

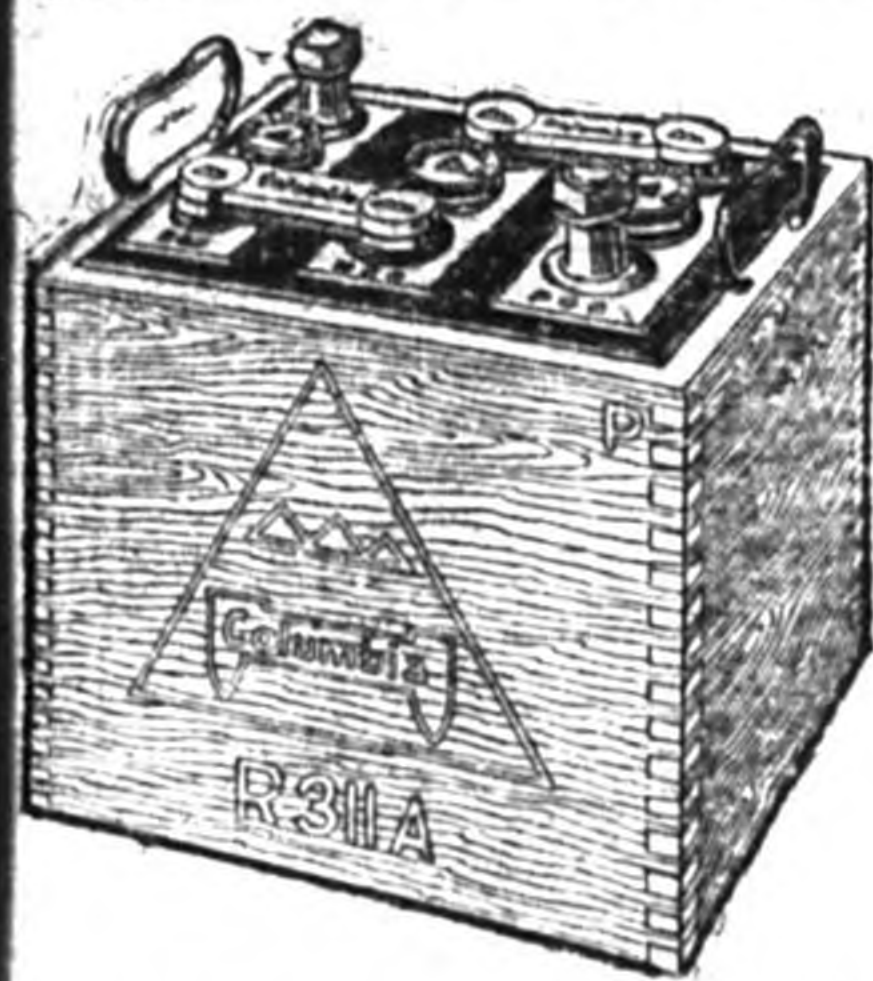
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1921.

NO. 11



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

OBITUARY

THE LATE MRS. THOS. TOMALTY.

The death occurred at Dalesville on Saturday last, at the home of her son, Mr. W. J. Tomalty, of Mrs. Thomas Tomalty, nee Elizabeth Burns, in her 80th year. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, interment being made at Edina. The service was held in the Baptist Church at Dalesville, being conducted by the Rev. G. Victor Collins, with a large gathering of relatives and friends of the deceased lady in attendance.

Mrs. Tomalty was born in Ireland, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Burns, and came to Canada at the age of six years with her parents who settled in Edina. She was predeceased by her husband in 1913. Of a large family three sons survive, Mr. Arthur Tomalty, Mount Maple, Mr. W. J. Tomalty, Dalesville, and Mr. G. R. Tomalty, Weir, also 27 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren also one sister Mrs. Thos. Wood of Cambria, Que., and one brother Mrs. Thomas Burns, of Weir, Que.

THE LATE MR. WM. MCADAM.

The death occurred on Tuesday last of Wm. McAdam of Lachute, at the age of 82, after a long illness. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Morrison.

FOR SALE.—One Pedigree Ayrshire Bull, "Riverlea General Currie" No. 6487, two years old, for particulars Telephone 13474.

WANTED.—Furnished bungalow at Lake Louise for summer months, responsible party, state rate and location reply Claude Sharpe, 419 St. James Street, Montreal.

FOUND.—A good Buffalo Robe, owner can have same by proving property on application to D. McPhail, R. R. No. 5.

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. Lafontaine, 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 carriages.

FOR SALE.—Cheap Automobile Maxwell, 5 passenger with self-starter and electric lights, no reasonable offer refused. Apply to G. Colbourn, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE.—A few pair large pekín Ducks. Address Box 193, Brownsburg.

FARM FOR SALE

Farm known as the Wade Farm being Lots No. 19 and part Lot No. 20, 8th range Township of Harrington, Argenteuil Co., containing about 380 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, Arundel, Que.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon spent the holidays at Morin Heights.

Miss May Young spent Easter with her parents at Point-du-Chêne.

Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, of Lost River, were recent guests in town.

Mrs. K. Williams is the guest of her daughter Mrs. B. H. McCoy.

Miss Moore, of Ormstown, is the guest of Mrs. R. Hamilton this week.

Miss M. Cousins, of Knowlton, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Velland.

Miss Jessie Hobbie, of Montreal, was a recent guest of Mrs. Peter Dobbie.

Miss Evelyn McCallum spent the holidays with her parents at Avoca.

Mr. and Mrs. Vasey, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. F. Roberts this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Houston and son Bobbie spent the holidays in Ottawa.

Miss Leggett, of Montreal, spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Leggett.

Miss Margaret Walker, of Rockland, was the guest of Miss Todd for Easter.

Mr. Charlie Joss, of Three Rivers, was the guest of his mother for the holidays.

Miss Edmée Bruneau, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Joss for the week-end.

Miss Marionne Gall of Montreal spent Easter the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Gall.

Mr. H. Harrison, of Edwards, Ont., was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wall, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Robt. Miller this week.

Mrs. Chiff and children, of Arnprior, are the guests of Mrs. W. J. Todd this week.

Mr. Ross Murray, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Jas. Armstrong this week.

Mrs. Hope spent the Easter holidays in Arnprior with her sister Mrs. Jas. Griffith.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, of Montreal, spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foreman.

Miss Margaret Hills, of Montreal, was the guest of her aunt Mrs. Clunie Sr., for Easter.

Miss Agnes Gammon, of Montreal, spent the Easter holidays guest of Miss Leila White.

Miss Beatrice and Mr. Robt. Mackie, of Montreal, were week-end visitors of Mrs. Mackie.

Messrs. John and Gordon Dobbie spent the Easter holidays with friends in Avoca and Harrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Fraser and son, of Brockville, Ont., were guests of Mrs. K. Fraser for Easter.

Mrs. R. P. Blair and son Hugh of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Thomas Christie this week.

Mrs. Lewis and Miss Gladys Colcomb, of Montreal, were guests of Miss B. Creswell this week.

Miss Amy McQuat spent the Easter holidays the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McQuat.

Dr. John Calder and Mr. Allan Hawthorne, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mrs. George Calder.

A Sugar Making Demonstration will be held at Mr. Jackson's, at 10 o'clock on Saturday, April 2nd.

Mr. R. Parker and sons Allan and Gilbert, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell this week.

The Misses Catherine and Jean McGibbon and Messrs. Douglas and James were week-end visitors in town.

Miss Mary Hope, Mr. John Hope Jr., and Mr. Chalmers, of Montreal, were Easter guests of Mr. John Hope.

Mr. H. Bennett, Messrs. B. S. W. R. and A. S. Boyd, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. W. Boyd for the holidays.

The Misses Doris and Jean Campbell and Mr. Dave Campbell, of Montreal, were guests of their parents this week.

Mr. Geo. Parker, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Harold Small, of Montreal, were Easter guests of Mr. Thos. McGregor.

Miss Margaret Wason, of McDonald College, and Miss Lucas, of St. Lambert, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wason for the holidays.

Ice Cream Bricks, Bananas, Oranges, or chocolates. Something nice for Easter. Call up Bob's Kerey Korner, Phone 16272.

Congratulations to our old friend and townsman Mr. P. A. Lafleur, who has just been elected Alderman in No. 2 ward, Verdun.

The Misses Inez and Hattie Giles, Mr. Harlow Giler, of Montreal, and Mr. Elmer, of Ste. Anne's, were Easter guests of their mother Mrs. Henry Giles.

Baptist Church Notices.—Lachute Services will be held morning and evening on Sunday next and a special service for young people in the afternoon at 2.30. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Torrie will start the Revival service on Wednesday April 6th. All Welcome.

Ayreshire Convention.

Several of our progressive farmers were in Montreal on Thursday last attending the 51st Annual Meeting of the Ayreshire Breeders Association which was held in the Monument National. Very interesting sessions were held and after much discussion it was decided to appoint a field man who would devote his time and energy exclusively to promoting the Ayreshire Breed of Cattle in Canada.

About one hundred delegates were present yesterday morning representing Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

The president's address reflected considerable success for the year 1920 achieved under trying post bellum conditions, and predicted a favorable future for pure bred stock in general and the Ayreshire breed in particular.

Mr. McMillan pointed out that although the income of the association had amounted to over \$24,000, expenditure had more than kept pace with it, and he called upon the convention for the study of ways and means to regulate controllable expenses.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.

"Record of performance work has been fairly well maintained," said Mr. McMillan, "but with lower costs for feeds we hope to see a wonderful increase in entries in the near future. We have not yet fully exploited the possibilities of our breed in this respect. Mr. A. S. Turner and the University of British Columbia are to be congratulated on establishing new class records."

"The showings at our fall fairs and winter fair dairy tests have been creditable to the breed. The wonderful showing made at the Quebec Exhibition calls for special mention and shows what is possible by concentrated effort. The work of Mr. Harmon MacPherson in bringing out for five successive years the same cow as a winner at Guelph is a splendid example of the staying powers of the breed."

"The Accredited Herd System has got under way during the past year and Ayreshire breeders generally can be commended for the manner in which they have taken up this work. Prince Edward Island has set us a fine example, as out of a membership of 27 we find 20 on the list of applicants. I take this opportunity of commending this system to our members; for no matter how great producers or prize winners a breeder may develop, if they are diseased and a source of danger to the animals they come in contact with, they are no asset to the breed. Breeders who have contagious abortion should also put their heads under the care of the Health of Animals Branch, for if we can eliminate these two diseases from our herds, we are rid of the two greatest sources of loss the pure bred breeder has to dread."

