fall upon them.

After satisfying yourself that the child's bathing has been properly attended to, learn if he has eaten any breakfast, and investigations made in several large cities revealed a startling number of children who go to school without any breakfast or a very unsatisfactory one. No wonder that malnutrition is so prevalent. It is a well known fact that many children have little appetite for breakfast, but when the demands that mental and physical growth make upon a child in school are realized every effort will be made to induce the child to take some food before leaving home in the morning. Though the establishment of school lunches should be a part of every system of school hygiene, this fact does not relieve the home of its responsibility.

Have the child's teeth been carefully brushed after breakfast? Since the relation of defective teeth to disease has been recognized, widespread attention has been paid to the care of children's teeth. When particular food are left around the teeth the present bacteria bring about fermentation and putrefaction, acids are set free which attack the enamel and decay begins. Hence, the importance of cleaning the teeth is plainly seen, and an alkaline mouth wash, such as milk of magnesia, lime water, or salt and water, should be used. Children should be taught to thoroughly masticate their food.

Has the child been to the toilet? Constipation is one of the most troublesome and common complaints of both children and adults, and nothing is more conducive to this condition than neglect of regular evacuation of the bowels. Training in regular habits should be begun in infancy, and as the child grows older he should never be allowed to neglect this hygienic duty. He will frequently be in such a hurry to run out to play or to be off to school that he will be careless in the matter if he is not carefully supervised.

Notice his posture, remembering the important relation this bears to his general health and self-respect. Does he stand erect with a free, easy carriage? Is his head well-poised, and his shoulders straight and lying close to the ribs behind? Does he walk toward you with a firm, erect attitude, or does he slouch along with a stooping body and drooping head? If these things are not as they should be, an investigation should be made of the physical training at his school.

Finally, see that he is properly clothed. Many children wear too few or too many clothes as the whim seizes them, or as some playmate leads the way. Do not let him be chilled in winter or overheated in summer.

are saying about you.

Only a boy—and yet, to-morrow you may look for him in the very front rank of the world's activities. Even now he is turning over in his mind plans for a bigger and a better farm than his father or his grandfather ever owned.

What are you doing to help that boy? Are you living the best life you can, clean, honest and above-board? Are you giving him a name and a character that will live, or will you be satisfied to leave him \$1,000 and think that enough?

To-morrow you will be leaning on this boy of yours. Are you making him strong against that day?

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

Our business has been built up on the willingness and ability to give you real service.

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
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Your Best Investment—Assures a more Profitable Yield

WM. STONE SONS LIMITED:
INGERSOLL ONTARIO

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. Her use of them leads her to believe there is no other medicine to equal them for any of the many minor ailments of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Eugene Boisvert, East Alderside, Que., writes: "My baby was terribly constipated, but after the use of Baby's Own Tablets he is entirely well again. I am so well satisfied with the Tablets that I lose no opportunity in recommending them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

His Mistake.

He longed to find the road to fame, But not a highway bore that name.

He thought to glory there must be A level path that he should see; But every road to which he came Possessed a terrifying name.

He never thought that fame might lurk Along the dreary path called work.

He never thought to go and see What marked the road called industry.

Because it seemed so rough and high He passed the road to service by.

Yet had he taken either way He might have come to fame some day.

"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 correcter in world.—Adv.

The depth of water under a vessel can now be ascertained by the hydrophone, which works on the reflection of the sound of the ship's propeller from the ocean-bed.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

To My Son.

Do you know that your soul is of my soul such part That you seem to be fibre and core of my heart?

None other can pain me as you, dear, can do;

None other can please me or praise me as you.

Remember, the world will be quick with its blame If shadow or stain ever darken your name;

"Like mother, like son," is a saying so true:

The world will judge largely of mother by you.

Be this, then, my task, it task it shall be.

To force this proud world to do homage to me.

Be sure it will say, when its verdict you've won.

"She reaps as she sowed. Lo, this man is her soul!" —Your Mother.

Disposal of Lumbering Slash.

The Dominion Forestry Branch is the pioneer in systematic slash disposal in Canada. On all timber sales in the Dominion forest reserves, this is one of the terms of the contract. Slash disposal is now generally in effect in timber sales on unlicensed lands in the Dominion forest reserves. Operators find that, once their men become familiar with the work and recognize that it must be done, the cost is by no means prohibitive and competition with timber cut under other conditions is quite possible. The stumpage revenues to the Government are somewhat smaller by virtue of this requirement, but forest officers regard this as a good investment. On Dominion Crown lands under license, slash disposal is not effective, these lands not being under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Branch. In consequence, the fire hazard in forest reserve lands is greatly increased.

In British Columbia considerable progress has been made toward slash disposal in the Coast region, and a beginning has been made in the Interior. This is largely the result of co-operation between the B.C. Forest Branch and the operators, though there is now legislation under which slash disposal made be made compulsory, the cost for the most part to be divided between the operator and the forest protection fund. On the coast, broadcast burning is the rule, this in-

volving comparatively little additional expense.

In the eastern provinces, however, broadcast burning is not feasible to any great extent, partly because of damage to the remaining undersized timber, and partly because in many cases the soil itself is highly inflammable. As a rule, under such conditions, slash must be piled for burning, and this necessarily involves material expense, in addition to the cost of burning, which has to be done under careful supervision.

GOOD HEALTH AND GOOD SPIRITS

Depend Upon the Condition of the Blood—Keep it Rich, Red and Pure.

When a doctor tells you that you are anemic, he simply means, in plain English, that your blood is weak and watery. But this condition is one that may easily pass into a hopeless decline if prompt steps are not taken to enrich the blood. Poor blood, weak, watery blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, loss of appetite, poor digestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous irritability and many other troubles. To poor blood is due the pimples and blotches, the muddy complexion that disfigures so many faces. To have good health, a good complexion and a cheerful manner, the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. This is easily done through the use of a blood enriching tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The whole mission of this medicine is to help enrich the blood which reaches every nerve and every organ of the body, bringing with it health, strength and new activity. That is why people who occasionally use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always feel bright, active and strong.

Mrs. E. E. Cook, Simcoe, Ont., gives strong testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when the blood is in an anemic condition, she says: "I have been a sufferer for some years from a run down condition of the system. I suffered from pains in the back, twitching of the nerves and muscles, my appetite was poor, I had indigestion and would get drowsy after eating. My hands and feet were almost always cold, and though I was constantly doctoring, the medicine I took did not help me. I had practically given up hope of good health, until a friend from Hamilton came to visit me, and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It took some persuasion, but finally I consented to try them. I have reason to be grateful that I did, for after using seven boxes I felt like a new person. I have gained in weight, have a better color and my work is now a pleasure. For this condition my thanks are due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cannot praise them too highly."

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.

As Time Passes

I know that over yonder, just beyond the cloud so gray, A bird is sweetly singin' of the April an' the May.

With the rainbow lightly playin' when the silver showers drop—

Keep a tickin', Mr. Clock—an' don't you dare to stop.

I know that over yonder, jes' beyond the leafless tree,

A garden filled with blossoms tempts the butterfly and bee,

With the perfume of the moonflower breathin' out a silent song—

Keep a tickin', Mr. Clock. The journey's not so long.

"Cascarets" If Sick, Bilious, Headachy

To-night sure! Let a pleasant, harmless Cascaret work while you sleep and have your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving regular by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 and 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

The Boy Scouts Association.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Provincial Council for Ontario of the Boy Scout Association held in Toronto on Friday, January 28th, was the most largely attended meeting that body has ever had, some fifty members of the Council and representatives from various sections of the province being in attendance. Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Vice-President of the Council, presided in the absence of the President, Mr. Gilbert E. Fauquier, who is spending the winter in Italy.

Reports presented to the meeting indicated that the organization in Ontario is now reaching practically 9,000 boys, there having been a substantial increase both in the number of troops and in public interest in the Scout movement since the early summer. It was also stated that the Provincial Board of Honour which deals with all applications for awards for life-saving, etc., dealt with seven meritorious cases during the first six months it was in office. Of these, two were for saving persons from death by fire, four for gallantry in water accidents, and one for specially good services rendered to the Boy Scout Movement. One boy saved two children from certain death in a fire which destroyed their home in which they were quarantined because they were suffering from scarlet fever. The scout not only performed the rescue at great risk to

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himself, but in doing so contracted a severe attack of the disease. For the year 1921 Mr. Gilbert E. Fauquier, of Ottawa, was re-elected President, and Mr. W. K. George, of Toronto, Provincial Commissioner. Mr. J. W. Mitchell, of Toronto, and Rev. Fr. Hebert, of Ottawa, are the Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. H. A. Laurence and G. H. Ross respectively are the Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer. The new Executive Committee consists of Sir John Eaton, C. Q. Ellis, A. B. Fisher, J. E. Ganong, J. G. Gibson, Lt.-Col. Hendrie, John G. Kent, Lt.-Col. Noel Marshall, C. B. McNaught, John A. Northway, A. J. Mitchell, J. F. M. Stewart, H. R. Tudhope, A. J. Gough and J. J. Vaughan. Messrs. Frank Arnold, K.C., H. A. Laurence, T. Albert Brown and A. T. Reid were re-elected to the Board of Honour.

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply. advt.

For Future Canadians.

A country with forests—and no country is more richly blessed in this regard than Canada—has a distinct obligation to see that these forests are conserved so that future generations shall not seriously lack one of the most important contributions to culture and comfort. Finland can teach us a good lesson in the proper care of the forests. Finland, like Canada, must depend in a large measure on the product of the forest to maintain and improve her economic status. To neglect this source of wealth is to invite national bankruptcy. It is most astonishing to us that Canadians have so largely failed to realize the absolute necessity for a proper forest policy for the whole Dominion.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Discomfort

For a Chinaman to wear spectacles in company is considered an act of discourtesy.

In the French war zone, Arras now has a population of 41,500, Bethune of 20,000, and Lens of 9,000.

FREEZONE.

Corns Lift Off
with Fingers



Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. It doesn't hurt a bit. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without a particle of pain.

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michanoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poison generated in the intestine." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Seigel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound. 10

ASPIRIN

"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, Tooth Lumbago and for Pains. 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 Manufacturing Co. Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

BITS OF HUMOR

FROM HERE & THERE



A Mistake.
Colonel (who suffers with corns)—"Look here, sergeant, I believe you have a man named Smith who is a chiro-podist?"
Sergeant—"Misinformed, sir—he's Church of England."

New to Him.

"Have you any worth-while books in here?" asked the superior person.

"We have thousands of volumes, sir," replied the clerk. "I'm sure there is something in our stock to suit the most exacting taste. What do you require?"

"I want a book on synonyms."

"Just a moment, sir, until I speak to the boss. I don't believe we have any of—er—Synonym's works."

Boiled Locomotive.

Picking her way daintily through the locomotive plant, a young woman-visitor viewed the huge operations with awe. Finally, she turned to a young man who was showing her through, and asked:

"What is that big thing over there?"

"That's a locomotive-boiler," he replied. She puckered her brows.

"And what do they boil locomotives for?"

"To make the locomotives tender," and the young man from the office never smiled.

A Purchasable Article.

A Belgian woman, who lost her husband in a railroad accident, received from the company \$2,000 by way of compensation. Shortly afterwards she read of a traveller getting twice as much for the loss of a leg. She went to the company and protested that the difference was unfair.

"Madam," said the official, "the two awards are perfectly fair. Four thousand dollars won't provide the man with a new leg, but for \$2,000 you can easily get a new husband."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

A Kindly Word.

"Oh, let the sympathy of kindly words Sound for the poor, the friendless, and the weak, And He will bless you! He who struck these chords Will strike another when in turn you seek."

Women in the United States now number nearly 30,000,000.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs"
Child's Best Laxative



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

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DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed
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dress by the Author,
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"Pain's enemy" —I'll say it is!

WHEN you want quick con-
flicting relief from any
"external" pain, use Sloan's
Liniment. It does the job with-
out staining, rubbing, bandag-
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sore muscles.

Keep it
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35¢
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MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

LINIMENT

RHEUMATISM
Lumbago, Neuralgia, or any other pain, apply Minard's Liniment to the aching spot and get quick relief. Minard's is the remedy your grandmother used. There is nothing to equal it. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

The New Car.
Pedestrian (conversing with friend in automobile)—"Is it a self-starter?"
"No, I have to crank the old boat. I'll say she's a self-stopper, though."

Willy Tommie.

Tommie—"Grandma, if I was invited out to dinner some place, should I eat pie with a fork?"
Grandma—"Yes, indeed."

Tommie—"You haven't got a piece of pie around the house that I could practice on, have you, grandma?"

Although ducks, of which there are nearly 200 species, are the most numerous in northern regions, they are found all over the world.

You don't have
to suffer

BAUME BENGUE

relieves pain of headache, neuralgia,
sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism.

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\$1.50 a tube.
THE LEECHING MILLS CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. Baume Bengue
RELIEVES PAIN

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair!
Make It Abundant!



Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp, checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty- tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness.—All druggists!

MONTH OLD BABY HADSKIN TROUBLE

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

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

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

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

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 55, Paul St., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

WANTED

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request.

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INVENTIONS

(ISSUE No. 7-21)

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Sweetness of Wheat
and Malted Barley
is the sweetness of—

Grape-Nuts

The delicately rich flavor, natural to the grains, is developed through 20 hours baking. Grape-Nuts needs no added sugar, and is rich in nourishment of a form easy to digest.

This ready-cooked food is economical
"There's a Reason"



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En Passant.

"Except wind stand as never it stood,
It is an ill wind turns none to good."

"THIS AN ILL WIND that blows nobody any good." When I hear that proverb quoted I am ready to stand on a broad basis of friendliness with the user. He arrests my attention, for the idiom fits in with my ideas of utility, and I am prepared to listen to almost anything else he may say. I immediately regard him as a reasonable, fair-minded sort of person, and would not be surprised if we discovered that we had much in common.

There is such an equal amount of give and take in the proverb, that, general as it is, I would like to hear it twenty times a day, provided always that the user uttered it with sincerity, as a decisive result of reflection upon the subject under notice, and not merely as a platitude to reduce the enormity of a disaster, a palpable set of injustice, or a wanton piece of mischief or malice aforethought.

That philosophy which recognises, even to a small extent, that there is some good in everything, and looks for it, is to be found in this admirable saying, which also has the additional advantage of being expressed in an easily understood idiom.

IN NATURE there is nothing closer to us than the wind—the perceptible motion of the air, and nothing nearer to our lips than "wind and weather." It is a universal topic of consideration and conversation, and therefore the feeling expressed in this general proverb is aptly figured in the most easily understood of all natural phenomena—the continual alteration between heat and cold, the wind.

The winds of adversity, the tornadoes of affliction, the simoons and siroccos of human suffering, which visit us, are not so easily understood, but they all have the same generic basis. Winds will always blow, be they good or ill, from the region of higher to the region of lower pressure. The inequalities of life are its winds, and the people living in the course of those winds are affected by them. Some are continually in the line of the fierce storms of life, and others are constantly in the doldrums. Some are born to be the stormy petrels—always on the rough edge of the elements, and others again bask for ever in the spice-laden breezes of Arabi the Blest. It is all in the inscrutable decree of destiny. "The wind bloweth where it listeth," but what makes life tolerable is that in the main the winds alternate: they vary in not being always ill winds, and even when they blow evilly, in places, there is a compensatory cessation of storm and stress somewhere else.

Some of the more active variations of temperature are not ill winds at all. It all depends upon how you look at it, and what you want, or don't want, the wind for. The ill wind that would rattle the ears out of your standing grain might speed my windmill, and grind for me my garnered crop. The same gale which hurls the ship labouring against it, well-favours the bounding bark which spreads its sails to catch every puff of the glad-some force carries it to the desired haven. It is a consoling thought that an ill wind can also be a beneficent one. There is an urge in it too. We do not require to face the wind all the time. When it is adverse we might try "tacking," if we have energy enough.

All day I sigh, and weary for the wind
To fill my sails and waft me o'er the tide,
To lands where grows the incense tamarind,
And where the palm tree waves its stately pride.
I dream of riches, gathered where the sun
Dips in the western wave its golden crest:
I sigh, I pine, for glories to be won,
In lands that bedeck the ocean's breast.
But ah! the wind ill-favours me, it blows,
Aye from that brilliant, sunny clime, to this.

An I must tarry here, until it goes
From our bleak shores, the favoured
Once to kiss,
But hark! me thinks a gentle voice,
And low,
Doth whisper words of wisdom in my ear:
"If to the lands of beauty thou would'st go,
Why waste the precious hours in idling here?
Take oars in thy hands, and towards them row,
And when at last the winds do favour thee,
And on thy flutt'ring sail their breath bestow,
Well-spiced upon thy voyage thou shalt be.
True wisdom this,—wait not for fortune's smile,
But let her find thee, battling with thy care,
Determined, and endeavouring to beguile.
Thy troubles lead to help, to guide thee fair."

AS NEAR AS I remember, that is

how I wrote, years ago, before I grew slipshod and careless in my language, and I do not see any reason for saying the same thing in any other way now. If I did, I would only say,—"Go to it... Good or ill, you cannot afford to sit around waiting to see How The Wind Will Blow."

On reflection, I might add a quotation from Martha Tupper:—"See thou livest, whilst thou art: for heart must live, and soul, but care and sloth and sin and self, combine to kill that life."

A man will grow to an automation, an appendage to the counter or the desk, if mind and spirit be not roused, to raise the plodding groveller: Then praise God for sabbaths, for books, and dreams, and pains. For the recreative face of nature, and the kindling charities of home; And remember, thou that labourer,—thy leisure is not loss, if it help to expose and undermine that solid falsehood, the Material.

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII HISTORY.

Class I.—Ena Mason 85, Gladys Moseley 80.

Class II.—Jack Golpin 64.

GRADE VII ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Honours.—Elsie Todd 90.

Class I.—Irvin Bain 89.

Class II.—Hilda Handie 74.

Class III.—Marion Stewart 51.

GRADE VI SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours.—Gladys Warwick 100, W. Wilson 96, Harold Shaw 94, Kenneth McGibbon, Wilhelmina Clarke 92.

Class I.—Cuthbert McQuisig 80.

GRADE V FRENCH.

Honours.—Marion Bain, Doris Golpin, Alice Hendry 93, Jack Stewart 90.

Class I.—Alwyn Stewart 85, Willie Pettley, Eileen McGibbon 80, Raymond Chambers 79.

Class II.—Melville Fletcher 68, W. Handie 67, James Hazel 65.

Class III.—Gordon Hendry 61.

GRADE IV NATURE STUDY

Honours.—Doris Reid 98, Grace Moncrieff, Leona Thompson 97, Ida Fletcher 94, Mansiel Wilson 93, Ivan Monk 91.

Class I.—Fred Witham 87, Alex. McGibbon 82.

Class II.—Lawrence Davis 74, Donald Boyd 72.

Class III.—Harry Ball 62, Melville Wilson 61.

UPPER SCHOOL GRADE III ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Irene Hazel, Lorne Martin, Alex. McCullough 100, Mildred Heale 99, Robbie Roberts 98, Violet Golpin 95, J. Brown, Evelyn Highfield 94, Doris Girard 90.

Class I.—Willie Woods 85, Theodore Zimmers 84, Nelson Warwick 82.

Class II.—Agnes Duncan 67.

GRADE II ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Howard Tomalty 100, D. Seary 94, Lorne Ball 93, Nellie Hazel, Audrey Monk 91, Oscar Cloutier 90.

Class I.—Agnes Elliott 88, Ward Moncrieff 85, Willie Green 84.

Class II.—Frank McGibbon 63.

GRADE I PART II. RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Alfred Cloutier 96, Lizzie Seary 92.

Class I.—Harold Campbell, Leslie Beecroft, Maudie Seary 88, George Green 86, Jack Seary 82, Mildred Cooper and Francis Kettyle 80, W. Tomalty 76.

Class II.—Herbert Graves 74.



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Now coming in have a look at them. Prices are away down, none at \$50.00 this Spring have a look at prices.

For Friday and Saturday Only

10 yds. Grey Cotton \$1.60

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15 Hous Dresses to clear at \$1.98

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HENRY M. LAVIGNE,

Opposite T. McQuin's Foundry.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

New Manager For C.P.R. Hotels

Mr. Frank L. Hutchinson, after many years service has resigned his position as manager in chief of Canadian Pacific hotels to engage in other business, and Mr. Andrew Allerton is appointed general superintendent of Canadian Pacific hotels with offices at Montreal.

These announcements have been



F. L. HUTCHINSON
Resigning Manager-in-Chief of C.P.R. Hotel Dept.

June, 1906, he was appointed manager of the Algonquin Hotel, New Brunswick, and since November, 1919, has been managing both the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, and the Algonquin.

Mr. Hutchinson, who is understood to have purchased a large farm in Vancouver Island, where he intends to reside, was born in London, Ontario, on August 10th, 1869. He entered the service of the Bank of Montreal in 1885 and remained there until 1901 when he became a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. In March, 1908, he joined the C. P. R. service as assistant to the manager, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, becoming manager in March, 1909. In June, 1911, he became assistant to the manager in chief of hotels, Montreal, and in April, 1913, manager of the Hotel Vancouver. In July, 1913, he resigned from the C. P. R. to manage the Windsor Hotel in Montreal but in April, 1915, he rejoined the service to become manager in chief of hotels.

made in a circular issued by Mr. C. E. E. Usher, passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R.

Mr. Allerton, who is well known to Montrealers through his success as manager of the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews by the Sea, and the Place Viger, Montreal, entered the service of the C. P. R. in 1890 in the dining car department. In August, 1893, he was appointed manager of Windsor Street Station Dining Hall; in June, 1894, he became dining car conductor. In January, 1897, he was attached to the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, and in February, 1905, he became clerk in the Place Viger, Hotel, Montreal, of which he became manager in April, 1903. In



No Savings Account too small

Don't think that because your first savings deposit may be small that it will not be welcomed in The Bank of Nova Scotia. A savings account means a new potential customer. It is the beginning of what may be the foundation of a valuable account later on. It is the young man's stepping stone to a business career.

That is why the smallest savings account is valued in

15A

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000

Reserve 13,000,000

Resources 230,000,000

J. R. Parris,

Manager, Lachute.

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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.

Spring Foot Wear.

We wish to announce that we are displaying a large and choice stock of Boots and Shoes I am in a position to offer you some great values, your inspection invited.

Extra special in Men's Working Boots. The Choicest Novelties of the Season in Hats and Caps.

Suits, Overalls, Gloves and Hosiery, Ready-Made Clothing for Men and Boy's.

SEMI-READY TAILORING.

Win's the Lion's Share of Popularity on all Count.

QUALITY! STYLE! PRICE!

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

Boots Neatly Repaired.

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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 Syrup. 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.

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Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

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INCORPORATED 1855

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Over 130 Branches

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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

We Have Everything For The Sugar Camp Except The Trees.



Grimm Evaporators in 22 Sizes.
1 Gallon Syrup Cans 30 cents.
6 Quart Sap Cans 30 cents.
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Sap Spouts, Tapping Bits, Reamers, Braces, Skimmers, Felt Strainers, Etc.

Bring in your Repairs Early.

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

Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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

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

Buy Your Supplies at
McFAUL BROS.

The 'Popular' Store
and
Bargain Centre

McFAUL BROS.
The Up-to-date General Store

ROYAL L. SAGE N. J. A. VERMETTE
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Lachute Office:
SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS.

Cleaning & Repairing

All kinds of Boys' and Men's Suits

Now is the time to have your Clothes, Suits and Coats
pressed and cleaned as the Spring is drawing near. I
will give you good satisfaction and prompt service.

A good assortment of
Men's and Boys Pants.

N. GLEENER, Lachute.
Opposite Provincial Bank

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**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

OBITUARY

THE LATE MISS HAZEL ELDER.

It is with much sorrow we record the death of little Hazel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Elder, of West Gore Road, who passed away on Friday morning Feb. 24th. Deceased was in her 12th year and had been sick only a few weeks. Of a bright and happy disposition she was loved by all with whom she came in contact and her early death was a great grief to her many little friends and playmates. The funeral took place on Sunday last, conducted by Rev. Mr. Dickie of Westmount, surrounded by her sorrowing loved ones and sympathizing friends. Two hymns, which she loved were sung. Forever with the Lord and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." She leaves to mourn her loss, her mother and father and one brother.

BEREFT.

There's a lone little grave on the hillside,
O'er which has no blossom yet blown;
Upon it the first snow is falling
And around it the winter winds moan.

There's a dear little chair by the fireside
That vacant will be evermore,
There's a book laid aside full of play-
things

That will nevermore litter the floor.
There are dear little books now useless,
How oft their creased pages I've
kissed,

For the brave little student that conned
them,
Life's school is forever dismissed.

There's a scrap-book that's soiled and
worn,
More precious than all of earth's gold,—
The work of the dear little fingers,

That are hid neath the dust and the
mould.
There's one more little angel in heaven,—
(How selfish I am to complain!)

One more precious lamb safely folded
Away from earth's sorrow and pain.
And its sin that can now never touch her
Or tarnish her soul pure and white;
For her has dawned the glad morning
That never wanes in the right.

Oh, hearts that are empty and aching
For the little one under the sod,
Hold fast to those sweet words of com-
fort:

"Oh such are the Kingdom of God."

+++

THE LATE MRS. WATCHORN.

It is with much sorrow we record the death of the late Mrs. Watchorn, (nee Laura Kennedy,) beloved wife of Syria Watchorn, which took place at her home in Lachute, Feb. 24th, 1921, in her 33rd year. Deceased was born at Pine Hill and was the third daughter of the late David Kennedy. She leaves to mourn her loss a loving husband and five small children, the youngest four years of age, also an aged mother, three sisters and four brothers. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lummis in Lachute Church, where there were a very large gathering of relatives and friends. Mrs. Watchorn was of a cheery and kind disposition which made her many friends, she will be sadly missed in the community in which she lived.

The voice is now silent,
The heart is now cold,
The smile and the welcome I met of old
I miss her and mourn her in sorrow un-
seen,
And dwell on the memory of days that
have been.

Inserted by Mrs. Jno. Thorburn

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THE LATE MRS. DAVIS.

The death occurred on Wednesday last at the home of her daughter-in-law Mrs. Jos. Davis, Morin Heights of Mary Newton, widow of the late Jno. Davis. Deceased was born in Montreal 87 years ago and was married at the age of 16 and removed to Morin Heights where she has lived a long, useful and respected life, ten children were born to them of whom four are still living. Mrs. E. Christie of Morin Heights, Frank A. Davis of Sacramento, now home on a visit are E. A. Davis of Yellow Grass, Sask., H. G. Davis of Bray, California. Interment will take place at Morin Heights Cemetery.

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**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Why The East Wants Daylight Saving

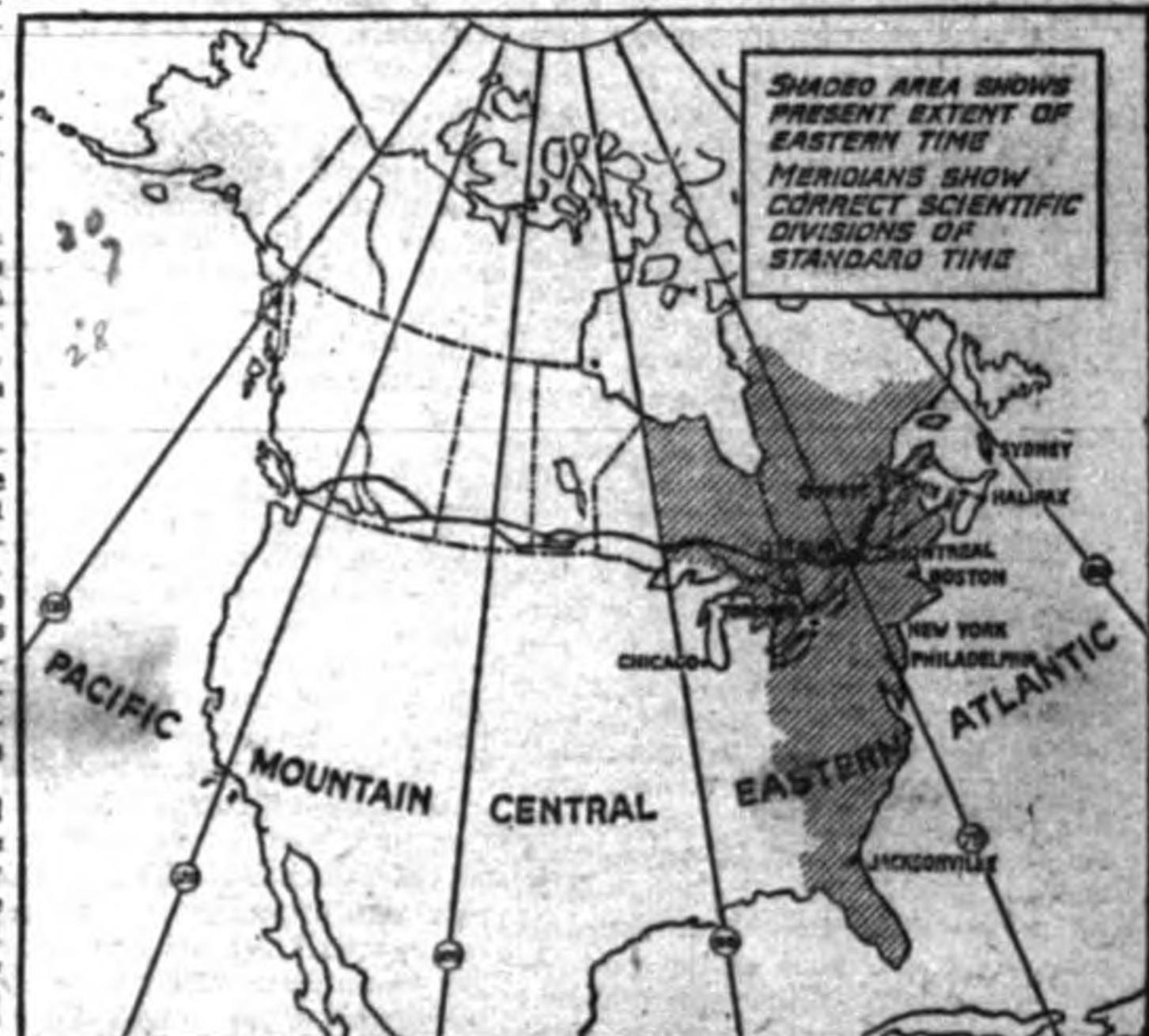
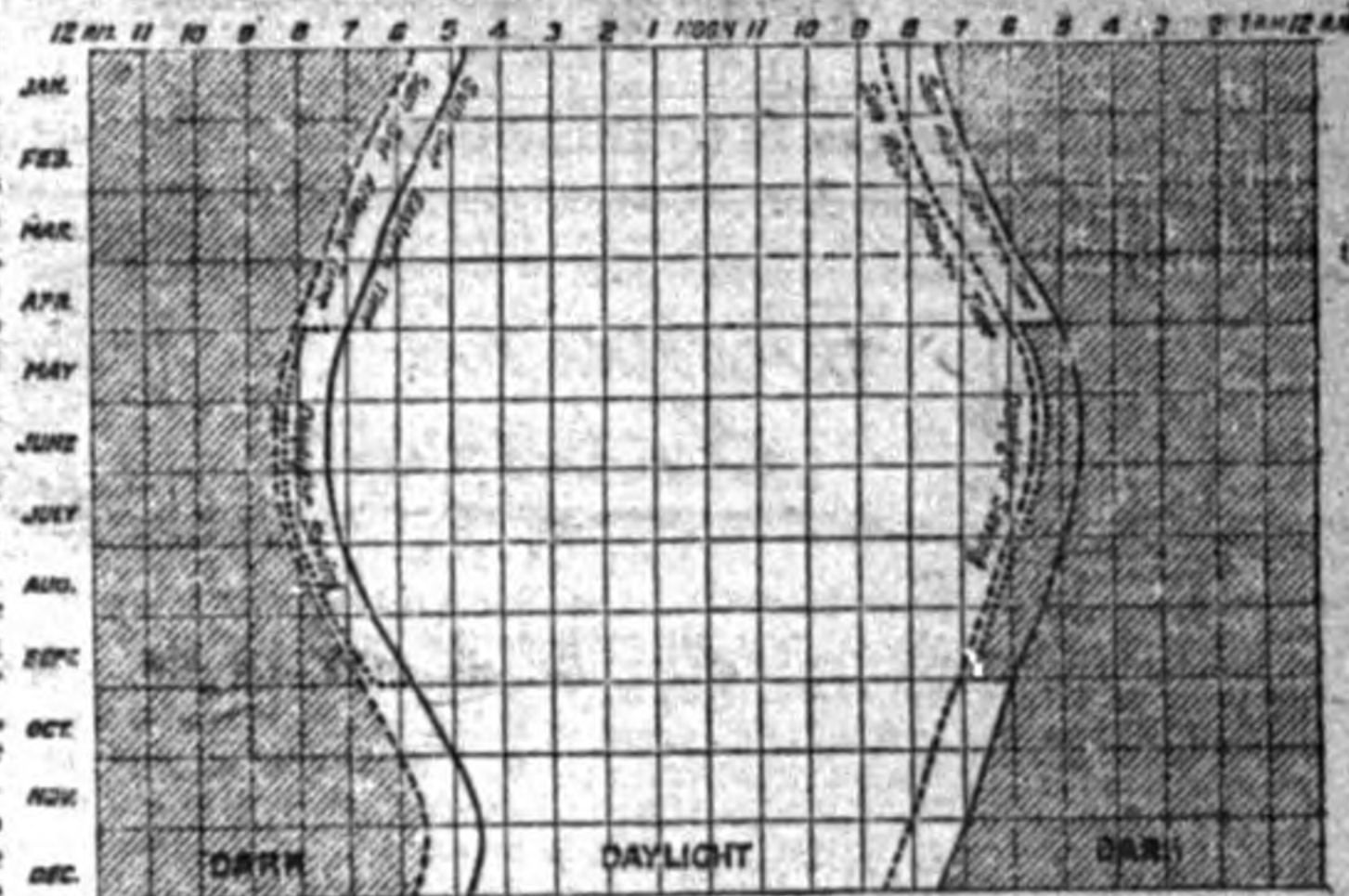
Within a few weeks, the question of daylight saving will probably once more become the subject of more or less heated debate in which business men, city fathers, farmers with cows to milk, mothers with children of school age to look after, and last but not least, railroads with time tables to print and trains to run if possible to the minute, will demand to have their say. The advocates for daylight saving will point out that in England the economy in coal consumption effected by daylight saving during the summer months amounted to \$2,500,000, whereas the dairy farmers of the middle west protest that the morning dews and the natural milking time for cows cannot be regulated by clock, while in the North-West where the summer sun shines eighteen or twenty hours a day the mother of seven children wishes to goodness that the darkness and the hour for bed time came twice as soon and lasted twice as long—what she wants is a darkness-saving law.

The demand for daylight saving, however, is most insistent in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States, and for every insistent demand there is usually a real reason. The reason apparently is that the so-called standard time in force in the area in question varies considerably from the mean sun time upon which the actual length and intensity of daylight is based. Standard time is a convenient artifice established in order to secure uniform time for neighboring communities or places. The sun is travelling from East to West and the noon hour originally travelled with it, but it was found advisable to fix definite areas in which the noon hour and other hours should remain the same for the convenience of the operation of railroads and telegraphs and the transaction of business wherein contracts involved definite time limits.

Such standard time was adopted for the United States in 1883 on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and as the time of the civilized world is by general consent based on Greenwich, England, the meridians selected for the division of the various standards were fixed at the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th and 120th degrees west of Greenwich. Atlantic standard time theoretically extended from the 60th to the 75th meridian and Eastern standard time from the 75th to the 90th meridian; Central standard time from the 90th to 105th; Mountain standard time from the 105th to 120th, west of which was Pacific standard time. These times were adopted by law in a number of the individual States, but municipalities have not all followed suit as public sentiment and habits proved more potent factors in fixing the time standards for localities than have State Statutes.

Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, on the Eastern boundary of Atlantic time zone, have used that time for thirty years or more, but it was not until 1903 that New Brunswick, which was in closer contact with the New England States, finally by Act of its legislature adopted Atlantic standard time officially for that Province.

The situation was complicated, particularly in the Eastern States and Eastern Canada, by the railways themselves, where in actual practice it was found necessary to fix the time-breaking zones at terminals or division points. As branch lines have been constructed, the carriers have extended on these the standard time observed at the junction point or upon the main line. There are instances where the branch lines radiate out of one zone into another, thus introducing a time at variance with the theoretical time of that zone. The contention of the railways is that time should be changed only at the points at the terminal of train dispatching districts when train crews are relieved. They claim it is hazardous to require train crews to change from one standard



operating time to another during a trick of duty, and impracticable to have train dispatchers operate trains under two standards of time.

Conflict between the States which have adopted Eastern standard time based strictly upon the 75th to 90th meridians and the railways, which have found this to be not sufficiently elastic, has naturally resulted, as for instance in the State of Vermont, when a Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives in which one section reads:—

"A common carrier engaged in commerce within this state or between this state and any other state or territory shall not change its time schedules for the movement of trains within the state in order to accommodate itself to conditions outside the state arising by reason of the adoption of any other standard of time by any other state."

Then again the demand for daylight saving has complicated matters. The United States Congress last year passed an Act which defeated the general adoption of the proposed daylight saving, whereas the States of New York and Massachusetts adopted daylight saving, and the new England railroads, in order to reconcile the conflict between the Federal Act and the State Acts of Massachusetts and New York, ran their trains on standard time, but one hour earlier than they otherwise would. The Canadian railways fell into step with the American railways, and in doing so were supported by the municipalities of many of the larger cities which had adopted daylight saving.