A CONTENTIOUS POINT.

The most contentious point raised at the convention was that of appointing a field man. The resolution creating this office provided for the temporary abandonment of the custom of making grants for special Ayreshire prizes at the various fairs and exhibitions. For the resolution, it was argued that the association needed something which would provide immediate returns of a monetary nature, and it was the consensus of opinion that a field man would fill the bill. Against this, it was maintained by some that better results would be obtained by continuing the grants to the fairs, and thus encouraging the exhibition of Ayreshire herds especially by the smaller breeders. The resolution carried by a comfortable margin when it was finally put to the meeting.

Among other resolutions was one endorsing the action of the Ontario Government in its avowed intention of putting into force on January 1st, 1921 an amended dairy act under which all milk received at the cheese factories of the province will be paid for on the basis of its butter fat content as determined by the Babcock test. Regret was expressed that the scope of the act had not been broadened to apply to milk sold for all purposes, the same as is being done under the new dairy act soon to be put into force in the province of Quebec.

Other important resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:

"That we approve of a reciprocal arrangement between the Ayreshire Association in the United States and the Canadian Ayreshire Breeders' Association by which animals recorded in the herd book of either association without the recording of ancestors."

It is felt that this arrangement would remove an unnecessary expense to Canadian breeders in purchasing American-bred animals, of which, within the last two years there have been some notable instances. It would further tend to closer co-operation between Canadian and American breeders.

That application be made to the live stock commissioner to have cows whose names are in the R.O.P. appendix qualify in the Canadian record of performance, provided they comply with the conditions required in the 305 day test."

WANT MORE INSPECTORS.

"That while we appreciate the efforts of the Minister of Agriculture in his promotion of accredited herd system, that we would ask a speeding up, and request an increase in the number of inspectors."

"That we pray for a safeguarding of tuberculin, and ask that the Government place tuberculin under federal and provincial government dispensary only."

Continued in page 3.

New Costumes & Coats.

We have received a choice lot of Costumes and Coats for Ladies and Misses.

These are the newest styles and in nice serges.

Ladies skirts in blue serge.

Ladies dresses in blue serge all at very low prices.

We have also choice line of suits for young men, newest shapes and colours.

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. Able 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 and Optician.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 72 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Home Grown Poultry Feeds.

The profit from the farm flock depends in a large measure upon the skill of the owner in producing home-grown grains and green feeds.

On any reasonable fertile soil grain feeds can be produced cheaper than they can be purchased, and a second saving can be made by converting these crops into efficient rations. The fact that feed crops are being grown for the fowls enables the owner to practice a more sensible system of flock-handling than is possible when this phase of the business is neglected.

With plenty of land available there can be no excuse for the man who claims that he can buy grain, forage and vegetable feeds cheaper than he can grow them. It is quite true that some of the crop yields will be low, but there is absolutely no excuse for not harvesting good crops from fertile soils if one applies modern methods. Corn, oats, wheat, buckwheat, clover, alfalfa, beets and cabbage are easy to raise and all have a place in making up economical rations for the farm flock.

On most farms skim-milk and insect life make up the bulk of animal protein available for poultry rations. It is, however, one of the most essential elements of the ration, and if satisfactory results from other feeds are obtained it must be supplied in reasonable amounts. As a rule beef scraps and ground bone furnish the cheapest animal protein. Grit, shell and some of the ground grains must be purchased, unless one has the facilities for grinding the home-grown grains. But even when it is necessary to buy some of these special protein feeds the bulk of the ration may well consist of home-grown feeds. The saving in the cost of feeding will more than offset any lack of efficiency in the ration, and the birds will be more healthy and vigorous than is the case when fed only mixed and prepared feeds. If birds have free range surprising results are often obtained from very ordinary rations. During the season when insect life is unusually plentiful, there is scarcely a method of feeding, unless it is extremely abnormal, that will produce as good growth of the young stock.

After experimenting for several years with different crops the writer found corn and alfalfa the two most valuable home-grown poultry feeds. With these two feeds as a foundation the ration may easily be varied to meet the requirements of the flock and the market prices of other feeds. Good alfalfa serves as an excellent substitute for expensive grain feeds, and it can be cut and cured for less than one-half what the cost of the grain needed to take its place in the ration would amount to. Where alfalfa does not make a good stand, red or alsike clover may be used to good advantage.

Alfalfa cut before it is in the woody stage and properly cured will come out of the mow as green as any grass you ever saw. It contains very little indigestible fibre and its greatly relished by the hens. It is the second and third cutting that furnish the fine-stemmed, fine leaves that give such delicious mashes for the hens.

New Treatment for Sterility in Cattle.

Specialized, trained, careful, scientific veterinarians are now having good success in treating sterility in cattle. They know now that the cause in a majority of instances is infection of

the womb with the germs of the contagious abortion disease.

The germ to blame is known as the bacillus abortus, and it also causes, "shy breeding," constant heat, failure to come in heat and retention of the afterbirth. Following retention of the afterbirth and its removal by hand, other germs may help infect the womb in a worse way.

The abortion bacillus causes chronic infection and inflammation of the womb, and that is termed endometritis. That condition may lead to expulsion of a live or dead fetus. The live ones used to be called "living abortions," for they came into the world weak, puny, and soon succumbed, or they bawled, blatted, scoured and died. Or endometritis may cause retention of the afterbirth, and then further infection causes formation of pus and the condition is termed pyometra. That and endometritis commonly cause sterility. The ovaries also become involved and are in a diseased state, so that periods of heat fail to appear, or are irregular or constant.

Modern scientific treatment deals with the germ enemies at their source. Special instruments (forceps) have been devised by which the veterinarian brings the mouth of the womb into sight where the condition of its mouth and neck may be observed. Treatment then is given according to the condition seen to be present. It may be necessary to wash the mouth with full strength Lugol's solution; then open the neck, dilate it and treat in the same way as the mouth—and then treat the womb. This is done by means of special return flow catheters of metal, through which a mild, lukewarm antiseptic solution is introduced as a douche to flush out the womb, and then is removed by siphoning. If pus is found present that is flushed out by means of an antiseptic solution and rubber catheter or tube. If care is not taken the wall of the womb is readily ruptured, and that will be likely to result in fatal peritonitis, or septic inflammation of the membrane lining the abdominal cavity. In some instances a mummified fetus is found in the womb and has to be removed. In all cases successive treatments have to be given until the womb is restored to a healthy condition. The cow may then conceive when bred. That will depend, however, upon how serious has been the infection and inflammation of the membranes lining the womb.

The ovaries are treated at the same time. This is done by way of the rectum. Cysts or sacs containing fluid are ruptured, and it may be necessary to remove a persistent "yellow body," known as a corpus luteum. That body forms from the clot of blood in the wound caused by rupture of a ripe Graafian follicle when an egg or ovum escapes when the animal is in heat. In a healthy state of the ovary the yellow body disappears in about twenty days after the period of heat, provided the cow has not been bred and conceived. When conception takes place the yellow body persists throughout pregnancy. Sometimes it persists when conception has not taken place and sterility results. Simple removal of the yellow body may then bring about a period of heat.

Only a specially trained veterinarian is qualified to do such work. A bungler may do far more harm than good.—A. S. Alexander, Veterinary Surgeon.

Poultry

In raising chicks it is very discouraging to start out with a flock containing many puny specimens. They do not thrive under the best of care and a high mortality rate is apt to result. Thrifty chickens have bright beady eyes. They are alert and stand in a sturdy manner. The shanks and toes are not weak and spindly but well built and suggest vigor. The beak of the vigorous chick appears short and stout.

Good quality chicks have medium long and broad backs and the fluff is clean and rounded. They are the kind of birds that scratch and sing and immediately show the results of good food by growing rapidly. The wings stay close to the body as if the bird had the strength to keep them

neatly folded. Weak chicks are apt to lag about the brood coop and try to stay under the hen at all times. If artificially brooded they are the type that hags the source of heat.

When once obtaining a flock of strong chicks a very high per cent. of them can be raised if proper methods are followed. In buying day-old chicks it pays to try and obtain stock that correspond to the vigorous type. Some men who run incubators seem more skillful than others in obtaining plump vigorous chicks. Much of their success is due to the quality of the breeding stock. We find that eggs from year-old and two-year-old hens produce plumper and stronger chicks than eggs from pullets. Hens that have been heavily fed for winter eggs do not produce as thrifty chicks as the hens which have had their vigor saved for the production of hatching eggs.

Purity-Quality-Economy

The combination of purity-quality and economy has made Magic Baking Powder the standard baking powder of Canada. Positively contains no alum or other injurious substitutes. Its use insures perfect satisfaction. "Costs no more than the ordinary kinds."

Made in Canada
E. W. GILBERT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CAN. MONTREAL

Your grocer will tell you frankly that he makes less profit on Red Rose Tea than on other teas. The only object he has in recommending it is to see that you get the best quality possible.

A Farm Workshop

By Harley M. Ward

A good workshop is, without any doubt whatever, a valuable asset to any farm, and in consideration of the slight cost of putting up such a building and equipping it with a few tools, no farmer can profitably do without one. In a great many instances we can convert an old building, otherwise of very little value, into a modern workshop which will hold all necessary tools and equipment and the cost will be comparatively small.

The proper size of such a building, of course, will vary, this depending greatly on the amount of work to be done and the equipment. Our workshop is 16x24 feet and contains overhead storage room where we keep lumber and other necessary supplies. By this arrangement much valuable space is saved and gives us plenty of room to do our work on the lower floor, where we have a work-bench, forge, and other necessary equipment.

The walls are constructed of hollow tile, which we have found to be ideal for the purpose. It possesses distinct advantages, such as permanence, fire-resisting, non-conducting cellular walls, and immunity from the deteriorating influences of decay.

It is not necessary to have a full equipment of tools in a farm workshop, but we must have the following at least: A good hatchet, hand saw, rip saw, steel square, a good plane or two, set of chisels, a good brace and set of bits, set of taps and dies, a good ax, some tongs, and a good blacksmith's hammer. The above will do to start with and other tools can be bought from time to time as the need arises.

A great many farmers have special

talent along this line. Some have been mechanics at some time or another, while others are quite handy with tools and in this way a great many dollars can be saved in the course of a year which otherwise would be paid out of the farm profits for the different repairs arising from the constant use of the farming equipment. A farm workshop is a good investment because, on the average farm, it will pay back to the owner the price of its construction and equipment in the course of a year.