Now it is noticeable that the demand for adoption of daylight saving time by the larger towns and

cities is almost exclusively confined to Eastern Canada, New England States and the City of New York. On examination, this appears to be due to the fact that Eastern Standard time which theoretically extends only between the 75th and 90th meridians has been carried in actual practice a very considerable distance east of the 75th degree. According to this meridian places all of the Province of Quebec, and all of New England, New York City and part of New York State in the Atlantic should belong to the Atlantic Time Zone, and if this time were reinstated there would be little or no call for daylight saving now. The railways have carried Eastern time too far east, and the States and Provinces and Municipalities which have adopted the same time for the sake of uniformity are realizing that this does not correspond with natural time. On the railways, Eastern standard time is carried from Gaspé in Eastern Quebec to Fort Williams in Ontario, a distance of 25 degrees or 1200 miles instead of the 711.70 miles of 15 degrees.

On eastern standard time as at present maintained in New England and Quebec, the sun rises from May to September two to three hours before the average person is about for the morning, and sets at an equally unserviceable hour. Hence the natural demand for daylight saving legislation in these parts. If New England, Quebec and the Maritime Province were to adopt Atlantic standard time, which is their natural specific time, they would save hundreds of thousands of dollars all the year round for fuel and light, and incidentally the agitation for daylight saving would be buried in oblivion.

IN MEMORIAM

BURK.—In loving memory of Thos. Burk, who departed this life on Sept. 11th, 1920.

Thou hast left us, left us, yes, forever more,

And thy loss we deeply feel
But it's God who has bereft us,
He will all our sorrows heal.

You have left us, left us, yes,
In that better land to dwell
We soon shall have to follow
How soon we cannot tell.

With that voice so gentle,
Dost thou hear him say,
Tell me all thy sorrows,
Come, Come, away?

Inserted by his loving wife, Mrs. Thos. Burk.

+++

CAN YOU Keep Books?
Compute rapidly?
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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.**

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

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

**CENTRAL MEAT
MARKET**

**Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55**

We have always on hand Beef, Pork,
Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all
kinds of vegetables. Also Fruits and a
choice line of canned goods.

A. RAYMOND

Foundry Street, Lachute

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 Boisseau 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

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.

MACDONALD'S
Cut Brier
More Tobacco for the Money
Packages 15¢
½ lb Tins 85¢
The Tobacco with a heart

In 1892

We first offered the public our

"SALADA" TEA

Millions now use it to their utmost satisfaction



Woman's Interests



How About Your Linen?

Good linen nowadays is almost as precious as jewels, and every scrap of it is worth saving. The high price of linen makes an entire new stock almost prohibitive to the ordinary housewife, and there is nothing in sight to indicate lower prices for some time to come.

The first point to be considered is where and how to keep it. This may sound far-fetched, but it has a lot to do with the wearing qualities of linen and also the health of the family. The ideal linen store-place should be a well ventilated cupboard in a warm, dry position and in a good light. And yet I have seen housekeepers tuck linen, fresh from the ironing board and not perfectly dry, away in a dark, airless drawer.

Recently I saw a linen closet that was ideal. The shelves were just wide enough to admit one layer of linens, and in order that the articles might have proper air and always be perfectly dry, these shelves were made of lattice work, the whole being white enameled. A little ventilator at the top of the door admitted air freely and was covered with fine white muslin, which, while it let in the air, kept out the dust. Each shelf was labeled, and on the door hung a linen book in which was listed the entire household linen stock, the date of its purchase and the price. Linen gives better wear if used uniformly. The clean linen may be put at the bottom of the pile, and the daily supplies taken out from the top. In this way each article gets its turn at wear and washing.

The life of linen may be prolonged twenty-five per cent. by laundering. It is a scientifically known fact that hard water is ruinous to clothes, therefore the water should be softened. Many a laundress adds caustic soda to the already prepared soap solution when washing, and this gives excessive alkalinity and ruins the strength, color and wearing qualities of the fabrics. Leaving clothes overnight in a dirty soap bath also rots them, and insufficient rinsing makes them yellow and leaves soap which in time eats the linen.

Always before going to the wash, linen should be carefully examined. Small holes should be darned, for if let go they are liable to catch on the board, washing machine or wringer and become very big ones. Stains, too, should be removed. Tea and coffee stains are most easily removed while still wet. Place the table cloth over a basin and pour boiling water through the spots. If this does not entirely remove the stain, rub on a little borax, rub it in well, and try boiling water again. Some use salts of lemon. Fruit stains are removed in the same way. For mildew spots rub the stains with soap, sprinkle with chalk and bleach in the sunshine. Butter-milk will also work fairly well. Wet ink stains should be washed immediately in milk. Put a pinch of salts of lemon on iron mould stains and pour boiling water through the spot. Be sure to rub the salts of lemon in well and repeat until stain is out. Paint on linen should be removed with a mixture of ammonia, turpentine and paraffin.

I have found that it is always best to have all linen marked either by a large monogram or a small embroidered initial. It adds to the distinction and beauty of all household linens to have them individualized by your "trademark." It takes only a few minutes to do the work, as on towels an outline stitch is pretty, and even on sheets you can use outlining and a darning stitch to fill in. The close embroidered initials, while prettier, take more time.

Having looked after the storing, listing, mending and washing of your linen you may find that some of it seems too badly worn to be useful. But don't throw it away without a second look. Every scrap can be utilized. Sheets and table cloths seem to wear out in the middle faster than about the edges and this is natural as they get more wear in those parts. If the sheets are thin in the middle and the sides are good and strong, cut them through the centre and then join the outer or selvedge edges together.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

The Rattletrap Gun

By SAMUEL A. DERIEUX.

II.

The roar of a train on the railroad three miles away brought her back to her situation. Sometimes after this train, Ben closed the station; sometimes he had to wait until the ten o'clock passenger; sometimes he had to work over his yellow express book until midnight. Her hand slipped into her bosom and closed over the note that an old negro had brought her secretly that morning. Somebody had told Ben her father had gone to town, and he was coming out after supper. He wanted to talk to her, he wrote about the cottage he had bought near the station. She could see it now, with the small barn behind, the trim garden palings, the cool water oak in the front yard. Ben was going to paint the house and barn white—if she liked white.

There was another note, too, hidden in her dress—the note she had written in answer, begging him not to come, telling him that it would only make things harder, that her father would never give in, that he must never come any more. All day she had watched the road, sure there would be someone who could take it in to Ben. But nobody had passed, and the day had worn away, and then her father had driven into the yard.

He had been worse than he had ever been, since he had the quarrel with Ben at the station about some express. She had not heard it, but neighbors had told her. It was terrible, they said. Ben had lost his temper at last. "Get out of this station, you soak!" he had cried.

Men had rushed between them and dragged her father away. But at the door he stopped.

"If you ever step foot on my place, young man," he said, "I'll kill you!" She would never forget his face when he came home that day.

"Don't you never let him come on the place again, Tess," he said. "Never again!"

The distant puffing of the train as it pulled out from the station startled her. If Ben left now he might be here in half an hour. Sometimes he came on horseback, sometimes he walked. If she knew when he was coming she would run out and warn him. But he might be detained at the station; her father might come up here while she was gone, looking for her.

The night had grown silent, the roar of the train died away. Ben might be on the road now, swinging along happily in the moonlight; maybe he was singing. He thought her father in town, and there he sat on the porch in his tilted chair watching. She could not stay here. She jumped to her feet. A sudden dryness in her throat gave her an idea. Her father was thirsty when he was this way. She tiptoed down the narrow stairs, into his room. She picked up the pitcher from the washstand, and hurried out by the back porch, across the yard to the well.

The screaming of the chain as her white arms pulled hand over hand in the moonlight filled the air with an alarmed scream, made the night alive. Maybe Ben, if he had reached the woods, would hear this, would come to the edge; then she would run to him quickly, warn him, run back.

She waited in the stillness that followed the screaming of the chain. No sound. She filled the pitcher and hurried up the back porch. A moment she stood panting, looking toward the woods, then she went in, the water splashing on the floor of the hall. She hurried into her father's room, set the pitcher in the basin, and turned.

The moonlight falling at a sharper angle through the window than it had done formerly shone on her father's new double-barrel shotgun. It leaned against the wall, near the bed. Her father would come after this, if he saw Ben. It glowed dull, satiny, sinister, there against the wall. She ran out as if she had seen a snake.

Her father still sat glowering on the edge of the porch. He looked at her underneath his eyebrows, and she tried to smile. It was too hot to sleep, she said, and leaned against the wall. "I fetched some nice cold water in yo' room, Pa."

He filled his pipe and lit it. "Bring me a drink."

He gulped down the water she brought him, then handed her the gourd.

"More," he said. He was holding the dipper out to her, his big, blunt face raised to hers. She could touch his bristly hair, thin at the top; he must hear her heart pounding above his ear. She brought him another drink, then she walked over to the steps and sat down, her head against the post, her hands clasped about her knees. Breast rising and falling, she studied his face furtively. She would tell him boldly Ben was coming, she would plead with him, if only he were not as he was to-night. He had liked Ben, at first, had bragged of him to her.

"He's a fine, sober young feller, Tess," he had said, "with no bad habits."

She knew, everybody knew, that her father was a kind enough man when he was right, too generous for his own good, impulsive, hospitable. But, better than anybody else, she knew how far to go with him when he was like this. She knew how the anarchy of one drunken spell remained stubbornly over until the next, how more and more, since her mother died, his worst moments guided his life. She had tried every way she knew to help him. Just once he looked at her with strange eyes. "I get lonely, gal," he said.

Everybody was afraid of him when he looked as he looked now, sullen,

heavy, flushed. She was seized with a sudden loathing of him as he sat there, his rock feet up on the rungs of his chair.

A match was struck in the edge of the woods opposite them. It flared quickly up, it was jerked quickly out, but it seemed to light the whole side of the house and her own face like the flaring-up of a rocket.

She looked at her father. He had not stirred. Perhaps, if he had seen, he thought it was a smoker passing along the road on the other side of the pines. They were thin here. But around them the road turned at right angles and passed in front of the house. Her father would watch for the appearance of the smoker.

She sprang up—sprang up too quickly, and remained standing. She must not seem to hurry; she must not make any more mistakes, but Ben must not strike another match. She must warn him—now. She crossed the porch, her eyes straight ahead. When she spoke her voice was unnaturally calm.

"Guess I'll turn in. Good night, Pa."

She ran up the stairs, pressing heavily on them so they would creak. At the top she paused, sick with fear. Then she tiptoed back down and stopped, out of breath, in the hall.

Through the window of the front room she could see his broad heavy back into which the head was sunk without a neck. The back was moving. Deliberately he was easing himself to the floor. He held his pipe in his hand as if he had just taken it guardedly out of his mouth. He was leaning forward, like a man about to spring.

She went swiftly down the hall and stopped at the bedroom door. Her father would come after that new gun, glistering there against the wall. She darted into the room and grabbed up the new gun. She left the old one, the rattletrap, on the table where she had placed it. After she had run out of the room she wished she had hidden that other gun. But it was too late now; he might be coming; she had thought she heard him rise.

(Concluded in next issue.)

Failure's Compensation.

I fall sometimes at something that I try.

And does this break the struggling heart of me?

Beside life's roadway do I sit and cry?

No, I am glad as any soul can be!

Despite my failure? No, because of it!

For should I cringe supinely in a groove,

Success might crown my labor, every whit.

Perhaps no effort should a failure prove.

I love my failings—not because I lack

The proud man's yearning to achieve success;

But that they prove I have not lost the knack

O "trying things"—a steadfast youthfulness!

My failures—they shall not be failures long!

Proclaim to me convincingly that I know

Yet the urge of youthtime, dauntless, strong;

That wider fields I'll conquer, by and by.

Why Our Teeth Chatter.

The little muscles which close the jaw are acted upon by the cold in such a way that they pull the jaw up and then let it fall by its own weight.

This, repeated many times, causes the teeth to click together and produce what we know as "chattering."

We think of it in connection with our teeth because it is the teeth which make the sound, but the cause lies in the muscles which we use in chewing or in opening our mouth when we speak.

The chattering occurs in spite of the will or brain. We have little control over it, and can stop it only by clenching the teeth. It is really a mild variety of spasm caused by the cold, which acts on the jaw muscles in much the same way that some poisons produce muscular spasms which cannot be controlled.

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To-day and To-morrow.
To-day is my vital hour
Under the sweep of the sky;
To-morrow I'm but a flower,
Or the dust blown by.

NOT A GOOD TIME NOW TO EMIGRATE

WARNING TO BRITONS IN LONDON NEWSPAPER.

Every Part of the Empire Has Its "Unemployment Problem"—Best to Wait a While.

War always stirs up the desire to emigrate, for a man who has been fighting in foreign lands is apt to become discontented with his job-trot life at home, says an English writer. After the South African War nearly half of the quarter of a million men who had formed the expeditionary force emigrated. About half went to other parts of the Empire, but a great many settled in the United States, and were lost to the flag.

Never before in all the world's history was there so great an impulse to migrate as there is at present. With soaring taxes, doubled prices, and the famine in houses, it is safe to say that there are at least a million people in the kinkdom whose main idea is to get out of it.

On the face of it this seems all to the good. We know that the great Dominions need settlers to develop their resources, and with our big population it might seem that we could well spare them the men they require.

On the face of it, I say; but come down to hard facts, and the truth of the matter is that this is no time to think of leaving the country.

The reasons for this statement are not such as would occur to you casually, but if you will take the trouble to read this article they will become clear enough.

In the first place, Europe is not the only part of the world that has suffered from the war. Those four years of struggle upset the trade balance of the whole world, and the great Dominions, though producing quantities of raw material, have lost half their markets.

The Natural Result.

The natural result is a certain amount of unemployment, and with a scarcity of work for their own people, it is plain, on the face of it, that they don't want outsiders.

Canada has openly announced that she cannot take more than forty to fifty thousand immigrants during the coming year, and in order to check the flood she has made fresh regulations. Formerly she would take any able-bodied immigrant who could show ten pounds in cash, and carry him free from the steamer to his destination. To-day each arrival must have at least fifty pounds, and also money to pay his railway fare to the place he is making for.

In 1913 Canada took nearly 200,000 immigrants from the Old Country. Now, partly owing to trade difficulties, and partly owing to the fact that she has her own demobilized men to settle on the land, she can only take a quarter as many, and it will be some years before she is in a position to handle immigration on the pre-war scale. In any case, she does not want unskilled labor.

Domestic Servants Only.

Australia is in the same fix. Every State in the Commonwealth is busy with big schemes for settling her own ex-soldiers. For another thing, Australia's national debt has increased so greatly through the war that money is lacking for the huge schemes of irrigation which are so necessary to increase the farming area.

Western Australia, it is true, is taking some immigrants, but these are all ex-Servicemen and picked men. As for New Zealand, she is equally unready for immigration on a large scale. All she asks for at present is a certain number of domestic servants.

Numbers of people turn longing eyes towards South Africa, with its splendid climate and huge areas of uncultivated land. But South Africa, let me tell you, has no use whatever for the ordinary type of immigrant.

She welcomes men with money who can buy farms outright, but the unskilled white man has no chance there. The reason, of course, is that all that type of labor is done by colored men. The Union of South Africa has the stiffest entry laws of any Dominion. She won't have anyone who cannot read and write, and all immigrants, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, are liable to be called upon for military service.

Just the same objection applies to Rhodesia and to East Africa. The Rhodesian agent in London informed me that £1,000 was about the least sum that was needed to start life as a colonist in Rhodesia.

As for the United States, she, for the past year, has been struggling with a rushing river of immigrants from Central Europe, who have been pouring in every day.

Labor Market Upset.

Her own labor market is completely upset, and thousands are out of work. Now she has got the wind up, and proposes to pass a Bill closing down immigration altogether for at least two years. The only people admitted will be blood relations of those already in the country, and all will be compelled to take the oath of allegiance, and become citizens of the United States.

The only other part of the world, besides those mentioned, which is open to immigration, is South America. There are fair chances in the Argentine Republic for men skilled in cer-

R. A. F. - ARMY

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tain trades, but the authorities here in London have already issued a strong warning against anyone going out there without first being certain of an opening. Even before the war it was dangerous to go out to the Argentine on spec. In 1912 a large number of English people who were induced to emigrate there by agents of certain shipping companies were left destitute and starving. Some had actually to be brought home again at Government expense.

People who think of emigrating to South America should remember that no English is spoken there, only Spanish. If they have no knowledge of that language they are, of course, completely helpless.

Expenses of Travelling.

The one country that has been asking for immigrants during the past year or so is Peru. But Peru has native labor, and is therefore useless for the unskilled man. It would be madness for an Englishman to go to Peru unless he had a job to step into on landing.

Another thing which intending emigrants should bear in mind is that the expenses of travelling have not merely doubled, but have risen to three or four times the pre-war price. Ten years ago you could get a saloon passage to New York for twelve guineas on one of the smaller boats. I have crossed, saloon, on an 8,000-ton ship, for £8. To-day a third-class passage to America costs £14, and to Australia £40. The cost of kit has doubled. Besides all this, accommodation is still scarce, and even ex-Servicemen, emigrating under Government supervision, have often to wait for months for a ship.

My advice to those about to emigrate is, "Don't!"—or, at any rate, "Wait!" Conditions will improve during the next two or three years. Fares will be cheaper and openings more plentiful.

But above all, if you must leave the Old Country, do not leave the flag. You can find every climate, every kind of scenery, every possible trade or occupation inside the British Empire, so why forsake your birthright and leave it?

The Complete Pessimist.

"Father, what is life?" "Life, my son, is a game—played against an invisible opponent, who invariably wins!"

Fun Exchange

The Rateray Publishing Co., of Toronto, at No. 4 Columbia Ave., will buy jokes, old, new, fresh, stale, on any topic. Must be less than 60-word stories. Send your contributions to-day. Liberal rates.

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Curfew Hour in Ireland

Any Irish town is the "City of Dreadful Night" these days, but even the reign of terror and counter terror jointly engineered by Sinn Féin and Black and Tans has its moments of humor. Here is a gloomy description, sent by a correspondent to The Manchester Guardian, that winds up with a smile:

The streets are in total darkness, for the lights went out with a gasp as the clock struck 10. Suddenly the blinding flash of a searchlight plays from end to end of the highway; the bearing car moves slowly along, stopping to light up with a dazzling radiance every nook and corner of the intersecting side streets. Through the network of streets the cars and the foot parties of military move methodically; a trio of searchlights quivers over the roofs; now and again comes the voice of authority with a curt but determined "Halt!"

A crunching lorry with an armored car in the rear scurries from street to street. The heavy, measured tread of the pickets resounds down the byways. Unto the keeping of khaki the city has been delivered.

Down a narrow alley shuffled an unkempt and shivering figure. A tramp grown tired unto weariness of the casual ward, grown sick unto fear of the tenements. A friend had told him that curfew offenders were not treated so badly at all. They got a free motor drive, fairish quarters for the night, and it was on record that a kindly corporal had been known to pass around a packet of woodbines, a

simple private been understood to have produced his pouch in case any one wanted a fill.

The tramp stepped almost boldly into the street. The sharp breeze sent his right hand to his unfastened shirt front. With a flash the searchlight had found him, while a lorry raced along to meet him. But the light was switched away; the vehicle lumbered by without noticing him. A picket marched along an intersecting street thirty yards in front, utterly oblivious of his existence.

He had grown tired of walking, and decided to draw the attention of the next picket. Then, from a doorway came the sharp command, "Halt!" The flashlight blinded him for a moment, the accoutrements of the half dozen soldiers unnerved him. The sergeant wanted to know what about it.

"Honest to God, sergeant, I wouldn't be out after curfew if I had a place to sleep. I tell you."

"That'll do."

The sergeant talked aside with one of the men.

"Don't keep that bay'net so close to me, sonny," requested the tramp. "I was in the army myself, all through the Boer War. And look at me now."

"Here!" cut in the sergeant, "you pop off home! Quick about it, now!"

The tramp began to explain his case. But the glistering of the raindrops on two pairs of bayonets, the flashing of the torchlight decided him. He was about to retrace his steps.

"No, the way you were going," ordered the sergeant. "Right on home, and be nippy about it."

Fish That Grow.

A fish that grows and meows like a cat is found in certain parts of South America, Africa, and Australia.

It looks much more like a snake than a fish. It has lungs, and is obliged to put its head out of water to breathe. Lung fish, as these creatures are called, are a link between reptiles and fish—the nearest kind to the original stock from which snakes and fish both sprang.

One reason why these strange fish have been preserved thousands and thousands of years after their prehistoric ancestors were extinct is because they can live easily through long droughts. Alligators and their African cousins, the crocodiles, are almost the only enemies they have to fear except man.

Their rich salmon flesh is highly prized by the Indians, who go after them with spears.

In the natural state, the African lung fish is about eighteen inches long, but when kept in aquariums and fed the year round, instead of lying dormant for lack of water, they grow to be two feet and half long and weigh six pounds or more.

It is a fact that there are fish which cannot swim. A Brazilian fish, called the malha, can only crawl, walk or hop. It has a long, upturned snout, and resembles to some extent a snail. The anterior fins of the malha are quite small, and are in reality thin paws, which are of no service for swimming.

Caught!

"Only fools are sure of anything," asserted the argumentative husband. "Oh, I don't know that, dear," reasoned his wife.

"Oh, don't you?" he retorted. "Well, I do. I'm jolly well sure of it!"

And the little woman simply smiled and went on with her knitting.

The cardinal's hat, probably the most elaborate and expensive piece of headgear in the world, is worn once only by its exalted owner. This is when he is first presented at the Pontifical Court. Afterwards it hangs above the altar of the private chapel of his eminence until his death, when it is buried with him.

Responsibility of Parents

Marked results of lack of thought and indulgence in the training and discipline of the child are evident in the health of children both of the preschool and school age.

In a day's routine for the average child many habits that promise health and happiness for him can be under the direct supervision of the parents.

Breakfast is a most important meal. Failure to have this meal regularly, with plenty of time allowed for the thorough mastication of the whole-some foods properly prepared, is one of the bad habits that contributes so largely to malnutrition sooner or later.

A good breakfast for a school child should consist of fruit, cereal, toast or roll with milk or cocoa. If the food budget affords eggs for breakfast, they are a valuable addition to the meal, but not necessary if plenty of milk is provided during the day. Such fruits as oranges, prunes, and baked apples are wholesome and easily prepared, and cereals like oatmeal, whole wheat preparations and rice are more nutritious and less expensive than many of the "ready-to-eat" cereals.

If the distance is not too great, it is better for the child to come home for his noonday meal. The walk gives an opportunity for exercise and fresh air and helps to stimulate his appetite. At home the mother can better control the selection of food than at school. However, where the school has a lunchroom managed by a trained dietitian a wholesome, hot lunch may be obtained at small cost, and in this case

it may be advisable for the child to buy his lunch. Should the school lunch or sandwiches brought from home be supplemented with a hot soup or drink from the lunchroom, the mother should inquire of what the lunch consisted, so that she may correct bad habits, if necessary, and plan the evening meal accordingly. The importance of ten to fifteen minutes' rest after the noonday meal should be emphasized. Running to school, strenuous exercise, is no aid to digestion.

After the closing of school there should be time and opportunity for play and recreation out of doors, if the weather permits, and rest before the evening meal.

Children under ten years should not be given meat more than once a day, and then preferably at the noon meal. A typical, good evening meal for a child under ten might consist of a cream vegetable soup, a baked potato or cereal, bread and butter and milk. A simple dessert like custard, baked apple, rice pudding may be given in place of potato or cereal, and a vegetable may be wisely included.

After the evening meal the child may study, read or play quiet games for an hour, and then prepare for bed. The importance of rest cannot be too strongly impressed upon parents. Every child under ten should have ten to twelve hours of sleep in a well-ventilated, dark and quiet room, and children over ten should be encouraged to sleep at least ten hours.

Pep.

Water must be heated to 212 degrees before it can generate enough steam to force the piston in the locomotive sufficiently to move the train. Two hundred degrees won't do it; 210 degrees won't do it; 211 degrees won't do it; only 212 degrees of vapor will pull the trick.

Now, there are multitudes of men who try to move their life train with low temperature, half-hearted efforts. The enthusiasm which moves the life train and does things, won't be generated at a low temperature, an ordinary ambition, by cheap-John efforts.

The enthusiasm which buoy us up, the enthusiasm which accompanies mastery will not be generated in an idle brain, or by a half-hearted effort. It takes ginger, grit, pluck and pep to do the trick. And you can't generate these qualities by a low temperature.

Roads Made of Oil.

Oil is the best material for modern road-making. It withstands the wear and tear of motor traffic better than anything else.

The majority of oil roads have been made with pitch, or asphalt, which is really oil that has not been refined.

Asphalt is found in California and South America, but in the island of Trinidad alone there is a supply of asphalt practically inexhaustible. Sir Walter Raleigh it was discovered these asphalt lakes in Trinidad. The largest he named Pitch Lake. It is about 30 acres in expanse and of unknown depth.

It is only about fifty years ago that scientists suddenly bethought themselves that this asphalt, or pitch, would be a perfect material for road-making. Previous to that this enormous supply of oil had not been made use of by man until about 1850, when some smart young men conceived the idea of getting oil from it. This enterprise failed owing to the enormous expense and the competition of the natural oil springs in other parts of the globe.

In 1870 a company was started in earnest. A factory was built on the shores of Pitch Lake, railways were laid to the coast, about a mile and a half away, and a jetty built for ships. During the next twenty years close on three million tons of asphalt were got from Pitch Lake. This did not exhaust the lake; on the contrary, as soon as a gap is made by an extraction it just fills up again in the most marvelous manner. Consequently, the size of the lake never diminishes.

Romance of Hymns.

Some of the most beautiful and popular of our hymns were the offspring of sadness and tragedy.

Charlotte Elliott wrote "Just As I Am" when she was ill and discouraged. The Rev. Henry Francis Lyte wrote "Abide With Me" when "the darkness of death" was creeping over him.

Gowper tried to commit suicide twice and failed, after which he wrote, "God Moves in a Mysterious Way."

Apart from the great beauty of "Our Blest Redeemer" the hymn is remarkable from the fact that the authoress, Harriet Auber, first wrote it on a pane of glass in a window of her house at Huddesdon.

"Christians, Awake, Salute the Happy Morn," has been a favorite hymn for more than one hundred and fifty years. John Byrom, the author, wrote it for his favorite daughter, Dolly, who found it one Christmas morning among her other presents.

"There is a Happy Land" was written by Andrew Young in 1838. He happened, during that year, to be spending his holiday at Rothsay, and one day passed the afternoon in the house of a friend. A little girl began to play a pretty Indian melody on the piano, and Mr. Young begged her to play it again, remarking that it would make a capital tune for a children's hymn. That night the tune still haunted him, and early in the morning he rose and, walking in the garden, wrote the hymn.

Perhaps the most quickly-written hymn was "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," composed by Bishop Heber in little more than fifteen minutes.

Study Men.

Some men have within them that which always spurs them on, while some need artificial initiative, outside encouragement.

Some men exert themselves under stern discipline; some respond only to a gentle rein.

Some men need driving; some coaxing. Some need the spur; some the sugar lump.

Some men do their best with work piled shoulder high; some men must have it given them a piece at a time.

Some men thrive on discouragement; some cannot work without cheerfulness.

Study men—the men over you, under you, around you.

Study them and learn how to get from each the best that is in him.

HOW ANIMALS DEFEND THEMSELVES

USE WEAPONS PROVIDED BY NATURE.

Have Different Ways of Fighting According to the Nature of the Enemy.

Man is the only animal who deliberately fashions weapons with which to fight. Some of his monkey cousins throw stones and nuts and anything that is handy; and a few of the larger and more powerful apes are said to use clubs, but none of these weapons were fashioned for fighting. All other animals depend on the weapons with which nature had equipped them.

And nature has not been stingy either in the perfection or the range of her gifts. To each and every species she has given some natural weapon with which it can capture (or fight to retain possession of) its food, defend itself against enemies that seek to make food of it, fight for the possession of its chosen mate, and protect its young. To one species she has given teeth, to another claws, to others hoofs, spurs, poison fangs, dagger-like bills, stings, stench, spit balls and the like. Species which she did not endow with sufficient means for defense have either perished or survive only by their swift heels or the ability to conceal themselves with which she has supplied them.

Most animals have several different ways of fighting, according to whether they are fighting against others of their own kind or against outsiders who wish to eat them or whom they wish to eat.

Thus cats, from the household pet up to the lion, try to spring or pounce on the backs of the game they hunt and, unless the victim is much smaller, to cling there, tearing at its throat till it falls. But when they come to defend themselves against each other or against some enemy of fairly equal powers they try to get on their own backs with the enemy on top of them, so that they can use all four sets of claws to rip his undersides to ribbons.

A fight between two equally well matched cats is a whirlwind in which each is trying to get underneath. The under-cat is in no such serious a fix as the under-dog is said to be.

When compelled to face a much stronger adversary, from which they are unable to escape or to which they are unwilling to abandon their food or their young, cats, like most other animals, bare their teeth, arch their backs, bristle their fur, and snarl in an attempt to frighten the foe away.

Rely Upon Their Teeth.

Very different are the fighting methods of dogs, wolves, and their kindred. These have no claws and rely almost solely on their teeth. In attacking large game they bite at its heels, attempting to hamstring the victim to prevent it from running away, or, when in packs, they spring at their quarry's throat and try to drag it down by weight of numbers. If the chosen victims also unite in self-defense, they try to frighten some unlucky beast into breaking away from the rest and then concentrate on him.

Some sorts of smaller game (such as rabbits), they easily kill with a single bite; but other sorts (rats, for instance), which are fighters themselves, they try to bite, to toss quickly into the air, to catch and bite again, to toss again, and so on till the victim is dead.

In fighting with their fellows some of the dog tribe "slash" with knife-like teeth and then jump away to avoid a counter stroke; others bite deep (at the throat, if possible), and hold on. Most sorts try to knock their opponents over on their backs so as to get at their throats. (In fighting with one of the big cats a wolf would try to bite and jump away before the cat could shash his abdomen.) Always the canines try to keep on top and never to fall on their backs.

Bears fight chiefly with their forearms, with which they either strike or hug, though they also use their jaws and sometimes their mere weight to crush their foes. Their feet have claws, of course, but they use these comparatively little in fighting; it is the strength of their blow that does the work. (Bears have been taught to wear gloves and box.) The great weapon of the bear in fighting with larger adversaries is the hug; once let him wrap his arms about his enemy, and he will break his backbone and squeeze the breath out of him.

Horns and Hoofs Are Useful.

Most of the deer and cattle tribes fight with their horns and to a less degree with hoofs. They seldom need to fight for food; but the males fight furiously, chiefly with their horns, against each other for rulership over the cows. And having won the leadership of the herd the victor, aided by the younger males, must defend his big family against all outside enemies. The buffaloes, in days when they were numerous, when attacked by wolves that would not be driven away, would form a ring, horns lowered, within which the calves and cows were secure.

All the big "herbivores" use their horns to repel attacks, but most of them are always ready to take advantage of any chance to trample their foes with their hoofs, which range all the way from razor sharp to crushing heavy.

Weeds and Their Control

It is impossible to estimate even approximately the loss caused by weeds to Canadian agriculture. A bulletin recently published in the United States estimates the annual loss due to weeds in that country at more than \$300,000,000. Not long ago a western paper stated that the annual loss to farmers of Saskatchewan due to weeds was not less than \$25,000,000. If there is this loss in one province, the total in all Canada must be tremendous. There are many districts in the Dominion that stand high in weed production.

Weeds cause a direct, actual money loss such as those due to drought, hail or frost. There is also a loss in depreciation of property badly infected with weeds.

We do not know the full reason why weeds reduce crop yields, but it is well known that weeds deprive crops of moisture, plant food and sunlight, which cause decreased yields. A crop of grain or grass and clover seed which contains weed seeds will not grade No. 1, and there are certain weed seeds which it is well nigh impossible to screen out. Every time a sample of grain or grass seed drops a grade the price is lowered.

Weeds cause much extra work. They must be handled a number of times in grain crop, and extra ploughing and cultivating are necessary in a weed-infested field if a crop is to be obtained. Net profits are reduced because of increased cost of production and of cheapened product. In a sense, farming is a war on weeds. This warfare must be unremitting and relentless if the farmer is to emerge victorious.

Many men make a start to clear their farms of weeds but quit too soon. The campaign is stopped when success is in sight. The plan of attack must be carefully made and faithfully carried out. Every farmer should be his own weed inspector and his own weed eradicator.

Lack of careful planning with reference to weeds is too frequently evident throughout Canada. One man puts in more hoed crop than he can properly care for; another fails to follow a short or systematic rotation of crops; still others fail to give the land sufficient preparation for their crops, or sow seed that is foul with weed seeds. It is because these things have not been given sufficient consideration in the past that the evil conditions of to-day prevail. The weed problem is one of national concern and calls for active co-operation on a large scale. Every member of the community is affected and should lend assistance. Farmers, weed inspectors, owners of vacant property, township and county councils, and governments should work together if weeds are to be held in check.

The problem is how to get rid of weeds and keep them out. First, follow a short rotation of crops; cultivate the land thoroughly and often; prevent weeds going to seed; clean all seed before it is sown.

If the grain field is weedy, seed it heavily to clover and grass; mow the annuals and biennials before they seed, and pasture closely to keep down perennials; follow by a hoed crop or another crop and most varieties of weeds will be checked.

If a man stumbles,
here's my hand; if he
lies down, there's the
door.—P. C. Deebie.

Horses, mules, zebras and the like strike with their fore feet and bite and tear with their jaws—until they get a chance to turn around and deal a knockdown blow with their heavy heels. After this they trample their prostrate foes. Of course neither horses nor cattle can really fight against a big cat that lands fairly on their backs.

The skunk—well, the skunk has its own means of defence, and the least said is soonest mended.

The camel and the llama, under sufficient provocation, will hurl at their annoyances a "spit-ball" of semi-digested food, whose effects are not so lasting but are scarcely less unpleasant than those of the skunk's effusions. And, of course, the elephant will at times squirt a very wet and very forcible stream of water at one who displeases him. However, he prefers to do real fighting with his tusks, his trunk, or his heavy feet.

Feed on Victim's Blood.

Musks, ferrets, weasels, and the like seem to kill not for food, but merely for the love of killing. In reality, however, they kill recklessly because they live on the blood rather than on the flesh of their victims—and blood is a very small part of the bulk of any animal. They are very deadly foes, for they are slender enough to go nearly anywhere and they are very strong, very quick, and very fierce.

The kangaroo fights with his feet. He sits up, as the bear does, but he strikes with his hind and not his fore feet. His claws are sharp and his muscles strong; and when he lands he is likely to rip and to stun his enemy.

Birds of prey are naturally fierce fighters, because, like beasts of prey, they win their food by fighting. Most of them fight chiefly with their feet, for all of them possess sharp claws, controlled by mighty muscles, that clutch and tear and strangle their victims.

Most birds (other than birds of prey) fight with their bills; and anyone who has been pecked by a cross, setting-hen can testify that the hint to go away delivered by a hard bill is a forcible one. The males of some species of birds are also armed with spurs, which they use with deadly effect against each other and sometimes against much larger foes.

Diving for Ducks.

One of the most extraordinary tribes in the world are the Agalambus of New Guinea. They are duck or web-footed people, whose feet are so tender that they cannot walk on dry land.

They live in huts built on ten-foot poles in the midst of marsh, and are so much at home in the water that they seem "to stand upright in that element without any perceptible effort," says Captain Monckton, in "Some Experiences of a New Guinea Magistrate."

They never leave the morass, the skin of their feet being so tender that they bleed freely when they try to walk on hard ground.

They catch duck by diving under them and catching the birds' legs, while their diet consists chiefly of fish, water-fowl, sago, and the roots of water-lilies. They keep pigs swung in cradles underneath their houses, lying on their bellies, with their legs stuck through the bottom, and feed them upon fish and sago.

The dead are "buried" by being tied to a stake, "the body secured well above flood level."

Asbestos was known to the Romans two thousand years ago.

Joy of the Thinker.

No man has earned the right to intellectual ambition until he has learned to lay his course by a star which he has never seen, to dig by the divining rod for springs which he may never reach. In saying this I point to that which will make your study heroic. For I say to you in all sadness of conviction, that to think great thoughts you must be heroes as well as idealists. Only when you have worked alone, when you have felt around you a black gulf of solitude more isolating than that which surrounds the dying man, and in hope and in despair have trusted to your own unshaken will, then only will you have achieved. Thus only can you gain the secret isolated joy of the thinker who knows that long after he is dead and forgotten, men who never heard of him will be moving to the measure of his thought—the subtle rapture of the postponed power which the world knows not because it has no external trappings but which to his prophetic vision is more real than that which commands an army. And if this joy should not be yours still it is only thus that you can know that you have done what it lay in you to do, can say that you have lived and be ready for the end.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Forestry Department at B.C. University.

An important recent development in forestry is the inauguration of a Department of Forestry in the Faculty of Science, University of British Columbia, under Prof. H. R. Christie. A five-year course will be given, during the first two years of which the instruction will consist of general arts and science subjects, as in the courses in chemical, mechanical, mining and civil engineering. During the last three years, the student will specialize in forestry, this being definitely recognized as a branch of the engineering profession. Prof. Christie was for a number of years in the British Columbia Forest Branch, also with the Canadian Engineers in France. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto. The establishment of the new School of Forestry at Vancouver should mean much in the future development of forestry work in the western provinces, particularly British Columbia, which has had to bring her forestry experts from outside the province. The existence of progressive forest faculties is largely responsible for the progress of the forestry movement in Canada.

Not the Coal We Know.

Do you know there exists such things as an island of coal, coal-fish, coal-seeds, coal-worms, coal-tits, and coal-mice? A little explanation.

The Isle of Coal, or Coll, or Col—whichever you like—consists of one large rock in the Hebrides, the Western Isles of Scotland. Its surface is covered with a layer of earth, so thin as to admit of but little cultivation. It is about thirteen miles long by three miles wide, and belongs to Argyllshire.

Coal-fish are a species of cod, so named from the color of their backs, and they abound around the Orkneys. The coal-perch is a small species of the common perch.

Coal-worms are a species of cabbage, which grow wild on the sea-coast, sometimes called kail. Coal-seeds, like the foregoing, have nothing in common with coal. They grow on waste grounds, in cornfields, or anywhere, are a kind of cabbage, and are used in the manufacture of soap.

Coal-tits are small birds of Scotland, with black heads, while coal-mice are small, black-headed tit-mice.

Practically all of the hard labor done in Bombay, India, is done by the women of that country.

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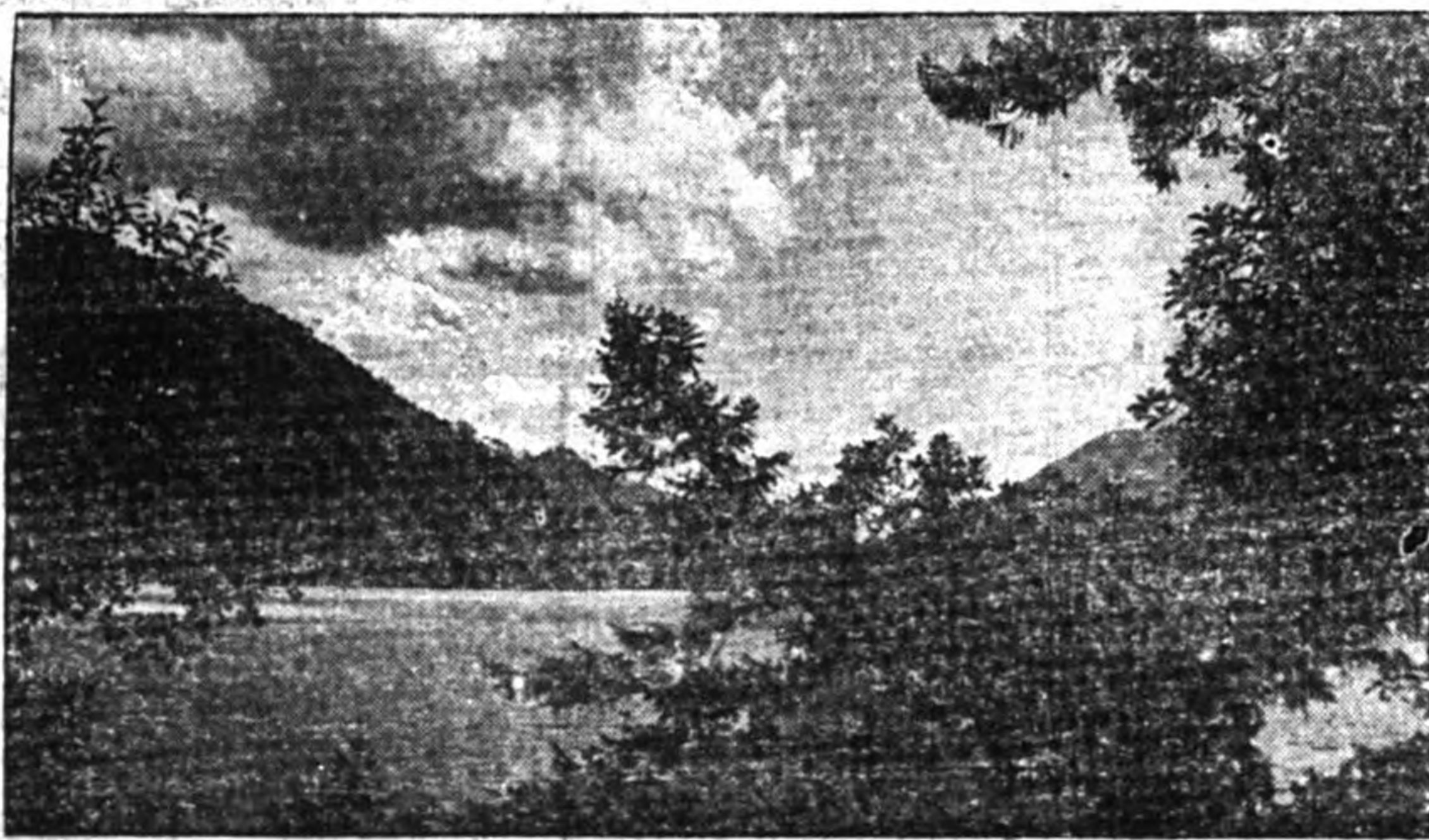
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A Fish Story From Vancouver Island



View of Sproat Lake, Vancouver Island.

"Truth," said one of the sages, "is at the bottom of a well." She is also to be encountered in the great silent spaces. I met her on the pine-fringed shores of Sproat Lake, in the heart of Vancouver Island. She sprang unannounced from the lips of a handsome dame of healthy appetites and vigorous mind.

Think of the opportunities and industries there are in this little beauty-spot of three hundred miles by eighty, all sea-girt and serene. Lumbering, pulp-making, mining, fishing, canning, poultry keeping, hog-raising, farming, fruit-growing, dairying, manufacturing. There is a man here who makes cement and at the same time cultivates one of the loveliest gardens on the American Continent, and another who grows flower seeds — nothing but flower seeds — for the biggest seed merchants in the world.

As for play, it is manifold and unending.

Sproat Lake is in the heart of the island, reachable at present, through some of the most romantic timbered country God ever made, only by auto, though the steel rail from Port Alberni is pushing ahead.

A humpress in mocassins and velvetina receives you, revolver, jack-knife and cartridges slung about her waist and her rifles hard by. This lady, who has a cultured mind as well as a stout heart and a brawny arm, shoots cougar before breakfast, pots bear in the forenoon, hunts deer before tea, and before sundown traps beaver and rodents—all in their season, of course, and when there are no guests around.

Just now she receives you in her house-boat, on the southern shore.

In a few moments you and your baggage speed over the still waters to a distant chalet, nestling among the hemlock and jack pines, and encircled by tents.

Have you ever bathed in the sweet waters drawn direct from surrounding hills? Under the moon and the stars, when the velvety surface is perfect and unbroken, except by the plop of a jumping trout? In the early dawn, when the sun puts his lips to the brim of his breakfast bowl, and sucks up his ration of creamy mist? In the late afternoon, when the heat makes every thirsty pore drink its fill as you plunge into the emerald depths? Have you sat by the camp fire at night, dreaming, watched the sparks fly upward? No? Then you have never lived.

One day we had a fish adventure. In outline, Sproat Lake is like the impress of a giant paw. The middle digit, Taylor Arm, runs up fourteen miles to the mouth of the Taylor River. We packed a lunch-basket, and, leaving the women at home, set out early to fish this lonely inlet.

We had a gay farewell. Our wives came down to the beach to see we had everything aboard. Their faith in their husbands' skill with the rod was touching—and they were promised fish for next day's breakfast. Amid smiles and benedictions we were off.

Our tackle was wondrous — the tackle of amateurs always is. We soaked to the waist in the chilly waters of Taylor River. We trolled with worms and spinners for fourteen miles. We cast on this side and we cast on that. We cursed, we prayed. But between the whole bunch of us we had never a strike,

never a bite.

As the sun dropped the chalet hove in sight. On the beach awaiting us were two figures in white. We looked into each others' eyes and groaned.

"Hulloa! Hulloa!" The cry came from a tiny cove. Three fishermen, swarthy as Indian braves, beckoned us. They had the most primitive tackle, a tangle of tin cans and clothes lines. But in the bottom of their skiff lay a gleaming pile.

"We are camping out," they cried, "and our catch will go bad on our hands. Would you care for a few?" There was no answer but a gulp. Four pairs of eager hands went out and soon five three-pounders and some smaller fry were snug in our basket.

"Our luck is good, but they'll be useful up at the chalet," we said.

The white-clad figures had seen us now and were waving their welcome. We answered in kind and held aloft our string of beauties. Fishermen never lie, and there was no need to begin. The fish just told their own tale.

For three days we were complimented and our advice was sought by every newcomer. Then one evening a visitor arrived. He was uneasily familiar. We were all seated on the stoop.

"You remember our giving you those fish?" quoth he. "My boy has lost a finger-ring, and we wonder whether by any chance it dropped into your boat when we were passing you over the fish."

"For goodness sake!" exclaimed two women's voices in unison, as four figures faded stealthily away.

D. C.

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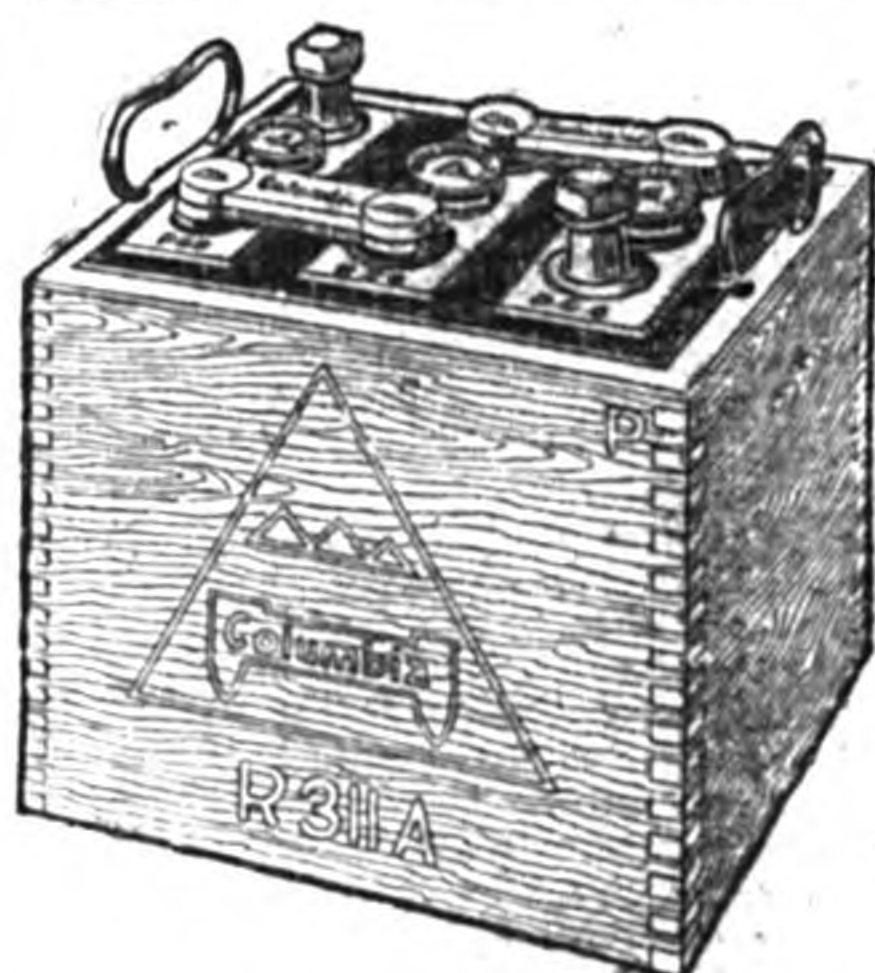
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1921.

NO. 8



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If so, do not buy until
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Charity Bospell.

The charity Bospell held at Lachute Curling Club on Saturday, March 5th, was a great success and netted the sum of \$112.00 for the Children's Hospital of Montreal. Games were played in the afternoon and evening. The ladies served supper at six o'clock and a lunch after the games in the evening. The Doubles for the President's Prize was won by Geo. Fraser and Dr. J. M. Drew. The W. A. Honston's Challenge Cup was won by Mr. Rice's rink by a score of 13 to 6. The following are the rinks and scores. All games were eight ends.

Red	Ladies	Blue
Miss May McGibbon	Mrs. H. M. Gall	Mrs. J. M. Drew
Mrs. J. M. Drew	Mrs. Thos. Christie	Mrs. J. M. Drew
Mrs. J. McGibbon	Mrs. J. W. Gall	Mrs. Geo. Creswell
Mrs. Geo. Creswell	Miss E. Fraser	
Skip—6	Skip—9	

Geo. Hay	Mrs. A. Middleton
Mrs. R. Jousse <td>Geo. Brennan</td>	Geo. Brennan
J. A. Rice <td>Miss Hazel McGibbon</td>	Miss Hazel McGibbon
Miss E. Fraser <td>Jas. Velland</td>	Jas. Velland
Skip—4	Skip—0

Red	Blue
G. Desjardins <td>J. A. Rice</td>	J. A. Rice
Robt. Hamilton <td>R. Vickery</td>	R. Vickery
Robt. McArthur <td>J. W. Gall</td>	J. W. Gall
F. A. Brennan <td>G. H. Creswell</td>	G. H. Creswell
Skip—3	Skip—11

Jno. Mackie	Jno. Hay
Geo. Calder <td>J. H. Mason</td>	J. H. Mason
A. A. McOuat <td>Geo. Fraser</td>	Geo. Fraser
W. A. Houston <td>R. P. Fraser</td>	R. P. Fraser
Skip—3	Skip—9

Isaac McRae	Jno. Mackie
W. McArthur <td>Robt. McArthur</td>	Robt. McArthur
Jas. P. MacKimmie <td>F. A. Brennan</td>	F. A. Brennan
P. Chabot <td>J. W. Gall</td>	J. W. Gall
Skip—5	Skip—12

W. A. Honston's Challenge Cup.	G. Hampton
C. Tremblay <td>Geo. Calder</td>	Geo. Calder
H. M. Gall <td>E. Jones</td>	E. Jones
G. Valois <td>R. P. Fraser</td>	R. P. Fraser
J. A. Rice <td></td>	
Skip—10	Skip—5

L. L. Legault	G. Todd
E. Jousse <td>G. A. Clunie</td>	G. A. Clunie
Jas. MacKimmie <td>W. J. Deacon</td>	W. J. Deacon
Jno. Falconer <td>Geo. Brennan</td>	Geo. Brennan
Skip—7 <td>Skip—8</td>	Skip—8

Jack Miller	J. Drew
A. A. McOuat <td>Geo. Fraser</td>	Geo. Fraser
Skip—5 <td>Skip—8</td>	Skip—8

Totals 43 62

FOR SALE.—Newly freshened cow, with her calf, in good condition. Apply to Mrs. Jas. Armstrong, East Ward.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A good stallion, brown color, five years old, weighing 1700 lbs., with Government Certificate. For further particulars write to Joseph Verdon, St. Hermas.

FOR SALE.—Four tons good quality loose oat straw, price \$40.00, must be sold to one party. Apply to Peter M. Watson, R. R. No. 2, Hawkesbury.

HOUSE WANTED.—Four or five rooms. Write or call on Mr. Gleener, Main St. Lachute.

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.

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LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Robt. Miller spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. W. R. Boyd, of Montreal, is spending this week in town.

Mr. Jas. Patterson left on Saturday to spend the summer in Calgary.

Mr. Ernest Cook was the guest of Mrs. Henry Sutton over the week-end.

Miss K. McOuat, of River Rouge, is visiting friends in town this week.

Miss Catherine McGibbon, of Montreal, was a week-end guest in town.

Mr. Ross Muir was in town over the week-end the guest of Mrs. R. Muir.

Miss Kennedy, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Archie McPaul.

Miss Edith Beers and Mr. Robt. Beers, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Lily Hampton was in Montreal last week attending the Millinery openings.

Mrs. J. R. McOuat is visiting her daughter Mrs. Rutherford in Hawkesbury this week.

Mrs. Ewing and daughter, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Gavin Walker for the week-end.

Mr. Howard Nicoll, of Longueuil, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. Taylor, of St. Andrews.

Mr. Russell Rodgers and Mrs. A. Graham spent the week-end visiting friends in Cambria.

Mrs. Isaac Roberts, of Montreal, is the guest of her brother Mr. Duncan McNeill this week.

Mr. J. Black returned home from a trip to Scotland on Saturday last and reports a pleasant time.

Miss Catherine Barron and Mrs. Allard, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Barron.

Mrs. Cooke and daughter Margaret, of Arundel, spent this week the guest of her mother Mrs. Armstrong.

Messrs. Edward Nicoll and Sharmen Doig are taking up a secretarial course at the Dean Business College.

Mrs. Paul Nicoll and Mrs. Ray Miller are visiting friends in Montreal and Huntington for a few weeks.

Mrs. Winch returned home to St. Rose on Monday, after spending a pleasant month with her many friends in Lachute.

Rev. and Mrs. McKenzie and son, of Peterboro, Ont., are guests of Mrs. Geo. Hay this week. The Misses Cameron and Elsie Hay, of Montreal, were also week-end guests.

St. Patrick's day, March 17th. Spend your evening at the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church. Good Irish Programme. Supper served from 6.30. Admission 50 cts.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGillivray, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McPaul, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nichols, of Cushing, were in Montreal this week attending the McPaul-McGillivray wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Calder were in Montreal the early part of this week attending the funeral of their brother-in-law the late John Alexander Hawthorne who passed away on Sunday Mar. 6th.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) as follows:—Friday, Mar. 11th, in St. Simeon's church at 7.30 p.m. Sunday Mar. 13th in St. Simeon's Church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 5 p.m.

County Council.

A meeting of the above council was held in the Court House Lachute, on Wednesday last, there being present:—

Warden, J. A. Seale, of Arundel, and Messrs. F. Depatie, D. Black, C. J. Stanforth, Wm. Beauchamp, McDrea, Wm. Maxwell, P. Girouard, S. Boyd, A. Carr, H. Parizeau, G. H. Rodgers, G. F. Calder, and A. MacI. Fridham.

The following business was transacted: The Warden J. A. Seale, of Arundel, delegates C. J. Stanforth and Dr. L. M. Smith, were re-elected for the coming year.

The matter of an outlet for the Gore Road near the Seignior to Lachute was discussed and left over until next meeting. A committee comprising Messrs. Fridham, Black, Beauchamp, and Calder, was appointed to go over and adjust the Valuation Rolls, made in 1920. The county Demonstrator, Mr. Bothwell, gave an account of his work here, and asked for a further grant, which was given to the amount of \$5.00. Accounts were rendered for the Insane Reformatory, Industrial Schools and repairs to the Court House, and ordered to be paid.

A resolution was passed declaring the road known as the Robinson Road at Isle-a-Chats to be a local road under the jurisdiction of the Municipal County of Chatham. A similar motion was passed in regard to the road leading from Centreville, to St. Andrews, declaring same to be under the jurisdiction of the County Council.

Mr. Pierre Gantin, of Weir, was appointed special superintendent to visit and make a report thereon. Councillor Fridham gave notice of motion that at the next regular meeting he would move the adoption of a by-law to repeal the prohibition law now in force regarding intoxicating liquors. Mr. Gavin Walker who has faithfully filled the position of Secretary for the past 53 years gave in his resignation which was regretfully received. Tenders will be called for a new man to replace him.

LACHUTE ACADEMY

EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ENGLISH

Honours.—Edythe Silverton 95, Henry Murphy 94, Gerald Brunet 92.
Class I.—Evelyn Gagnon 79, George McCoy 75, Anna Scott 75.
Class II.—Kenneth McOuat 70, Isabel Owens 67, Margaret Jones 66.
Class III.—Margaret McOuat 59, H. Brown 55.

GRADE X.

ALGEBRA

Honours.—Kenneth Campbell, Myrtle Mitchell 100, Phoebe McOuat 90.
Class I.—George Fuller 84, Olive Seale 83, Helena Rodger 81, Zessie Rodger 80, Gerald Hammond 77.
Class II.—Annie Stevenson 73, George Taylor 68, Muriel Burk 63.
Class III.—Alice Rodger 55, Lillian Hamilton 54, Jan Hay 53, N. McGillis 51.

GRADE IX.

FRENCH

Class I.—Ivy Johnson, R. McAllister 86.
Class II.—Evelyn Creswell, May Robinson 69, Donald Clarke 62, Nellie Cowan 61.
Class III.—Ivy Graham, Grace Morrison 59, Mabel Gordon 58, Clifford McPaul 56, Willie Cottingham, H. Sutton 54, Alice Bain, Bella Hume 52, Flora Macdonald 51, Laurence Cruise, Esther Morrison, Arnold Scott, G. Watson 50.

GRADE VIII.

LATIN

Honours.—Evelyn McCallum 98, Margaret Scott 95, Hazel Drysdale 94, Susan Evans, Marguerite Heallie 92, Kathleen Morrison 90.
Class I.—Melville Smith 89, Elsie Riddell, Sarah Black 88, Maria Westgate, Edna Graham 87, Winnifred Adamson, Annie Goodfellow 85, Irene Rogers 84, Hazel Leishman, Donald Hay 83, Lillie Paul 82, Frances Douglas, Hilda Hume 78, Mina Paul, Elmer Ryan 76.
Class II.—Bella Clark, D. Camming 74, Edna Campbell 72, Jean McOuat 69, Ruby Nichols.
Class III.—James Todd 57, Muriel Peet, Willie Miller 56, George McGibbon, George Muir, John Dobbie 54, Erskine Rodger 51.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Honours.—Norma Boyd 95, Bessie Rodgers 91.
Class I.—Linton Armstrong 80, H. Calder 78, Corinne Hancock, George Miles 77, Kilgour Wilson.
Class II.—Ernest Boyd, Charles Miller 73, Eleanor Velland 72, Edgar Burwash 71, Mary Cruise, O. Stanforth 69, Bessie Black, Hazel Kettle 66, Eva Black, Douglas Drysdale 64, Grace Armstrong, Hazel Morrison 62, Lloyd Somerville 61, Fred Barker, L. Miller 60.
Class III.—Ethel McOuat 57, Elizabeth MacKimmie 56, Muriel MacPaul 53, Amy Bos, Alice Burk, Winnifred Silverton 50.

GRADE VI.

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Nellie Hay 96, Henry Miles 94, May Velland 90.
Class I.—Annie Miller 85, Florence Armstrong 80, Edward Morrison 78, Violet Paul, Eleanor Wilson 77, Elsie Scott 76.
Class II.—Mildred Mark 72, Robt. Cunningham 66, Stella Scott 64, Lyla McKiddie 61.
Class III.—Lizzie Hay 68.

GRADE V.

COMPOSITION

Honours.—Janet McOuat 98, Howard Doig 95, Rita Jones 93, Elinor McCoy 90.
Class I.—Willis Stanforth 87, Russell Elliott, Bessie Morris 85, Evelyn Cruise 83, James Wilson 78, Grace Rodgers 77, Gordon Dobbie, Lorne Morris, Hazel McKiddie 76.
Class II.—Lizzie Hay 68.
Class III.—Roy Cruise 52, Lloyd Cruise 50.

GRADE IV.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Helen Hutchinson 96, Quintin Black 93, Gordon McOuat 92, Laura Noble 90.
Class I.—Eric Middleton 88, James Velland 85, Gordon Hay 83, Willie Painter 80.
Class II.—Shirley Hamilton 71, James Logan 69, Kilean McPaul 68, Ada Logan 66, A. McOullough 52, S. Armstrong 61.
Class III.—Roy Cruise 52, Lloyd Cruise 50.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—F. Mason, D. Upham 100.
Class I.—Rebecca Cohen 87, Florence Kirkington, Christina McKenzie 77.
Class II.—Robert Fulton 74, Leonard Carpenter 72, Sam Cohen 71, Florence Hay 70, Cecil McPaul 69, K. Cowan 65.
Class III.—Kenneth McPaul 59, L. Wert 54, George Paul 53.

GRADE II.

SPELLING

Honours.—Raymond Underhill, G. Cruise, Doris Armstrong, Rita Boyd, K. MacKinnon, Edgar Dion 100, E. Jousse, Stuart Jones 98, Elsie McPaul 96, Janet Hay, Barbara Cunningham 92, Olive Stanforth, Leola Belanger 90.
Class I.—Gordon McPaul 82, Thelma Wert, James Beech 80.
Class II.—Hugh McKinnon, Forbis Chapman 70.
Class III.—Verner Thompson 52.

ALBERT HALL.

—Special performance, Thursday and Friday, March 24th and 25th, Blind Musicians in eight recs. Admission 20 and 25 cts.

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 or flannel the rush comes.

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

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It's GOOD!

It's made entirely different from the Old Way.

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Baker & Confectioner.

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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 the wearing of wrist watches a mark of good taste. Let us show you the full range of Waltham models.

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

Buying Nursery Stock.

Because of the high cost of nursery stock it seems that plantings have been reduced during the past few years. Many small fruit gardens have not been started. Some orchards have not been filled in where trees have died. Commercial orchards have not expanded as might have been the case if nursery stock had been cheaper.

At least some of the nursery companies are quoting stock at reduced prices. It will now pay the farmer to obtain catalogs and recent price lists and make at least some plans for increased plantings of first-class fruit. It pays to deal with reliable nurserymen who advertise in good farm papers. This is safer than buying of brokers who do not raise their own stock.

Tree agents are often criticized because of the poor quality of their stock. But an agent for a firm of known reliability is worthy of patronage. We should not fail to remember that many beautiful shrubs, profitable berry patches and thrifty orchard trees are growing now on farms where they would never have been planted had it not been for the persistent efforts of some nursery stock agent. Some of the agents may have sold poor varieties. But let us give the good ones a little credit for their work.

Nurserymen as a whole are very honest men who are in the business because they love fruit and flowers and like to deal in such products. They like to give satisfaction and do so in a large majority of cases. They know that their beautiful and expensive catalogues will not bring orders and repeat orders if they have the name of sending out poor quality stock that is not true to name.

Many of the offenses charged against nurserymen are due to carelessness on the part of the buyer. Possibly they may cover and expose the roots of trees so they dry out. Then some of the trees die and it is blamed on the nurseryman. Sometimes the same tags are left on trees until the trees strangle. When live stock get in a young orchard and trim the leaves from young growing trees, it places a tax on the strength of those trees and many of them may die.

Trees that are carelessly planted may fail to thrive. Some seasons are more favorable to tree growth than others. The value of nursery stock cannot be determined at the time of sale and this makes the purchase uncertain and gives a chance for future misunderstandings. Several years after trees have been planted the fruit may prove untrue to name. Often this is due to mistakes in the nursery. Sometimes it is the buyer's fault. He may forget what he ordered or forget which trees he planted in a certain plot. He may send only a small order in co-operation with a neighbor. They may divide the trees hurriedly without carefully studying the tags and each grower may plant the wrong variety.

It is difficult to tell the variety of fruit a young tree will produce by the appearance of a young tree and

only experienced fruit growers and nurserymen are able to tell and they might occasionally be mistaken. The inexperienced buyer has to place all trust in the nurseryman at the time of sale and for several years afterward. It is not surprising that a few mistakes occur. It is a wonder that so many buyers of trees have such good luck as they do.

In buying nursery stock it pays to know the varieties of commercial importance which have succeeded in the neighborhood. Do not pick out your nursery stock entirely from the fine pictures that appear in the catalogues. The nurseryman and the experimental station can afford to make variety tests. The farmer can only do it on a very small scale. Even that does not pay unless there is time for experimenting and a deep interest in obtaining first-hand information.

Nursery companies are always presenting new varieties to the public and often wonderful claims are made. Sometimes the new varieties which were so loudly praised ten years ago will seldom be heard of now. It simply means that they didn't make good. But the old standard varieties are still for sale and proving fairly profitable whenever planted. Every once in a while a new fruit proves of unusual value and good enough to partially replace some older variety. Information about such fruits can usually be obtained from the experimental station. They have facilities for knowing how certain fruits are turning out and may be able to tell more about them than the nursery catalogues.

The farmer who expects to order nursery stock of certain new varieties should plan, if possible, to visit a practical grower who already has fruit of that variety in bearing. A very short visit will bring out points about growing, packing and marketing that variety of fruit which will prove useful information.

In the modern nursery every possible effort is made to keep the buds and scions carefully separated. The trees from which they come are carefully marked as to variety. It gives the buyer of nursery stock a large measure of safety. In the future growers may not be sorry if they make a few additional plantings of standard varieties during the coming spring.

Fine Feathers or Eggs.

The exhibition and bred-to-lay qualities can be combined to some extent and it is often done, but the combination is not frequently obtained in the low-priced stock which makes up the bulk of the utility of farm flocks. Too often the farmer who wishes heavy egg-laying stock will buy an exhibition cockerel in preference to a cockerel from a high-producing hen.

The fine-looking bird may have no pedigree of value and yet it will look better. It is true that cockerels from high-producing hens seem to have the power of producing high-producing pullets. It might not always be true but it is the one cheap way we have of trying to improve our farm flocks. A cockerel from a fine laying hen is well worth trying out as a means of producing a more profitable farm flock. Experiments have proven that it often works successfully.

For example, the Barred Rock is a breed rather difficult for some beginners to handle because of the double mating system. They find it hard to produce the beautiful barred to the skin specimens which will. At the same time we find the Barred Rock a great favorite on the general farm. The farm flocks are not bred for exhibition but for eggs and meat. This year I have seen several farm breeders buy exhibition males with great pleasure and turn down males from a bred-to-lay flock because those birds were not as pretty and not barred to the skin like the fine quality exhibition stock.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

If you have one hide or skin or a dozen, ship them along. You will receive payment at the very highest market price. Try us with your next lot.

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

Of course all bred-to-lay birds should be very typical of the breed they represent. They must not look like scrubs. But when a hen lays two hundred eggs or more she is of great value as a breeder if she is vigorous and her progeny are also producers. Such a hen should not be discarded because her head points and color are not a sure guarantee of a prize. If she can produce cockerels of great vigor and fair type for the breed, those cockerels should be given a chance to produce fine laying pullets. The best of them should be used even if they are inferior in markings to the birds in a prize-winning strain.

Every year fine-appearing birds are being located which are also good layers. Our best exhibition strains contain some good layers and they are being located and used to good advantage. But the buyer of a new cockerel must not expect exhibition appearance in the bred-to-lay bird, especially if the bird is bought at a

low price. If you wish winners you must go to the specialty breeders who are in that business. If you wish layers you must obtain stock of a bred-to-lay strain. Then do not kick if the bred-to-lay strain of cockerel does not win prizes. And do not expect the pullets from the exhibition cockerel to be high egg producers.

The combination of prize-winning and heavy laying is sometimes combined but as poultrymen we must have an aim with our birds. We can have the best success in winning prizes when we strive for prizes alone. We are the most sure of high egg-producing flocks when we breed from the best layers and do not worry too much about the exhibition points. The breeders of one type are apt to make fun of the breeders of the other. But both have their place in the poultry world. What we need is more flocks with as much beauty as possible combined in hens that are high normal layers with the ability to produce offspring of similar quality.

The Growing Child--Article VIII.

Retardation.

Retardation is that condition or state in which a child finds himself when he fails to be promoted to the next higher class in school. He is then known as a "repeater," and some children "repeat" a grade two or more times. In every school system there is a certain percentage of retardation. If the system is good, from a hygienic and educational standpoint, the amount will be comparatively small; if it is bad, there will be a much larger amount of retardation.

The cost of retardation to the state, to the parents and to the child is very great, whether the cost be measured in dollars or in values less material, but equally important.

To many children the failure to advance with the class to which they belong is a source of keen mortification, and the repetition of the same work has a deadening effect. Such children are apt to lose interest and ambition, and the effect on their character is very detrimental.

The causes of retardation may be found in the child, in the school or in the home; may be mental or physical and may be unavoidable or preventable. If a child is actually of deficient mentality, retardation will inevitably show itself sooner or later. The only thing that can be done in such a case is to place the child in a special class or institution where he will receive such training as will fit him for any work which he is capable of doing.

However, many children are retarded who are quite normal mentally. The child with defective vision or hearing is very apt to fall behind his class because he fails to see or hear many things which the other children learn through sight or hearing. If he has obstructed breathing, due to adenoids, the sluggishness and inability to concentrate his attention may be partly responsible for his failure to make satisfactory progress. Defective teeth may possibly react on his health and frequently do keep him home because of toothache. In many cases malnutrition may be one of the causes of retardation.

The physical defects enumerated do not in every case cause retardation, but they are so often associated with it that their recognition and correction are imperatively demanded.

General Home Care.

To secure the best results in health work among children there must be close co-operation between the home and the school. The work of the teacher will be much less difficult if the child has been trained in hygienic habits at home, and the mother will find her efforts supplemented and her work strengthened by the teaching of hygiene in the schools and the oversight of her child by the medical inspector and school nurse.

Among the factors affecting the health of the child which are entirely controlled by the home, sleep is important. Children from six to ten years should have about ten or eleven hours of sleep in the twenty-four, and from ten to sixteen years the amount of sleep should be about nine hours. Every child should sleep alone (as far as this is possible) in a quiet, well-ventilated room. He should go to bed at such an hour as will make it possible for him to secure sufficient sleep and awaken naturally early enough to get to school on time without undue haste or the neglect of any duty he should perform before leaving home. The more outdoor life a child has the better he will sleep usually. On the other hand, a heavy meal in the evening, the use of tea or coffee, much home study in the evening, obstructed breathing, earache, toothache and similar conditions are apt to interfere with the child's sleep.

If a sleeping porch is not available the windows in the room should be open so that the child may have plenty of fresh air. He may be protected from drafts by the use of screens, and from cold by soft light covers and hot water bottles, when necessary. During the day living rooms and schoolrooms should be flushed several times with fresh air for a few minutes at a time by opening the windows.

A child's clothing should be such as to prevent any part of his body from chilling, but at the same time should not be so heavy as to cause him to perspire on slight exertion. The habitual use of too heavy clothing predisposes to "colds," while too thin clothing causes a heavy drain on the child's vitality. To attempt to harden a child by undue exposure is not wise. In

winter long stockings should be worn, and the feet should be protected from wetting by rubbers.

The feeding of children is of the greatest importance, and apart from the quantity and quality of the food the time and manner of the meal should receive much consideration. Regularity of feeding should not cease when the child is weaned. Teach him to expect his meals at regular hours, and his appetite and digestion readily adapt themselves to a schedule that is strictly adhered to. Let the meals be cheerful, social occasions. The food is more easily digested when eaten in a happy atmosphere than when consumed in gloom or acrimonious argument.

The question of recreation for a schoolboy or girl is sometimes a difficult problem. Outdoor play and sports are ideal, but the "movies" and similar entertainments have a strong appeal. A child attending school should not go to evening entertainments of any kind on any evening except Friday or Saturday and the child should not keep late hours then or go habitually. This applies to children in the upper grades. Younger children's entertainments should be very infrequent, and never in the evening.

Open-air Classrooms.

Open-air classes were originally intended for tuberculosis children, tubercular convalescents and the pre-tubercular. It was felt that their physical condition should not interfere with their education nor their education aggravate or intensify their physical disability. Hence open-air classes were established in order that these children might be educated under conditions favoring their recovery. The work was then extended to include anaemic, delicate and "run-down" children, and has included normal children. Indeed, some of the best private schools in the country conduct all their lower classes in open-air rooms.

Whether these are called "real open-air rooms" or "open-window rooms," the principles upon which they are run, the methods and the results are much the same, provided sufficient window space is available to allow the room to be properly called an open-air room.

Excellent work may be done in an open-air class located on the roof of a building, on a sheltered balcony, in a tent or shack, or in a regular classroom with all the windows removed from their frames. There must, of course, always be a roof or some kind of covering to prevent rain from falling into the room, and there should be some kind of wall or screen to serve as a wind-break.

In some cities the new school buildings are equipped with one or more open-air classrooms. Sometimes large hinged windows, reaching almost from the floor to the ceiling, occupy one or more sides of the room. Such rooms can be immediately converted into open-air rooms.

For the complete success of open-air classes it is essential that warm clothing and good food be looked upon as necessary adjuncts to the fresh air. If the child is allowed to become chilled, the good effects of the fresh air will be nullified. A warm outer wrap and covering for the head, felt boots or other protection for the feet, a sitting bag, blanket and any other covering needed for the study or rest period (sometimes spent in lying or sleeping on cots) must be provided for each child.

Food furnishes fuel for the body and hence is a source of heat. Children in open-air classes need extra food for this reason, as well as to help in their upbuilding. Hot soups, cocoa and similar simple, nourishing warm foods should be supplied.

The teacher of an open-air class should be particularly well qualified for her work. She should know something of food values and the general hygienic requirements of children. If she has, in addition, an instinct for social service, her value will be all the greater. An open-air class furnishes a splendid opportunity for the formation of invaluable health habits.

In almost all cases the results of open-air classes have been very good. The children usually gain in weight more rapidly than the average, the appetite improves, nervousness decreases and the blood takes on a much redder hue. The pupils generally are more alert and interested, sometimes

When your grocer sells you a package of Red Rose Tea (Crimson Label) at 30 cents he makes a little less profit than if he sold you a package of cheaper tea. The extra price is all in the quality.

advancing more rapidly in their grade than other children.

To the more or less family or community spirit developed in an open-air class the children respond with helpful co-operation.
(The End.)

Seven Tractor Reasons.

There are many advantages in the use of a farm tractor.

1. It does work when it should be done.
2. The tractor only consumes when it does work.
3. The number of teams may be reduced.
4. One man handles more horsepower.
5. It will do belt work; saves man labor.
6. It will work any length of time on the hottest day.
7. Tractors are adapted in size to any sized farm, etc.

The great disadvantage in the use of the tractor is the lack of competent operators.

Convenient Sanding Block.