We keep on hand a stock of bolts of different sizes and lengths, as they are sure to come in handy at some time of the year. In our shop we are able to mend harness, sharpen harrow teeth, mattocks, replace mower knives and broken parts, make single-trees, fix horsehoes, and many other small jobs that often run up in many dollars in the course of a year. This work is usually done on rainy days or during the winter when our work is not rushing. However, it is in the busy season that the workshop is appreciated, especially when something breaks. In a few hours' time we generally have the broken part mended and oftentimes are at work before we could make a trip to the village blacksmith shop. Aside from this we perhaps save a day's wages, which is just that much more earned, to say nothing of saving a lot of hay or some other valuable farm crop which otherwise would suffer if not attended to when conditions were favorable.

Our workshop, while not large, is a great saving in time and labor and is a good investment as it has already saved many times its cost during the past few years.

from Bossy, or capture a broiler out in your back yard for to-morrow's dinner.

City life is mine. When I want potatoes I buy them by the peck, and pretty poor specimens they are at that. Milk I buy by the quart or pint—at least, what I get is labeled milk. A broiler is a luxury, served only when I get reckless with my money.

That's why I completely enjoyed myself when one day I was fortunate enough to partake of a real farm dinner.

My host was an average farmer with a family of four. Another visitor and myself completed the company. It seemed to me as if I had never sat at such a bountiful table as the one spread before us.

In the centre of the board was piled, in tempting array, a heap of fricasseed chicken—three of them—the edges of the platter banked with great feathery dumplings. Near-by stood a small mountain of savory mashed potatoes, flavored with honest-to-goodness country cream and butter. This was flanked by a pile of more than a dozen steaming roasted ears, fresh picked.

At each plate were side dishes of beets, sliced in vinegar, sliced cucumbers, stewed apples, and generous rolls of butter to spread on expansive slices of home-baked bread. In addition there was coffee and a big pitcher of thick cream.

When we had eaten until we were near the bursting point, generous V's of well-filled blackberry pie were passed around. That we were too full even for speech made no difference. My host declared there was always room for pie, and we proved it.

As I leaned back in my chair at the end of the repast I couldn't help but wonder how much it would cost to duplicate it in the city. The thought stayed with me, and as my host and I wandered in his garden later I tactfully inquired, as to the valuation he would place on what we had just eaten.

"Really, I've no idea," he said, surprised at my question. "The vegetables didn't cost much. We plowed and planted this garden, for instance, at odd times, and cultivated it when there was nothing much else to do."

"But the chickens," I said, "the three must have weighed ten pounds. Even if you could get such nice ones

The Welfare of the Home

Habit Formation.

Mothers are often heard to say, "My children have such untidy habits, and I don't seem to be able to break them. I talk all day long, but it doesn't do any good."

No mother needs to endure her children's untidy habits, or any other undesirable habits, if she goes about training in the right way, and is willing to take a little trouble to carry it out. Four simple rules based on psychology, may serve to give such mothers an insight into the means of forming right habits. If carried out faithfully, these rules cannot fail to produce results.

First, decide for yourself what habit you wish to form. Then start enthusiastically and determinedly to break the old and launch the new one. Say to your children, "Beginning to-day, we are all going to hang up our wraps, and put our books and rubbers in the proper places when we come home from school. Let's see who remembers every time, and doesn't have to have Mother tell her once about it." Arouse as much enthusiasm as you can about the matter. Be careful that you do not start to break and form anew too many habits at one time. Select one or two habits to work on, and keep at them until you are reasonably sure that they are well fixed. Then start on another.

Second, permit no exceptions to occur after you have once started. No matter how good the intentions of the children are, they will lapse into the old ways after a few days. That is when you will have to work. You will

find that eternal vigilance on your part will be the price of your children's good habits. When Mary comes home in a hurry to go out to play, she will throw her books on the nearest chair. Don't say, "Oh, well, she is little, and it is hard to remember all the time. I'll let it go this time." That is where you will fail. Even though Mary has already gone away to play, she should be called back immediately and told in a kind manner, "You forgot your books to-day. Put them away, and then you may go to play." One or two experiences of that kind will soon make Mary more careful.

Third, repeat the desirable action as often as possible. We all know that the habit is most firmly fixed which we have been practicing longest. Seize every occasion to perform the act which you wish to become a habit, and its acquisition will come all the sooner.

Last of all, act, don't talk. As Professor James says, in his Talks to Teachers, "Don't preach too much or abound in good talk in the abstract." When Mary throws her coat on the floor and her rubbers in the middle of the hall, don't tell her that nice little girls don't do those things, or that she is a careless girl and should know better, and a great deal more to that effect. Simply call her as soon as you discover what she has done, and tell her quietly and good-naturedly to put her things away immediately, and then see that she does it. Such treatment as this is far more effective than mere talking.

In the city, they would cost not less than 50 cents a pound, or about \$5. You used half a peck of potatoes. As I talked I rapidly wrote down the items on a piece of paper in this manner:

3 chickens, 10 pounds	at 50c....	\$5.00
½ peck potatoes	at 80c....	.40
20 ears of corn	at 10c....	2.00
3 bunches beets	at 10c....	.30
4 cucumbers	at 10c....	.40
½ peck apples	at \$1.00....	.50
2 quarts blackberries	at 25c....	.50
2 quarts milk	at 18c....	.36
½ pound butter	at 80c....	.40
Total		\$9.86

"There you are," I said, handing the list to him. "Nearly \$10, not including the incidentals, which would make it considerably more. And if you bought it at a restaurant—well, I wouldn't want to even see the bill."

My host was amazed. Never before had he figured the cost of his meals according to city standards. He hadn't realized he was "living high."

"It was a cracking good dinner," he finally asserted, "and worth all it cost; but I'm mighty glad I'm not a city man who has to pay such prices for what he eats. I'm afraid I wouldn't eat so much or enjoy it so well, and I'll be a big red apple that a lot of farmers would be better satisfied if they realized how much their home-grown stuff costs the city man."

And that's the way it struck me too.

Dirt and filth taken into the stomach along with feed, impair digestion and reduce the gain, also affecting the appetite and general health of the pig.

The well-finished steer at two years of age will bring more money than the same animal would at four years of age in the same condition.

The supply of winter roughage for sheep has a marked influence upon the health of the animals and the economic consumption of the food furnished them.



BRUCE'S HIGH GRADE FARM SEEDS

Barley, O.A.C. No. 11.....	\$1.50	Corn, Bruce's Improved, Lanning Dept.....	\$2.50
White Hulls.....	2.50	"Golden Glow.....	2.50
Buckwheat, Silver Hull.....	1.75	"Wisconsin No. 7.....	2.50
Oats, Early Silver Moon.....	1.25	"White Cap Dent.....	2.50
"Bruce's Leader.....	1.40	"Giant Earls.....	2.50
"Conqueror.....	1.25	"Select Lanning.....	2.50
O.A.C. No. 12.....	1.25	"Giant Red Cob.....	2.50
American Hammer.....	1.25	"White.....	2.50
Penn. Golden Vine.....	1.00	Tares Spring.....	1.50
Immor or Spelt.....	1.10	Clover, Alsike, Regal No. 1, G. S.....	2.50
Wild Oats.....	1.25	"Alfalfa.....	2.50
Wheat, Marquis.....	2.75	"Hammouth.....	2.50
"Red Fife.....	2.50	"Red.....	2.50
Corn, Common Yellow Pig.....	1.25	"Sweet.....	2.50
"Longfield.....	1.25	Timothy.....	2.50
"Dakota White.....	1.25	No. 2, G. S. of above Clover and Timothy.....	2.50
"Australian White.....	2.50	\$1.50 per bushel less, and No. 2, G. S. of above.....	2.50
"King Phillip Red.....	2.50	\$2.50 per bushel less than above prices.	

Prices are per bushel less, cotton bags used 50c. new 60c. each extra, and subject to being unsold. Free—Write for our 128 page catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden Implements, Poultry Supplies etc. Special Grain List issued every two weeks. Free on application.

JOHN A. BRUCE & COMPANY, LIMITED
Seed Merchants. Established 1850
HAMILTON, ONTARIO



Feet That Never Touch the Floor

A worn floor spoils the look of your home and is impossible to repair, but if you keep your floors painted, feet can't touch them. Let the paint wear but save the wood. Save the Surface and you Save all.

SENOUR'S Floor Paint

Is easy to use, dries very hard with a high lustre and will withstand a great amount of hard wear. No skill is required in using SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT. Anyone can apply it. The result will greatly enhance the beauty of your home and much labor will be saved for the floors will be very easy to keep clean.

There is a special MARTIN-SENOUR product for every surface and for every purpose. Consult our nearest dealer, or write us direct. Our dealers "Town and Country Stores" mailed free on request.

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SEEDS

Vegetable, Farm, Flower, New Improved Strains All tested, sure to grow Send for Catalog

DUPUY & FERGUSON
38-42, Adelaide Street East, Toronto

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

What a Country Dinner Costs in Town.

I wonder how many of you farmers realize how lucky you are when it comes to this very important and enjoyable business of eating. I wonder if you experience a feeling of satisfaction when you dig potatoes from your garden, coax a pail of fresh milk

ISSUE No. 11-21.

Used Autos

BREAKEE SELLS THEM: USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 300 miles, or test 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.

Breakee's Used Car Market
222 Yonge Street, Toronto

Unused Tools.

"It doesn't look much like the old home as I remember it," an elderly business man who had been visiting the haunts of his boyhood said to a friend. "The lawn isn't cared for, most of the trees and shrubs are dead, and the garden that father took so much pride in is overgrown with burdocks and brambles. The orchard is growing old like the rest of us, but there's fine fruit there still, though the trees need pruning. But the saddest thing I saw was the old tool house. It's falling to pieces, and the rusty tools hang there—unused. Sam has had all the equipment father ever had to make the place attractive, but he hasn't used it."

Garden tools are not the only ones we can neglect. Not long ago a city banker stopped his car at a farmhouse to ask his way. In the woman who came to the door he recognized Amelia Webster, an old schoolmate whom he remembered as having been the prettiest and brightest girl in the academy they had both attended. She was a faded, slatternly woman, and her house was ill-kept and unattractive. Her visitor reminded her that she had led her classes in history and literature and had even written creditable poetry.

"I never read anything now except the newspaper and not much of that," she said dully. "Sometimes the girls come to me with their sums and their hard questions, but I'm too rusty to help them much. The work round the house is more than I can tend to."