It is impossible to use a piece of sandpaper efficiently with the hand, or to use it in connection with a block and attempt to keep it in place by hand. Shop workers will therefore welcome the sanding block suggested.

A slot is simply chiseled out in an ordinary block of convenient size and a strip of lath or wood is fitted into it. Sandpaper is then wrapped about the block with the free ends extending into the slot and the strip is screwed in place in the slot. This will draw the paper taut and a perfect sanding block will be the result. The sandpaper can be changed when necessary. For sandpapering floors, a handle may be hinged to such a block.

Dwarf Apple Trees.

Dwarf apples are O.K. for the man who wants fruit in a hurry. But the trees are more expensive and more trees are needed to the acre. The yield per tree is less than for standard trees, but the acre yield is not so much reduced as you might expect.

If dwarf trees are set too low, the scions will throw out roots, and the trees will no longer be dwarfs. You have to keep these roots cut off.

The best proposition is to use dwarf trees for fillers, to bear before the standard trees are old enough. The dwarfs have to be cut out when the other trees begin to crowd them.

The man with a small acreage can well afford to buy dwarfs. I have seen several good-paying orchards.

Success is made, not by lying awake at night, but by keeping awake in the daytime.

Poultry

A cellar is usually considered the best location for an incubator. But any vacant room will be satisfactory if it has some ventilation and the family will co-operate by walking quietly about the house and not banging doors. Incubator thermometers often require so much observation that it takes many trips down the cellar stairs to keep the machine regulated. Many poultrymen and women have avoided that work and brought out good hatches by running the incubator in the kitchen.

Of course, an incubator cannot be located near a stove as the temperature of the outside air will have a direct influence on the air in the machine. In some homes when an incubator has been in the kitchen they have discontinued using the kitchen stove for three weeks and used an oil stove for cooking. Then the house is heated by a furnace or stoves in another room and it is possible to keep the kitchen heat uniform enough so that the incubator can be fairly well regulated.

Buyers of hatching egg boxes can save money by purchasing them in quantities and ordering early so shipment can be by freight. Nothing is gained trying to ship hatching eggs without proper packages. It takes too much time to make home-made packages and the breakage will be large if they are made wrong. One setting of eggs sells for enough to buy about a dozen or more packages and it takes only a few minutes to pack and address a commercial container.

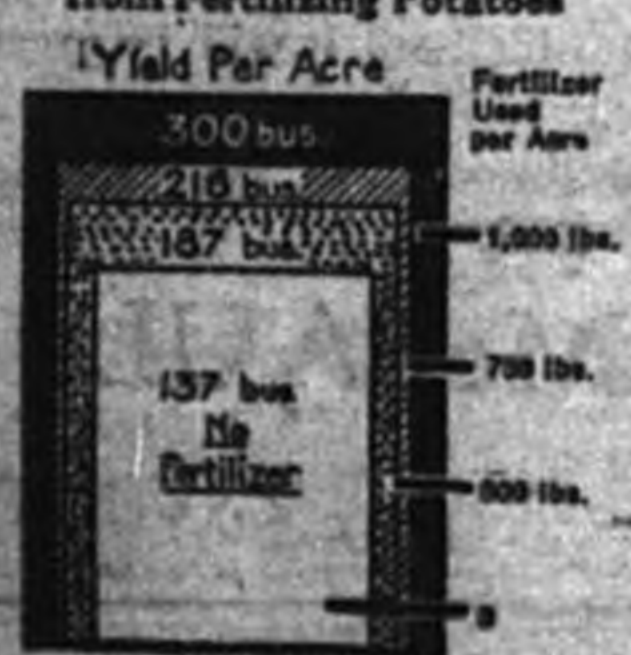
Never try to hatch eggs that have been chilled. It is a waste of eggs and time. When saving eggs for hatching they must be gathered frequently and stored where they will not be too cold nor too hot. A temperature of about fifty degrees Fahrenheit seems the most satisfactory. Even then eggs for hatching should be stored no longer than necessary as the fresher the eggs the better they are apt to hatch.

Seeding 135 acres of flax in one day is quite a record. This is claimed by an Ontario farmer, who used a light tractor pulling two twelve-foot double-disk drills.

Winter is the time when the tractor can best be spared for a couple of weeks for a thorough overhauling. Before overhauling a tractor, a systematic outline should be secured from the factory, if it is not contained in the instruction book. Such an outline will simplify the work and insure every part receiving the proper attention.

Here is What

Stanley Merrill, Lambeth, got from Fertilizing Potatoes



It Pays to Fertilize

Get your supply early! Save labor and make maximum profits

Write for Booklet

THE SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT BUREAU
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STONE'S FERTILIZER
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Wm. STONE SONS LIMITED
INGERSOLL, ONTARIO

Home Made Bread

Home made bread is without doubt the cheapest and most healthful food that can be produced for human consumption. It is the most completely digested solid food in the world, over 90% of it being transformed into health and strength. It yields nearly twice as much nourishment as rice or potatoes, and is ten times as nourishing as an equal value of meat. No bread is more truly wholesome or more perfectly satisfactory than that baked at home in which Royal Yeast Cakes are used.

Scientists have discovered a new and truly wonderful use for Royal Yeast Cakes. Physicians are prescribing it with remarkable success for conditions attributed to poor blood conditions. Soak a cake of Royal Yeast for half an hour in a cup of luke-warm water with one teaspoon sugar. Then stir well and strain once or twice through muslin and drink the liquid. BETTER results will be obtained by allowing it to soak over night and drinking half an hour before breakfast. Repeat as often as desired. Send name and address for free booklet entitled "Royal Yeast for Better Health."

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Toronto, Canada

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Used Autos

BREAKEY SELLS THEM: USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 300 miles, or less, run of same distance if you wish. In as good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.

BREAKEY'S USED CAR MARKET
302 Yonge Street, Toronto

The Bad Boy Proposition.

There are no bad boys. We make this statement confidently, knowing that it will be endorsed by educators and all who have spent their lives in working on the boy problem. We will defend it in spite of all the broken windows, stolen apples and canned dogs in Christendom.

There are weak boys, boys who lack resourcefulness, boys whose ideas of right and wrong are distorted, but there never was a boy who did not naturally—consciously or unconsciously—do things that he believed to be right.

The trouble comes when parents, teachers and others who are responsible for the youngster's development fail to fill his time with useful activity. The forces of nature must operate. We cannot stop them while we take our afternoon nap. The wind must blow, the water must flow, and the boy's brain and muscles must work.

We put a wind-mill in the path of the wind and it draws water as joyously as it upsets the chairs on the verandah and whisks the family wash from the line. We put a water-wheel in the stream and it grinds the grain with the energy which it could otherwise dissipate in washing out its banks and rooting out the trees.

These things we know; yet we too often permit youthful energy, our most valuable asset, to run riot. We even attempt to dam it and then complain because it slopes over and does damage.

The Boy Scout programme is the mill in the stream of boyhood. It provides something useful for every boy to do every minute. Knot tying, first aid and bandaging, signalling, tramping and tracking, fire-building and extinguishing, camp cooking, swimming, earning and saving money, hiking, map making and map reading, practical study of flowers, plants and trees, earth and sky, are included in the Scout's programme for the year. After these a much broader field is opened, including foundation work in all the principal trades and professions.

A boy's first idle moment is the starting point of whatever trouble he makes in the world. It is also the big opportunity of the man who is wise

enough and patriotic enough to turn natural energy into constructive channels. Already over 250 Scoutmasters are directing the activities of some 9,000 boys in the province of Ontario, and the movement is only a little more than ten years old. Men interested in devoting part of their leisure time to this "nation building" work should write to Boy Scout Headquarters, Bloor and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto, for further information.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO GOOD HEALTH

Most Troubles Afflicting Women Are Due to Poor Blood.

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthy, active life; yet nine out of ten suffer from some form of bloodlessness. That is why one sees on every side pale, thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures—sure signs of headaches, weak backs, aching limbs and uncertain health. All weak women should win the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich, red blood that promptly transforms them into healthy, attractive women. This new, red blood is supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body. Through the use of these pills thousands of women have found benefit when suffering from anaemia, indigestion, general weakness and those ailments from which women alone suffer. Among the many women who tell of the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done them is Mrs. L. Hicks, Round Hill, N.S., who says: "I became very much run down in health; my blood seemed weak and watery, my strength failed, and I was so easily tired that my work was a burden. I had often read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them, and I can truly say that after using three boxes I found myself gaining, and under a further use of the pills all my old-time energy and vitality was restored. Out of my own experience I can strongly recommend this medicine."

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.

The teak, which supplies one of the strongest timbers known, grows slowly, attaining a height of only 150 feet in over a century.

Japan has 20 women journalists.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

A Winter Night.

As I strode down the long slopes of the road
Between the pastures, all was
flawless white,
Save where the lofty pines upon the height
In the pale moonlight like dark statues
stood.
The little woodland stream that by me flowed,
And sang in springtime as in sheer
delight,
Was silent now, as is an eremite
Who broods on God in his austere
abode.

I was alone, yet I was not alone,
For some mysterious spirit called
to me
Out of the night in an exalted tone
That was as rapture blent with
melody,
"Wait for a time when to thee shall
be shown
What seemeth sorrow meaneth
ecstasy!"

Wisps of Wisdom.

The greatest of faults is to be conscious of none.

The thunder of business often sours the milk of human kindness.

Yesterday has gone, to-morrow may never come; do it to-day.

Prefer diligence before idleness, unless you esteem rust before brightness.

Education is life's apprenticeship; its chief aim is to teach us how to think.

Success is a thing that some are content to envy in others—and some achieve for themselves.

When a man hasn't a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.

If you lack confidence in your own judgment, you can't blame other people if they share the feeling.

The man who wins is the man who holds on until he can hold on no longer—and then doesn't give up.

Let the man who has to make his fortune in life remember this maxim: Dare, and the world always yields. If it beats you sometimes, dare it again and it will succumb.

Garden Seeds Needed.

To plant a 100-foot row of vegetables in the garden, buy seeds as follows: Beans, one pint; beets, two ounces; cabbage, one packet; carrots, one ounce; cauliflower, one packet; celery, one-fourth ounce; Swiss chard, two ounces; sweet corn, one pint; cucumbers, one ounce; egg-plant, one-half ounce; kohlrabi, one packet; lettuce or mustard, one-half ounce; muskmelons, okra or onion seeds, one ounce; onion sets, one quart; parsley, one packet; parsnip, one ounce; peas, one to two pints; peppers, one packet; potatoes, six to seven pounds; pumpkins, radishes, salsify, spinach or squash, one ounce; tomatoes, two packets; turnips, one-half ounce; watermelons, one ounce.

STORMY WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

After the Storm.
One of the soldiers of the Rainbow Division, United States, had been boasting to a British Tommy about his glories.
"Lumme!" said the Tommy. "I know why yer calls it hat. Rainbows is things that comes out after the storm's over, ain't they?"

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

Whale of a Fish Story.
At a convivial gathering in connection with an angling club a sailor listened attentively while the members told of the big fish they might have landed had not their lines given way at the critical moment. The manner in which they recounted their exploits would have brought tears to the eyes of the most hardened storyteller.

But a sailor never knows when he is beaten.
"Well, mates," he began. "I never did any fresh-water fishing, so I expect you are telling the truth. But I remember on one occasion, having nothing better to do, we cast a line at sea and awaited results. Soon we got a bite, but for the life of us we could not bring in our catch. Then an idea struck us. We fastened the line to the windlass and proceeded to haul in, when the boat gave a lurch, the line broke, and the monster escaped."

One of the company, with biting sarcasm, suggested that it had been a whale.

"A whale, he hanged!" replied the sailor; "we baited with a whale!"

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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, 223-231 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

Japs Are Fond of Metaphor.

Judging from some specimens quoted not long ago in the Journal des Debats, the Japanese employ a wealth of metaphor when advertising their wares. A Tokio stationer announces that "the paper I sell is as solid as the hide of an elephant." A fishmonger promises to deliver all orders at customers' houses with the rapidity of a shot fired from a rifle. "My extra special vinegar," a grocer declares, "is as sour as the tongue of the most shrewish mother-in-law." A large multiple shop begs the public to "come into our stores. You will meet with an overwhelming welcome. Our assistants are as amiable as a father who is trying to marry off his daughters without giving them any dowry. You will always be greeted as cordially as a spell of sunshine coming toward the close of a pouring wet day."

Sandalwood.

Sandalwood is the production principally of the native state of Mysore, India, and the district of Coorg, in both of which places the industry is almost a monopoly of the government forest reserves. Due to the development of the sandalwood oil extracting industry, the exportation of the wood has steadily declined, while that of the oil has increased.

Sandalwood is the most famous of all scented woods. Its use for perfumery and incense dates back thousands of years. The later Greek considered it one of the greatest luxuries, and no festivities were complete without it. Sandalwood figures prominently in religious ceremonies and burial rites in China and other Oriental countries.

"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.

I never saw so many fields yellow with mustard as I did last summer. One thing is sure, we can not buy seed at random and expect all timothy or clover. A careful analysis is the only thing that will settle the question of mustard and other foul seeds or good grass seed. We have only to put a big spoonful in an envelope, address it to the Dominion Experimental Farm, and back will come the correct analysis. Then it is our fault if we have fields of mustard after that.

The large farms in South Lincolnshire, England, are so perfect that they are more like factories than farms.

Those Having Sick Animals SHOULD USE

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
Good for all throat and chest diseases, Distemper, Cough, Sprains, Bruises, Colic, Mange, Spavins, Running Sores, etc., etc. Should always be in the stable. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on **DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 118 West 11th Street, New York, U.S.A.

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

Oh, For One Fault.
"How do you like your new car?" asked Jack Driver.
"Great!" replied Mr. Rhode Hogg. "It runs so smoothly you can't feel it. Not a bit of noise; you can't hear it. Perfect ignition; you can't smell a thing. And speed—why, it whistles! You can't see it!"
"Must be some car," ventured Jack Driver. "Can't feel it, can't smell it, can't hear it, can't see it! How do you know it is there?"

Had An Inkling.
"Why, Jack," she answered, with a downcast look of her eyes, we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"
"Ay, Agnes, but dost thee regard me with the feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Jack. I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all, but I have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

"Cascarets" To-night For Constipation.

Just think! A pleasant, harmless Cascaret works while you sleep and has your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving as regular as a clock by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

The ideal soil for a peach-orchard is a warm, gravelly hillside. Even sandy soils are excellent for peach-growing if the sand is not too fine and the drainage bad. Heavy, cold clay soil is unsuited to the peach. Plum trees are naturally adapted to stiffer soils than the peach.

You are not capable of correct judgment, of using good sense, when there is fear or doubt or despondency in your mind. Sound judgment comes from a perfectly working brain.

For cold in the Head and Chest use
BAUME BENGUE
has immediate effect.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
THE LEBLANC MILES CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. Jules Bengue
RELIEVES PAIN

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine

BAYER

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acidwater of Salicylicacid.

USE SLOAN'S TO WARD OFF PAIN

You can just tell by its healthy, stimulating odor, that it is going to do you good

"I F I only had some Sloan's Liniment!" How often you've said that! And then when the rheumatic twinge subsided—after hours of suffering—you forgot it!
Don't do it again—get a bottle today and keep it handy for possible use tonight! A sudden attack may come on—sciatica, lumbago, sore muscles, backache, stiff joints, neuralgia, the pains and aches resulting from exposure. You'll soon find warmth and relief in Sloan's, the liniment that penetrates without rubbing. Clean, economical. Three sizes—35c, 70c, \$1.40

Sloan's Liniment

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—WHO ARE GOOD PRO-ducers—wanted to represent old line life insurance company whose policy contracts are up-to-date in every particular and pays large annual dividends. Apply Post-Office Box 412, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised, since it was first manufactured in 1888, by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonso O. Bliss Medical Co., 131 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

Wise Men Say:

The inner side of every cloud is bright and shining.
I therefore turn my clouds about, And always wear them inside out To show the lining.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Embroidery in Madeira.

The Island of Madeira almost lives on its embroideries. More than 40,000 are engaged in this work. Ninety per cent of the embroidery, amounting in 1919 to a value of \$1,780,799, goes to the United States.

The first national census of Japan was taken last month.

CORNS
Lift Right Off without Pain

Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn. Instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. It doesn't hurt a bit. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without a particle of pain.

DON'T DO THIS!
LEONARD EAR OIL
RELIEVES DEAFNESS and STOPS HEAD NOISES. Simply Rub it Back of the Ears and Insert in Nostrils. Proof of success will be given by the druggist. MADE IN CANADA. ARTHUR SALES CO., Sales Agents, Toronto. A. R. Leonard, Inc., Mfrs., 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

Make Shaving a Pleasure With Cuticura Talcum
After shaving with Cuticura Soap the Cuticura way, Cuticura Talcum is an indispensable adjunct. Antiseptic and prophylactic, it is soothing and refreshing to the most tender skin.
Scented, Unscented 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Distributors: Leonard, Limited, 344 St. Paul St. E., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without pain.

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's."

ISSUE No. 5-21.

The Saving in Health
along with the saving in cost, attracts many a tea or coffee drinker to

INSTANT POSTUM

Try a tin

There's a Reason for Postum



The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 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.
See a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.45 per inch.

En Passant.

"The undiscovered country, from whose own No traveller returns."

Hamlet's Soliloquy.

MARTYRS in the interest of science have always been rare. All through life there have been numerous instances of heroic sacrifice to the work of discovery and research. The world is to-day vastly richer for the devotion and self-denial of thousands of men, who animated by their theoretical reasonings and deductions, have pursued their dreams to the point of proof and realization, at the cost of their lives, and in countless cases, at the cost of their reputation.

Dr. Faust, who was a man of great scientific acquirements, was reputed to have sold his soul to the devil. This was as much due to the fact that he lived in the beginning of the sixteenth century, as to the other fact that among his studies he included the chimerical vanities of astrology, magic, and alchemy.

At this late-day it is mere speculation to inquire into his motives. Alchemy was then a popular scientific belief, and magic was (and is yet) a name for many actual facts while the means of producing them were not generally understood, and they were consequently relegated to the realm of satanic influence, — a compendious limbo from which many valuable scientific wonders have since been retrieved.

Faust probably encouraged outside belief in his sinister relations from a desire to be let alone and permitted to follow his own courses undeterred by the attentions of inquisitive people. There is also to be said for him that most likely some of his studies were undertaken with the idea of disproving certain theories and erroneous notions. In the proof and disproof of theories there is as much danger to the reputation as there is to the person of the demonstrator who handles chemicals too freely. A lecturer to a class of chemistry students always quoted a certain professor: The professor did this, or the professor said that, and his attainments and discoveries were always being brought in. One student, observing that the professor was always referred to in the past tense, asked one day, "And where is the professor now?"

The lecturer turned his eyes upward, and pointing to a discolouration on the ceiling, sighed and said, "That gentleman, in the interests of science, is the professor."

IN THE INTERESTS OF SCIENCE enormous risks are taken: risks which are condoned in view of the benefits which their being taken may develop. The martyrs of science are held in reverent esteem, and their sacrifices are sympathetically noted, but the work is not stopped. Accidents are regrettable incidents, causing temporary suspension of operations, but they are mere charges upon a sort of profit and loss account: The work of scientific investigation must proceed, while there is so much to learn, and while the world is so full of undiscovered mysteries. Up to a certain point, this is as it should be, but when that point is passed, science, however deaf to sentiment, must listen to reason. If her devotees and savants are to be credited with the average amount of human sanity, there are limits, even to "Research," and it appears to me that even the most elastic limit was overstepped recently by the voluntary self-sacrifice of a psychic-research votary, "in the interests of science."

This earth-pent explorer, believing that he had learned all that it was humanly possible for him to know on earth, resolved to go hence, and find out, in 14th, all that he desired to know, in life, of the hereafter. In the interests of psychic research he released his spirit from its earthly prison. He committed suicide, and took voyage to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns.

In the plenitude of the confidence his human learning bestowed upon him, he arranged, with apparent calm and dispassionate calculation, to communicate to another human, — a spiritualistic medium, — discoveries he believed he would make, and thus reveal to mankind that which has for ever been hid from their eyes, — the mysteries of the life beyond! And then he passed into the Great Silence.

SPIRITUALISM is built upon the belief in life and progress after death. That for it travels in the company of all religions. Few would venture to dispute the wide belief, and fewer still would attempt to bring spiritualism within the limits of any creed. It is part of the broad base of all creeds. In a general way, we believe in immortality because life is so beautiful, and death so catastrophic. It is such a feeble and absurd consolation of life and purpose and energy, to die and stay dead.

Spiritualism argues that our ignorance of the hereafter is pitiful, and it seeks for more definite knowledge. It is a

high aspiration and perhaps a noble ambition, but if it were achieved, and the inscrutable mystery revealed to us before hand, then I would say that the career of this grand old planet was about finished.

OF WHAT EARTHLY USE would the world be if its inhabitants all quit? LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Gladys Moseley 88, Ena Black, Jack Golpin 80.

Class II.—Norman Silverson 68.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Elie Todd 97.

Class I.—Irvin Bain 86.

Class II.—Donald McAllister 74, M. Stewart 73, Hilda Hardie 72.

GRADE VI.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Wallace Wilson 93.

Class I.—Whittemore Clarke 88, K. McGibbon 83, Gladys Warwick 82, V. Green 80, Harold Shaw 77.

Class II.—Cuthbert MacQuaig 68.

GRADE V.

READING.

Honours.—Marion Bain, Doris Golpin 98, Dileen McGibbon, Wilbert Hardie 97, James Hazel, Alice Hendry 95, Gordon Hendry 95, Jack Stewart, A. Stewart 94, Raymond Chambers 90.

Class I.—Melville Fletcher 86.

GRADE IV.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Grace Moncrieff 96, Leona Thompson 94.

Class I.—Ivan Monk 84, Mildred Wilson, Fred Witham 80, Doris Reid 78, Harry Ball 76.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Irene Hazel 95, Mildred Heale 92, Florence Wilson 91, Alex. McCulloch 90.

Class I.—Violet Golpin 88, Agnes Duncan 85, Evelyn Highfield 83, Willie Woods 80, Robbie Roberts 75.

Class II.—Lorne Martin 71, Theodore Summers 66, John Brown 64, Morris Chambers 61.

Class III.—Doris Girard 58.

GRADE II.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Audrey Monk 100, Ward Moncrieff 91, Daisy Seary 90.

Class.—Agnes Elliott 87, Howard Tomalty 85, Wymen Hazel 84, Nellie Hazel 82, Oscar Cloutier 81, L. White 80.

Class II.—Gordon Anderson 68.

GRADE I. PART II.

READING.

Class I.—Alfred Cloutier 88, Wilma Tomalty 87, Lizzie Seary 86, Francis Kettyle 85, Maudie Seary 84, Herbert Graves 80, Georgie Green 79, Leslie Becroft 78, Jackie Seary 76.

Class II.—Harold Campbell 70.

CUSHING

Mr. Whitney Dixon, of Ottawa, spent Thursday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston.

Mr. R. A. Hasna spent Saturday in Hawkesbury and Green Lane Road visiting friends.

Congratulations are in order to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lindley, of Hagersville, Ontario, on the birth of a little daughter. Mrs. Lindley was formerly Mrs. S. Townsend, of Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Canning and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston attended the funeral on Wednesday of Mr. John Johnston of Forest View Farm, Little Rideau, Ont. The community of Cushing extend sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. Mr. Johnston was well known and highly respected in this vicinity.



Write to-day for our big FREE CATALOGUE showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

MOTOR CYCLES
MOTOR ATTACHMENTS

Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

Ladies' Suits For Spring.

A full line of everything you require.

Call in and see for yourself, what we have to offer you.

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

Bank Service for Farmers

Banking service for farmers is the first step in the process of putting a farm on a business basis. And that step is necessary for the best success in the operation of a farm.

The Bank of Nova Scotia for eighty-nine years has been doing the banking business of thousands of Canadian farmers.

Courtesy and prompt service mark all the Bank's transactions with its customers. Call and discuss your problems with the nearest branch manager.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve 13,000,000
Resources 230,000,000

J. R. Parris,

Manager, Lachute.

Don't forget the Brownsburg Tea-meeting Thursday, March 17th.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

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

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 8.20 a.m. to 5 p.m. Also night classes. **Enroll Now.**

The DEAN Business College.

Desjardins Block, Main Street, Lachute.

Brunswick



Have you heard it yet?
If not, you have missed a treat, for its something new in phonographs, and plays All Records.
Let your ears be the Judge of TONE, and your eyes the judge of cabinet beauty.

Write or phone us for full particulars.

W. H. GORDON,

Tel. 101 r 2. Lachute, P.Q.

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.

Spring Foot Wear.

We wish to announce that we are displaying a large and choice stock of Boots and Shoes I am in a position to offer you some great values, your inspection invited.

Extra special in Men's Working Boots. The Choicest Novelties of the Season in Hats and Caps. Suits, Overalls, Gloves and Hosiery, Ready-Made Clothing for Men and Boy's.

SEMI-READY TAILORING.

Win's the Lion's Share of Popularity on all Count.

QUALITY! STYLE! PRICE!

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

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

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

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

INCORPORATED 1855
Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000
Over 130 Branches

THE MOLSONS BANK

There is no safer or surer way of safeguarding your surplus money than placing it in a savings account with The Molsons Bank.

Why not begin to-day?

W. A. Houston Mgr. Lachute, Branch

We Have Everything For The Sugar Camp Except The Trees.



Grimm Evaporators in 22 Sizes.
1 Gallon Syrup Cans 30 cents.
6 Quart Sap Cans 30 cents.
8 Quart Sap Cans 35 cents.
Sap Spouts, Tapping Bits, Reamers, Braces, Ekimmers, Felt Strainers, Etc.

Bring in your Repairs Early.

Phone 26 Geo. Y. Deacon, Lachute Mills

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.

Buy Your Supplies at McFAUL BROS.

The 'Popular' Store and Bargain Centre

McFAUL BROS.
The Up-to-date General Store

ROYAL L. E. SAGE
B. A. S. C. E. A. M. I. C.

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

LE SAGE & VERMETTE

CIVIL ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS,

Cleaning & Repairing

All kinds of Boys' and Men's Suits

Now is the time to have your Clothes, Suits and Coats pressed and cleaned as the Spring is drawing near. I will give you good satisfaction and prompt service.

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

CORRESPONDENCE

The many friends of little Polly Duncan who has been an inpatient of the Crippled Children's Hospital since Jan. the 7th, will be pleased to read the following report from institution:—

Dear Mrs. Campbell:—

With reference to Polly Duncan. We have operated upon her right leg and have, we hope, considerably improved the condition there. We expect to operate on the left leg shortly and improve her future use of the limb. When she returns to you we are sure you will see a vast improvement as a result of our efforts to correct her deformities and at the same time prevent the increase in these.

In the meantime she is very happy and enjoys the Warf Life.

Sincerely Yours,

D. A. MORRISON,
Medical Superintendent.

IN MEMORIAM

MCADAM.—In sad but loving memory of my dear wife and mother, who departed this life, on March 7th, 1920, at Chapleau, Ont.

"Missed by those who loved her best,"
Just one year ago you left us
And your loss we greatly feel,
But its God that last bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Inserted by husband and family.

MABEL

Miss Ruby Mason and Miss Bessie McAdam spent Saturday in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Smillie of Brownsburg spent the week-end with their parents here.

Miss Lottie Stone, of Rockcliff, spent a few days this week visiting her aunt Mrs. Thos. Smillie.

Mr. Hector Mason and Mr. Wynan McAdam, of Lachute, spent Sunday with their parents here.

Mrs. Harold Crabb and two children, of Chapleau, Ont., spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. John McAdam.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls proposed for year 1921
The improvements are divided into 15 sections and one-fifteenth of the amount of Tolls have been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same as follows:—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or waxy board per thousand cubic ft 10 cts.

Oak, Elm, or other hardwood, square or flattened or waxy board, per thousand cubic ft. 10 cts.

Sawn logs 17 ft in length and under, thousand ft board measure 5 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flattened, over 17 ft. and under 30 ft. long per thousand ft board measure 5-0 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flattened, 30 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. b. m. measure 1 cent

Sawn Timber per thousand ft. b. d. measure 2 cts.

Staves, per thousand ft. b. d. measure 10 cts.

Logs of wood, single butts and other lumber per cord of 128 cubic ft. 35 cts.

Spars per piece 5 cts.

Railway ties, other than cedar 0-1 ft., or 10 ft. lengths per length of 8 ft., 1-35 cts.

Massa per piece 35 cts.

Cedar round or flattened, over 17 ft. and under 30 ft. long per piece 1-10 cts.

Cedar round or flattened over 30 ft. and under 17 ft. long per piece 1-24 cts.

Cedar round or flattened 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long per piece 1-10 cts.

Cedar round or flattened 25 ft. and under 35 ft. long per piece 1-9 cts.

Cedar round or flattened 35 ft. and upwards in length per piece 1-5 cts.

Rouge River Improvement Co.
F. B. WHITET, Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, March 4th, 1921.

ROUGE BOOM CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Co's Booms for season 1921.

On each saw log seventeen ft. and under in length .02 1-4 cts

On each piece of round or flattened timber over 17 ft. in length .07 cts.

On each piece of square or waxy timber 12 cts.

On each piece of 4 ft. wood 0-1 1-5 cts.

On each railway tie per length of 8 ft. 0-4 1-5 cts.

The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of sawing and putting timber and logs into the owners' stack.

Rouge Boom Co.

F. B. WHITET Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, March 4th 1921

THE UNIVERSITY ON WHEELS



- (1) Boys and Girls attending the Exhibit in the Better Farming Car.
- (2) A Well-equipped Western Sheep Ranch.
- (3) Car Fitted Up With Pens for Sheep and Hogs.

Agriculture is the Dominion's premier industry. Back of Canada's progress stands the farmer, and the country's advancement in agriculture is reflected in every phase of the Dominion's activity. The settlement of lands, better farming and every progressive move of agriculture is the concern of every resident in Canada no matter what his profession; the railways, the governments, industries and manufactures, and the consuming public are alike interested. The Federal and Provincial Governments and the railways, with a keen realization of this, have ceaselessly worked for the progress and development of this industry through the establishment of experimental farms, the circulation of literature, and other propaganda matter, and many other methods. They have never ceased to advocate better farming, the scientific study of soils, crops and systems, land conservation, and all that tends for greater and healthier production, enrichment of land, and improvement in living and social conditions in rural settlements.

No better system of education and aid to more successful farming has been devised than the "better farming train," or as it has come to be popularly termed "The University on Wheels," which journeys through the Prairie Provinces of the West under the auspices of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Education and the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is in truth a travelling university of agriculture bringing an agricultural course to the farmer's home with its intensive classes and demonstrations of the highest educational value.

The train has two large machinery

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

We have always on hand Beef, Pork, Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all kinds of vegetables. Also Fruits and a choice line of canned goods.

A. RAYMOND
Foundry Street, Lachute

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 Boisseau and Alice DeFayette, both spinners 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

Furs! Furs!

Wanted at once, all kinds of furs. Muskrat up to \$1.00 apiece. Write to Klein, Box, 254, and we will call for them.

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.

WADE DRAG SAW

Away the Best Yet

THE NEW MODEL

Buy one and cut twenty cords of wood in a day with one man.
Very simple. - Easily moved. - Well made.
Pays for itself in a short time. Over fifty sold in Quebec Province already.

We ship promptly.



The A. R. Williams Machinery & Supply Company, Limited
326 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL, Que.
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RESULT will be the most perfect flavoured
tea you ever tasted.

The Rattletrap Gun

By SAMUEL A. DERIEUX.

III.
She darted out on the back porch,
across the sandy yard, white as if
snow had fallen, along the lot fence,
into the shadow of the barn. She
looked across the fields between her
and the woods, white with a weird
secret brilliance.

Once out of the shadow of the barn,
the moon shone on her with bald
brightness, revealing her flight. The
cotton was up to her waist, and the
open bolts scraped her free hand like
fuzzy worms. She hugged the gun to
her body; it stood no more ready
to her father's hand. As for the rat-
tletrap gun, probably he wouldn't see
that. It lay in the shade, and her
father didn't see very plain when he
was as he was to-night.

She ran into the shadow cast by
the pines, then stopped and looked
back toward the house. She could
see the end of the front porch. Along
the straight edge where it joined the
house she made out a protuberance.
Her father had risen and was stand-
ing there against the wall.

She started to scream, but that
would bring Ben running. She could
only wait panting here. A stick crack-
ed in the woods and her father jumped
off the porch. She could see his
burly body above the hip-high cotton,
his white shirt, his hair in the moon-
light, white like an old man's hair.
He broke into a crouching run toward
the match that had struck and the
stick that had cracked. He looked
like a white ape, bent forward, run-
ning.

It would not stop him to scream.
He would understand, he would rush
on at Ben. She pointed the gun at
the moon, shut her eyes, and pulled
convulsively. Both barrels went off.
In her excitement she had pulled both
triggers. The kick staggered her, the
echoes rolled from the amphitheatre
of woods like an army firing. When
she opened her eyes her father had
stopped. He could not see her in the
shadow of the woods. He turned and
ran toward the house. She heard him
stump up on the porch, down the hall,
into his room; she heard his muffled,
maddened voice calling her up-stairs.
She looked at the gun in her hand
and smiled.

Somebody was running along the
edge of the woods toward her. She
could see him brushing through the
cotton, see his white shirt, then his
white face, then hear him panting. He
caught her hard by both shoulders,
his eyes burning down into hers.

"Ben?" she whispered.

"Are you all right, Tess?"

He nodded and smiled.

He straightened up with a profound
breath, brushed his hat off his head,
ran his hand over his hair.

"I thought you had shot yourself!"

"I stole the gun," she said.

He was looking toward the house,
his head and shoulders rising above
the shadow into the moonlight. He
seemed to swallow something hard
down his throat.

"Here," he said quickly. "Give me
the gun." He unbreached it. "It's
dead," he gasped, and drew out the
empty shells. "Stand aside, Tess—
there, toward the woods."

She backed away, her eyes on his
face.

"Here, Ben?"

"Yes."

He stepped boldly out into the
moonlight. He was looking toward
the barn, as if he were trying hard
to see something.

"It'll be all right, Tess," he said.

"Sure it'll be all right. Just don't
move."

His gun flashed an arc through the
air as he waved it toward the barn.

"Stop, Bill Simpson! Stop, man!"

Out of the shadow of the barn her
father had burst and was hurrying
toward them, as she had seen him
hurry toward cotton pickers when
they were loading. There was some-
thing in his hands, thrust forward at
the hip. The moonlight flashed on it—
the rattletrap gun she had put in
his room.

She smothered the cry that came
to her lips; she fought down the mo-
mentary dizziness in which the silvery
field of cotton swam round and blur-
red. Just a whiff of a glance at Ben
standing there bareheaded, terribly
tense, terribly watchful; just a long-
ing in her soul that he might go back
to his yellow express papers, to his

cottage that he wanted to paint
white—and the girl had darted out
of the shadow ahead of him and was
running toward her father.

"Get out of the way!" he yelled.

"You fool!"

He went on filling the night with
his yells. He raised the gun, she was
in front of it, and he lowered it with
a choking oath. For all his bulk, he
jumped aside like an athlete and raised
it again.

She sprang suddenly forward and
caught the barrel with both hands.
Clinging to it, she was jerked power-
fully back through the cotton. He was
twisting and turning the barrel
violently through her hands, his face
horrible with its effort. The muzzle
was pressed against her body below
her breast.

"I ain't goin' to turn loose!" she
panted. "Never—never!"

She closed her eyes—she heard
steps running up behind her. Again
she was jerked back; again the barrel
twisted this way and that. Then he
had stopped still, and she opened her
eyes. He stood panting above her,
his protruding eyes on her hands
clenching the barrel, on the muzzle
pressed into her breast.

"Hit's the rattletrap!" he gasped.

He choked and swallowed.

"Hit'll go off!" he roared. "Hit'll
shoot you!"

"I don't care, Pa."

He was shaking all over; his soaked
shirt was clinging to his arms and
shoulders.

"Look, gal—into yo' pa's face! You
remember the ol' gun! Won't you
turn loose? Turn loose for your pa,
like a good gal!"

He was looking above her now help-
lessly.

"Hit's a old gun, Ben," he was pan-
ting. "Hit's cocked. I'm all shakin'—
I'm afeard to let the hammers down.
They're wore out. Ben, you want to
see her blowed all to hell? Don't
touch her, man!" he screamed. "She
might jerk! Here, gal—see? I turn
loose. Easy, gal, easy! Throw it
away from you. Thataway! God
A'mighty!"

The stock had come heavily to the
ground. With a convulsive shudder
she threw the muzzle away from her.

A moment it pointed uncertainly at
the sky, and Ben sprang forward.
Just in front of his grasping hand it
tattered and fell; a flame shot along
the cotton rows, the cotton mowed
down tumbling in after its passage;
the roar shook the ground under them.

Off there her father stood, chest
heaving, face flabby with sobered
horror.

"Ben," he choked, "I might-a killed
my little gal. Ben—I ain't a soak no
more."

He turned and stumbled through
the cotton toward the house, wiping
his face on his shirt sleeve.

"Pa!" cried the girl, and started to
run after him.

But Ben caught her by the shoulders
and turned her round, his face
stern, his eyes blazing.

"Not yet," he said. "Let him study
about it. It won't do him any harm!"

They stood side by side, looking
in the direction of the house. When
at last Ben spoke the anger had gone
out of his voice, the terrible look out
of his eyes.

"We'll go now, Tess."

They did not find him on the porch;
there was his empty chair, and beside
it on the floor his pipe and his shoes.
Alone the girl went softly down the
hall to his room door and looked in.
When she came back to the porch
where Ben waited, her eyes were
swimming.

"Ben," she whispered, "he's sittin'
by the window in the moonlight—an'
Ben—he's cryin'!"

Then she too began to cry softly.
But out in the border of the woods,
where a match had been struck, a
mocking bird, perched lightly on the
topmost twig of the loftiest pine, was
filling the brilliant night with song.

(The End.)

An Embryo Politician.

"Mother," said Little Ray in an ag-
grieved tone, "you have no constitu-
tional right to send me to bed without
my supper."

"What do you mean, Raymond?"

"You are exercising rule without the
consent of the governed."



Sonny's Bath.

"Come in!" cheerfully called out
the young neighbor, in answer to the
old-fashioned mother's knock. "You're
just in time to see Sonny have his
bath."

"Perhaps I better not," the caller
answered, at the same time closing the
door behind her; "won't he make an
awful fuss?"

"Not Sonny," the little mother re-
plied. "He just loves his bath. Why,
it's our frolic-time. Eh, little man?"
In answer the baby waved his chubby
arms, kicked, smiled, and emitted
a series of sweet, cooing sounds.

The visitor was astounded.
"He'll cry before you are through
with him, I bet. You're the first
mother I ever heard of who spoke of a
baby's bath as frolic-time! My babies
always screamed from the moment I
took them up to bathe them until I
had finished. It was my day's hardest
task, and I was always thankful when
it was over."

"I don't think he'll cry," was the
mother's only answer. "See how good
he is while I wash his eyes, nose and
mouth."

The older woman watched in amaze-
ment. While they were talking, the
young mother had put a teaspoonful
of boric acid into a cupful of warm
water. Now she pulled tiny bits from
a roll of absorbent cotton. One of
these she dipped in the water, and
carefully squeezed a single drop from
it into each eye, quickly wiping the
eye with a dry bit of the cotton. The
baby gurgled and laughed. Keeping
the baby's attention all the time, with
deft fingers she squeezed a bit of
white vaseline on two more swabs of
cotton, twisted them firmly, then care-
fully cleaned each nostril, using a
separate "twist" for each. Again he
laughed.

It took but a moment to wash the
rosebud mouth. Baby's mother wound
a piece of the cotton around the end
of her little finger, dipped it in the
boric acid solution, and while baby bit
at her soft finger, washed tongue,
gums and lining of the mouth.

"Well, I never!" the caller said. "I
never went through all that for my
babies. It's lots of work, isn't it?"

"Yes, it does take extra time, but
it's worth it. Baby has never had
sore eyes or mouth, and his little
nose is so clear he can always breathe
through it."

"I wish I'd known that when I had
babies to take care of. They always
had sore mouths, and sometimes red,
inflamed eyes. But we thought that
was as common with the babies as
cutting teeth. As for the nose, when
I saw it was dirty, I cleaned it with
a small hairpin. The youngsters al-
ways fought against it. I suppose it
did hurt."

The young mother shud-
dered at the very thought. "Ah, now
he'll cry!" the caller exclaimed, "when
he gets the soap in his eyes!" But no
soap was used on his face. It was
carefully washed with clear water and
patted dry.

Until then the baby had been fully
dressed. Now his mother removed his
clothes—kimono, flannel petticoat,
shirt, binder and diapers. "I always
take off his nightgown, which is apt to
be damp, the first thing in the morning,
and put on a warm flannellette kimono.
He is never fully dressed until after
his bath—always at half-past nine."

The old-fashioned mother thought
of her babies, who had lain and fussed
in their nightclothes until she was
ready to bathe them. Perhaps, she
wondered, that may have been one
reason why they were so cross during
the bath. She wondered, too, if she
had ever been as quick with her fingers
as this little mother, herself
scarcely more than a girl. Every
movement counted with her.

Soaping a wet cloth with castile
soap, she washed first the back and
then the front of the baby, and while
the caller stared with wide-open eyes,
lifted him gently into a tub of water.

With the fingers of the left hand
spread to support the tiny head and
shoulders, she rapidly rinsed off all
the soap with a wet sponge, and in the
twinkling of an eye had the baby
again in her lap, face downward in the
large soft towel she had pinned to her
left side, and almost enveloped by the
free end of the towel which the
mother had thrown over his wet body.

The visitor gasped. It had all been
done so quickly, yet so thoroughly,
without a murmur of dissent. Instead
peeping out turtle-fashion from the
towel were two bright eyes, gazing at
the visitor's red shawl, while their
owner contentedly sucked a moist pink
arm. A gentle patting with the bath
towel, a careful drying of all the
creases, a brisk rubbing of the scalp,
and then a slight dusting of powder
in chafeable spots—and Sonny was
ready to be dressed.

Once more the older woman ex-
claimed, "Here's where he'll cry!" But

again she was wrong. There seemed
to be no bawling, hard-to-put-on
clothes. Instead of the tight belly-
band which she had always dreaded
to sew on, this mother slipped over
the youngster's feet a knit band with
shoulder straps. The shirt was double-
breasted and fastened with one small
safety-pin. The petticoats were slip-
ped into the simple little dress, and
as one garment were drawn over the
feet, Baby was turned face down-
ward, and the three garments were
buttoned without further disturbing
the wearer. He actually enjoyed it.

When at last the little mother
brushed back his silky down of hair,
and, after wiping her nipple with a
piece of cotton saturated with the
boric acid solution, placed him at her
breast, she turned to the visitor with
a happy smile. "Do you wonder I
enjoy this hour?" she asked. "Sonny
is always like this at bath-time. He
is never tired or hungry at half-past
nine; I have everything ready so I
don't have to make him wait, half-
dressed, while I find some necessary
thing; the water is always the same
temperature—98 deg.—so he receives
no shock when I place him in the tub;
and most of all, he feels how much
I enjoy it, and so has confidence in me.
Now he'll nurse and go to sleep."

"It's well-nigh wonderful," the old-
fashioned mother replied. "I'd never
have believed it could be done if I
hadn't seen you do it. Bathed a baby
—put it in a tub of water even—and
it laughed and cooed and kicked its
legs and waved its arms in glee all
the time!"

The caller glanced at the clock.
Quarter of ten! Still more wonder-
ful! She had only been in the house
fifteen minutes.

Gardening in Winter.

Just as soon as the spring seed
catalogues begin to appear, we think
about our garden for the following
summer, so it is lots of interest to
begin planning early.

In making the planting plans there
are three things to be kept in mind.
First, when each plant blooms; sec-
ond, what the color of the blossoms
is; third, how tall the plants grow.

Careful consideration of the first
matter will enable you to avoid bare
spots and make possible a desirable
amount of bloom throughout the gar-
den during the whole season.

It is important to study color in
order to avoid bringing inharmonious
shades too close together.

The importance of the height of the
bloom is obvious. Small plants must
not be hidden by larger ones. The
tallest should be used as a background
for the lower ones, and the lowest
should be placed in front.

Though each of the three subjects
admits of extended study, the first is
of the greatest importance to the
amateur gardener. Unless due con-
sideration is given to continuity of
bloom, it may happen, in fact, it is
more likely to happen that when one
side of the garden is in its glory the
other side will have so few plants in
bloom that it will be bare and dull.

Here is a fascinating and practical
aid for the gardener who wishes to
go on planning and planting even
after the last flowers have faded and
the garden is buried in snow. You can
spend the winter studying and arrang-
ing plants.

Have printed cards, and have a card
for each plant. On one side record the
common and the scientific name, and
whether the plant is perennial, a bi-
ennial, or an annual. Also leave space
for the botanical classification of the
flowers for telling what color it is,
how tall it grows and when it blooms.

Next record whether it prefers sun or
shade and where it came from. This
last item is of particular interest when
the plant has come from some friend
or from a special garden. When the
seed should be planted or the plant
set out may also be of much interest.

Also a liberal space should be pro-
vided upon that side of the card for
notes about the plant; what particular
care it needs, what its enemies are
and how and when to combat them.

On the reverse side of the card
should be printed a small diagram of
the garden plot, showing the beds,
walks, and so forth; on the diagram
the exact location of the plant or var-
iety of plants recorded on the face of
the card may be indicated by little
dresses or dots.

Let the cards be arranged accord-
ing to the months when the plants
flower. Under June we find all the
plants that blossom in June. If the
blossoming continues into or through
July, a duplicate card should be filed
under July. By that plan you can see
at a glance what flowers blossom in
any particular month, and by refer-
ring to the chart on the other side of
the card you can learn what color the
plant is, how high it grows and where
it should be planted.

By studying the bloom of the pre-
ceding and of the following month you
can plan a full garden for the entire
season. You can work out beautiful
compositions, either in harmony or
contrast of color, and the garden will
become almost a reality, even while
winter winds whistle down the chim-
ney and snow drifts over the garden
plot.

Old paintings which have been "fak-
ed" are now tested by X-rays.

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board and laundry, allowed during
training. Comfortable nurses' resi-
dence. For particulars apply

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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, en-
thrall,
Yet, measured for their truest worth,
What very shallow lights withal!

The sunlight dancing on the waves,
The moonbeams' mellow, mystic
light,
The beacon light upon the shore,
The camp fire glowing in the night.

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.

The Will and the Way.

There's something I'll have you re-
member, boys,
To help in the battle of life;
'Twill give you strength in the time of
need,
And help in the hour of strife;

Whenever there's something that
should be done,
Don't be faint-hearted and say,
'What's the use to try?' Remember,
then,
That where there's a will there's a
way.

There's many a failure for those that
win;
But though at first they fail,
They try again, and the earnest heart
Is sure at last to prevail.

Though the hill is rugged and hard to
climb,
You can win the heights, I say,
If you make up your mind to reach
the top;

For where there's a will there's a
way.

The men who stand at the top are
those
Who never could bear defeat.
Their failures only made them strong
For the work they had to meet.

The will to do and the will to dare
Is what we want to-day;
What has been done can be done
again,
For where here's a will there's a
way.

Colored Eggs for Safety.

Nature equips all living things with
protection of some kind against their
enemies.

The larger animals are able, by reason
of their strength, to give a good
account of themselves in combat.
Birds and many of the smaller animals
depend upon the rapidity of their
movements. But there is another ef-
fective means of self-protection
known as "protective coloration."

Snakes and many varieties of fish
form an excellent illustration. Their
scales are so colored that they blend
with the surrounding rocks or the
shadows of the water, making them al-
most invisible to the eye. In fact, it
is only when one of these protectively-
colored animals moves that its pre-
sence is apparent.

The same principle is responsible
for the different colors of birds' eggs.
The mother bird is unable to fight ag-
gressively, so she has to seek refuge
in flight. During the time she is away
from the nest, either seeking safety
from her enemies or looking for food,
the eggs must be protected in some
manner. It is for this reason that they
are colored to blend with the surround-
ings in which they are laid—some of
them spotted because they are laid in
the sand or among pebbles, others
buff-colored or green to match the ma-
terial of the nest.

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weather has recently been denied by
scientists.

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worth much more than their weight in
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smooth, firm, medium size, superior quality, a heavy and continuous bearer, best
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handsome, smooth fruit, a good cropper, and medium early. Pkt. 25 seeds 30c,
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form, tapering slightly and abruptly at both ends, color good deep green, and an
excellent shipper. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 50c. 2 lb. 1.00. 4 lb. 2.00. Postpaid.

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and tenderness, and of fine table appearance, a rich creamy yellow—it is a medium
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the fasting powers of the fakirs of
India.

These strange men have a peculiar
faculty for throwing themselves into
a trance, suspending all the activities
of life, and remaining for many weeks
not only without food but also with-
out water and with a very scanty sup-
ply of air.

They begin their performance by
taking a dose of bhang, a powerfully
stupefying drug. Then they are lower-
ed into a tomb, where they remain in
a profound trance for from six to eight
weeks. When resurrected they are
wan, haggard, weak, and wasted.

A German physician gives an ac-
count of a fakir who was buried in a
vault for such a long time that grain
sown above it sprouted into leaf be-
fore he was released.

One fakir was buried in a deep grave
for six weeks. When exhumed he had
the appearance of a dead man. His
heart had apparently ceased to beat,
but under treatment the man recov-
ered.

Another of these abnormal men was
known to have been buried in a grave
in the mountains for four months, af-
ter which he recovered and lived for
many years.

No explanation of his extraordinary
power is forthcoming. Investigations
prove that the pulse cannot be felt and
there is no evidence that the heart
continues to beat. The performer of
the apparent miracle does not appear
to breathe, and makes no movement
whatever.

The power resembles that of hiber-
nating animals. A marmot can live
six months without food or water, and
the story is told of a wonderful Egyp-
tian snail which was brought from
Egypt apparently dead, in 1845, and
placed in the British Museum. Five
years later a growth was noticed on
its mouth, and on being taken from
the card to which it



The Three Friends.

Once upon a time a fine, tall, straight tree grew on the edge of a beautiful wood. The tree was so tall that its top branches reached over all the heads of all its neighbors. One morning three friends were talking together under the tree: a fat green frog, a frisky gray squirrel, and a little brown thrush whose wings were not strong enough to fly.

"Oh, my!" said the little brown thrush looking up into the green branches, "wouldn't it be fine if we could all live up among those shiny green leaves?"

"Well, yes it might," said the gray squirrel, "but I'm pretty well contented where I am. I can gather plenty of nuts down here and store them away without much trouble. If I lived in one of those high branches it would take me twice as long to get to my nest and it would mean a great deal more work. I think I'd just as soon stay where I am."

"Well, for my part," croaked the frog, "I don't believe in doing any more than you have to do. I can get enough bugs and insects down here. I really can't see any sense in going higher."

"Oh, but think how many lovely things you can see up there, and how much more you could hear," said the little brown thrush, "and I shouldn't wonder a bit if you could do more when you are up higher. I'm going to try to get up just as high as I can."

"Oh, ho!" laughed the squirrel, "How do you expect to get up? You can't fly yet and you can't climb the way I can. What's the sense in going to all that work? I say it's foolish."

"And so do I," croaked the frog. "Can't you see enough and hear enough and do enough down here in the grass? You don't find me overworking and doing any more than I absolutely have to do. And with that the frog settled himself in the grass at the roots of the tree; and there he stayed."

But the little brown thrush began right away to learn to fly. It was hard at first, and she had to try many times before she was able to reach even the first branch. But one day she did reach it. It was more beautiful

than she had dreamed, and when she had found out all the lovely things about it she called down her two friends and begged them to come up and share her pleasure. The green frog flatly refused to leave his grassy home, but the gray squirrel, after thinking it over, decided to go. He climbed up the tall trunk to the first branch and found it every bit as delightful as the little thrush had said; so then and there he decided to stay. As soon as he had rested, he went to work to make his nest. But the little thrush didn't stop at the first branch. Each day she kept going a little higher, and each day she kept growing a little stronger, and each day she kept finding something new and beautiful that the higher branches had to offer, and each day she begged the squirrel to follow her. "Oh, if you would only come up here," she would say, "I'm sure you would be happier; why, I am getting stronger every day; I feel as if something wonderful were going to happen to me."

"Oh, I don't think anything very wonderful can happen to you," called back the squirrel. "You are only a little brown bird and about all you'll ever do will be to fly and chirp a little. Please don't bother me any more with your coaxing. I'm getting quite tired of it, and besides I've fully made up my mind to stay right here!" After that the little thrush stopped coaxing the squirrel and spent all her time and strength in trying to reach the top of the tree.

One spring morning she reached it—the very tip-top of the big tree—and oh, what a glorious moment! Her little heart almost burst with the joy of it all as she looked out over the sun-lit tree tops and spires and up into the blue sky. Oh, if she could only tell someone about it, and then, the wonderful thing happened, for just as she opened her mouth to pour out one of the sweetest bird songs the world has ever heard!

Grace and Charlie on their way to school stopped to listen. "Oh, look!" cried Charlie, "the bird is on the very tip-top of the big tree!" "Oh I see it!" called Grace. "Doesn't it sound as if it were telling us how beautiful it is away up there?"

Official Kisses.

M. Millerand has announced that he will no longer embrace recipients of the Legion of Honor when decorating them.

Other high functionaries in France will doubtless follow suit, and the practice of official kissing will soon be as obsolete there as it is (except in the case of a newly-elected mayor, somewhere or other) in England and Canada.

George IV. seems to have been the last of our monarchs to indulge in it. When Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir Robert Peel resigned after the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, the King, says Charles Greville, "gave them a salute on each cheek, and they returned to London to tell their colleagues."

At one time the English were far more given to promiscuous kissing than other nations. Nicholas de Bethen, who visited England in 1663, notes how he and his brother "behaved very rudely on one occasion, being unaware that it was customary in England to kiss the corner of the mouth of ladies instead of shaking hands, as we do in Hungary. We were invited to dine at the house of a gentleman of high rank, and found his wife and three

Can Laugh at Fate.

Consider yourself that there is no luck or fate which can permanently down you—and there is no destiny which can keep you floored, no fate which can conquer a resolute soul. There is something in you that can laugh at fate, that can defy destiny, something in you that is bigger than everything outside of you.

daughters (one of them married) ready to receive us.

"We kissed the girls, but not the married ladies, and thereby greatly offended the latter. Duval apologized for our blunder, and told us that when saluting we must always kiss the senior lady first and leave the girls to the last."

London will hold an exposition in 1923 to demonstrate the natural resources and the inventive and manufacturing possibilities of the British Empire.

One Year--445 Days

The financial year of the British Exchequer ends on the last day of March. This is a curious survival of the old style of reckoning time, for, up to and including the year 1751, the English year did not begin on January 1st as it does now, but on the Feast of the Annunciation, March 25th.

This was the more peculiar because Scotland had adopted the present New Year's Day a century and a half earlier—namely, in the year 1600.

To-day calendar reform is very much in the air. The principal idea is to give Easter a fixed date, and to arrange the months so that the year shall always begin upon the same day of the week, and consequently every date throughout the year coincide with a certain day of the week.

The method of reckoning time has always been more or less of a trouble to the priests or men of science of every civilization.

Naturally, the first standard fixed upon was the lunar month—that is the period of about twenty-nine and a half days which elapses between one new moon and the next.

Twelve of these lunar months seemed to correspond in length to the four seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter. And so the year was fixed at 354 days.

Hence the ancients soon found that things were getting badly mixed, and that the seasons did not correspond to the months. In the course of ten years they were over three months wrong.

So the Greeks and Jews set to work to remedy matters by sticking to another month now and then. They put in seven months in nineteen years, and by this rather clumsy expedient managed to keep the calendar fairly straight for the time being.

Julius Caesar was the first man to engage the services of a clever Egyptian astronomer, by name Sosigenes, and with his help set to work to put things straight.

Sosigenes found that the calendar was no less than eighty days out, so Caesar proclaimed that the year which we know as A.D. 46 should have 445 days. It has ever since been known as the "Year of Confusion."

Then he put the length of the succeeding years at 365 days, with the exception of each fourth year, which was to have 366.

Sosigenes worked on the belief that the real year consisted of exactly 365 1/4 days. As a matter of fact, it is eleven minutes less.

This small error accumulated as years rolled on, and in the year 1582 Pope Gregory XIII. published a Bull, or Edict, annulling ten days, so that the day following October 5th in that year became the 15th. That the calendar might not go wrong again, he ordered that three of the leap years which occur in four centuries should be omitted.

This is the calendar which we now use, and Russia is the only European Power which still refuses it and sticks to the old style.

ABOLITION OF CEREMONIAL KISS

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE STARTS REFORM.

Millerand Has Taken a Leaf Out of the Book of Our Late King Edward VII.

President Millerand of France inaugurated with the new year an epoch-making and revolutionary reform, which is of a nature to commend itself to the English-speaking people in all corners of the world. For he decreed the abolition of the ceremonial kiss as part and parcel of official etiquette.

Until this innovation it had been incumbent upon the Chief Executive to bestow a kiss upon every man whom he invests with the Order of the Legion of Honor, upon the prize winners at the scholastic commencement exercises at which he may be present, upon the girls and young women who present him with flowers at public receptions, and upon the small boys who address to him verses of welcome. He is supposed to embrace foreign personages, whom he may visit or entertain in his official capacity. He is even expected to impress a chaste salute upon the cheeks of any pot-bellied Mayor or vinegar-faced and attenuated provincial dignitary who may declaim from typewritten notes a patriotic oration, the kiss being supposed to constitute a recognition of the sentiments enunciated, rather than a tribute to the doubtful pulchritude of the speaker.

Thousands of Kisses.

Although only a few months have elapsed since the elevation of Alexandre Millerand to the Presidency of the republic, he has been required by traditional and time-honored rules of etiquette relating to his high office to bestow many thousands of ceremonial kisses, mostly upon the unwitting bearded and unbearded cheeks of members of the masculine persuasion. He does not like it.

He has shown no hesitation about his distaste for this purely ceremonial form of osculation. He has, indeed, declined to adhere any longer to the custom. He has decreed its abolition, and henceforth he will give an expression of his thanks, of his good will and of his regard by means of a good, honest, wholesome and manly handshake in lieu of a kiss.

Edward VII. was more fortunate. He had his way, and on the occasion of his coronation he studiously refrained from kissing either the peers or the bishops, and his son and successor, King George V., followed his example ten years ago, on the occasion of his coronation in Westminster Abbey.

There are certain forms of ceremonial kiss, however, which neither the present ruler of Great Britain nor yet the late King ever attempted to abolish. Thus archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, Cabinet officers and the great dignitaries of the court and the state kiss the hand of the sovereign at the audience in which he confers on them their appointment, and the fact that they have "kissed hands on appointment" is always recorded in the royal court circular and in the ancient London Gazette.

Ceremonial kissing dates back from the earliest times. Long prior to the Christian era those initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries kissed each other in token of brotherhood and of equal knowledge, and so did the early Christians at the agapes, or love feasts. But in the fourth century the council of Carthage found it necessary to forbid all religious or ceremonial kissing, especially osculation, in church, because it tended to "unedifying indecorum."

Wine on the Lips.

We know that the old Romans kissed, not, however, for the sake of love, but to find out "if the wife had been drinking wine in the master's absence." And it is on record that the ancient Greeks made their wives eat onions whenever they were going from home, realizing that the kiss of Venus herself would be distasteful with a flavor of garlic hanging about her delicate lips.

Ambassadors, differing in this respect from mere ministers plenipotentiary, represent not alone their government and their nation, but also in a much more personal sense the rulers of their native land, no matter whether the supreme power is derived from royal inheritance or popular election. Ambassador J. J. Jusserand has for nearly twenty years served as the envoy of France, and has won the gratitude of the two great sister republics and old-time allies as the principal bond of union and of sympathetic understanding between them.

But he is also the representative of President Millerand, and obliged to conform to his views, and to follow his cue in the matter of etiquette. Guided by the example of the head of the French nation, M. Jusserand will from now on dispense with the bestowal of the ceremonial accolade upon those whom he is called upon by his government to invest with the insignia of the Order of the Legion of Honor.

Example by Edward VII.

In abolishing ceremonial osculation President Millerand may be said to have taken a leaf out of the book of that extremely up-to-date and sensible

ruler, the late Edward VII. of Great Britain. Until the latter's accession, not only each peeress of the realm, but also every daughter of a peer, was entitled to a ceremonial kiss from the sovereign on presentation at court.

At Dublin Castle the Viceroy, as Lord Lieutenant of the monarch, was required by etiquette to accord a similar salutation to every woman presented, no matter whether young or aged, married or single, homely or beautiful. Fortunately, the vast majority of the daughters of Erin are extremely attractive, so the Viceroy seldom complained.

King Edward did not favor indiscriminate osculation. He abolished the many-hundred-year-old custom of kissing peeresses of the realm and their daughters on presentation, and naturally the viceregal court at Dublin was compelled to follow suit.

It was this same monarch who finally did away with the ancient custom which required the sovereign on the occasion of his coronation in Westminster Abbey to bestow a kiss on every peer, spiritual or temporal, when making homage.

Definiteness Needed in Forest Contracts.

The more general appreciation by governmental forestry branches of the advantage of administering our timber lands along lines of scientific forestry practice should be an incentive to foresters to promote the adoption of more specific terms than heretofore customary in descriptions of trees or timber. In the past, no little confusion has resulted in different interpretations being placed upon the nomenclature adopted in forest legislation; it would, therefore, be of advantage that a standard terminology be followed.

A matter under discussion at present is as to whether licenses issued but a few years ago, in which a condition appeared reserving "pine," included jack pine or only white and red pine. More recent forest legislation included a classification of "spruce and other soft woods." "Soft woods" is, of course, a very indefinite term, and may mean anything. With the high prices of all kinds of timber this broad classification has become a very live problem, one in which both the public and the timber trade are intensely interested.

The "pine" controversy has demonstrated that while a certain designation may seem sufficiently specific to define what is presently intended, with changing conditions the use later of a certain timber species for some industrial purpose may render the term ambiguous. For instance, with the increasing use of jack pine for pulpwood purposes, a pulpwood concession which contained a restriction reserving "pine" would very largely reduce the amount of pulpwood available, if the interpretation of "pine" were to include jack pine.

To overcome what may at any time become an acute situation, more definite names should be applied to timber species. Undoubtedly, the most satisfactory terminology to be used in legislation would be the recognized botanical names, since common names are too often varied by local conditions.

The Dominion Forestry Branch has published a pamphlet "Native Trees of Canada," the nomenclature adopted therein might with advantage be followed as a standard throughout Canada.

Buried in Lava.

In the valley where stands the City of Mexico, and almost in the outskirts of that metropolis, the ancient bones of human beings have been found beneath a bed of lava.

The discovery is rather exciting. Many years ago a considerable sensation was caused by the alleged finding of human remains beneath a lava bed in California, under conditions which seemed to indicate that they were of almost unbelievable antiquity; but, unfortunately, the affair proved to be a fraud and a fake.

In this case, however, there is no doubt whatever of the fact. Tunnels have been driven several hundred feet beneath the lava bed, and the bones, found in several places, have not been removed. Instead, they have been saturated with silicate of lime to harden and preserve them, and have been placed in glass cases exactly where the diggers came across them, so as to be viewed by anybody who may be interested.

How old are the bones? It is a question nobody can answer. They may be 1,000 or 10,000 years old. There is no historical record of the volcanic eruption which made the lava bed. Undoubtedly it occurred a very long time before Cortez visited the capital of Montezuma.

The Village War Cross.

Was it a year to-day

The cross was unveiled in the square.

And a hush of rest

Like a moment's bliss

Came over the people there?

It's granite—'twill last for ages.

The names carved deep in the stone

Will proudly meet

Though hurricanes beat

And winds a requiem moan!

A dozen—or, maybe, a score.

Marched out in their youth array.

And the village's loss

Crept into that cross,

Unveiled—just a year to-day.

Thought is a pleasant walk that

leads to a desired destination; worry

is a treadmill that leads nowhere.

The Parable of the Marriage Feast

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a marriage for his son.—St. Matt. 22: 2.

Marriage customs in eastern countries and in our Lord's day were quite distinct from ours, and in some respects superior. Such a thing as a clandestine marriage was almost unknown. On the contrary many people were invited to the marriage and sometimes the very success of the occasion was measured by the number of guests. And when, as in the case of our Lord's parable which we study to-day, the marriage was that of a prince, the whole kingdom was practically invited.

Christ spoke this parable near the close of His earthly ministry when the cruel and bitter and wild wrath of the Pharisees was at its height. God had sent His Son into the world that the human race might be redeemed and joined in loving union and harmony with the Eternal Creator. All men were called to this blessed union, for it was an event of peace and salvation. But alas! some would have none of it. They were in rebellion against God because He called them to repentance and they would not give up sin. The Jews were called first, because they were the chosen race through which the Messiah came. When they rejected the invitation, some through hostility and some through indifference and unbelief, then the Gentiles were called, and there were, and still are, many guests. Let us hope and pray and labor to bring to Christ the descendants of the original guests, the Jewish people, long ago chosen of God. There must be no bitterness on our part against them, but a great loving brotherly desire to have them share in the blessings Christ has brought to us.

Our chief lesson to-day has to do with missionary work. The king's servants were told to go out and seek the people and bring them to Christ. What a vision of opportunity is thus given! "Go ye into all the world." He said, and though His commission was given 1900 years ago the round world has still many highways and byways which the King's servants have never reached.

The Gracious Invitation.

Notice the graciousness of the invitation: "Bid to the marriage." It was a simple welcome, echoing that great gospel word "Come." I wonder if we have always made this call as clear and loving and direct as the king makes it? I wonder if we have not changed the word "come" to "go"?

The servants have nothing to do but to deliver the invitation; but do they not often take it upon themselves to enlarge upon it until the Christ Himself is forgotten in the shadow of the messengers. There are thousands of truths in Christianity, but they can only be grasped gradually and in the presence of Christ. There are many problems which easily slip into the way to the King's palace and become

A Maiden Speech.

Many people do not enjoy talking in public—a class to which Mr. H. M. Tomlinson seems to belong. In his book, *Old Junk*, he describes how he felt when he once addressed a meeting.

The night came, he says, as at last I began to feel that it would. My brief notes were in my pocket, for I had resolutely put from me the dishonorable and barren safety of a written lecture. In the train—how cold was the night!—I wished I had gone more fully into the matter. Slightly shivering, I tried to recall the dry humor of those carefully prepared opening sentences, which shortly would prove to my audience that I had their measure and was at ease.

But those delicate sentences had broken somehow. They were shards, and not a glitter of humor was sticking to the fragments.

I felt that I should far rather approach one of those towns in France where you were likely to run into a company of Uhlans than to go to that lecture hall. No doubt, too, my friend had explained to them what a clever fellow I was, in order to get some reflected glory out of it. Then it would serve him right; there would be two of us.

The hall was nearly full. What surprises you is to find so many ladies present—a very disquieting fact entirely unforeseen. They sit in the front rows and, evidently in a tranquil, alert and mirthful mind, wait for you to begin. I could hear their leisurely converse and occasional subdued laughter (about what?) even where, in a sort of lucid calm, indifferent to my fate, I was handing my hat and my coat to my friend in a room behind the platform.

As we got upon the platform, the chairman told them something about me—I don't know what—but when I looked up it was to find, like the soul in torment, that a multitude of bodiless eyes had fixed me—eyes intent, curious, passionless.

"I call upon—" said the chairman. I stood up. The sound of my voice uplifted in that silence was the most startling sound I have ever heard. Shortly after that came the paralyzing discovery that it is a gift to be able to think while hundreds of people wait patiently to see what the thought is like when it comes. This made my brow hot. There was a boy in an Elton suit, sitting in front with his legs apart; he was grinning at me through his spectacles. How he got there I do not know. I think he was the gift of the gods; his smile so annoyed me

obstacles, but the King did not put them there. What we need to-day is such a clear and telling and simple delivery of the gracious invitation that the messengers will be forgotten in the joy of the knowledge that the King of Kings asks us to come to His feast. We are to come—the King will care for us and see that we are welcomed and clothed and placed when we arrive.

Notice how without distinction the invitation was to be given: "As many as ye shall find." And as a result "they gathered together all so many as they found, both bad and good. For the King's home is not for those who are perfect. Rather, as some one has said, it is a gracious hospital where all are treated according to their needs. "All sorts and conditions of men," an old prayer phrases it. In fact, none are really good; it is only the poor human judgment which is always trying to classify and analyze, that makes a difference. We all need the wedding garment of Christ's righteousness; for there is so much bad in the best of us and so much good in the worst of us that we are practically all of us in need of treatment. St. Augustine in the fourth century wrote a great truth: "He loved her foul, that He might make her fair." Christ takes us as we are and loves us as we are, because the essence of His loving salvation is to make His church fair and beautiful and happy by His own hand."

The Unrepentant Guest.

We are confronted, however, with a serious difficulty in this parable, when we find the man who was cast out by the king because he had not on a wedding garment. How can such a judgment balance with the generous invitation and cordial welcome? It seems to have been the custom in the Oriental countries for the host at a wedding to supply a wedding garment for his guests. We have a survival of it in the special dress demanded in monarchical countries when people are admitted to the royal presence, or in modern life, when "fall dress" is asked of those who attend any special function. Foolish though these customs are, there is a great truth at the root of them all. I am not worthy to enter heaven. I come, "just as I am," and the Prince of Peace gives me the robe of His righteousness. I cannot boast of my own worthiness. No good works of my life can claim for me the right to enter into glory. Christ's mercy is free—but it is also necessary. This man in the parable thought his own dress was good enough. Perhaps he lingered after the invitation to array himself in such fashion as should attract attention. And when the wedding garment was offered he scorned it. He was like the elder brother of the Prodigal Son. He was like some modern folk who count themselves quite worthy and cannot gain the humility which opens their eyes to their sins.—Rev. F. W. Tomkins.

that I forgot myself, which saved me. I just talked to that boy.

Once there was loud laughter. Why? It is inexplicable. I talked for about an hour. About what? Heaven knows. The chairman kindly let me out through a side entrance.

Woman Pearl Divers.

The only women pearl divers in the world are Japanese, and are employed in a certain sort of pearl culture which was originated not many years ago by an enterprising subject of the mikado named Mikimoto, who is proprietor of extensive beds of pearl oysters near Toba, on the shores of the Japan sea.

The process consists in introducing tiny metal pellets or other foreign objects into the oyster's economy when the latter is three years old. Then the bivalve is returned to its bed; and, when taken up again four years later, a true pearl has formed about each nucleus. Many odd shapes are the result.

Unfortunately, the foreign object often adheres to the shell, and in that case the result is not the perfectly rounded jewel desired, but a pearly hemisphere. It is understood, however, that, thanks to the adoption of an improved and more scientific method, the output of round pearls is now much greater than formerly.

The women divers do all the work of gathering and replanting the pearl oysters. They are extraordinarily husky and muscular, and think nothing of staying under water three minutes at a time.

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Twixt night and night
Let me keep bright—To-day!
And let no shadow of to-morrow
Nor sorrow from the dead
yesterday
Gainsay my happiness to-day!
And if To-morrow shall be
sad
Or never comes at all,
I've had at least—To-day!

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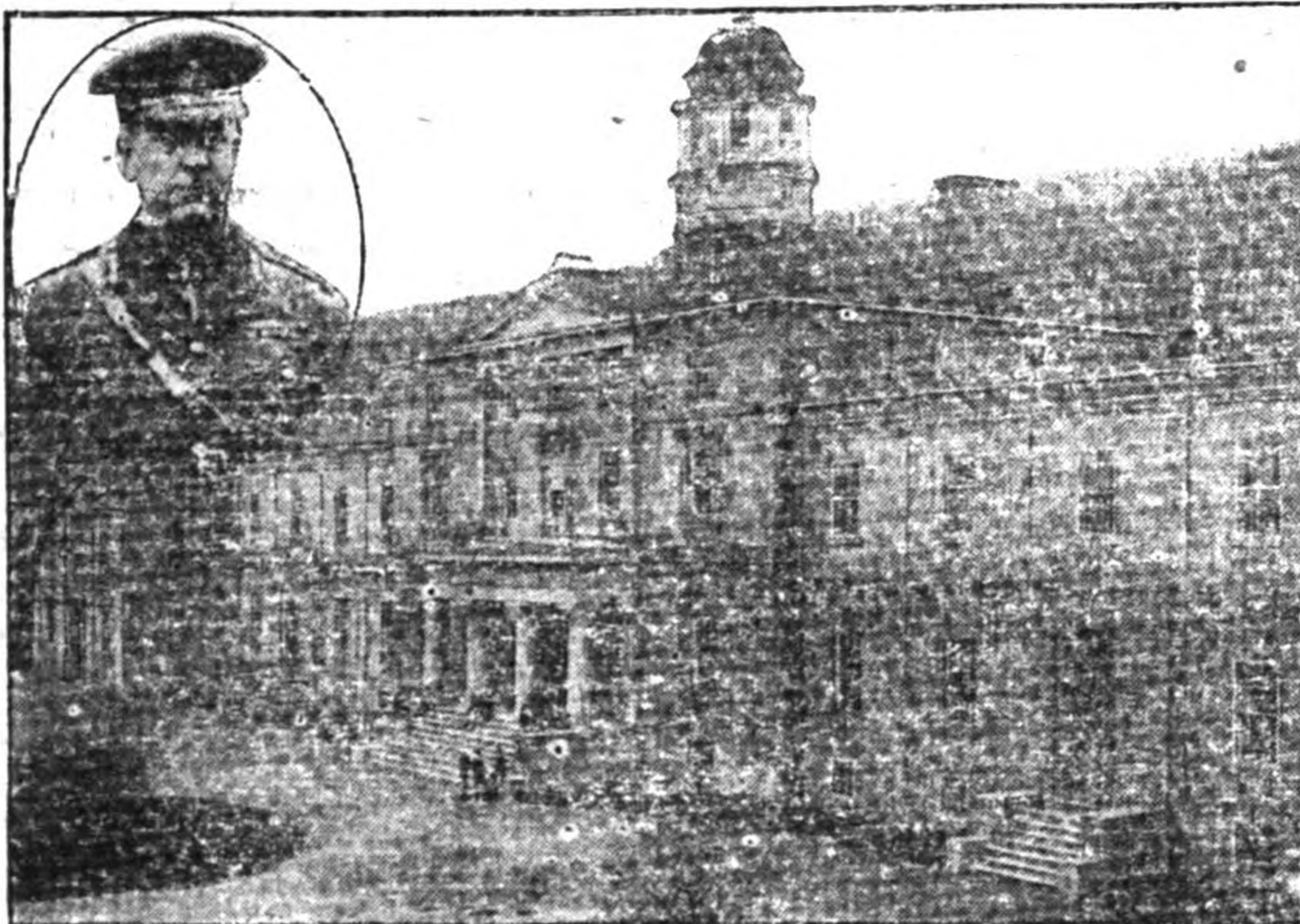
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McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL



The Arts Building.—Sir Arthur Currie is Inset.