Amelia's prettiness of face and sprightliness of manner had disappeared—killed by sluggish indifference. The knowledge and cultivation that her school course had given her might have been invaluable to her as a mother, but she had never used them. Killed, too, was the imagination that had once made her little poems welcome at the office of the village paper, and that might have been a priceless resource in her maturer years. She was less attractive, less

happy, less useful, than God had intended she should be. The tumble-down tool house with its array of unused, rusty tools—what is it but a symbol of unused faculties, of a shrunken and withered soul?

'Possums Menace.

New Zealand has a native species of opossum which wears a very beautiful fur. It is not at all like the 'possum that we know in this country.

Many years ago it was introduced into Australia, and, finding there none of the natural enemies that preyed upon it in its own land, it has since increased in numbers until it has become a serious pest. It is a robber of fruit trees.

However, the value of the animal for its fur is so great as to outweigh the damage it does in the fruit-growing sections, and in view of this fact, the Australians are encouraging the increase of opossums in forest districts. Their skins are becoming a considerable item of export, and already many of them are made up into fashionable garments for women in North America.

"Try It Again!"

Here's to the chap,
With the smile on his map,
Though Fortune has dealt him a thunderous rap
And knocked him clean down on the rear of his lap,
Whose only remark is, "Gee whiz, what a slap!"
I'll try it agin!"

I'm there with the guy
With the gleam in his eye,
Though Fate has let loose a stiff punch
In the eye,
And has scattered his pride all over the sky,
Whose only retort is, "Doggonit if I Don't go ye agin!"

I'm strong for the brick
With the courage to stick,
Though Failure has bounded him like the Old Nick
Who cries at last, "Now I'm on to the trick."
Let's try 'er agin!"

The Russian Soviet Army consists of 4,000,000 men under arms.

About one-half of our globe, it is estimated, consists of iron.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Surnames and Their Origin

HILL

Variations—Hull, Helliier, Hillyer, Heller, Hillman, Helman, Heilman. Racial Origin—English. Source—Locality also occupation.

This is a most widespread group of family names, the one most frequently met with being Till, with probably Hillman, Hull and Hillyer next in order. They are all of them English names, and all trace back to an old Anglo-Saxon word which has come down to us almost unchanged, and is in as common use today as it was in the reign of Alfred the Great. The word is (just what you think it is) "hill."

But all of the family names in this group have not developed from this word in the same manner.

The name of Hill, as well as Hull, is in the vast majority of cases a mere contraction of the old description phrase "at the hill" or "of the hill," used to designate persons who happened to dwell on or near such eminences. In the varied spellings of the late Norman days, the surname occurs as "de la Hill," "de la Hull," "de la Helle" and "atte (at the) Helle."

With the other variations another method of development is responsible for the modern names. This word "hill," or "hull" was also used figuratively to denote a roof, and also for the verb "to roof." An abstract from an ancient document reads: "Whyt cley and red for to make crokkes (crockets) and other vessels and barned (burnt) tyl (tile) to hele houses and churches." Again, Wiclyffe, in the translation of one Bible passage, says: "The schip (ship) was hilled (hilled or covered) with wavis."

The words "hillyer" and "hillman," therefore, were descriptive of occupations, which explains why these family names in their varied spellings are not within the old records in such forms as "Roger de Hillyer," "Ivo le Heller" and "John le Hillman."

SCOTT

Variations—Scotti, Schott. Racial Origin—Doubtful. Source—Also doubtful.

Here is a family name that is a good bit of a puzzle, both as to racial origin and source.

The obvious explanation, but one which is not entirely satisfactory, is that it was originally a name added to the given name in order to describe nationality. Undoubtedly this actually is the true origin of the name in a great many cases, for in the old English records there are instances of such names as "Malcolm le Scott," which, of course, could have no other meaning.

But this does not explain everything. There are more ancient records in Italy, in France and in Germany, as well as Anglo-Saxon England, which prove that "Scott," in one form or another, was rather widespread as a given name, and not as a descriptive name. Latin inscriptions give us the form "Scotnus" and "Scoto," the latter apparently being a common name among the Teutonic Franks who lived in the northern part of France. The name was also common among the subjects of the Emperor Charlemagne and among other Teutonic races as "Scotardus," with syllable, it is to be noted, similar to Richard, Reynard, Leonard, etc., a distinctly Teutonic compound. It was also an Anglo-Saxon given name, as "Scota," and the place-name Scottowe is simply a development of the Anglo-Saxon "Scoteho" or "grave of Scota."

In those days there was no such name as Scotland, though in the Celtic tongue Ireland was known as "Scota." It was not until the Middle Ages that, as the name of a country, it was transferred to Scotland in common usage.

The existence of the family name in so many countries indicates it often developed from the given name, but where the given name first appeared is still a mystery.

GOOD HEALTH CAN BE YOURS

If Your Blood Supply is Kept Rich and Red.

It is a waste of time and money to fight merely the signs of disease; in the long run you are probably worse off than when you started. What is far more important is that you should intelligently examine the various symptoms and trace the cause. When you remove the cause, health will be yours. For example, anaemic people often endure months of suffering while treating its symptoms, such as indigestion, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and exhaustion after any small effort.

The apparent stomach and heart troubles are generally nothing more than the result of an insufficient supply of pure blood. This anaemic state may have followed some previous illness, or an attack of influenza; or it may have arisen from overwork, worry or too little fresh air. To obtain good health the simple and proper course is to build up the blood, but to do this you must select a reliable remedy with a reputation such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills enrich the blood which carries nourishment to all the organs of the body and enables them to do the work nature expects of them. Thousands of men and women have proved this for themselves. One of these is Mrs. T. Flynn, R.R. No. 1, Erinsville, Ont., who says: "Last spring I got into a badly run down condition. I had no energy; work left me exhausted, and the least exertion would make my heart palpitate violently. I had often read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to give them a trial and got a half dozen boxes. I had not been taking the pills long when I felt a decided improvement in my condition and by the time I had used the six boxes I could do my household work with ease. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all weak people."

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

Success Nuggets.

Opportunity brings out the great man, but he alone is great who is ready to embrace it.

If the first rule is to obey your native bias, to accept the work for which you were inwardly formed—the second rule is concentration, which doubles its force.—Emerson.

Smiles attract dollars, as they attract everything that is good and wholesome.

If people would only smile more, if children were trained to smile habitually, what a wonderful world this would be!

We do not know anything about our own resources until we have taught ourselves to stand alone. Not until we can think for ourselves, and act for ourselves, do we become more than infants in the moral universe.—Angela Morgan.

Thoughts never die, they are immortal dreams that outlive their dreamers.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces is writing to us as follows:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

Famous Chapel Under Repair.

The famous St. George's Chapel of Windsor Castle will be closed, for three years, for extensive restoration work, the need of which is so pressing that architects would not guarantee the chapel to stand another year without the collapse of the roof, which would mean the utter destruction of the fabric, with all its celebrated artistic and historic glories.

The chapel stands within the walls of the castle, but it is a freehold of the State and the State money cannot be spent for these improvements. The question of the expense has been taken up by the Knights of the Order of the Garter, for whose use the chapel originally was founded, and in order to distribute the burden the work will be spread over a period of four years. Already \$125,000 has been collected, which will meet the expense of the first year's work. The repairs will consist of replacing the decayed material without much alteration.

Calling in Cairo.

Englishmen who do not know Cairo sometimes take houses in remote and undesirable parts of the city. In Egypt as we know it, Mrs. E. L. Butcher amusingly describes how hard it is to find a person who has thus gone astray. Her husband, she says, wrote to a doctor for the address of some friends whom she knew he had attended. Here is the doctor's answer: "The M—s live in a house without a number in a street without a name next door to an Armenian butcher who, I think, has no sign, west of Abdin Palace! The staircase has eighty-seven steps."

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

The High Cost of Advancing Prices.

"I see that you've marked gasoline up another cent," said the motorist. "That isn't exactly for gasoline," replied the Keeper of the station. "That is simply to pay for the enormous amount of chalk we've had to use in marking up the price heretofore."

Baffling.

Dr. White—"I'm up against it. I've a patient suffering from aches and pains, and I don't know what is causing the trouble."

Dr. Black—"Had his teeth examined?"

Dr. White—"That's the point. I had all his teeth taken out two years ago, but what are you to do when a man has quite run out of teeth?"

Not Safe to Answer.

"Who discovered America?" asked the teacher. Jack looked panic-stricken, and made no reply.

"Please ask me something else, miss," he said, after a while.

"Why should I do that?" asked the teacher.

"Well," said Jack, "the fellows were talking about it yesterday. Pat said an Irishman discovered it. David said it was a Welshman, and Andrew said it was a Scot discovered it. And if you'd seen what happened to them you wouldn't ask a little fellow like me."

Modern Fairy Tale.

A boy dashed into a broker's office with news bulletins. As he turned to leave a member of the firm called out:

"Here, you seem to have some pep. Get me a box of cigars in the lobby and keep the change."

The boy hesitated, although a \$5 bank note was thrust into his hands. Finally he stammered: "I would like to get you cigars, but we are short of boys, and I have a big route to cover. I'll come back when I deliver the bulletins." With that he left the office.

"Are you going to wait until he returns?" asked a customer.

"You bet I am," replied the broker. "In these days it is a pleasure to meet a boy who works for his boss first. Furthermore, I am going to put him on the payroll."

And he did.

"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.

Loneliness.

I like to walk at eventide,
When dusk shuts out the din,
I like to watch the friendly lights
Of lamps that shine within—

Warm shadows play upon the walls,
Where hearth fires gleam and glow,
I like to warm my heart with love
For folk I do not know.

I like to feel the fragrant dark
Close round my shoulders pressed,
I like the witchery of stars
That eases my unrest.

At eventide, when shadows fall,
This is the hour I go,
And heal my loneliness with love
For folk I do not know.

The doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient ranks first in France.

"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!

Warning! Take no chances with substitutes for genuine "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

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The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1921.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.
50 a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

The Bunch of Carrots
If I had a donkey, what wouldn't go, it would be quite in accordance with a time-honoured custom for me to fix up a contrivance whereby a bunch of carrots would be dangled before his eyes, the idea being that he would start to overtake the carrots, (which, however, would travel at an equal pace with himself,) and eventually he would run like old sixty in his mad desire to reach them and accomplish a *recherche* lunch.

The antiquity of the custom is indisputed. The ancients practised it with results, which are recorded with a wealth of detail, and which put the stock exchange reports to-day in the old shade. For instance, a wild old Hebrew, with two daughters, worked the carrot trick with huge success for fourteen years upon one of his farat hands. Seven years for Leah, and seven for Rachel. The Pharos were experts in the game, and history has full examples of its wonderful efficacy. But although the custom is as old as Adam, it is practised in modern times with even a greater measure of success than ever crowned it in the olden time.