Sir Arthur Currie, who stepped out of the chief command of the Canadian Army to take over the Principalship of McGill University, should find good scope for his organizing ability and driving force in McGill's Whirlwind Campaign for \$5,000,000, which has been arranged for the week commencing November 15th. This sum, large for a Canadian University, but small in comparison with the recent campaigns for Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Princeton, is necessary to put the great Canadian University financially on its feet, and to help to recoup the losses caused by its active participation in the war and by the absence of many students on war service overseas; also to renew and extend equipment, to increase professors' salaries; to extend the buildings to meet the requirements of the larger number of students in attendance since the close of the war; to meet the special requirements of the various faculties; to erect dormitories for students, a common dining hall, professors' residences, and a convocation hall. Many leading Montreal citizens have accepted the responsibility of heading and arranging the work of the campaign, which will be along lines made familiar in Canada in years past.

McGill, from its very inception, nearly a hundred years ago, was identified with scientific research and application. The Faculty of Medicine is the oldest Faculty of the University, and the first degree conferred was the medical degree given to Dr. Logie. The practical trend of McGill's teaching appealed to busi-

ness men, such as the late Sir William Macdonald and Lord Strathcona, and no doubt influenced them in helping the University with substantial endowments. The pre-eminence of McGill in Applied Science is largely due to the policy of Sir William Dawson, during whose regime the course of Engineering was enlarged into the Department of Practical Science, and later into the Faculty of Applied Science.

Scientific Agriculture is taught under the auspices of McGill at the affiliated Macdonald College in Ste. Anne de Bellevue which has done a great work in teaching improved methods of farming, not only in the Province of Quebec, but also throughout the whole of both Eastern and Western Canada. At Macdonald College also is a school for Teachers which has greatly elevated our educational standards.

The School of Commercial Studies is a recent development which shows that McGill is up-to-date and alive to the needs of the present generation. Here business organization, accountancy, commercial law, banking and industrial organization are taught by experts to the future captains of industry.

McGill has produced some of the foremost physicians, surgeons, engineers and men of science of our time. Johns Hopkins University owes its high standing to the administration inaugurated by a McGill man, the late Sir William Osler, who afterwards did similar work for the School of Medicine at Oxford University.

Lord Shaughnessy is the honorary chairman of the Campaign Committee, while Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific, is the active chairman of the executive. Others actively interested in the campaign work are Sir Vincent Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal, Lord Atholstan, proprietor of the Montreal "Star", Sir Charles Gordon, Sir Montagu Allan, and a committee of 150 men prominent in Montreal's banking, transportation, shipping, and general business circles. In addition to those there is a strong committee of the "Graduates' Society", with a membership in many parts of the world, headed by Major G. C. Macdonald, who won honors serving with Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. It is stated by the University authorities that the receipts of McGill declined by \$40,000 during the first year of the war, which speedily increased to a drop of \$100,000 in the closing years owing to the absence of every fit man on active service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Sir Arthur Currie states that since the conclusion of the war the registration at McGill University has doubled, necessitating an increase in the staff and the erection of new buildings, while the depreciated buying power of the dollar has hit both the university and the staff hard. As a result of the campaign it is hoped to recoup the university and place McGill in a position to continue its work and to keep pace with other great universities on the Continent.

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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.

JOHN McFAUL,

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

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

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

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Telephone No. 60

Main St., LACHUTE.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and
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At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

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Sales conducted in English and
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LACHUTE, - 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.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

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Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
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When you feel Chilly, slip into
"Bob's Cozy Corner,"

and get a nice Hot Cup of Cho-
colate or Hot Malted Milk.

It will tone you up as well as
warm you up.

MISSING

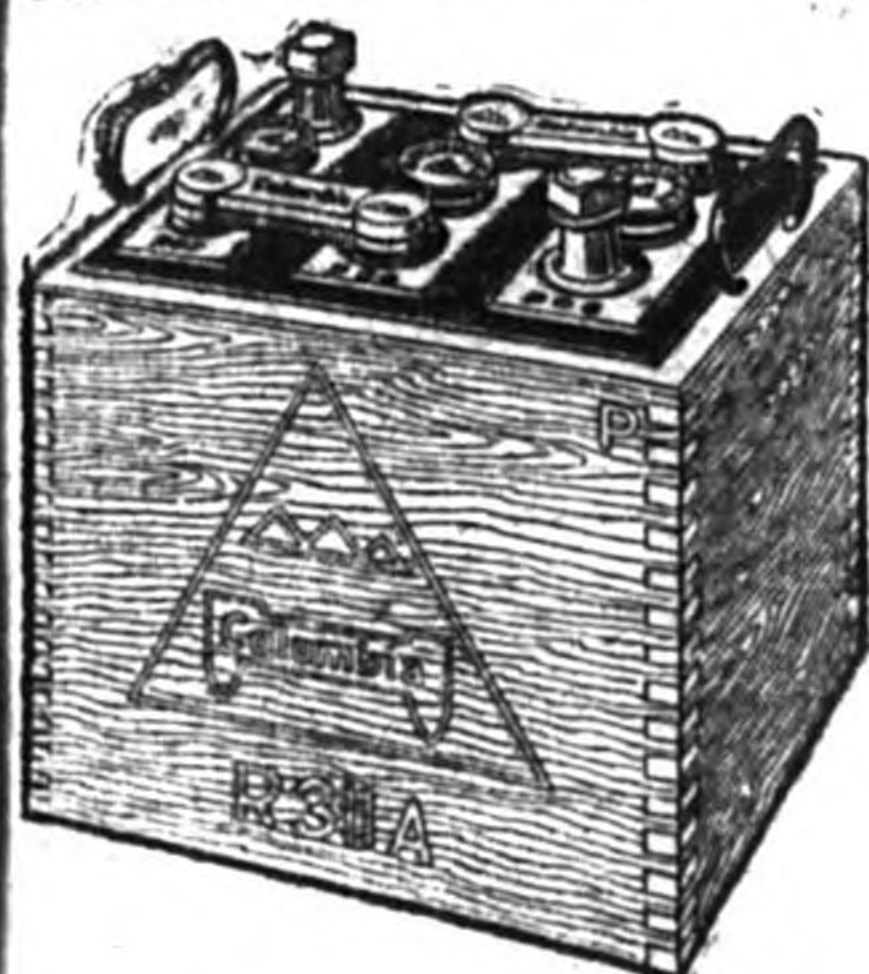
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1921.

NO. 10



Do you require a
New Storage Battery?
If so, do not buy until
you have asked our prices.
We can save you money.

T. McOUAT & SON, Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills

The Brownsburg Tea-meeting on St. Patrick's day was a great success and much enjoyed. After the partaking of the many good things to eat, and enjoying the dainty decorations both of the Church and waitresses, an excellent programme was given under the chairmanship of Mr. Cecil Brown, Secretary of the Westmount Y.M.C.A. who added greatly to the pleasure of the evening by his large fund of anecdote and jokes. Songs were given by Mrs. Parris and Miss Ayers. Quartettes by Messrs D. D. McGibbon, Butler, Mitchell and Anderson, and musical selection by the Brownsburg trio. The accompanists for the evening were the Misses Hazel McGibbon and Lois Van Buren. The proceeds being \$155.00.

Rodrique House.

Having had our Hotel all newly painted and refitted we can now give the best accomodation in town.

Good Clean Rooms
Excellent Board.

Descheneau Freres,
Main Street, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Automobile. Overland model 83 B, five passenger Touring, in good condition, fitted with electric starter, shock absorbers, etc. Apply Box No. 256, Brownsburg.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A good stallion, brown color, five years old, weighing 1700 lbs., with Government Certificate. For further particulars write to Joseph Verdon St. Hermas.

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.

FOR SALE.—Cheap Automobile Maxwell, 5 passenger with self-starter and electric lights, no reasonable offer refused. Apply to G. Colbourne, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE.—A few pair large pekkin Ducks. Address Box 193, Brownsburg.

FARM FOR SALE

Farm known as the Wade Farm, being Lots No. 19 and part of Lot No. 20, 3th range Township of Harrington, Argen-teuil Co., containing about 350 acres, 140 acres under cultivation balance well timbered, good new house and kitchen, new barn and stable all roofed with galvanized iron and clapboarded, water in house and outbuildings, Saw mill on property on banks of Rouge River. Immediate possession. Terms and conditions to suit purchaser. Apply to C. J. Stanforth, Proprietor, Arandel, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Those Indebted for Waterworks are reminded that the taxes are now due and must be paid at once. By order of the Water Committee, Lachute Town.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Holland, of Montreal, was a recent guest in town.

Miss Edith Strong, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Miss L. Ferguson, of Montreal, was a recent guest of Mrs. Jas. McPaul.

Mr. Upham, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Ferguson for the Easter holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Louis, of Toronto, were week-end guests of Mrs. William Banford.

Miss Jessie McGibbon and Mrs. Jas. McNish are spending the Easter holidays at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Mr. Geo. Campbell, of Ottawa, spent a pleasant week-end in Lachute and Daleville with his many friends.

Lachute Academy closed on Wednesday for the Easter holidays, and will not re-open until Wednesday of next week.

—Miss A. A. Lavigne wishes to announce her Millinery opening on Saturday March 26th. Suitable hats will be shown.

Mrs. Partridge, of East Orange, N. Y., is spending a few weeks with her brothers Messrs. Jas. John and Robert McPaul.

—Ice Cream Bricks, Bananas, Oranges, or chocolates. Something nice for Easter. Call up Bob's Kosey Korner, Phone 162 r 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McPaul, of Chuteau-Blondeau, and Miss Florence McGilvary, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town.

Mrs. Wm. Heatlie returned from a pleasant visit to Montreal, and is spending this week visiting in her old home in Ogdensburg.

Mrs. A. Graham, Sr. who has been spending the winter months at St. Benoit, returned to Lachute last week and is the guest of her daughter Mrs. C. Calder.

Taffy Social.

The Oddfellows Lodge are holding a taffy social and dance on Easter Monday. Further particulars later, so keep that night free.

Mr. J. A. Smith, recently shipped to Mr. H. M. Wood, of Ivanhoe, Ont., an Ayshire Bull, "Springhorn Beauty." This is a splendid year old animal and was bred by Mr. McMillan, of Huntingdon.

Methodist Services Sunday Mar. 27th, will be held as follows.—Sunday Mar. 27th at 10.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. also at Brownsburg 3 p.m., conducted by the Pastor. Special Easter Music will be provided.

A Missionary Thank Offering Meeting and "Burning of the Manse Mortgage" will be held in the Baptist Church on Wednesday, March 30th, at 8 p.m. A good social time is expected and refreshments will be provided.

A communication has been received from the Rev. A. G. McKinnon of Lachute, in which he signifies his acceptance of the call to the pastorate of the Lachute Presbyterian Church. His induction will take place on Friday April 1st. Rev. J. B. McLeod, of Montreal, will conduct the service on Sunday next.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) as follows.—St. Simon's Church, Lachute on Good Friday at 10 a.m. On Easter Sunday, Holy Communion in St. Simon's Church at 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg 3 p.m. Evening Service in St. Simon's Church at 7 o'clock, special music at all these services. The Good Friday offerings will be given as usual to aid the Montreal Jewish Mission. The annual vestry meeting will be held in St. Simon's Church on Easter Monday at 8 p.m.

A most disastrous fire took place on Saturday evening last at St. Scholastique, when a Garage and Brick house owned by Mr. Joseph Fortier and the home of Mrs. M. Laframboise was destroyed. Owing to the fear that the flames would spread to other properties, help was telephoned for from Montreal, which was promptly sent. The damage caused by the fire which was thought to be due to overheated stoves is estimated at \$45,000 partly covered by insurance.

The Haster Thank Offering Meeting of the Women's Missionary Society in the Methodist Church on Monday afternoon last was well attended, and the excellent address given by the Rev. J. H. McConnell of Montreal, listened to with rapt attention. A most delightful part of the programme was the presentation of a life membership certificate to Mrs. Williams who celebrated her 80th birthday this week, also to Mrs. Murphy the president, who by her efforts has nearly doubled the membership of the society, and a life membership pin to Mrs. Campbell from the Women's Missionary Society, while Mrs. Murphy received her pin from the C.G.I.T., the presentation being made by Miss Margaret Jones as a token of their esteem. Mrs. Wm. Miller also further surprised the Ladies by making herself a life member. Musical numbers were rendered by the Misses Stella Armstrong, Katie Reed, Mrs. W. Deacon and Mr. Jas. Campbell which was much appreciated, and at the close a tea was served in the Church Hall. A pleasant happy time was spent giving Rev. Mr. McConnell an opportunity to meet his many old friends and the collection amounted to \$30.20.

LACHUTE ACADEMY

EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Edythe Silversen 100, M. Jones 97, I. Owens 96, G. Bruneau 90.
Class I.—Anna Scott 88, Kenneth McQuat 85, Ella Giles 80, Evelyn Gagnon, George McCoy 77, Henry Murphy 76.
Class II.—Margaret McQuat 74, Hazel Brown 70, Ivan Carpenter 67.

GRADE X.

ENGLISH-LITERATURE

Class I.—Olive Seale 88, Phoebe McQuat 87, Myrtle Mitchell 86, Kenneth Campbell, George Taylor 83, George Fuller 81, Muriel Burk, Bessie Rodger 80, Blanche Smith 79, Annie Stevenson, Ian Hay 78, Lillian Hamilton 77, Neil McGillis, Ruby McPaul 76.
Class II.—Helena Rodger 74, Alice Rodger 68, Gerald Hammond 66.

GRADE IX.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Ivy Johnson 90.
Class I.—Irene Whitfield 89, Nellie Cowan 88, Ivy Graham 80, G. Watson 79, Class II.—May Robinson 71, Bella Hyatt 70, Donald Clarke 67, Clifford McPaul 64, Arnold Scott 61, Truman Clarke 60.
Class III.—Kenneth Elliott 59, Esther Morrison 58, Elsie MacAllister, Flora MacDonald 55, Mabel Gordon, Hilda Sutton 55, Evelyn Creswell, Lawrence Cruise 52, Willie Cottingham, Grace Morrison 50.

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Sarah Black 100, Edna Campbell, Kathleen Morrison 98, Hazel Leishman, Maria Westgate 95, George Muir 94, Edna Graham, Elsie Riddell 93, Marguerite Heatlie, Donald Hay 92, M. Scott 91, Duncan Cumming, E. Ryan 90.
Class I.—Hazel Drysdale, Evelyn McCallum 88, Winnifred Adamson 86, Bella Hume 85, Melville Smith 84, Francis Douglas, Jean McQuat, Muriel Peet 83, Frankie Rodger 82, Frank Scott 78, S. Evans 77.
Class II.—Mina Paul 71, Lillie Paul 67, Irene Rogers 66, Ruby Nichols 62, J. Todd 60.
Class III.—John Dobbie 57, Annie Goodfellow 56, George McGibbon 55, H. Hume 52.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 92, Corinne Hancock 91.
Class I.—Hazel Kettyle 80, Edgar Burwash 76, Ethel Hay, M. McPaul 75.
Class II.—George Miles 72, Linton Armstrong, Ethel McQuat 71, Mary Cruise, Krigour Wilson 70, Charles Miller, Inez McKiddie 68, Eleanor Yelland 68, Edith Jones 66, Ernest Boyd, Alice Burk 64, Douglas Drysdale 62, P. Cooke 61, Fred Barker, Harold Calder 60.
Class III.—Elizabeth MacKinnon 58, Hazel Morrison 57, Ena Black 55, Norman Eoyd 53, Lloyd Somerville 51.

GRADE VI.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Class II.—Elsie Scott 71, Nellie Hay 65, Henry Miles 64, Stella Scott, May Yelland 62, Violet Paul 61.
Class III.—Florence Armstrong 59, Edward Morrison, Elsie Stewart 58, R. Cunningham 57, Annie Miller 55, Lyla McKiddie 50.

GRADE V.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 95, R. Elliott 93.
Class I.—Howard Dole 88, Bessie Morrison 85, Reta Jones 84, Willis Stanforth 82, Gordon Dobbie 81, Janet McQuat 80, James Wilson 78, Elmer McCoy, Lorne Morrison 75.
Class II.—Grace Rodgers 71, Evelyn Cruise 67, L. Hay 64, B. McKiddie 62.

GRADE IV.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Helen Hutchinson, Eric Middleton, Ada Logan 100, Gordon McQuat, Quintin Black 98, James Logan, Jim Yelland 95, Lloyd Cruise, Gordon Hay 90.
Class I.—Eileen McPaul, Roy Cruise, Stuart Armstrong, Laura Noble 85, W. Painter 81, Edgar Cruise, Henry Dion 77.
Class II.—Heathland Paul 74, Shirley Hamilton 70, Alma McCullough 60.

GRADE III.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen 100, Freda Mason, Sam Cohen 96, Douglas Upham, Rowena Cowan 93, George Paul, Florence Elkington, Christina McKenzie 90.
Class I.—Robert Finton 88, Kenneth McPaul 87, Cecil McPaul 82, Florence Hay 81, Leonard Carpenter 77.

GRADE II.

ENGLISH

Honours.—Stuart Jones 99, Reta Boyd, Kathleen MacKinnon 97, Raymond Underhill 96, Doris Armstrong 93, Gladys Cruise 91, Lena Combie 90.
Class I.—Janet Hay 89, Eugene Jousse 88, Leola Belanger 84, Olive Stanforth 83, Edgar Dion 81, Elsie McPaul 79, B. Cunningham 76.
Class II.—Hugh McKinnon, Gordon McPaul 72, James Beech 71.

ALBERT HALL.

—Special performance, Thursday and Friday, March 24th and 25th, "Blind Husband" in eight reels. Admission 20 and 25 cts.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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,

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 the wearing of wrist watches a mark of good taste. Let us show you the full range of dainty Waltham models.

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Surpassing all others in Delicacy and Fragrance "SALADA" TEA

Send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto.

Hunger at the Light

By RAYMOND S. SPEARS.

PART II.

Hour after hour LaPage held his course, running into the northwest; then suddenly he saw the clouds on the horizon rise and sweep toward him.

The storm was coming, but he was more than halfway to Otter Island. The long white streamers raced across the sky, and a moment later out of the west came the crowding banks of wind and the sharp, driving sleet.

LaPage had only one thing to do then, and that was to find shelter instantly. He headed for shore and scanned the line for some opening into which he could make his way. Directly ahead lay the island at the entrance to Oiseau Bay. He raced for it, and as the boat struck him and drove the spray from the wave tops he rounded the stones and rode a long swell into the sheltered cove. Looking back, he saw the waves that were smashing against the island, and the lake white with the breaking crests. In his boat there were only a few buckets of water. He had got so far in safety.

The storm might be a squall or a gale, and the sleet might last an hour or a week. He must have shelter of some kind. He followed the shore line slowly, watching through the sleet, for he knew that somewhere in the bay there was a trapper's cabin. Near a sandy beach he saw a blur against the trees. Throwing over the anchor, he worked the boat to the shore and there made it fast by the stern so that it swung clear. LaPage found the cabin dry. On the floor was driftwood for the stove, and presently he was sitting beside a red-hot fire, listening to the roar of the gale as it beat against his shelter.

All the rest of the afternoon the wind howled, and then at sunset there was an explosion in the western sky; the sunshine burst through the storm and spread a brilliant wave of dancing light across the water. A minute later the sun went down and with it the wind.

LaPage immediately went to his boat, cast off, started the motor and headed out into the lake. It was a black sea again; not a whitecap showed except where the waves crashed against the shore. It proved to be a black night also, for not a star glimmered overhead, and no light broke the darkness of the gloomy shore.

There was a shift in the running of the waves, because the squall had come diagonally against the coast, and the motor boat now moved quivering before the waves. For a while the only sounds were the roar of the surf and the steady purr of the engine; then from the shore LaPage heard the long hungry howl of the wolves, and it made him think of the man at the light.

At intervals the boy glanced over his shoulder, watching the dark horizon for that terrible white line that would herald a squall. For a few more hours he went on without a pause; then suddenly ahead of him he glimpsed a light; it could be none other than Otter Island light staring in the dark. Within the hour, then, he would be under the lee in the bay.

The relief was so great that LaPage began to sing, and for a little while as the light grew brighter and brighter he sang at the top of his voice. Then suddenly the light began to fade little by little. It was blotted out, only to appear again a moment later and then go out again. LaPage sat up straighter, wondering what was the matter. Over his shoulder came a low whining sound, and he glanced back the cold chills crept down his spine. A puff of wind drifted by, followed by a sharp spatter of sleet.

He had been steering a little to the right of the light in order to pass the point of the island, and he was more than a mile offshore. The squall was coming from the north, and the sleet was turning into snow that was softer but no less stinging. Before he could think, the smother was upon him; the long shore line of breaking waves disappeared, and the waves themselves were lost to sight, veiled in the howling, snow-bearing wind.

"They'll never know what became of me!" LaPage thought in that first gasp of error. "It's all rocks along the shore here; I can't make the harbor! I've got to run before it!"

It was a terrible sea; the wind did not run true to the course of the waves, but partly crossed them. On the crests were the hissing, running whitecaps, and down in the trough there was a flutter of wind and the crash-snapping of the short waves.

The motor was boxed in, and the tarpaulin was spread over the cargo in the pit. LaPage sat in the bow at the wheel, holding the course. There was nothing else to do in that gray, black water. The wave came

in under the stern, lifted it until it seemed that the boat was going over and then pounded down on the stern deck and splashed aboard.

He eased the wheel a bit and let the boat run a little freer before the gale and rather nearer the shore. Every minute the waves jumped higher, and the whitecaps came over with a harder pound and a wilder crash.

There was no false idea of danger in Will LaPage's mind at that moment. He knew Lake Superior and had seen its wrath before. His boat was proving more seaworthy than he had ever dreamed it was, but the water was washing round his feet now, coming forward with a rush when the bow was down and swinging back when the stern sank. At any moment a comber might break over the rail and leave the boat water-logged with a dead engine. That would be the end.

The storm was screaming now; the very lips of the waves seemed to vibrate with shrill whistling. Only the white mist of the snow and the dark, leaping water just over the rocking side of the boat were visible. Then suddenly LaPage felt the boat rising and rising, rolling up on a mountainous wave.

"It's all over!" he gasped, for he realized that when the wave broke, his boat must break with it and roll over and over in the tumbling water and foam.

How high he went he could not tell, and then, sliding and darting, the motor boat shot straight down a long slope. There was a roar of smashing breakers to starboard and the wall of passing wind to port, and the boat descended into a rocking, dancing calm of a lee where the purring of the motor was the closest sound; the storm seemed to have passed by on the other side, leaving only puffs of breeze that circled and eddied.

"A lee—a lee!" gasped Will LaPage, looking round in bewilderment. The next instant he put the wheel hard over just in time to steer the boat along a dark stone ledge against which the backwash rose and fell.

He reduced the motor to half speed and tried to gather his wits. A minute later on the starboard side a dark passage opened. He turned into it while the gale passed high over his head, and the waves washed gently under the bow.

Scarcely had he caught his breath when he saw a yellow glow in the snow to the starboard, and then he knew. The storm had carried him over the point of the rocks and had swung him down in the lee of Otter Island; this was the harbor. It was midnight or near morning; he could not tell which. The glow must be the light keeper's cottage, for the ship light was on the outside of the island.

In the comparative calm he ran the boat to the low dock and made fast. Taking one of the boxes, he jumped up to the walk, hurried to the cottage and climbed the side steps. Without stopping to rap he walked in.

Beside the stove, in which there was a bright fire, sat a gaunt, motionless man whom LaPage scarcely recognized. His chin rested on his chest, and his arm hung by his side. "Captain!" cried LaPage. "Capt. McDell!"

The man's shoulders stirred, and he slowly lifted his head and opened his eyes.

"Hello, cap'n!" said LaPage. "I've brought those supplies down."

Capt. McDell's head dropped forward again, and LaPage crossed quickly to his side. On the floor near the table he noticed a large wolfskin from which a piece had been cut; and in a can of boiling water on the stove he found the piece. The captain had been preparing to eat it!

"The supplies!" he heard Capt. McDell mutter in a weak voice.

"Yes, I brought up some canned soups and a dozen or more boxes of pilot bread."

LaPage opened a can of soup with a hatchet, smoothed the sharp edges and handed it to the captain.

"This will taste good to you," he said.

With trembling hands the captain took it, and when he had tasted it he looked up and then turned his head away for fear the young man should notice what was in his eyes.

(The End.)

Shooting Fish.

There is said to be a shooting fish with a hollow, cylindrical beak. When it sees a fly on plants that grow in shallow streams it ejects a single drop of water, that knocks the fly into the tide.

It's an indication of old age when you call a heavy fall of snow "horrid" instead of "beautiful."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.



Making Stockings Last Longer.

There are three types of hosiery—cut goods, seamless or "knit to fit," and full fashioned. The first is the cheapest and poorest. The length is knit and the heel and toe sewed in with a rather bulky seam. The seamless stocking is knit whole and usually fits badly, losing its shape still further in washing, although there are several brands that are fairly well shaped and give good service. It is well to buy an extra long foot in this type.

Full-fashioned stockings have a seam through the entire length, and are widened out toward the top by means of extra stitches. These are the best made and most shapely stockings.

As the prices of hosiery advanced during the war, stockings seemed to grow smaller, so that it is now advisable to select a size larger than the one formerly worn. This precaution should always be observed in the purchase of silk stockings. It is well also to buy what is known as "out-sizes" which are larger around the top than the regular size. Out-size stockings were originally intended for persons of more than average weight; but slender folks found that stocking supporters did not strain the wider tops as they did those of regular size, so more and more shoppers are asking for the out-sizes.

Lisle stockings, in both plain and mercerized yarns, look well and give better returns for the money than if silk stockings were bought. Men have never worn silk stockings to the extent that they now wear them; and not since stockings were all of home manufacture, have they worn so many made of wool. They have found that

wool socks and those made of mixed (cotton and wool) yarns give excellent service and are very comfortable. In between, we find many styles made of cotton or lisle. As men's socks are subjected to such hard wear, it is well to buy only well-known or guaranteed brands that will give good service.

Ribbed stockings are best for children, as they show darns less than the plain weaves. Some mothers confine their purchases to one brand, finding it easier to match up stockings when an accident happens to one of a pair. Men are also finding this a good rule to follow.

All stockings wear longer if washed before being worn, as the washing tightens the threads, and makes them firmer. This is especially true of silk stockings. Another way to prolong the life of hosiery is to rinse the feet of stockings each night, while silk stockings are strengthened by having the heels and toes rubbed (inside) with wax.

Every housewife has her own method of washing stockings, but not every one knows that stockings should be hung on the line wrong side out and in the shade, for sunlight turns black stockings to a greenish shade. Tan and brown stockings always fade, and the color can be restored by washing them occasionally with a brown soap dye. White silk stockings are so affected by the light, which turns them yellow, that careful people wash and dry them at night. On the other hand, white cotton stockings are improved by the sunlight.

All stockings should be marked, not only to facilitate sorting, but to prove ownership. Woven names or

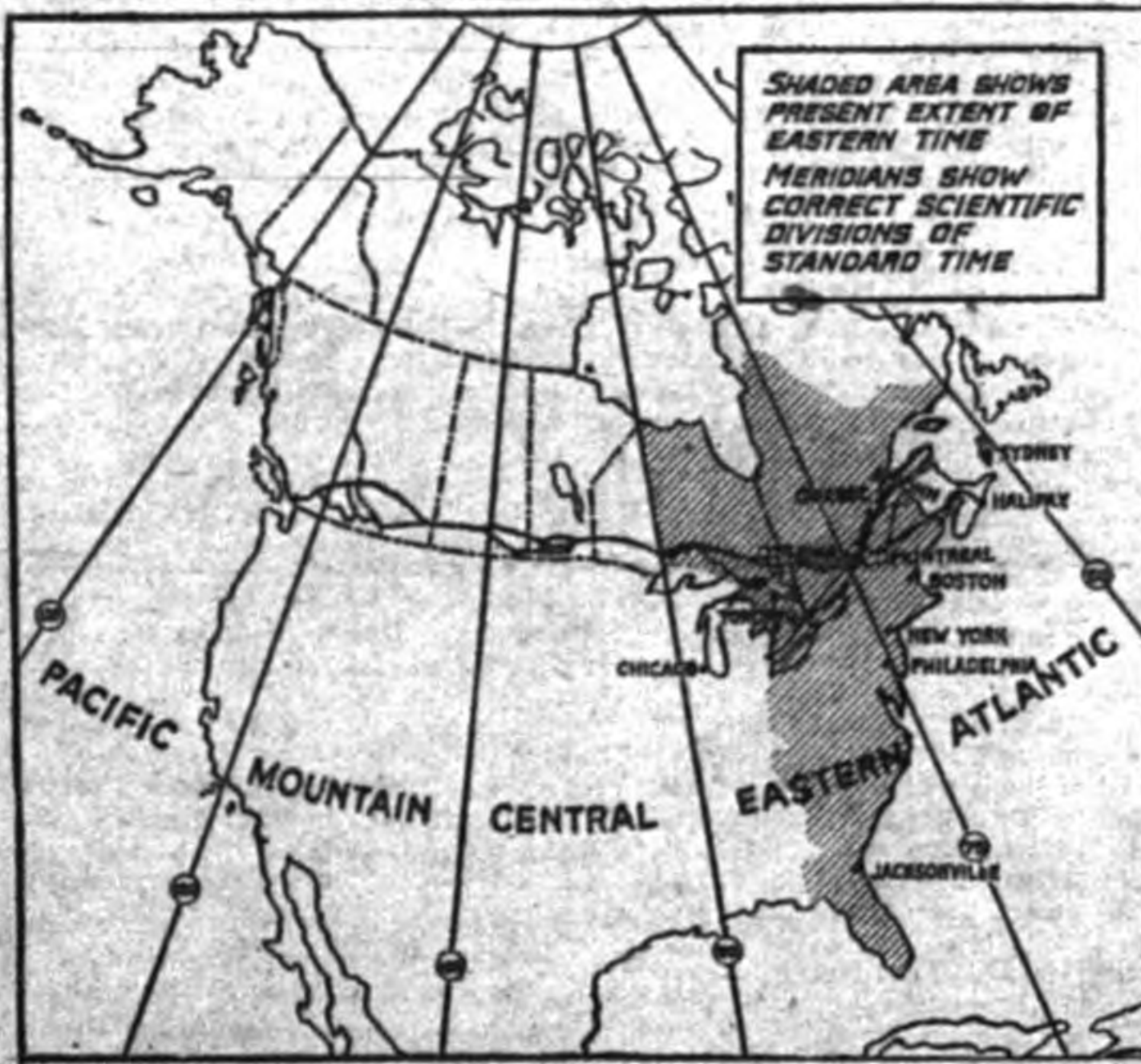
Why the East Wants Daylight Saving

Within a few weeks, the question of daylight saving will probably once more become the subject of more or less heated debate in which business men, city fathers, farmers with cows to milk, mothers with children of school age to look after, and last but not least, railroads with time tables to print and trains to run if possible to the minute, will demand to have their say. The advocates for daylight saving will point out that in England the economy in coal consumption effected by daylight saving during the summer months amounted to \$2,500,000, whereas the dairy farmers of the middle west protest that the morning dews and the natural milking time for cows cannot be regulated by clock, while in the North-West, where the summer sun shines eighteen or twenty hours a day the mother of seven children wishes to goodness that the darkness and the hour for bed time came twice as soon and lasted twice as long—what she wants is a darkness-saving law.

The demand for daylight saving, however, is most insistent in Eastern

into another, thus introducing a time at variance with the theoretical time of that zone. The contention of the railroads is that time should be changed only at the points at the termini of train dispatching districts when train crews are relieved. They claim it is hazardous to require train crews to change from one standard operating time to another during a trick of duty, and impracticable to have train dispatchers operate trains under two standards of time.

Now it is noticeable that the demand for adoption of daylight saving time by the larger towns and cities is almost exclusively confined to Eastern Canada, New England States and the City of New York. On examination, this appears to be due to the fact that Eastern Standard time which theoretically extends only between the 75th and 90 meridians, has been carried in actual practice a very considerable distance east of the 75th degree. According to this meridian places all of the Province of Quebec, and all of New England, New York City and part of New York State in the Atlan-



Canada and the Eastern States and for every insistent demand there is usually a real reason. The reason apparently is that the so-called standard time in force in the area in question varies considerably from the mean sun time upon which the actual length and intensity of daylight is based. Standard time is a convenient artifice established in order to secure uniform time for neighboring communities or places. The sun is travelling from East to West and the noon hour originally travelled with it, but it was found advisable to fix definite areas in which the noon hour and other hours should remain the same for the convenience of the operation of railroads and telegraphs and the transaction of business wherein contracts involved definite time limits.

The situation was complicated, particularly in the Eastern States and Canada, by the railroads themselves, where in actual practice it was found necessary to fix the time-breaking zones at terminals or division points. As branch lines have been constructed, the carriers have extended on these the standard time observed at the junction point or upon the main line. There are instances where the branch lines radiate out of one zone

tic should belong to the Atlantic Time Zone, and if this time were reinstated there would be little or no call for daylight saving now. The railroads have carried Eastern time too far east, and the States and Provinces and Municipalities which have adopted the same time for the sake of uniformity are realizing that this does not correspond with natural time. On the railroads, Eastern standard time is carried from Gaspe, in Eastern Quebec, to Fort William, in Ontario, a distance of 25 degrees, or 1,200 miles, instead of the 711.70 miles of 15 degrees.

On eastern standard time as at present maintained in New England and Quebec the sun rises from May to September two or three hours before the average person is about in the morning, and sets at an equally unserviceable hour. Hence the natural demand for daylight saving legislation in these parts. If New England, Quebec and the Maritime Province were to adopt Atlantic standard time, which is their natural specific time, they would save hundreds of thousands of dollars all the year round for fuel and light, and incidentally the agitation for daylight saving would be buried in oblivion.

TWO WITHROW TOURS

Oldest in Canada. High C. Age. July 1 to Dec. 31. 1935. Best of BATTLEFIELD, England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, (Optional to Denmark and Norway. MELITA and MINNADORA (14,000 tons). Very best C.P.R. ships next to two Empresses. Apply F. Withrow, R.A., 29 Wychwood Park, Toronto. Phone Miller 6194.

mend broken furniture and set panes of glass in broken windows, to thaw frozen pipes and put in new washers where faucets are dripping, and to repair electric bells that are out of order—to say nothing of "managing the furnace"—and knowing how to start a fire in the kitchen stove. In short, the boy should qualify himself to become a householder just as his sister qualifies herself to become a housekeeper.

Keeping Potatoes From Sunburning.

Many housewives have to use sunburned potatoes throughout the winter and spring, as the result of a little heedlessness. They wonder why their potatoes turn dark when they are cooked and are not more mealy and palatable. Too much light in the cellar is frequently the cause. Potatoes may be injured by sunshine without actually showing sunburn on the surface. Often you can detect the slight greenish tinge just beneath the skin when there are no outward signs of it. It may be seen at times as a distinct layer of green cells immediately below the outer skin.

In the ordinary cellar potatoes are kept in too much light. The housewife uses those from the top of the pile and those exposed to the sun, which in turn are subjected to the unfavorable light rays. In that way it is easy to be using sunburned potatoes constantly without realizing it. Potatoes that have been in a light room or in line with the sunlight shining through a cellar window for only a very few days are seriously injured. They are heavy and soggy, dark colored and not uniform in texture when cooked.

It is always advisable to keep the potato pile covered with gunny sacks, canvas of some such material if the cellar is at all light. It is still easier to tack gunny sacks over the windows.

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Baby Bombs.

"Baby" incendiary bombs, which British aircraft used during the war, were so small that a Handley-Page aeroplane could carry 4,000 of them. In six weeks \$5,000 of these bombs were dropped on German industrial towns.

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Crown Brand Syrup
The Great Sweetener

French Mother-in-Law is a Diplomat

Why, asks a writer in The London Daily Mail, is the mother-in-law a failure in England and a success in France?

"The English attitude toward her," she writes, "is aptly expressed in the hideous appellation 'mother-in-law!' Who could love a mother with the legal reminder tacked on? How much more gracious is the courtly French designation 'Belle Mere'!"

"Of course, they have the mother-in-law joke in France, but it is without malice, and in most cases without meaning, for Belle Mere is, far more often than not, an unmitigated success and a most welcome addition to the household. In France it is rare for the wife's mother to keep a separate establishment. Think of the expense—and how much better to share income and motor car! Thus the young menage can afford larger house and indulge in luxuries that might otherwise be beyond their grasp."

"But Belle Mere's benevolences do not stop here. The housekeeping passes into her experienced hands and she sees to it that during the first critical months of married life the young wife shall be free to go out with her husband and join in his pleasures and amusements."

"Later, too, when babies arrive, Belle Mere establishes herself as nurse in chief. It is she who accomplishes the children to the park or plays with them untiringly throughout a rainy day."

"What would you?" she says. "My daughter must occupy herself with her husband. Otherwise . . ."

"Yet there is nothing in all this that

English mother-in-laws would not gladly do. Why, then, must English mothers and married daughters live rigidly apart? Even a visit from mother-in-law to a young menage is too apt to result in tears."

"The reason is not far to seek. It lies in tact and tactics."

"From the moment her child is married the French mother disciplines herself to what she considers a sacred duty. It is to idolize her son or daughter-in-law."

"The wife's mother and husband speedily become fast friends. He consults her in all his difficulties. She even advises him in his business affairs."

"Similarly if it is the husband's mother who shares the house, she sets a halo upon the wife. True, Belle Mere does the housekeeping, sees to the cooking, helps with the sewing. But the glory of it all she ascribes to the young wife."

"How different is the method of the British mother-in-law!"

"My darling," she whispers, as soon as she enters her son-in-law's house, tell me, are you happy? Is he all you thought him? Is he kind to you?"

"And Belle Mere?"

"My little," she exclaims, "that young man is adorable and he worships you. But what have you got for his dinner?"

"In the quarrels of everyday life Belle Mere invariably supports her son-in-law. But, strange to say, both mother and husband are frequently won over to the daughter's viewpoint. Oh, how wise and how truly kind is Belle Mere!"

When the King Opens Parliament.

There are a pair of gates in London that are kept permanently shut to conveyances every day of the year except one. These gates lead out of Dean's Yard, Westminster, into a lane that runs straight down to the House of Lords. They are only opened on the day on which his Majesty the King opens Parliament in person.

On that day his Majesty proceeds from Buckingham Palace in a wonderful old coach, drawn by jet-black horses. Whilst the King is on his way Yeomen of the Guard still search the vaults under the Houses of Parliament, to ensure the safety of the monarch and his Ministers.

When the Sovereign reaches the House of Lords guns are fired in St. James' Park. The moment of arrival is signalled by hand. Flag-signallers stand on the towers of the Houses of Parliament, and send their messages to other signallers on Government offices overlooking the park. From thence it is conveyed to the troops below.

Ministers await the arrival of the King outside the House, and then take up their position in the procession to the Lords. Usually a large number of peeresses attend as well.

Everybody stands, and it is "hats off" for the Black Rod when he passes down the central corridor on his way to summons the Commons, who enter a few minutes later at a rapid march—their pace is always quick—to hear the King's speech.

The King's Speech is prepared by the Cabinet, and deals with the international situation, and reviews the legislation it is intended to introduce during the next Parliamentary year.

Sunday School Founder Got Idea from Shepherd.

Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, is acknowledged as the founder of the Sunday School, says the London Daily News, but nothing is heard of Emmanuel Twynning, the shepherd of Magpie Bottom, Sheepscote, Gloucestershire, from whom Raikes got his idea.

"Magpie Bottom is a beautiful crinkle at the edge of Sheepscote, where the lane departs down the valley, at last reaching Gloucester, eight miles away," the writer says. "I don't know where marjoram grows so well as along the dry banks of the lane by Magpie Bottom; and the common-like field just over the wall is in summer almost one mass of thyme."

"From Gloucester to Sheepscote is a good deal more than the Sabbath journey that was no doubt deemed correct in the time of Robert Raikes; and the young man must have been up here to take a service. At any rate, as he went by Magpie Bottom there was shepherd Emmanuel Twynning in that thyme-scented little paradise, with a ring of children round him, explaining perhaps the pastoral parables of the New Testament."

"Master Bob Raikes stopped, perhaps joined in a hymn and talked to the shepherd, asking him how he went on when the weather was not so favorable. He was told that on wet days some handy cottage sheltered the class, and that, come wet or fine, there was a class every Sunday."

"During the walk back to Gloucester the thought took root and, without the thyme and the marjoram and the inconsequent chirruping of grasshoppers, Robert took up his shepherding in the dark streets of the cathedral city."

There are still plenty of Twynnings in Gloucestershire, though at Sheepscote there are at present none."

There were 426 Canadian chaplains on active service during the war; 103 gained awards, 21 were wounded, and 6 died.

THE GREAT FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA

THE RESULT OF FLOOD AND OF DROUGHT.

Five Provinces, Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Shansi, Swept by Scourge.

In China ten persons are dying every minute from starvation. This means that six hundred people pass away each hour and fifteen thousand perish between sunrise and sunset. Forty-five millions are directly affected and one-third of this number are actually starving and will succumb before spring. Such is the appalling situation today in the land of the yellow man in what is rapidly becoming the most stupendous misfortune of all history.

The world's ear has long been attuned to the piteous plea for help. Until the great Chinese famine developed, most of the appeals for aid have come from the innocent victims of war. The tragedy there was man-made. The Far Eastern calamity which now implores the assistance of western civilization is the result of flood and drought. Man had no part in sowing this whirlwind of death and suffering. The elements are solely responsible.

Eighty-five Millions Affected.

Clearly to understand the dreadful Chinese dilemma you must know first of all that in the northeastern corner of the oriental republic are the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Shansi, five of the most populous districts of a much-populated country. Under normal conditions eighty-five million people live here, and they comprise more than one-fourth of the entire human element in China. Ninety per cent. are farmers, whose principal crops have been wheat, millet, corn and beans. So densely settled is this region that the crops, large as they are in ordinary times, are barely sufficient to feed the inhabitants. And decrease in productivity, therefore, automatically works a hardship because in this particular section of China transportation facilities are hopelessly inadequate.

The people of these five provinces are simple, frugal and thrifty folk. They usually harvest two crops a year. In 1916 the output was only fair and there began the series of circumstances which has now engulfed them in sorrow and suffering. Before the autumn harvest was well under way, the land was inundated by a flood which wiped out entire towns and villages, ravaged the countryside and caused a loss of \$100,000,000.

The Chinaman is by temperament a stoic, and the farmers began to rebuild their shattered fortunes. Ill-luck dogged them, because the crops of 1917 and 1918 were reduced. Still they persisted and again sowed the fields in 1919. Both crops that year, as well as the following year, were complete failures. The net result is that the advent of the present winter found eighty-five millions of people virtually stripped of sustenance and without resource of any kind. What little grain had been husbanded was soon wiped out. When hundreds of thousands sought to escape to other provinces and take up the burden of life anew, they were met by cordons of police at the frontiers and forbidden to enter. Forced back to their own desolate firesides they had to make the most out of nothing.

Greatest Calamity in History.

Other calamities pale before this colossal visitation. The world war cost approximately 17,500,000 lives. The black death in England in 1348 and 1349 caused 2,000,000 deaths. The Irish famine of 1846 killed 1,000,000, and the Indian famine of 1866 took toll of 1,450,000. The Chinese famine of 1873 with its 9,500,000 victims does not equal the present peril which, as I have already intimated, will depopulate China to the extent of 15,000,000 before it has run its dread course. It is, therefore, the supreme affliction yet imposed upon mankind.

The whole pain-ridden narrative of human suffering contains no more poignant revelations than are disclosed in China today. Here are some specimen chapters of tragedy culled from the larger story of a nation in distress:

A missionary encountered a woman weeping on the banks of a river. When he asked her the cause of her grief she replied:

"I have thrown my baby into the waters rather than have him die of starvation in my arms as two of my other little ones did."

Along the highways in the devastated area it is no uncommon sight to behold girls tied to trees by their parents and left to starve. This shows that the pangs of hunger have driven many thousands of men and women insane. With this maddening hunger has been born a desperation that forces parents to every terrible extreme.

To visit the famine field is to touch grief and encounter sacrifice. Life is literally eeked out. In Honan a representative of the Associated Press found a family lying exhausted by the roadside. When he asked them how they had subsisted they told him that they ate chaff and that three-fourths of a pound of this had to suffice for six persons for a day. In a village nearby a population of 2,000 before had dwindled to 200.

A family of five plodded northward

—and the worst is yet to come



on the public road in the Shensi province until the mother's strength failed. Their funds were exhausted and they had to have food. The eldest child, a girl, was sold at the first village for ten dollars. Before the day ended the mother dropped again; she was unable to carry her newly born baby any further, and it was thrown into a convenient well. Three days later this entire family had been wiped out. It is a common occurrence.

Collapse of Family Structure.

I could continue these stories of sacrifice and suffering indefinitely. Yet I have only revealed one phase of the hideous picture. The famine area is blighted and blighted. Some parts of it are like the ravished region of northern France. The farmers have stripped their houses of everything salable, and this even includes the wooden supports and roofs. In order to obtain money for food, the animals, land, furniture, farm implements, clothing and bedding are being disposed of at pathetically low prices.

A lamentable feature of this aoid drama, and one of the most difficult elements that will enter into the ultimate problem of reconstruction, is the utter collapse of the Chinese family structure. Many of the farmers in the afflicted area are selling their farms at from one-fifth to one-tenth the normal price. Wealthy men in the market towns and some from outside the ravaged area—the vultures that prey on need—are buying up these parcels of land and extorting the hard bargains born of dire distress. This means that the farmer, whose principal asset is his plot of ground, becomes an outcast. If he should survive these days of gloom his hearthstone is destroyed and he becomes a wanderer on the face of the earth.

The average Chinese family group ranges from fifteen to twenty mouths. With the land gone it is impossible to hold the domestic circle together or to earn enough in one generation to buy back the lost acres. In China land is the sole possession that passes from generation to generation. Thus the cataclysm that sweeps through the prostrate region is not only sending millions to the grave but carrying other millions down into the hopeless sink of poverty.

China is doing her share. Provinces, officials and merchants have contributed largely to the relief fund. A governor general of one province, who recently died, made a bequest of half a million dollars in his will. A wealthy Chinese merchant of the Straits Settlements has donated \$1,500,000. A Merchants' Guild of Shanghai contributed \$1,000,000. Chinese students in Peking borrowed from Canadians their Tag Day and raised thousands of dollars for the sufferers in this enterprising western manner.

Longevity and Chewing.

How reasonable it would seem to be to learn to chew food twice as long as we do, and as a natural consequence, eat half as much as we are accustomed to eat. And we might add that a natural result also would be that we would live twice as long.

Old age comes on, we are told, by the gradual decrease in the body's power to eliminate waste matter. People who practice "Fletcherizing," or very thorough chewing, are adding many years to their lives.

We are accustomed to thinking of meat as being the only food which requires very thorough mastication. Everything we eat or drink should be taken slowly so as to be well mixed with saliva. Even milk should be slowly slipped instead of being drunk as water.

Any practice which eliminates doctors' bills and improves the health is a great economy, of course, but think, too, of cutting that grocery bill in half! When ordering two pounds of steak for dinner, remember that one pound will do even better than two—if you take time to chew it well.

The First Tag Day.

Montem, a curious custom long ago allowed to lapse, used to be an institution at the great public school of Eton, in England. In his reminiscences, Mr. Montagu Williams gives us a description of it.

Montem took place once every three years. It was originally founded for the benefit of any college student who in his last year attained the highest place in the school, but who, by reason of no vacancy occurring in time, had not the luck to be sent up to King's College, Cambridge. All the money that was taken, under the peculiar name of "salt," passed into his pockets on the day that he left, and was supposed to go a long way toward paying his expenses at either Oxford or Cambridge. The amount collected was sometimes one thousand or even twelve hundred pounds.

There was a certain number of sixth-form, or upper-division, boys, who wore fancy dresses and acted as salt bearers. They carried large silken bags into which they put the money collected from visitors and passers-by. The donors received in return for their contributions little pieces of blue paper on which was inscribed the motto for the montem of that particular year. The motto for the last montem was *pro more et monte*.

Royalty itself was not free from the tax. Two salt bearers were stationed at Windsor Bridge, and when the queen drove down the hill—and she never missed a montem—the elder of the two stepped forward, stopped the carriage and, taking off his hat with the words, "Salt, Your Majesty, salt," placed under contribution the highest and noblest lady of the land.

X-Ray Aids Customs Officials.

It is hard to see how we managed to get along without the X-ray. Nowadays it finds so many employments, most of them very necessary. Surgeons use the X-ray to examine fractures of bones; dentists, to discover hidden abscesses at the roots of teeth, etc.

The newest use for the mysterious ray, however, is to detect dodgers of smugglers. Packages are examined for contraband without disturbing the wrappings; cakes of soap in which diamonds may be concealed are similarly inspected, and the customs officers do not hesitate to go so far as to radiograph the shoes a woman has on her feet. She is not even obliged to take them off. There may be a ring hidden in the heel of a neat boot, or in the sole.

During the war the X-ray was used to detect contraband in bales of cotton and other material shipped to Europe. It did the work so well that many manufacturers and shippers make a business of "shadowgraphing" articles in search of flaws.

One of the most remarkable new uses for the X-ray is to detect the presence of valuable pearls in mussels and pearl oysters. This is already done commercially in Ceylon. Oysters which are thereby proved not to contain pearls are restored to the beds, thus avoiding their needless destruction.

Tree Seeds for Great Britain.

In response to requests from forestry authorities in the United Kingdom tree seeds were collected in British Columbia by officers of the Dominion Forestry Branch. These were forwarded to the Forestry Commissioners for Great Britain to be used in the carrying out of reforestation plans under way in the United Kingdom. The seeds included those of Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, alpine fir, and of other species which the British authorities desire to test.—Annual Report, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

The Pacific coast of Costa Rica produces a species of shellfish from which a rich purple dye for silk is obtained.

Matching Wits With a Grizzly.

The cunning of an old bear that Mr. Enos A. Mills tells about in his book *The Grizzly*, shows what a wily antagonist you will have against you if you ever try to match wits with old grizzly.

After passing an hour or more without seeing the bear, says Mr. Mills, who was following a grizzly to study his behavior, I climbed a cliff, hoping to get a glimpse of him on some ridge ahead. I could see his line of tracks crossing a low ridge beyond and felt that he might still be an hour or so in the lead. But in descending the cliff I chanced to look back along my trail. Just at that moment the bear came out of the woods behind me. He was trailing me!

I do not know how he discovered that I was following him. He may have seen me or scented me. At any rate, instead of coming directly back and thus exposing himself, he had very nearly carried out his well-planned surprise when I discovered him. I found out afterwards that, leaving his trail far ahead of me, he had turned and walked back in his own footprints for a distance. After tramping this stretch a number of times he had leaped into scrubby timber and made off on the side where his tracks did not show.

After discovering him on my trail I went slowly along as if unaware of his presence. He followed within three hundred feet of me. When I stopped he stopped. He occasionally watched me from behind bushes, a tree or a boulder.

I concluded to turn the tables on him. After crossing a ridge where I was for the moment out of his sight, I turned to the right and ran for nearly a mile. Then, circling back into our old trail behind the bear, I traveled serenely along, imagining that he was far ahead. I was suddenly startled to see his shadow move from behind a boulder near the trail, only three hundred feet ahead of me! At the place where I had left the trail to circle behind him he had stopped and apparently guessed my movements, for, turning in his tracks, he had come a short distance back on the trail and laid down behind the boulder to wait for me.

I went on a few steps after discovering him, and he moved to keep out of sight. I edged toward a tall spruce, which I planned to climb if he charged. Pausing by the spruce, I could see his silver-gray fur as he peered at me from behind the boulder. I concluded finally that it was best not to follow him farther. Going a short distance down among the trees, I built a rousing fire. Between it and the cliff I spent the night, satisfied that I had had adventure enough for one outing.

Music Hath Charms.

Do animals like music? The effect of it on various wild creatures was recently studied at the London Zoological Gardens. For most of the tests a violinist supplied the music.

Whether tarantulas listened or did not listen could not be determined; they remained unmoved and sulky. Not so the scorpions; after a few notes, they became agitated and writhed and danced tumultuously; their excitement increased with every crescendo and decreased with every diminuendo.

In the reptile cages the effect was more marked. The monster lizard listened and swayed; the black snakes were attentive and started up and hissed. A boa crept as close as possible to the instrument and seemed enraptured. Of all the snakes the cobra is said to be the most susceptible to music; the specimen at the Zoo did not belie the reputation of its kind. On hearing the violin it raised itself on its tail in the traditional attitude, spread its hood and swayed to and fro.

The polar bear stood up at the front of its cage to listen and showed much pleasure. The wolves snarled and cowered in fear, with their tails between their legs. Their hair bristled, and their bodies quivered with fright. The foxes and jackals acted in the same way.

The elephant did not care for the music; on the contrary it trumpeted and snorted with rage. Some of the monkeys listened eagerly, with nods and gestures of appreciation; others scowled and turned away in disgust.

After the violinist, players on the piccolo and the flute performed. As a rule, the shrill notes of the piccolo annoyed, frightened or enraged the animals, whereas the softer tones of the flute soothed and pleased them.

Motoring on a Wall.

The first motor vehicle introduced into West China has caused a great sensation.

A missionary residing in Szechuan, returning from a holiday, took back with him a motor-cycle, the gift of some friends in America. It is the first thing on wheels seen west of Hankow, and the owner spends most of his time demonstrating its powers to schools and civic bodies in the provincial capital.

This motor-cycle has given its owner more publicity than all the missionary work he has done in the city.

There is a certain amount of thrill in navigating the first motor-cycle through the narrow streets of a Chinese city, and up to the present the only comfortable place for driving has been found to be the top of the city wall!

Your body contains as much phosphorus as 5,000 boxes of matches.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MARCH 25 1921.

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En Passant.

"What ever it, 't was ever so,
That lover's own words were in snow."

Pie-Crust.

It has been said that promises are like pie-crust, made to be broken. That may, or may not, include lover's vows, "as you like it," but whether or not, I fail to register a complete agreement with the saying, although, I must admit, some promises, like certain rules and regulations, are sometimes "more honoured in the breach than the observance."

There are promises, sincere earnest pledges, which cannot be broken, nor bent, nor twisted, by metal reservations. They are as sure of fulfillment as the tides; nothing short of a cataclysm could prevent their performance. These promises are the currency of mutual intercourse, the "tokens" of a reserve at the bank of honesty, and they are as valid as the statutory guarantee on the face of dollar bills and bank notes.

It is not going too far to say that the whole structure of life and society is built upon the fundamental basis of good faith. If it were not, so, every man would require to carry all his own personal effects in his own pack, and mount guard over his more extensive belongings day and night. Social entity would disappear, and mankind would slip back into that "let-him-keep-who-can" condition which, we pride ourselves, is a long way behind this enlightened age.

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE being the motive power of our social system, it follows that the troubles which arise in that system are caused by the irregular incidence of the motive power. We expect to realise promises just as much as we expect sparks to emanate from a sparking plug. The realisation of our plans and calculations depend upon the proper functioning of that indispensable article in the general frame up. Rash, unfulfilled promises, like defective sparking plugs, give a lot of trouble and shake our confidence.

When promises are true, then "Maxwellton's braes are bonnie," but when they misfire we grow sarcastic and say that promises are "pie-crust,"—made to be broken.

Some time ago, fast receding, we heard much said about the morality of the Germans when they broke their obligations and referred to a treaty as a "scrap of paper." From their own showing, their promises were made without any intention of keeping them, unless it turned to their own advantage to do so. The world has suffered in consequence of these pie-crust promises. After the war the armistice ushered in a fresh series of the same brand,—already broken, and now, their emissaries have been to London fretting and fuming over the introduction of a third series. They talk, indignantly, boldly, about their "down-fallen" country, betrayed by her enemies and suffering from the result of a war unjustly forced upon her.

German diplomats have the curious and cunning quality of adroitness. With sly, sly blandness at one moment, and outraged indignation the next, they can make promises seem as real as the sparks of simple plugs; beautiful and regular for exhibition purposes, but grossly misleading and non-efficient when they come to the test of actual use. Among their varied accomplishments the Germans are experts in the fabrication of magnificent "pie-crust,"—and, when the pie is baked, they can sing a song of sixpence with full choral and orchestral accompaniments.

SOME PROMISES are made without any sort of provocation. A man will say up to you and promise you something when you are not looking. You are naturally taken unawares, and think him a fine fellow. By and by you will find out that he was getting at you for a purpose entirely his own. You did not see it at the time, but in the light of after events, and in full view of the broken promises, you begin to make interesting discoveries, and then you shut off the fountains of your heart, and the next time a man with a smooth tongue leans over your fence and tries to make conversation, he tries with the idea that you are a churl, a curmudgeon, and an unbecomingly boor, incapable of taking a human interest in things. The chances are, that this time, he had no designs upon you whatever, but your former experience is not open for his inspection and he misjudges you as much as you misjudged him.

Life is full of such snatches, and I do not see how it will be any different unless we revert to that happy, though somewhat primitive, time when every man's word was his bond.

I remember being impressed with the story of the lowland laird who went to borrow a large sum of money from a highlander. He stated his case, and the highlander produced a bag of gold and laid the required sum before the borrower without even a word of comment. "Well," the Scots way, the gratified laird thanked his benefactor, and asked for a piece of paper.

"What for?" asked the lender:
"To write an acknowledgement, to give you my bond," replied the borrower:
"If you think I cannot trust you to pay me back without that," said the highlander, "I cannot trust you with the money," and he swept the gold back into the bag; "A highlander's word is his bond."

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Class I.—Norman Silverman 89, G. Moseley 78.

Class II.—J. Golpin 73, E. Mason 68.

GRADE VII.

HISTORY.

Class II.—Marion Stewart 73, Elsie Todd 71.

Class III.—Donald McAllister 55, H. Hardie 51, Irvin Bain 50.

GRADE VI.

AGRICULTURE.

Honours.—Gladys Warwick 100, V. Green 98, Wilhelmina Clarke 92, Wallace Wilson 91.

Class I.—Kenneth McGibbon 89, H. Shaw 80, Cuthbert McQuigg 75.

Class II.—Kenneth McQuigg 70.

GRADE V.

HYGIENE.

Honours.—Alice Hendry 97, Marion Bain 93, Doris Golpin 91.

Class I.—Alwyn Stewart 86, Melville Fletcher 84, Gordon Hendry, Eileen McGibbon 82.

Class II.—Willie Pettley 73, J. Stewart 72, James Hazel 71.

Class III.—Raymond Chambers 53.

GRADE IV.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Leona Thompson 100, G. Moseley 95, Mansel Wilson 93.

Class I.—Ivan Monk 89, A. McGibbon 84, Ida Fletcher 80, Doris Reid 76.

Class III.—Fred Witham 57, Harry Ball 55.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

READING.

Honours.—Violet Golpin 97, Eveline Highfield 96, Alex. McCulloch 95, W. Woods, Irene Hazel, Mildred Heale 94.

Lorne Martin, Theodore Zimmers 93, F. Wilson 92, D. Girard 91, A. Duncan 90.

Class I.—Robbie Roberts 88, Morris Chambers, Nelson Warwick 87, John Brown, Edna Woods 86.

GRADE II.

READING.

Honours.—Daisy Seary 98, Lorne Ball, Willie Green 97, Ward Mouncrieff 96, N. Hazel 93, Gordon Anderson, Wyman Hazel 91, Audrey Monk 90.

Class I.—O. Cloutier 82, L. White 81.

Class II.—Kenneth McAllister 74.

GRADE I. PART II.

WRITING.

Class I.—Mildred Cooper 89, Maudie Seary 88, Lizzie Seary, Francis Kettyle 87, Leslie Beecroft 86, Ernest Leedham 85, Ivy Steere 82, Jack Seary 80, Wilma Tomalty, Alfred Cloutier 78.

Class II.—Georgie Green 70, Harold Campbell 68, Herbert Graves 65.

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The better the bank understands its customer's business the more readily and efficiently can it assist him.

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17A

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Grimm Evaporators in 22 Sizes.
1 Gallon Syrup Cans 30 cents.
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8 Quart Sap Cans 35 cents.
Sap Spouts, Tapping Bits, Reamers, Braces, Skimmers, Felt Strainers, Etc.

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

Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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

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

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All kinds of Boys' and Men's Suits

Now is the time to have your Clothes, Suits and Coats pressed and cleaned as the Spring is drawing near. I will give you good satisfaction and prompt service.

A good assortment of
Men's and Boys Pants.

N. GLEENER, Lachute.

Opposite Provincial Bank

DE LAVAL Cream Separators



Whether you make butter yourself, or sell butter-fat to a creamery, the value of your cream depends largely on the kind of butter it will make.

It is easy to prove that De Laval cream makes better butter. Every first prize awarded at the Convention of the National Buttermakers' Association since it was started twenty-eight years ago, has gone to butter made by De Laval separators, or from gathered cream largely De Laval separated.

The De Laval Separator is more sanitary: its bowl runs at lower speed & delivers the butter-fat globules unbroken. It is used in practically all of the world's creameries, because it gives not only more cream, but better cream as well. And the fact that the De Laval runs at lower speed adds years to its life.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall spent Monday last visiting friends in Brownsburg. Miss Gladys Cleland and Miss E. Hall spent Saturday afternoon in Brownsburg. Miss H. Akin and Miss M. Kennedy was the guest of Mrs. H. Cleland on Friday last.

Mr. A. Brown, of Shrewsbury, was the guest of his brother, Mr. Robert Brown on Monday last.

AUCTION SALE

At the residence at
GODFREY ALLARD,
Front of Chatham, 3 miles
west of Carrillon.

Tuesday, March 29th, 1921.

The following effects.—Three good work horses, 1 three year old filly, 15 well bred Ayrshire Cows, 2 heifers, 1 double mould board plow, 2 single mould board plows, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 smoothing harrow, 1 pair disc harrows, 1 seeder, 1 reaper, 1 mowing machine, 1 corn binder, 1 manure spreader, 1 turn-bri cart, 1 double wagon, 1 threshing mill, a quantity of hay, 1 bull two years old, 1 hay rake, cultivator, double sleigh set double harness, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to Commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 7 months credit, on formal approved joint notes, 5 percent off for cash.

Wm. Beauchamp, Licensed Auctioneer

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls proposed for year 1921.
The Improvements are divided into 12 sections and one-fifth of the amount of Tolls have been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same as follows:

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or waney board per thousand cubic ft. 10 cts.
Oak, Elm, or other hardwood, square or flat or waney board, per thousand cubic ft. 15 cts.

Sawn logs 17 ft. in length and under, 10 cts.
Red and white Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flat, over 17 ft. and under 20 ft. long per thousand ft. board measure 5-5 cts.

Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flat, 20 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. board measure 1 cent.

Sawn Timber per thousand ft. bd. measure 2 cts.
Staves, per thousand ft. bd. measure 10 cts.

Cords of wood, single butts and other lumber per cord of 128 cubic ft. 15 cts.
Piers per piece 2 cts.

Railway ties, other than cedar or 8 ft. or 16 ft. length per length of 8 ft. 1-30 cts.
Masts per piece 35 cts.

Cedar round or flat 17 ft. long & under per piece 1-70 cts.
Cedar round or flat over 17 ft. and under 17 ft. long per piece 1-24 cts.

Cedar round or flat 17 ft. and under 22 ft. long per piece 1-14 cts.
Cedar round or flat 22 ft. and under 23 ft. long per piece 1-8 cts.

Cedar round or flat 23 ft. and upwards in length per piece 1-6 cts.
Rouge River Improvement Co.
P. B. WHITTET, Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, March 4th, 1921.

ROUGE BOOM CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Co's Booms for season 1921.
On each saw log seventeen ft. and under in length 20 cts.

On each piece of round or flat timber over 17 ft. in length .07 cts.
On each piece of square or waney timber 12 cts.

On each piece of 4 ft. wood 90 4-5 cts.
On each railway tie pr. length of 8 ft. 4-5 cts.

The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of gapping and putting timber and logs into the overco's sacks.

Rouge Boom Co.
P. B. WHITTET Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, March 4th 1921

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

HOT CROSS BUNS.

Go to Hamiltons for
Hot Cross Buns.

CUSHING

Miss Ruth V. Dobbie, of Calmet, is spending the Easter holidays with her parents.

Miss Jean Pinkerton has been spending the past week visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Lena Sittlington, of Carrillon, was the guest of her aunt Mrs. R. Pinkerton on Friday last.

Mrs. S. Curran and Mr. Leonard Curran were guests of Mrs. A. Hanna on Saturday.

Miss Christie Johnstone, of Little Rideau, and Miss Laura Howes, of Hawkesbury, were guests of Mrs. L. M. Gaston on Thursday last.

Mr. Keller and several ladies of the "Fresh Air Fund" were in Cushing last week, looking over the "Manse" with the view of renting it for the summer months.

The Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's Church met at the home of Mrs. J. D. Weir on Thursday of this week, with a very good attendance considering the bad roads.

The Goodfellowship Club "Irish Night" at the home of Mr. P. Nicholls was very much enjoyed. Miss M. Whelan and Mr. Irving Fuller, reading selections from Irish History dealing with the life of St. Patrick. The house was prettily decorated with green crepe paper and chinese lanterns.

One of Cushing's old residents has passed away at the home of her daughter Mrs. R. A. North, Compton, Calif. Mrs. John Chambers was once Miss Nancy Smith, born and living in Cushing until her marriage to John Chambers of St. Philippe where she lived until about twelve years ago she moved to California.

Mrs. Chambers was of a friendly, quiet and gentle disposition and leaves to mourn her loss, one son George of Compton Calif., two daughters Mrs. Arthur Veitch and Mrs. Robert North, both of Compton Calif., two granddaughters the Misses Elsie Veitch and Glenys North, one sister Mrs. Andrew Graham Sr., of St. Philippe and one brother George of Long Beach, Calif.

The First Demonstrations of Sugar Making organized by Mr. Bothwell, take place as follows.—St. Andrews Mar. 29, Brownsburg Mar. 30, Morin Heights Mar. 31, Calumet April 1st, St. Jerome April 2nd.

You want the Best

Perfect Pressed Brick.

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

Manufactured by

Lyle J. Funcheson
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Rail or Steamship
Passages booked,
Passports Secured
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Apply to
J. S. Giles, Agent.

We have just opened up a Paint shop on Peudry Street, near the River, and are now prepared to fix up your buggies and wagons to look like new. Give us a trial.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

Answers.

During a court case a solicitor was examining a witness and happened to ask him about the character of a deceased man who was mentioned.

To the amazement of the court of witness replied: "He was a man without blame, beloved and respected by all, pure in all thoughts, and—"

"How do you learn that?" demanded the judge in surprise.

"I read it on his tombstone, your honor," was the disconcerting reply.

Keep Books?
CAN YOU 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.

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Automobile Repairs.

Does your car need overhauling?

If so, now is the time to have it done
at your own garage, if you so wish.

Work done without delay & satisfaction guaranteed.

J. P. Paquin, Lachute, Que.

The "Tunnel King" Motorboat. Made in Canada.



A real pleasure boat, weighing only 280 pounds, complete with 21-2 H.P. engine, seven-teen feet overall. Propeller is fully protected by the "TUNNEL"—an exclusive feature of the "TUNNEL KING." Light draft—only six inches of water necessary. Room for six people.

Order now to insure delivery when wanted.

Wire, write or phone for literature and prices.

A. R. WILLIAMS, MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO., LIMITED.

326 St. James St., Montreal.
Phone Main 5200.

Lowe Brothers

Stop
your Dollars
from rolling away

Now, honest, isn't it true that more farm implements rust and rot out than really wear out? When your roof leaks you mend it and stop the damage. Before the rust starts rolling away the dollars you paid for your implements, why don't you stop it with paint?

Paint costs so little and saves such a lot. Any paint is better than none, but the best for this particular purpose is Lowe Brothers Truck and Tractor Paint. Get a can next time you come to town.

G. L. Meikle & Company

Paints

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Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
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Deliveries made with prompt attention.

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Cut Brier

More Tobacco for the Money

Packages 15¢
½ lb Tins 85¢

The Tobacco with a heart



Soils and Crops

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

Improving Your Poor Fruit Trees.

Almost every farmer will find a knowledge of budding and grafting helpful. It may be to make over an apple tree from an inferior variety into a palatable and salable sort. Or it may be to add a few new varieties by putting two or three kinds on one tree.

To describe the operations of budding and grafting, it is necessary, first of all, to get straight on the meaning of the terms.

"Budding" is accomplished by taking a bud from one tree and inserting it in another tree, which is spoken of as the "stock." The stock is usually only one to three years old, and in good growing condition.

"Grafting" consists in taking a small branch, which is spoken of as the "scion," from one tree and fastening or grafting it onto another, in such a way that it will grow. The scion is generally cut from active young growth, about the size of a lead pencil. It should be cut during winter or in very early spring, while the buds are still dormant. The scions may be kept in sand or soil, in a cellar, or in an ice house.

I like to do my grafting just after the buds begin to swell in the spring, so that scions will start to grow as soon as possible after grafting. Budding may also be done at that stage, but I prefer doing it in late July or August, after the buds for the next season's growth have matured. Of course, such buds do not start to grow until the following spring, but they should unite with the stock in three or four weeks.

In budding there are three distinct steps.

First, make your bud. This is done by cutting a dormant bud, of the variety wanted, with a little strip of bark three-fourths of an inch to an inch long. A sharp knife should be used, to make a clean cut, and a little sliver of the wood may be left in the curve of the bark.

Second, make a T-shaped slit in the bark of the stock, and slip the bud into this so it fits snugly under the bark.

Third, tie the bark firmly over the bud with raffia or soft twine, to hold it secure without cutting it.

In a few weeks, or as soon as the bud grows fast, cut the tie to prevent its binding the growing stock. The following spring, when growth starts, the stock is cut off clean, just above the growing bud, which forms the new leader, making a new tree on the old roots.

Grafting is of two kinds. If you have a small tree or branch to make over, say as big as your finger, you can use a "whip" graft. This consists in cutting off the stock with a long, slanting cut, and cutting a scion of the same size, and in the same way, so that the two pieces will exactly fit together like a splice. The inner bark, or cambium of the two pieces must just fit together, as this is the part

which will form the adhesion. A split or tongue in both pieces will serve still further to hold them in exact position.

When I have to make over larger trees, or add new varieties to a bearing tree, I select a number of strong new branches, an inch or two in diameter. These are cut off clean and square instead of slanting. Then they are carefully split across the middle so that the two scions can be inserted. The ends of the scions are cut to a slim, tapering wedge, so that they will fit snugly in the split, care being taken to place them flush with the outer edge of the split, so that the inner bark of both stock and scion will come together.

In both whip grafting and cleft grafting the scions should be firmly bound in place as soon as inserted, and the entire joint well covered with grafting wax. If both scions take, in a cleft graft, one may be cut off later. As the scions grow, the top branches of the tree are removed; in the case of an older tree, a few each year, until the new growth replaces the old after three or four seasons.

The Babcock Tester Who Woke Up Our Town.

Down here in a little country town of southern Illinois, is a man who has stirred up more interest in dairying than anyone here ever dreamed of, writes an Illinois farmer.

Our farmers had been shipping a little cream for some time—just taking what milk the calves did not get and selling the cream, and that was about all.

A man here, owning a few acres, decided that he would like to buy cream for some company. He knew a cream buyer in another town, and had learned how to test cream. So he took the examination and got a license to test and buy cream. He made a deal with a certain company, and they sent him an outfit.

The cream station was rigged up, and a little cream began to come in. After a few months a few more buckets came in, and occasionally a whole can. This man (I will call him Smith, although that is not his name), having a pretty keen brain, began to wonder if there wasn't a way to get the farmers to use more and better cows, so there would be more cream to ship. His volume was so small that the business was not paying very well, so he suggested to his patrons that they bring in a sample of each cow's milk and let him test it. They would then know which were their good cows and which were their poor ones. Three-fourths of them never had thought of such a thing. But they all gladly brought in their milk samples. Smith tested the milk without charge, and insisted that they bring a sample every week for a number of weeks, so he could get an average for a period of time.

Now we come to the interesting part: Naturally, Jones didn't like to

The grocer who recommends to you Red Rose Tea, on which he makes less profit than he does on other teas, can be trusted when he recommends other goods.

have his neighbors know what poor cows he had. That is exactly what happened. Smith averaged these tests, giving each patron a sheet with the reports for everyone on it. Every man could see how much butterfat he had sold each week, and how his cow test averaged, and whether his was better or worse than his neighbor. It was also reported regularly in the county paper.

Did they wake up? Well, I guess so. Soon the farmers in bunches began to buy good dairy cows by the carload. Old Brindle wobbled down the lane for the last time, and was shipped to the packer. I wish I could make you visualize the changes that have taken place in that little community. Many farmers now bring in one, two, three, and more gallon cans of cream every week. Smith has a fine business, but the farmers most all have a finer one. Why, a bank has started where one never thought of before! The farms are fairly beginning to bloom since they have been better fed with cow manure. Silos are to be seen on every farm. New barns are common, and not by any means the least are the many new homes built from the proceeds.

There is keen competition between the best farmers to see which one can get the largest cream checks each week. Record-keeping is still the leading feature of interest. It takes a real force to handle the cream books now, where, at the start, Smith could handle it himself. Now he charges a

small fee for testing and making reports to each one. They are glad to pay him to keep them posted on what their cows are doing.

I wonder if there aren't other places that need a Smith to wake them up?

Give the Garden an Early Start.

In the last few years, since we've been paying more attention to our garden, we've learned two important things:

The first is that garden success depends very much on getting an early start; and the second is that we can grow better plants than we can buy, with which to get that early start. Moreover, we get exactly the varieties we want, instead of having to take what the plant seller gives us. So for three years we have grown all our own plants.

For starting the plants I use earthenware seed pans, such as florists use. These may be bought at most any hardware store. At first I tried small wooden boxes, but these warped and dried out. Seed pans are much better. Enough seed for several hundred plants may be started in each pan.

I find that it makes a great difference what kind of soil is used. When possible, I get black, rotten wood from the heart of a hollow tree. Being light and spongy, this holds moisture for a long time, and is free from weed seeds. If I can't get this, I use leaf

mold, rubbed through a sieve. A little sandy soil which has first been baked in the oven to kill all weed seeds is mixed with the wood or leaf mold to give it more body.

I sow the seed very thinly, so the little seedlings will not touch when they come up. Cabbage, lettuce, beets, onions, and kohlrabi are started in March. Tomatoes, peppers, egg plant, and celery are started in April.

The soil in the seed pans is given a thorough watering before the seeds are sown and they are thinly covered. Then each pan is covered with a pane of glass, leaving a small crack for ventilation. The pans are placed in a warm bay window, where they get plenty of sun and a night temperature of 45 to 55 degrees.