In politics, the bunch of carrots incentive is of such common use, that the average person has difficulty in recognising which is which of the participants in the practise of allurement: driver or driven. The politicians are themselves in blame for such confusion, for they all wear that far-away look in their eyes, that fascinated daze of gaze, which leads one to think that at one time or other they have chased the bouquet of carrots with such eagerness, that the intent expression of concentration has become second nature to them.

THE MAN WHO FIRST adopted the bunch-of-carrots appeal to the gastronomic greed of an ass, must have been gratified with the success of his ruse. It looks, too, as if he must have bragged about it to his neighbors. The idea appears to have spread to the uttermost corners of the earth, rapidly, for it is to be observed in every tribe and nation, that every other man regards his fellow as an ass, upon whom he may practise the trick of "speeding him up" in a certain direction, by dangling something good in front of him.

From the philosophers' stone and the extraction of gold from sea water, down to the recent hundred per cent profit speculations, all the crazy notions of making money easily have been so many bunches of carrots. In some cases, social distinction and pride of place form the lure. Ambitious ideas for personal advancement will keep many a silly ass in "full cry" for the rest of his life, and when he drops exhausted from his exertions the carrots are still at the end of the stick—beyond his reach.

We cannot altogether blame the asses for their pursuit of the carrots. Some of them must do the cheap labour of the world, and the more willing and spontaneous they are about it, the less will it cost the promoters to maintain a constant supply of the succulent, edible for even carcases carry a fancy price in these days. This part of the performance which gives me food for reflection, is the substantive patience of the asses, and their lack of invention. It would be the easiest thing in the world for a few of them to saunter up to each other and graze upon each others' carrots. This "Give and Take" course of procedure would relieve the constant strain upon them and afford them opportunities for the consideration of the problems which beset the rest of the world. Of course other difficulties might arise to upset the perfect equality of the reciprocal aspect of things. Some of the bunches would be smaller than others, and the perverse nature of asses would prompt each of them to want both bunches. I wish ABERN had handled this proposition. It looks to involved for me to weigh up and check off on the spot of the moment, and if I don't get this column filled by mail time to-night, well, I may as well confess it, I won't have time to run after that favourite bunch of carrots which has been dangling before my own eyes for some time past.

VIEWED FROM another angle,—the point of view of those who fix up the allurement, there opens up a wide vista of speculative analysis in which whole fields of economics lie fallow, there being a why and wherefore attached to every thing. Capitalists, Employers, of Labour, Practitioners, Workmen, Strike Leaders, Sinn Feiners, and Bolsheviks, all follow the old custom of hanging out bunches of carrots before a never-failing plentiful of asses.

They are in the game for what they can get out of it, and yet at the same time, if they would calmly face the fact, that individual bunches of carrots are as "will-o'-the-wisps" and deceiving as those of their neighbors. Any ass, while urging others on with unfulfilled promises, can become an egre-

gious ass himself,—his very own,—and can fix up before his own eyes a never-the-like, dazzling, cornucopian, cluster of assinine allurement which he will never be able to overtake and enjoy, though he ran after them for a thousand years.

Sober reasoning would dictate that all the mad pursuers of carrots should pause a while, and fathom out the real value of the chimeras they are running after. Then, when their eyes have become accustomed to take in other objects of interest around them, they would be able to realise that many of their glorious, iridescent and bejewelled bunches of carrots are merely cull lots, shrivelled, attenuated, dried up, and altogether unworthy the expenditure of time and energy which even asses devote to their pursuit.

Perhaps, then, the revelation such a course would bring about, would induce all the asses to form a combine, on the "Give and Take" principle, aforesaid, and they might be willing to surrender their exaggerated and fanciful bunches of carrots, and browse in peace and contentment, upon other bunches more likely to satisfy the ordinary requirements of a matter-of-fact and healthy appetite.

LINKSMAN.

We extend hearty congratulations to Mr. Geo. Bain, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bain of Brownsburg, who has the honor of being the first to receive the Le Roy Memorial Fellowship. The Fellowship is of the annual value of \$700.00 and is offered for the use of students wishing to pursue a post Graduate course in Geology at McGill University. It was founded this Spring in memory of E. Le Roy one of the most promising geological graduates of the University, who died of wounds while leading his men in the assault on Passchendaele in Oct. 1917. Mr. George Bain graduates next month and will return next fall to enter upon his post graduate course.

ST. ANDREWS

Col. Irvin spent Monday at his home here.

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

Mr. R. P. de La Ronde spent Saturday in St. Andrews.

Miss Lena Neve spent Easter guest of her parents at The Pines.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fair and Miss Fair spent the week-end at Abern.

Miss Dunlop and Miss Andry Shorey are guests of Mrs. Evans this week.

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Allen Matthews on Thursday.

Miss Margaret Taylor, of Brownsburg, is the guest of her mother over the holidays.

Mr. Ernest Mount, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Jas. McEwen over Easter.

Miss Edna McEwen spent Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McEwen of River Rouge.

Mr. Walter Dorion, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dorion.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simpson and children, of Montreal, spent the holidays at their cottage here.

Mr. Burgess, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norman P. MacGregor.

Miss Pearl Dutton, of Montreal, spent the Easter holidays guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bradley.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jeffrey and little daughter, of Montreal spent Easter guest of Mrs. G. Jeffrey.

Miss B. Robertson, of Montreal, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Robertson.

Miss M. Monroe, of Ottawa, was the guest for a couple of days this week of Mrs. E. Lodonoeur and Mrs. Bessner.

Mrs. Griffen and Mrs. Olive Sutherland, of Montreal, were guests Friday and Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Matthews.

Among those from Montreal who attended the Taffy Party at Abern on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. John Raphael, Dr. Baker, The Misses Edith and A. Baker, Mr. John Wickenden and Mr. Walter Willett.



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

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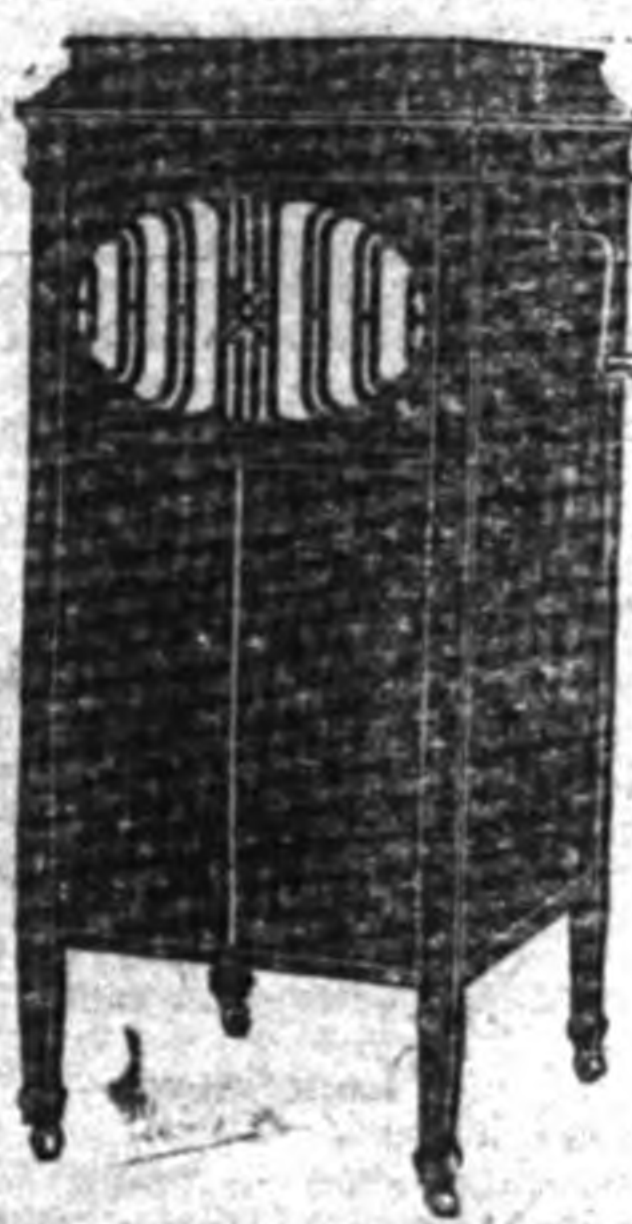
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See Isaac Arnold's Auction Sale on Page 4.

Brunswick



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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.

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

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All kinds of Boys' and Men's Suits

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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 DeLaval 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 users, 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

(continued from 1st page).

"That better quarantine regulations be provided to simplify the exporting and importing of pure bred cattle."

"That we have the Income Tax bill amended, so that when a pure bred animal reaches the age of eight years, that twenty per cent, annually be written off her value."

"That western exhibitions be asked to appoint Ayrshire men for judges of Ayrshires and accepted the recommendation of the association whose possible."

"Whereas, the increases in freight and express rates, which have recently come into effect, are a serious menace to the live stock trade from a national standpoint, and are also a deterrent towards improvement by preventing a free distribution of breeding stock."

"And whereas, the present is a most inopportune time to increase the cost of anything in view of the general downward tendency of prices and the great drop in the prices of all the farmer has to sell."

"Therefore be it resolved by this annual convention of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, that we petition the Board of Railway Commissioners for protection against these increases."

While a financial loss was shown by both the English and French sections of the Canadian Ayrshire Review, favorable comment was made on the progress of this monthly, which is devoted exclusively to the promotion of the interests of the breed in Canada. Steps were taken to curtail expenditure in connection with its operation and the publication will continue.

THE WINTER FAIR.

In a brief but spirited campaign on the floor of the convention, nearly a thousand dollars was raised by personal subscription as a grant to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Association, the exhibition of which is to be held at Toronto.

The following delegates were elected as directors for the current year: R. C. Bulge, George R. Fish, Frank Byrne, J. H. Black, Gilbert McMillan and M. St. Marie.

Among those present were W. P. Stephen, W. W. Ballantyne and William Stewart, three original members of the principal association before their amalgamation into the national body.

A pleasing feature of the Convention was the Biquet held in the Queen's Hotel the same evening, when the visitors were royally entertained. Song sheets had been distributed between the courses as an aid to digestion so that every one was privileged to join in singing the old-time ditties. President McMillan presided over an interesting programme of speeches and song. Secretary Stevens led off the different numbers and a most enjoyable time was spent.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Public Tenders, Open April 7, 21

200 acres, lots 15, Township of Gore, Co. Argenteuil, formerly occupied by G. H. Rodgers.