As soon as the seeds are sprouted, I take off the glasses, and give them all the sunshine and fresh air possible, to keep the seedlings growing short and stocky. Each pan is thinned out to about twice the number of plants we will need. This is very important, as it keeps them from crowding.

As soon as the weather gets warm I put the plants outside in a hotbed, which is covered with double-glass sash. Before they begin to crowd they are again transplanted to flats. This is usually four to five weeks after sowing the seed.

Now's the Time to Overhaul Your Tractor.

Repairs and adjustments will save time during the rush season.

First drain out all oil from crank case, transmission, and differential housings. Then remove all cover plates, so that all parts may be inspected. Badly worn parts should be replaced, or at least the new parts should be on hand. Remove the pistons and rings to see that they are working freely in the grooves. It is important that all carbon deposits be cleaned from rings and grooves. Wrist-pin bearings can be taken up or rebushed. Crank-pin bearings should be taken up or relined, and scraped in if necessary.

After cleaning the carbon from the cylinder walls, head, and valves, carefully grind the valves. Adjust valve push rods so that valves open with proper clearance. Valve guides may be bushed to save compression. Examine valve springs for wear, and replace if tension is weak or wear is excessive. Go over the ignition system and repair all breaks in insulation on wires; test magneto for strength of spark. Adjust breaker points. Test spark plugs after cleaning them.

Adjust thrust bearings in differential, if any. Adjust all main bearings of axles and transmission. Be sure that all oil openings are clear and free. Clean fuel lines and fuel tank and carburetor. Examine radiator, and rinse out thoroughly. Go over entire machine for loose bolts, nuts and rivets. Give all exposed parts a coat of good paint. Last, but not least, refill all grease and oil cups and oil reservoirs with the best lubricant you can buy.

Solomon Grundy
Joined a bull club Monday,
Sold his scrubs Tuesday,
Bought purebreds Wednesday,
Tested his cows Thursday,
Sold the "boarders" Friday,
Joined "Better Sires" campaign Saturday,
Praised the Lord Sunday!
This is the story of Solomon Grundy.

A Practical Hog House

The profits from the hog crop form a very important item of the total profits from many farms. These profits depend in large measure upon the care of the hogs, and good care of the hogs calls for an up-to-date and sanitary hog house.

Money put into a good hog house is well invested under any circumstances, but when market hogs are up around fifteen cents, good shelter is all the more important. The floor plans here shown illustrate a popular arrangement which is proving very satisfactory on a great many farms throughout the corn belt.

The outside dimensions of this house are twenty-four feet by thirty-seven feet six inches. It contains twelve separate pens each six feet by eight in the clear, with an alley four feet, ten inches wide, running the full length of the building between the two rows of pens. Practically all hog raisers have agreed that a pen six by eight feet is large enough for a sow and her litter, indeed a five by eight-foot is used by some with good results.

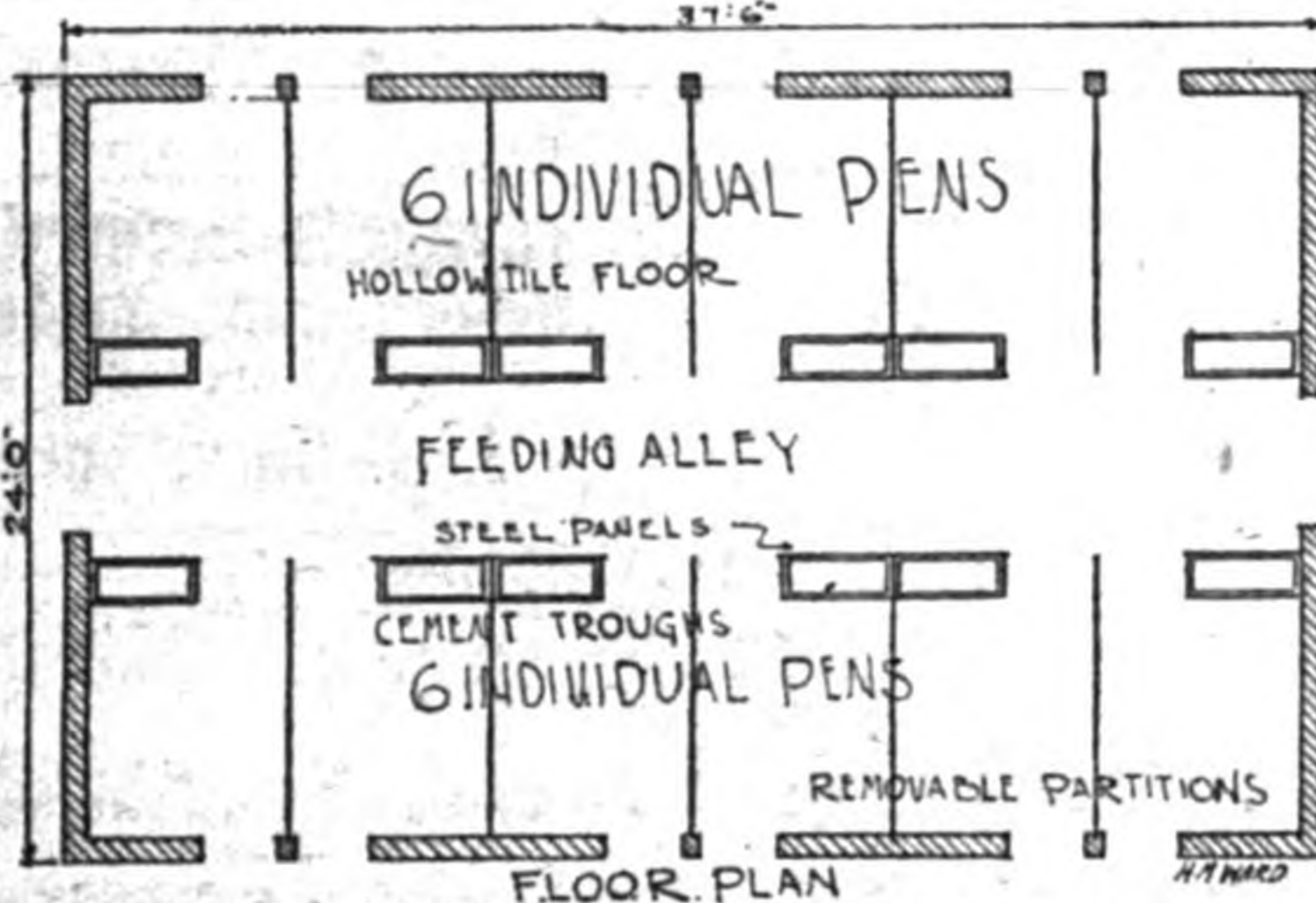
There is an outside door at each end of the alley. Then a door opens outward into the alley from each pen,

hogs are more comfortable in cold weather and do not require so much feed to keep them in good condition.

Wood is the most commonly used because of the ease with which it is worked into a finished building. But if a wood building is constructed as warmly as one built of hollow tile or concrete blocks the cost would possibly be the same or higher.

The roof in all cases will be of wood and two-by-four number one yellow pine rafters, twenty-four inches on center, sheathed with one-by-four roof boards, number two lumber spaced two inches apart if wood shingles are used. If prepared roofing is used one-by-six dressed and matched boards should be used. A heavy three-ply prepared roofing covered with crushed slate will give a good roof for twenty to twenty-five years without any attention. This makes a very warm roof for winter use.

The metal roof windows let the sunshine strike every part of the building during the day. There is no better disinfectant for a hog house, no more efficient destroyer of disease germs known, than plenty of bright sunlight. Plenty of sunshine is better and cheaper than buying medicine



so that the hogs may be separated and moved from one pen to another with convenience inside the building.

Each pen is also supplied with an outside door so that separate runs or yards may be built on the outside for each. In decent weather this door could be left open so that the pigs could have the use of the outside run and inside shelter at will.

These small doors should be twenty-four inches wide and thirty-six to forty-two inches in the clear. In cold weather a piece of burlap or ducking hung at the top of the door, with a stick a little shorter than the width of the door nailed across the bottom to prevent the wind from blowing it back, will help materially to keep the pigs warm. The pigs will soon learn to lift the curtain when they want to go through. The board doors would not then need to be closed except in very bad weather, or while the pigs are very small.

The walls of the building may be of three materials: wood, hollow building tile, or concrete. The cost of these different materials would be about the same, provided a good warm building is constructed.

The hollow building tile is being used by a great many with very good results. On account of the dead air spaces in the tile, such a house will not freeze if there is stock in it, no matter how cold the air is outside. The

for the hogs.

Fresh air is also an essential feature of any well-constructed hog house. Every farmer knows how soon the air in the ordinary pig shed becomes foul when filled with hogs. Hence to insure healthy hogs some provision must be made. This is provided for by two ventilators. These ventilators are especially valuable during the cold weather in the winter when the doors and windows are closed for protection from the cold.

Such a house is especially adapted for brood sows during the farrowing season. Each sow and litter can be provided with a separate pen and outside run, until the pigs are old enough to be together in a large lot. The individual pens are also useful for weaning purposes. The pigs can be shut in this pen and given special care during the weaning period.

The partitions can be made removable, and when the sows are through farrowing, they can be removed and it can be used for two large sleeping floors for the sows.

Altogether, this house has many advantages which recommend it to the average farmer. If the house is too large or too small for the purpose of any individual reader, he could follow the same plan of construction and fit the size to his individual needs.

ISSUE No. 10-21.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

"With prices low, it is necessary that you receive every cent possible for what hides and skins you have. Make sure you get same by shipping us your lot whether it is one hide or a hundred."

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

SEEDS

Vegetable, Farm, Flower, New Improved Strains. All tested, sure to grow. Send for Catalog.

DUPIY & FERGUSON
34 42 Jacques Cartier Square

Poultry

Good vigorous parent stock, the proper mating of the stock, successful incubation—all these have their influence upon the per cent. of chicks one is going to rear.

The time is past when you should be breeding from every hen on the farm. Hens selected in the fall because of their late-laying ability should be marked then and used the coming spring as breeders, provided they have the vigor and proper conformation. To these hens should be mated males from hens of known production. By this method you will be able to improve the egg-laying qualities of the flock tremendously.

After the chicks have been hatched and are ready for the brooder, the next question is the type of brooder house to use. The proper type of brooder house is the one that will give you the best results. A good size is 16 feet wide and 12 feet deep, 7 1/2 feet high in front and 4 feet in the rear. In this model house the four upper window-sashes are hinged so that when opened the cold air strikes the ceiling first and radiates throughout the room. In the case of the two central top sashes, unbleached muslin is used instead of glass. The purpose of this muslin is to admit fresh air without any draft. At no time except in the hot summer months are the lower sashes removed. As a further means of ventilation, there is in the back of the house an opening through which the cool air can come between the roof boards and the rafters; the rafters are sealed up for a distance of perhaps six feet.

Another advantage of this brooder house is the great amount of sunlight which is admitted to all parts of the house. In the case of hens, this might not and would not be desirable, because no artificial heat is employed in hen houses. But in the case of the brooder house, it is highly beneficial. At no time when the sun is shining are the chicks bunched together. The sunlight is everywhere.

At each side of the front of the house is a little door through which the chicks may come out and go in at will. An approach in the general form of a semi-circle covered with burlap bags serves as an ideal board walk for the chicks. The reason for two openings instead of one is that they cut down the labor greatly and make it easier for the chicks to find their way into the house in case of storm.

The man who exclusively minds his own business is never in an overcrowded profession.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Good home made bread is the finest food on earth, and the wife that is a good bread maker is a real helpmate to the bread winner. Bread is the one food that perfectly combines in itself all the elements that give strength to the body. Children who eat lots of good home made bread thrive the best—they never get sick from eating good bread. Bread making is a simple operation. Bread made in the home with Royal Yeast Cakes possesses a greater degree of nourishment, and will keep fresh longer than that made with any other.

Scientists highly recommend yeast as a food and as a corrective agent for certain functional disarrangements, attributed to poor blood conditions. Soak a cake of Royal Yeast for half an hour in a cup of lukewarm water with one teaspoon sugar. Then stir well and strain once or twice through muslin and drink the liquid. BETTER results will be obtained by allowing it to soak over night and drinking half an hour before breakfast. Repeat as often as desired. Send name and address for free booklet entitled "Royal Yeast for Better Health."

E. W. Gillett Company Limited
Toronto, Canada

Made in Canada.

FOR BIGGER & BETTER CROPS
USE
STONE'S FERTILIZER
Your Best Investment—Assures a more Profitable Yield
W. STONE SONS LIMITED:
INGERSOLL, ONTARIO

What He would say—
"Use Imperial Mica Axle Grease and Imperial Eureka Harness Oil."—Save your horses, your harness, your wagons.
Imperial Mica Axle Grease lightens loads. It smooths the surface of axles with a coating of mica flakes. It cushions the axles with a layer of long-wearing grease, and materially reduces friction. Use half as much as you would of ordinary grease.
Imperial Eureka Harness Oil makes harness proof against dust, sweat and moisture. Keeps it soft and pliable. Prevents cracking and breaking of stitches. It prolongs the life of harness and adds greatly to its appearance. Is easily applied and surprisingly economical.
Both are sold in convenient sizes by dealers everywhere.
IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication
Branches all over the world

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

Finger-nail Facts.

The bone-like skin on the tops of our fingers is one of the marks left from the time when men walked on all fours.

The lower animals use their finger and toe coverings for a number of purposes—including climbing, the tearing of food, fighting with their enemies, and scratching in the ground.

The farther man got from his original surroundings, when his finger-nails served a multitude of purposes for which he now uses other utensils, the less prominent they became. They are, however, still very useful in helping to make the tips of the fingers firm and in picking up small objects, though it is possible that the time may come when, through constant disuse, man may have neither finger-nor toe nails.

Evolution along precisely the opposite line—the use of the nails so that they became greatly enlarged—is to be noted in the case of the horse, which now walks on its "finger-nails."

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

Canada has the largest nickel mine in the world, the Creighton, near Sudbury, Ontario, from which 85 per cent. of the world's needs are supplied.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Surnames and Their Origin

CLARK
Variations—Clarke, Clarkson, Cleary, O'Clery.
Racial Origin—Norman-French, also Gaelic.
Source—An occupation, also a given name.

In the Norman and the Gaelic divisions of this group of family names we have a vivid example of the romance of tongues. Clarke is an English name from the Latin through the Norman-French. Cleary is an Irish name. Yet both mean the same thing, and indeed there are many Clark and Clarke families whose names are simply the Anglicized versions of the old Celtic name.

Of course, originally, back somewhere in the dim, prehistoric past, there was a mother tongue which gave rise to the entire Indo-European family of languages (which includes the Latin, Greek, Teutonic, Celtic, Sanskrit and certain other ancient tongues of India) as distinguished from the Semitic tongues, for instance, of which examples are the Hebrew and the Arabic. In this prehistoric Indo-European tongue there must have been a word-root from which both the Latin and the Gaelic developed words with the same meaning, "clerk" or "scribe," notwithstanding the fact that the progenitors of the Gaelic and the Latin languages split off from one another long before the dawn of recorded history. The Latin word was "clericus" (of which the final "us" is merely a case ending). The Irish word was "cleireach."

The Latin word coming into English through the Norman-French, developed into a surname through its use as descriptive of an individual's occupation, as "Roger le Clerke," or "Clarke." The Irish word became first a given name, "Cleireach," and from this a family or clan name, as "O'Clery" and "MacClery," whence developed the modern forms of O'Clery and Cleary, often changed to Clark and Clarke, in the north of

League of Nations.
"Are you a British-born subject?" 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 the Spanish colors whilst she was lying at anchor in Honolulu Harbor, but my parents died in Brazil when I was only four years of age, 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.

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 often so 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.

Tactless Suitor.

She was a large woman, and not what you might call handsome. But she was an heiress. Still, the designing youth should have been more diplomatic.

"Miss Tubbs," he said, when he thought it was about time to bring matters to a head—"Sarah—for months past my thoughts and aspirations have been centred on one great object—"

She smiled encouragingly.
"Miss Tubbs—Sarah—need I say it? You are that great object!"
"Sir!" And a few moments later the would-be suitor crept dejectedly from the house.

A smile day a will keep old age away.

Care of the Complexion.

Don't bundle up your face every time you go out in the cold. Let it breathe if you want glowing cheeks and a skin of satiny texture. You know many secretions of the body are thrown off through the skin. If the skin isn't breathing as it should, it will look oily, enlarged pores will come, and unsightly blackheads will be the result.

Now, don't let this happen. Every night thoroughly cleanse the face by massaging into the skin a good cream. Do it with vigor, too. Friction, you know, is good for the circulation. A special cream for this purpose not only gets every bit of dirt out of the pores, but also whitens the skin and softens it at the same time. It is a cream with lemon as its principal ingredient. If you have ever cleaned a straw hat with a lemon I don't need to say anything more about how well this cream does its work.

Then there's a lotion to use that acts directly on the pores of the skin, and helps to make it breathe as it should. It's well to use it in the morning every few days. If you do, you are apt to be well pleased with your appearance—the whole day through.

Be sure to select the powder that isn't going to undo all the good work of the massage. Too often we carefully cleanse our skin, we stimulate it into activity, and then, just when we have it where it is beginning to feel and look well, we undo the whole thing by dusting on a coarse clogging powder. So choose a powder that will help along the good work—one that is healing and soothing and protective. There are such powders, several of them. One of them is best suited to the thin dry skin, the kind that wrinkles and ages early; while another is better for the thick oily skin that doesn't seem to hold the powder so well.

RICH, RED BLOOD MEANS HEALTH

Pale Cheeks and Bloodless Lips Are a Danger Signal.

To be pale is no longer the fashion; to be languid is an affliction. To-day the most winsome girl is the one with the pink tinge of health in her cheeks, lips naturally red, and eyes sparkling with life. Add to this a quick, active step and everyone can tell the girl whose veins are full of the pure, rich blood of health. How different she appears from her ailing sisters, whose aching limbs and weak backs make them pale and dejected. Anemia is the cause of so much suffering among girls and women that it cannot be too widely known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have transformed thousands of delicate, anemic invalids into happy, healthy women. These pills help to put rich, red blood into the veins, and this blood reaches every part of the body, giving strength, rosy cheeks and brightness in place of weakness, prostrating headaches and a wretched state of half-health. Miss Edna E. Weaver, R.R. No. 1, Chippewa, Ont., says: "I was very much run down, weak, nervous and troubled with pains in the side. I tried different medicines but without any benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Under the use of this medicine I gained strength, had better appetite, slept better and the pain in my side disappeared. My health has since remained excellent and I advise any one troubled with anemia, or weakness, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for anemia, rheumatism, neuralgia and nervousness. Build up your blood and note how the purer and richer blood fights your battles against disease. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a tonic if you are not in the best physical condition and cultivate a resistance that with the observance of ordinary rules of health will keep you well and strong. Get a box from the nearest drug store and begin the treatment now, or send to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent you postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Edison, Optimist.

Though Edison is seventy-four, his reactions to the world of matter and the world of mystery are as scintillant as ever. He tells an interviewer that he can't give advice to young men on how to achieve success in business. "Who can?" he adds naively. But in a letter written August 9, 1917, he gave this recipe as the first rule of success for a young man: "Get a job and do more than he is expected to do." He has taken his own medicine, and in large doses. Mr. Edison has always worked without paying the slightest attention to the clock-hands. And he has done the unexpected. He has had, as Wordsworth said of Isaac Newton, "a mind—forever voyaging through strange seas of thought alone." He went beyond the confines to lonely regions of pioneer research where none could help him. There is much for aspirant youth to ponder in Edison's words:

"All I know is that if a man has reached the age of twenty-one and he dead mentally, no amount of advice, example or experience will ever change him in the slightest. If at some period between twelve and sixteen he can be interested in some subject and become enthusiastic, he will advance and become a high type of

Used Autos

BREAKEYS SELL THEM: USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 100 miles, or turn run of same distance if you wish, in as good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.
BRING mechanic of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.
Breakey's Used Car Market
404 Yonge Street, Toronto

man. If not, he will be a mental dead one."

Edison himself began as a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway, at fifteen printing a little newspaper of his own in an old freight car that he also used as a laboratory for his incessant tinkering and electrical and mechanical apparatus. He got his chance to study telegraphy for saving the child of a station-master from being crushed beneath the wheels of a train. The "luck" he has had has been three parts pluck and persistence, building on the endowment of a phenomenal mentality. Nature was reluctant to tell him many of the secrets whereon the invention and the perfection of processes were based; but he was dauntless, indefatigable and pitiless to self while in pursuit of truth. All that Edison is in the general acknowledgment of mankind he has earned.

The Outdoor Life of the Scout.

The great increase of the number of Scoutmasters and other Scout officers during 1920 means a great stimulus to the outdoor activities of Canadian boys. It is probable that throughout the past year more boys have spent days and nights in the open than ever before in the history of Canada since pioneer days; and because Boy Scouts have taken this message of the outdoors into their homes, have conducted open-window campaigns and fresh-air crusades, it is likely that more grown-ups have breathed pure air during 1920 than has been the case since the time of our great-grandfathers.

Boys have been taught to care for forests and to fight forest fires. They have gathered information for numerous departments of forestry. They have engaged in fights against insect pests and have made notes on different varieties of birds.

Thousands of Canadian boys who a year ago or so were absolutely helpless in the open, can now be depended upon to find their way about, to cook their own meals, to choose a proper camp site and to erect a comfortable shelter. Thousands of Canadian boys who formerly knew little or nothing of nature can now recognize different kinds of trees, and give the name of dozens of wild flowers; can easily recognize the more common birds, and know enough about mushrooms to avoid being poisoned.

As a result of Boy Scout training, the energy of the Canadian boy has become a force of great value to the Dominion. More and more are recognizing its value, and are taking advantage of it to reduce loss by fire, control crowds and to teach the people the laws of safety and sanitation. Many lives are saved by Scouts who, because of their special training, because they carry a first-aid kit or a safety-first rope, are prepared to act when no one else is. The good which is accomplished by boys of this type, and the good done to the boys themselves through their activities, can hardly be over estimated. The Secretary in charge of the Ontario office of the Boy Scout Association at the corner of Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto, is always glad to provide full information about Scouting, and to help persons interested in securing the formation of local troops.

The Subjugated Sex.

"Of course there is no such thing as woman's supremacy," says a man whom the Cleveland Plain Dealer quotes.

"Do you think not?" replied his friend. "From the time a boy sits under a street light, playing with toads, until he is blind and old and toothless he has to explain to some woman why he didn't come home earlier."

The rubber industry has become an important one in Canada. Nearly \$48,000,000 are invested in it, employing 11,500. The annual production value is \$56,000,000.

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.



Modern Youth.
Aunt—"Now, dear, what was the date of William the Conqueror's great battle?"
Gerald (who has learned to use the telephone)—"One, o-double-six, Hastings."

What They Thought.

The Sunday-school teacher had been reading about Canada, the "land flowing with milk and honey."

"Now," she said to the class, "what do you think of a land flowing with milk and honey would be like?"
"Please, teacher," was the instant reply, "sticky!"

A Gasoline Rainbow.

A wide space in the fork of two roads used as a terminus for suburban buses was covered with a film of gasoline and water, with the usual mother-of-pearl effect.

To Madge the spectacle was new. Looking up at the rank of buses, she exclaimed: "Oh, auntie, look! They have run over a rainbow!"

Silver is Too Common.

The profiteer's wife called on a specialist to attend her husband, who complained of hushiness in his throat.

"I think I might paint the throat with nitrate of silver," said the doctor.

"Oh, doctor," said the devoted wife, "expense is no object; please use gold."

"Cascarets" To-night For Constipation

Just think! A pleasant, harmless Cascaret works while you sleep and has your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving as regular as a clock by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

Large Total.

The total number of British and Allied troops and prisoners of war carried by the British Ministry of Shipping between the Armistice and July 31, 1920, was 7,968,763, including 3,248,196 from France.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Persuasive.

The head of a big Chicago business house was extolling the salesmanship of a certain man in his employ.

"I gather from what you say," observed a friend, "that this man is indeed persuasive in his methods."

"Persuasive!" repeated the head of the house. "Why, my friend, that chap could sell the Cuban Government a snowplow!"

Check that Cold with
BAUME BENGUE
Highly efficient in colds and Catarrhal affections of the nose and throat
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
\$1.00 a tube.
THE LEEFING WILES CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. J. H. Hough
RELIEVES PAIN

FREEZONE
Corns Lift Off with Fingers

Magie! Drop a little "Freezone" 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 "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses.

CUTICURA
PROMOTES THICK HAIR
Cuticura Sosp shampoos preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation are most successful. These fragrant emollients save the hair, clear the skin and meet every want of the toilet and bath.
Sole U.S. and Canadian Agents: The L. B. Allen Company, 244 St. Paul St., W. Montreal.
Cuticura Sosp shampoos without soap.

Classified Advertisements.

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 1888, by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., 121 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

"Red Tape."
The expression "red tape" came from the custom of tying official documents with red tape. It has come to mean putting unnecessary hindrances in the way of getting something done.

MONEY ORDERS.
When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

City and Country Life.
Longevity depends to a certain extent on country and climate. A country life is conducive to old age, while it is extremely rare to find persons of ninety years and upwards who have led sedentary lives in town.



YARMOUTH, N.S.
The Original and Only Genuine
Beware of imitations sold on the Merits of
MINARD'S LINIMENT.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author
M. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
114 West 51st Street
New York, U.S.A.

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."

OLD STANDBY, FOR ACHES AND PAINS

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

ESPECIALLY those frequently attacked by rheumatic twinges. A counter-irritant, Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and penetrates without rubbing to the afflicted part, soon relieving the ache and pain. Kept handy and used everywhere for reducing and finally eliminating the pains and aches of lumbago, neuralgia, muscle strain, joint stiffness, sprains, bruises, and the results of exposure. You just know from its stimulating healthy odor that it will do you good! Sloan's Liniment is sold by all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment

ASPIRIN
"Bayer" is only 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. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoceticoacidester of Salicylic Acid.

ISSUE No. 10-21

Its Appeal Grows! Many people start to use INSTANT POSTUM

temporarily in place of coffee or tea for health reasons. But they soon learn to love its rich flavor,—and its pure, wholesome qualities are so apparent that they adopt Postum as their regular meal-time beverage.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

Tinware, Horse Blankets,
Enamel Ware, Halters,
Aluminum Ware, Nails,
Nickle Ware, Glass,
Electric Supplies, Rope,
Saws, Axes,
Skates, Dry Cells,
Electric Irons and Pyrex Ware.

GROCERIES.

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

Willards and Haglers Xmas Chocolates
in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

"The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,300,000.00
Total Assets: \$40,000,000.00

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

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this
Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by
EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, Antonio Gouvin, Pro. Mgr.
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.



"VICTROLA"

means

PLEASURE

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

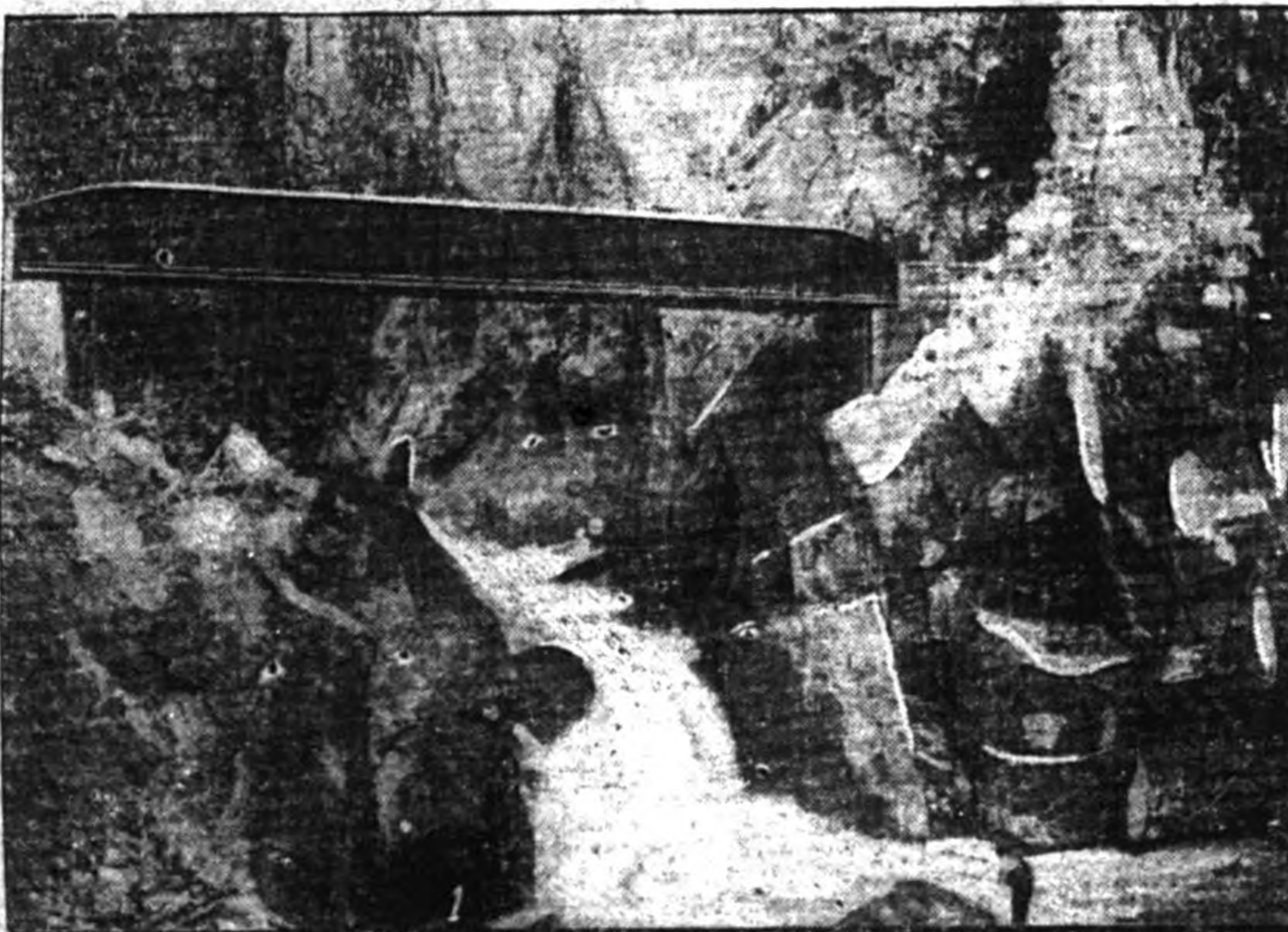
Records double sides \$1.00
and upwards. Needles of all
kinds. Repairs promptly at-
tended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

Through the Kettle Valley



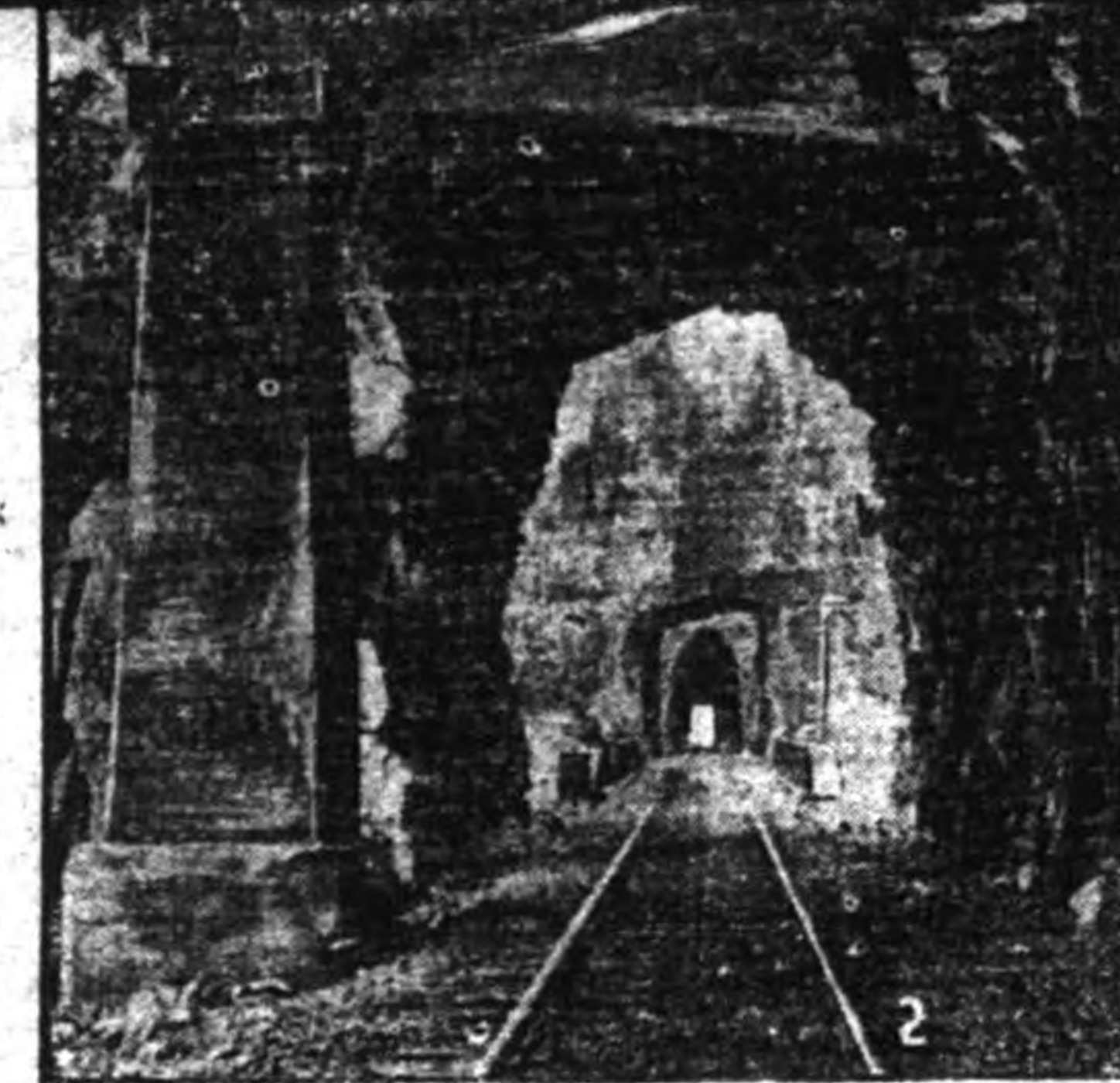
Southern British Columbia, with
its placid lakes that mirror fruitful
shores, the orchards of the Okona-
gan Valley, the Grand Forks Val-
ley and a country, rich in mineral
and forest wealth, are made acces-
sible by the Kettle Valley railway
which links a vast extent of British
Columbia with the Pacific Coast
through a route of rare scenic
beauty. At the southern end are
linked the Kootenay and Arrow
lakes, the route offering all the
charm of mountain, lake, river, catar-
act, ravine and soft and rounded
landscape of cultivated slopes.

Leaving the junction at Hope,
you travel through nature's wonder-
land of snow-capped mountains with
evidence of man's science in the
Quintal Tunnels, a series of five tun-
nels in a direct line with the
Coquihalla river, spanned by steel
bridges, zigzagging between each of
the tunnels. The rushing streams
and innumerable waterfalls every-
where speak of the marvellous water
power awaiting to be harnessed for
man's needs. Winding up to the
Coquihalla Summit, 3,200 feet above
sea level, the line passes through
the towns of Othello, Lear, Jessica,
Portia, Lago, Remco, Juliet, follow-
ing the Shakespearean tradition.

Princeton, the next spot of inter-
est was a renowned mining town of
twenty years ago. It is located at the
junction of two mountain streams,
Similkameen, meaning "Swift Flow-
ing Water," and Tulameen (Red
Water). The Indian nomenclature,
in all its euphony, has been retained
and native legends abound. The
late Pauline Johnson, Indian poetess
in her "Indian Legends" tells of
"Red Water," Tulameen, said to be
haunted by the spirit of an Indian
residen who gave her life for her
lover.

Coalmont Collieries are passed
where a tunnel three-quarters of a
mile into one seam, gives an almost
inexhaustible supply of high grade
coal. There are at least ten million
tons of coal "blocked out" and ready
for mining and shipment.

The town of Jura is another in-
teresting point, as the home of the
famous old "Bill Miner," notorious



- (1) Waterfall on the Coquihalla River, Home of the Steel
Head Salmon and Silver Side Trout.
- (2) The Quintal Tunnels, Near Hope, on Kettle Valley Rail-
way.

train robber who, as Bill Edwards,
was known as a kindly citizen who
studied his Bible. He was sent to
British Columbia penitentiary in
1903, for twenty years, for holding
up a train, and escaped in 1905. He
was again heard of as a prisoner in
Atlanta, Georgia, where he died in
the State penitentiary.

Skirting the orchard covered
benches, the valley is unfolded where
nestles the town of Princeton at the
foot of Okanagan Lake. Viewed
from the hills, golden in the sun-
shine, it seemed the desired resort,
shine, it is a resort desirable in
summer and has proved as attrac-
tive in winter.

Beyond Princeton, the Kelowna
Valley comes into view, with or-
chard covered slopes, giving a pic-
ture of settled prosperity. Ascend-
ing to the Kettle Summit, an alti-
tude of 4,200 feet is reached, giving
a vista of ravines, silvery streams
and valleys packed with purple
bloom. The Kettle river drains an
area of 4,260 square miles and is
170 miles long. There is a consid-
erable area of good bench lands,
suitable for agriculture, while por-
tions are heavily timbered and fur-
nishing an important industry. The
total drive of one year on the Kettle
and its tributaries, exceeded twenty
million feet. —C. G.

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