112 acres, lots 1724, 1725 and 1733, Parish St. Jernslem, Co. Argenteuil, formerly occupied by J. A. Thompson.

200 acres, lots No. 118, and 12A, in the second range of the Township of Gore, Co. Argenteuil, formerly occupied by Geo. Evans.

200 acres, lots 259 and 283, Parish of St. Columbia, County of Two Mountains, formerly occupied by E. J. Bellings.

Terms of Sale are 20% purchase price in cash on the acceptance of tender. The balance is not more than nine equal annual instalments with interest at 6% per annum.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for 10% of the tender offered. This amount to be applied on the 20 per cent of the tender is accepted.

Tenders should be in plain envelopes and marked "Tender for the purchase of (above described property)" and addressed to:

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT,
Soldiers Settlement Board,
Toronto.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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GRENVILLE

Mr. Ralph Graham, of Arundel, has purchased from Messrs. J. B. Arnold & Son of Grenville, the beautiful Coach Stallion Woodrow Wilson 5913. He is undoubtedly one of the greatest individuals that has ever been imported to this country and has an enviable showing record throughout the United States. His sire was the world famous Minno, twice champion at the Chicago International. The farmers of Arundel will be especially fortunate in having such a high class sire in their community.

Mr. John Graham has also purchased from the same firm an extra fine gray four year old imported Percheron mare and is seriously contemplating buying her stablemate to match her. Mr. Graham has owned a pure bred sire for some time and is now prepared to breed pure bred Percherons.

Both Mr. Graham and his son are to be congratulated for their enterprise and we feel sure that their efforts will meet with success.

Chathoro School Reports.

The following is the standing of the pupils at Chathoro School.

Grade VII, Max. Marks 1500.—Lena Graham 1283, Reta Murdoch 1191, Alton Murdoch 1071.

Grade VI, Max. Marks 1500.—Mildred Gaston 1235, Stanley Donaldson 1210, Johnnie Douglas 1132.

Grade V, Max. Marks 1300, Hilda Donaldson 1140, Ruby O'Brien 1032, Warren O'Brien 971, P. Murdoch 895.

Grade II, Max. Marks 1000.—Freda Gauley 882.

Grade I.—Percy O'Brien absent.

Perfect Attendance.—Mildred Gaston, Perfect Conduct.—Ruby O'Brien.

M. WRRR, Teacher.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

WILLIAM SOMERVILLE,
NORTH RIVER.

One mile from Ayers Limited

Thursday, April 7th, 1921

The following effects:—Eight milch cows, 2 two year old heifers one due to freshen, 5 yearling heifers, 19 sheep, 1 six year old horse, 2 mares one due to foal 24th of May, 1 set heavy double harness, 1 set trace chain harness, 1 set heavy double reins, 1 set express harness, 1 set cart harness, 1 buggy, 1 express wagon, 1 wagon with box and rack, 1 pair twin sleighs 1 cutter, 1 pair bob sleighs, 1 loom sleigh with pole and shafts, 1 Moody thrashing separator, 1 Deering corn binder, 1 Massey Harris reaper, 1 Massey Harris mowing machine, 1 Massey Harris horse rake, 2 gang plows, 1 sander, 1 set disc harrows, 1 set of spade harrows, 2 sets of drag harrows, root cutter, a number of hens, 4 eight gallon milk cans, 2 logging chains, forks, shovels, and farming tools, 1 parlor suite, 2 bed room suites, with mattresses and rugs, toilet sets, dishes, glassware, framed pictures, sewing machine, stove, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 8 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

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

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Keep Books?
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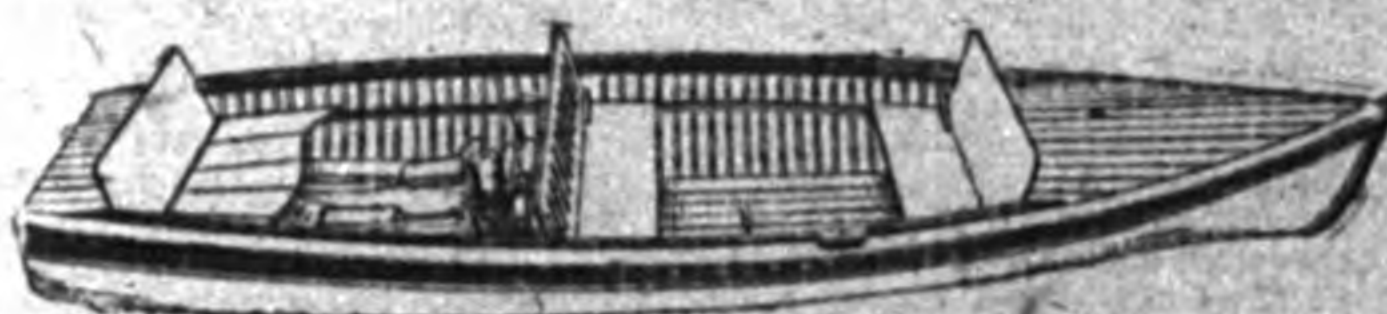
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A real pleasure boat, weighing only 280 pounds, complete with 21-2 H.P. engine, seventeen feet overall. Propeller is fully protected by the "TUNNEL"—an exclusive feature of the "TUNNEL KING." Light draft—only six inches of water necessary. Room for six people.

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THE TEST

"Rescue, school!"
The cry rang down the narrow street, and a lad of about sixteen, with his college cap on the back of his head, stopped suddenly; then, catching a glimpse of a school cap in a crowd of fighting town boys, he dashed down the street, shouting: "School to the rescue!"

Two boys went down before him, and the rest, losing heart at the unexpected interference, fled down the road.

Harold James, his collar torn and dirty, and a bruise slowly blackening one eye, turned to his rescuer.

"Thanks, old man!" he said simply. "You just arrived in time."

"So it seems," smilingly replied the other, as he surveyed Harold's condition.

The two lads belonged to the college outside the town, and had, with a number of others, broken bounds to see a circus which had stopped for a day in a large field on the outskirts of the town.

Harold, on his way back, had run into some half-dozen town boys, and the latter, ever ready on account of a long-standing feud between the college boys and the town boys to attack a Colleger if he was alone, seized the opportunity.

"Let's go to Mother Medford's on the way back, and get something for your eye," suggested Jack Lincoln; and, on the other assenting, the two lads linked arms and set off towards the school book-shop.

"I'll do it! By George, I will! Unless Jack—"

The speaker broke off with a frown, and, springing up from the rustic seat he occupied by himself, he walked quickly across the lawn towards the house.

It was Harold James who spoke, now a Lieutenant in the Army, for ten years had elapsed since the schoolboy fight had cemented a friendship between the two lads. They both held commissions in an infantry regiment, and the dance now being held in Colonel James' fine old house was a farewell one to them, for they sailed with their regiment for India very shortly.

Harold was in love with his father's ward, Vera Stanhope, and he hoped to be engaged to her before he left England.

On entering the house he was about to seek out Vera, when he perceived Jack talking to a group of friends. Directly Jack saw him he came towards him, and drew him into an alcove hidden from the rest of the guests.

"I say, old man," he began quietly. "I have something to tell you." He paused. Harold had gone suddenly white. "Vera has promised to marry me on my first leave."

Harold, his face white and drawn, stared for a moment at his friend, then the blood rushed into his face. He seemed about to speak, but, suddenly changing his mind, turned about and walked away.

So it had come at last. He had somehow expected it, by the way Jack and Vera had acted towards each other, but this did not deaden the shock, for he had, as everybody does in like circumstances, hoped his surmises were wrong, though in his inner heart he knew it was a vain hope.

He sat in a corner hidden by the palms, brooding over this trouble.



Grandfather smiles while Baby tells him how nice his beard feels and how sweet it smells.

The secret is the morning wash with Baby's Own Soap—the soap Mother uses for herself and for the children. Roses of France and other natural perfumes give their aroma to

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best Baby Soap Best

Never had the ties of friendship with Jack been so strained.

Little did he know, as he thought thus, of the far greater test his friendship with the other would undergo a few months later.

After he had seen the guests depart, he went straight to his room, but by this time his better nature had won. His friendship with Jack was still strong and true.

A week later the big transport slowly steamed from the port, and a white, fluttering handkerchief marked the spot where Vera stood gazing earnestly at the fast vanishing steamer.

The voyage was uneventful, and the regiment landed and took possession of their barracks.

A few months later Jack Lincoln hurried into the room he shared with Harold.

"Have you heard the news, Harold?" he asked. Then, as the other shook his head, he went on: "We are to be sent up country to strengthen the Afghan frontier guard. The feared rising has taken place. Now, please the gods, we may see active service!" And he polished his sword-hilt with his sleeve.

Four days after reaching their new post news came through that an Englishman had been killed by the turbulent tribesmen while attempting to reach the British troops. A punitive expedition was quickly organized, and the two friends volunteered.

The little force moved rapidly into the hills, defeating with ease the small Afghan bands met with; but as they advanced the opposition put up became much stronger, and after fighting gallantly the British force was brought to a standstill.

Colonel Drew, who was in command, decided on a temporary retreat, and Lieut. Jack Lincoln was included in the rear guard force.

The Afghans, triumphant at the supposed defeat of the British, swarmed round the little band, now dashing up to serried ranks and forcing their way in by sheer numbers, now massing on the heights and sending boulders crashing down into the fast diminishing force.

As soon as the British debouched into a less hilly piece of country the Afghans drew off, and Colonel Drew had a breastwork of boulders built, and, after sending off a messenger for reinforcements, prepared to hold out as long as possible.

Harold had fought gallantly throughout the day, and now, tired and aching, but fortunately unhurt, he sought out Jack. On putting the question to a sergeant who was having a sword wound dressed by an obliging comrade, he was amazed to learn that his friend was missing. He must have been badly wounded, and, fallen unobserved by the rest in the heat of action, was lying helpless right in the path the Afghans would take when they attacked. His death by the latter was a foregone conclusion.

Harold was stunned by the news. Thoughts flashed through his brain with bewildering rapidity, but his most pronounced feeling was one of elation. He staggered to a large boulder, and, sinking down on it, rapidly reviewed the situation.

Jack dead, he was sure he would be able to persuade Vera to marry him, for he knew she liked him as a friend. Yes, if Jack were dead! And he was dead—or, at any rate, as good as dead.

But suppose he was rescued? Ah, rescued! As Harold so argued the word jogged some dormant instinct in his brain. Jack was his friend—had been his friend for years. Many little friendly services and sacrifices rose before his eyes as he thought. He could see again the schoolboy fight fought out ten years ago, hear the welcome shout of his rescuer, and feel again his own sensation of relief.

Suddenly he sprang to his feet, his eyes shining, and his chest heaving with suppressed emotion.

He had passed the test.

Yes, he would do it for friendship's sake. Thrusting his black thoughts into the background as unworthy of him, he approached his commander.

"I request formal permission to attempt the rescue of Lieutenant Lincoln, sir?" he asked, saluting.

"Rescue Lincoln? Impossible!" cried the colonel.

The other officers echoed his words, but Harold insisted, and at last the senior officer reluctantly consented.

Creeping from boulder to boulder, down gullies and over rises, the officer slowly drew near the enemy force. His eye searched every inch of the ground and every knaki tunic of the dead for a "Sam Browne," but for a long time he was unsuccessful. Just as he saw a small portion of a sword-belt among a heap of slain of both sides, he heard the Afghans advancing.

"At last!" he sighed. And, throwing all caution to the winds, he sprang up, and, quickly reaching the spot, soon saw that it really was Jack, badly wounded.

Rescuing the wounded officer firmly

A thrilling new serial will begin in our next issue. Look out for chapter one of this tale of surprising mystery and exciting adventure. The additional interest of a charming love theme makes "The Secret of the Old Chateau" an exceptionally good serial. It comes from the clever pen of David Whitelaw, the famous story writer.

round the waist, he gently laid him over his shoulder.

The Afghans shouted angrily when they saw what he did, and a number of them got off to overtake the daring Englishman. As Harold staggered off towards the British position, shots rang out, and a sudden stab of pain in his side told him he was hit. Still he went on, at the same time shifting his friend's body in front of him to protect it from the bullets now whistling past him and striking the rocks around him.

The shots suddenly ceased, and a huge tribesman sprang forward drawing his sharp, curved sword. The British could now see what was happening, and they watched breathlessly as the Afghan slowly drew near Harold. Then, as if on impulse, a number of them sprang over the barrier and rushed towards him, the foremost attempting to intercept the fanatic.

A few seconds of running showed they would be too late, so they stopped and opened fire, but apparently in their excitement they aimed badly, for the Afghan reached Harold, who dropped his burden and turned to face him, drawing his revolver as he did so.

Before he could use it, however, he fell pierced by his opponent's sword. With a triumphant shout the mountaineer turned to kill Jack, but by now the British aim had improved, and he suddenly fell dead across Jack's body.

An hour later Jack lay by his friend's side, and, bending over him, he heard him murmur: "Good-bye, Jack! Look after Vera! I—"

Another soul had set out on its journey to the Great Beyond.

"Look, Jack dear!" said Vera softly, touching her husband's arm, as she passed to Jack Lincoln, now on sick leave in England, a copy of the morning paper.

The paragraph she pointed out read: "The Victoria Cross has been posthumously awarded to the late Lieut. Harold James, who was killed while gallantly rescuing a wounded brother officer under fire in the late Afghan rising."



Woman's Interests

An Aid to the Home Dressmaker.

Probably the most difficult problem confronting the home dressmaker is that of designing and fitting dresses for herself. The excellent patterns furnished by pattern manufacturers are necessarily made for average proportions. Individual women, however, are not all built according to these average measurements. It is often found that a pattern bought according to bust or waist measurement may not fit at neck or hip.

When copying a design from the fashion book, trimmings are hard to adjust, drapery may not look as it did in the picture, and skirts are difficult to hang. A long mirror is a great help, and will be found useful to the home dressmaker, but it does not entirely fill the bill. The dress form really solves the problem many times and makes sewing for oneself much more satisfactory.

There are various types of dress forms on the market. It is not at all necessary to buy the highest priced one, in fact, many prefer the least expensive ones. A tight lining, carefully fitted to the individual, should be used with any form. There are inexpensive bust forms which sell for a few dollars, which may be made into a satisfactory model with comparatively little work.

The form should be bought two inches smaller than the bust measure. If the bust measures thirty-six inches, buy a thirty-four form, thus giving leeway for variation from average measurements. Hips and waist too small may be padded out, but if too large, the form is of little use. Take a snug bust measure, keeping the tape well up across the back and over the fullest part of the bust in front.

A standard on which to mount the form may be bought for a small sum, or the handy man around the house can mount it on a broomstick or a piece of wood of sufficient strength, securely fastened to a base on which it may stand firmly. See that the height of the form, from waist to floor is just that of the individual.

The fitted lining is best made of heavy unbleached muslin, as it will not stretch. A fitted waist pattern with side, front and back seams, with the pieces coming well down over the hips, should be used. Baste the seams securely, fit with seams turned towards the wearer, or fit with seams out and then turn and try on again for any changes needed. Few persons are just alike on both sides.

The lining should be very tightly fitted from neck well down over the hips. It should be sewed up the centre of the front and left open down

the centre of the back. A tight-fitting collar should be sewed to the neck. Fit all seams carefully, trim to about a half-inch wide, and notch on curves to allow stretching. Try on again to be sure the fit is right. Mark the waist line, the line for fastening in back, and a line for the armhole, later stitching with colored thread for a permanent marking.

When the lining is ready, slip it on the form, noting the points where the form does not fill it out. Pad out the form where it fails to fit the lining, making it fit snugly. Cotton batting may be used satisfactorily for padding, and when this is completed, baste or carefully pin the lining in the back, and the form is ready for use.

One complete sleeve may be made, fitted and then stuffed with the cotton, and enclosed at top and bottom with a circle of the muslin. When it is desired to fit a sleeve, this arm may be pinned into place on the form, after which it can be removed and out of the way when not in use. This sleeve form is especially useful in fitting a coat sleeve.

If there are two or more women in the family, lining may be made for each, and providing there is not too great a difference in size, the form may be used for all, though the padding will probably have to be changed. The woman who has had many discouraging hours trying to make her dresses look well, once she has used a form, will never try to sew again without one.

Kindness.

"So many gods; so many creeds. So many paths that wind and wind. While just the art of being kind Is all this sad world needs."

—Wilcox.

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Colds,
Chills and
Influenza

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BY CANADIAN PEOPLE

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Ask Your Local Dealer.

IT'S YOUR
GUARANTEE



ON EVERY
GARMENT

TRADE MARK

And He Still Lives.

They told Wycliffe they would destroy his teaching of Christian liberty by burning him at the stake.

"Very well," he replied, "Burn my body at the stake, and scatter my ashes on yon river of Severn, and its waters will carry my faith and principles to the uttermost parts of the earth."

Teaching a calf to drink from a pail requires all the religion a man can have.

My Task.

My task is but to smile each day
When things go wrong;
To cheer my friends along the way
With humble song.

And if my neighbor feel the blast
Give him my coat,
Or if my friend fall from the mast
Let down the boat.

My task is but to do each day
Some kindly deed.
To help some friend in humble way
In time of need.

—Mary A. Johnson.

Women! Use "Diamond Dyes."

Dye Old Skirts, Dresses, Waists,
Coats, Stockings, Draperies,
Everything.

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades, and ruins material by giving it a "dyed-look." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Color Card.

The surest way to get rich is to keep up business and keep down expenses.

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Talk is cheap, but not when you are hiring a lawyer to do it for you.

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Keep Scrapin'—By Esty Quinn

When you're sick as the deuce, and you think, "What's the use?"
And you're tired out, discouraged, afraid;
And you keep asking why they don't let you die
And forget the mistakes you have made;
When you're chuck full of pain and you're tired of the game,
And you want to get out of it all—
That's the time to begin to stick out your chin
And fight with your back to the wall!

When you've done all you can to scrap like a man,
But you can't keep your head up much more;
And the end of the bout leaves you all down and out,
Bleeding, and reeling, and sore;
When you've prayed all along for the sound of the gong
To ring for the fight to stop—
Just keep on your feet and smile at defeat:
That's the real way to come out on top!

When you're tired of hard knocks and you're right on the rocks,
And nobody lends you a hand;
When none of your schemes, the best of your dreams
Turn out in the way you'd planned;
And you've lost all your grit and you're ready to quit
For Life's just a failure for you,
Why, start in again and see if all men
Don't call you a MAN through and through!

HER LETTERS

By Paul Gialsty

Pierre Virieu, the historian, had shut himself up for the day in his library. He had given orders to admit nobody. Nevertheless, his valet entered the room with a knowing smile and announced one of those unexpected callers whom it is simply impossible to turn away.

"It's Mme. Charlotte!"
"Bah!"

"Monsieur understands that I could not refuse."

"All right," said Pierre Virieu, a little annoyed by the liberty which the valet, long intimate with his master's affairs, had taken.
He got up out of his chair and prepared to greet the visitor.

Charlotte Lantier! The memories she recalled were charming, undoubtedly. She had been distinctly high bred, original and truly feminine. His friendship for her had not been without clashes, though it had lacked any real passion. To him it was now only an agreeable recollection.

The break between them had come almost of itself. He hadn't seen Charlotte for more than a year. He had heard of her only indirectly, in chance conversations in which people spoke of her talent as a painter and of her curious singularity of vision. He had practically forgotten her, although at first such forgetfulness would have seemed to him unnatural and impossible.

Charlotte Lantier was visibly affected. There was a slight tinge of color in her pale face.

"You are surprised to see me," she said.

"Be seated, please. Charmed would be a better word."

"Ah! Pierre, you say that without conviction."

She smiled, but with a faint suggestion of melancholy.

"How feelings change! It is less our fault than that of our poor natures that we don't want things to last. But we loved each other, all the same."

"It is a sacred memory, Charlotte."

There was a silence. Both were embarrassed. She pulled herself together and began:

"It is curious that I should come here to say the word which puts a definite end to our little romance. I know well that you will offer no protest. And as for me, my mind is made up. Possibly you have already heard that I am going to be married."

"You are?"

"Yes, it is love or only friendship which I feel for the man who is to be my husband? In either case I put my life confidently in his hands. You don't know him. He is not of our world. His name would mean nothing to you. I came to say goodbye."

"You know, Charlotte, that I wish you happiness with all my heart. May you be loved and appreciated as you deserve to be!"

She looked him straight in the eyes.

"You think, perhaps, that I could have been that man, loving you and understanding you better?"

"No, no reproaches, my friend. Don't let's talk about what's past. And don't let's try to deceive ourselves with phrases. Let us end the matter smilingly."

She looked about the room, at the table covered with books and the pictures on the walls.

"Nothing is different here. Only you and I are different."

Her eyes rested on a little secretary, tightly closed.

"By the way," she said, "I don't doubt you, you know, but it's better to be on the safe side. Have you kept the letters I wrote you?"

"Yes," answered Pierre Virieu, after a moment's hesitation, for, as a matter of fact, his mind was far away.

"Well, then, give them back to me."

Pierre took a little key out of his pocket and opened the secretary. He rummaged in a drawer, full of papers; then in another and then in a third. Coming suddenly to Charlotte, he said in an appealing tone:

"You're not in earnest, are you, about my giving them back? That is a little cruel. They are all of you I have left."

"But they belong to a buried past!"

"You are asking me to make a great sacrifice."

"I thank you, Pierre, for your gallantry. But I think you exaggerate."

She stretched out her hand.

"Come, give them back to me—those poor letters which have no meaning now—which are only dead things."

Pierre searched through the drawers again, taking precautions that he shouldn't see exactly what he was doing. He was annoyed and his face showed it.

"Well?" she asked.

He shut the secretary and took a seat near her.

"No, my friend, let me keep what you have written me. Spare me the pang which I hardly thought a few moments ago I was capable of feeling. It is at the moment of separation (even putting aside the thought of an impossible rapprochement) that one realizes how strong certain ties of affection have been. Let me keep the letters for a few days, at least. Tomorrow—I promise I will send them to you to-morrow."

"But that is childish."

"Maybe it is. I shouldn't like to offend you, but—"

Charlotte was nonplussed. After the placid tone which the first part of the interview had taken she was amazed at this energetic opposition.

"My dear Pierre," she said, "I have told you what my plans are. I shall never see you again. I can't, and I oughtn't to. So I depend on your loyalty to give me what shouldn't any longer belong to you."

"Those are plain words, my dear Charlotte. I am afraid that they show some feeling of animosity."

"Good! He is getting angry," thought Charlotte.

There was a moment of uneasiness—of the sort which precedes a conflict. Charlotte fidgeted and a wrinkle showed in her forehead. She looked so aggressive that Pierre decided to open the secretary again and hunt through the drawers.

"Will you give them to me?" demanded Charlotte, imperiously.

"No!" answered Pierre, with every appearance of resolution.

"It is unheard of."

"Suppose it is."

"And I come to see you in such a friendly spirit!"

"You are asking me to make a great sacrifice."

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"It is unheard of."

"Suppose it is."

"And I come to see you in such a friendly spirit!"

Pierre made no response. He was nervous and dissatisfied with himself in spite of his obstinacy.

"For the last time—will you give me the letters?"

"For the last time—No!"

"Well, monsieur, since you are not the gallant gentleman whom I expected to find, I shall take other measures."

"As you please."

"I shall tell everything to the man whom I expect to marry. He will know how to compel you to return my letters."

"So be it."

Charlotte, trembling with anger, got up and walked to and fro. There was a gleam of vengeance in her eyes. She started for the door.

"Oh! Pierre, Pierre!" she exclaimed, reproachfully, as she disappeared.

Pierre Virieu watched her go in a sort of stupor.

"What a mess I made!" he said.

"Her letters—her letters! I couldn't tell her the truth. The devil take me if I know what I did with them, or where they are!"

Japanese English.

Of the eagerness of the Japanese to learn English Mrs. DeBurgh Daly in an Irishwoman in China, gives an amusing account. She declares that they will pounce on you at railway stations and on steamers and insist on talking with you in order to practice the new tongue.

Sometimes, she says, the questions they ask are odd enough. A Japanese clerk accented a tall, dark missionary in these words: "Sir, or madam, as the case may be, what is your name?"

And I have been told that a placard was exhibited on a little Japanese house, setting forth that "English is taught here up to G."

The house cooled at the hotel said to me, with a polite bow, "Will you have some hot?"

I discovered that he meant to ask whether I wished the steam heat to be turned on!

A man looking for trouble can generally find it.

—and the worst is yet to come



"ACTIVE SERVICE" IN EMERALD ISLE

DESCRIBED BY MEMBER OF THE R. I. C.

Depicts the Excitements and Perils of Life To-day in Faction-torn Island.

It was getting dark as we were returning from a patrol. The three cars were filled with men, each carrying a loaded rifle and revolver, while bombs and machine-guns were also to hand.

We had still five miles to go, when, as we travelled along a lonely road, we heard three sharp reports from somewhere near at hand. Some said it was the back-firing of one of the cars, others leaned over the side, thinking one of the tyres had burst.

Little did we guess that the reports we had heard were a pre-arranged signal between a man lurking near and the main body of ambushers who were waiting for us about a mile farther along the road. The three shots told them that there were three cars, one shot having been fired as each car passed the spot.

The Road Was Blocked.

We had just settled down again, when suddenly, without an instant's warning, terrific fire was opened upon us from both sides of the road, which at this point had stone walls on each side—excellent cover for the attackers.

The drivers put on speed, and we took pot-shots at the places where we saw a flash as the attackers discharged their guns. This was all we could aim at, it then being too dark to see any figures.

The noise was deafening. Bombs were used by both sides, and exploded with a terrific roar. About fifty yards farther along we came to a corner, and here it was necessary to slow down considerably. Here, hidden behind the walls, must have been between fifteen and twenty men, who met us at about seven yards' range with a tremendous fire from rifles, revolvers, and shot-guns.

We replied with our revolvers, and a bomb was lobbed over the wall right amongst them, the wall from behind which they were firing protecting us and confining the full force of the explosion to them.

This had the desired effect of making them move, and by the time they had again got into position the other two cars were safely round the corner.

But this was not the widest part. Once safely round the corner we thought we should be through, but here an awful sight met our gaze. About a hundred yards ahead the trees on the roadside had been felled right across the road, completely blocking the way. It was absolutely impossible for the cars to pass.

This was the ambushers' strongest point, and here they had expected to finish us off. To go back was impossible, and to have attempted to move

the trees while they were waiting there would have meant certain death.

A Hero at the Wheel.

So immediately the obstruction was seen the cars were stopped, and a regular fight began. Slowly we worked our way along the wall sides until we got to the trees. We knew that here we should find quite a strong party, but here again they were quickly moved by bombs.

Once we had got them away from the roadside it was not many minutes' work to move the trees sufficiently to allow the cars to pass, although at the time it seemed an endless task.

From somewhere in the fields on our right could be heard the yells of someone in pain as he was being taken away by some of his comrades.

When we had passed the blockade, the roadsides were still lined with the ambushers, who, when we passed them, took pot-shots at us.

A few of ours then began to fall down, either dead or wounded. It was about at this point that our driver gave a yell, and his body swayed forward. The car swerved from side to side. It seemed that nothing could save us from crashing into one of the walls.

Then he regained control, and we found, later on, that a bullet had passed through his neck. He bravely stuck to his task, knowing that to stop might mean death to us all, and that while we kept moving there was still a chance of escape from the bullets, which continued to whistle around us.

At last we got through, and when we thought that we were a safe distance from the firing the cars were stopped, and the wounded men attended to. Completely exhausted from the loss of blood, our driver fainted.

Chased to the Hills.

Some of our men were dead, and we carefully laid them in the bottom of the cars. Away at the barracks, they were wondering why we did not return. They tried to ring up some of the villages through which they knew we must pass on our return journey, but they could not get any replies.

A little later they received a message from the exchange, telling them that all telegraph wires in the district had been cut. This immediately told them that somewhere in that district an ambush was to take place, or had taken place, and they knew that we were somewhere in that district.

Reinforcements were immediately sent out, and they came upon us as we were caring for the wounded. The sight of their chums lying there, some dead and others wounded, made them pine for revenge.

A small party were left with the cars, and the rest went back into the ambush. A few kept to the road, and the rest spread themselves out into the fields on either side. Shots were again exchanged; but now we were in greater numbers, and we soon drove them well away, up into the hills.

We knew nothing could be gained by following them, so a search was then made of the houses in the vicinity, and then we finished the journey home.

The wounded were taken to hospital, and reports handed in. The day's work was ended.

Puzzled the Maid.

Among the instructions which a mistress had given her new maid from the country was one to bring in a glass of milk each evening at seven o'clock. The first evening Jane brought in the glass clasped tightly in her hand.

"Don't do that again; it's bad etiquette, Jane," ordered the mistress. "Always bring it in on a tray."

Next evening Jane appeared with a tray full of milk in her hand.

"Excuse me, ma'am," said the maid. "Do you want a spoon, or will you lap it up?"

Hold the Ideal of the Thing You Long to Attain

A wise physician puts into operation the law of expectancy of health. He knows that if he can cheer up a patient by holding out hope to him, the assurance that the patient will be well in a short time, it will have a powerful influence in ameliorating the diseased condition.

Mental healers hold the thought, and endeavor to develop in the mind of the patient, the conviction of health as a reality, an ever-active principle, thus avoiding the undermining of the normal resisting power due to fear and foreboding.

When the mind is full of fear the deteriorating disease-producing tendencies are very active, because mental depression creates the abnormal condition upon which disease thrives. To make the mind perfectly normal we must hold the ideal that we are normal in all things.

Most of us have thought infinitely

more of the abnormal conditions of the body, of our unfortunate, distressed sensations than we have of holding the health idea, the conviction that we were made in the image of Perfection, and that our inheritance must be perfect. If we would only hold fast to the idea that there cannot be anything the matter with that which we have inherited from our Creator; that the reality of us is perfect, exempt from discord, from disease, from all physical troubles, we would conquer all distressing conditions.

We are beginning to learn something of the tremendous possibilities of holding the ideal of the thing we are seeking, the thing we long to attain; we are finding that the holding in mind the model of the person we wish to become, the ideal of the body we would like to have, the health we long for, the prosperity we desire, tends to make these things realities.

Tea, Please.

Tea has been called "drugged water," and as brewed and drunk by many the description is quite correct.

The drug is caffeine, which makes a cup of tea so stimulating and refreshing, and—this for the comfort of tea drinkers—it is quite harmless, and very useful if not taken to excess.

People, on the other hand, who are continually drinking tea, and therefore absorbing too much caffeine, get into the same physical state as immoderate consumers of alcohol. They "crave" for their tea, exactly as others crave for alcohol.

Deprived of it, they get an unbearable headache, which vanishes at once when they "caffeine" their system again. The penalty of their immoderation is palpitation, breathlessness, nervousness, headache, indigestion, neuralgia, and physical and mental depression.

Tea has no food value in itself, but the added milk and sugar puts value—and good value—into the "cup that cheers." The "Red Cross Nursing Manual" says that milk, being unhygienic, should not be used. To the sugar should be added a little cream or a squeeze of lemon-juice.

Tannin is largely present in low-grade teas, but in good quality teas the tannates are perfectly balanced and harmless.

Properly infused tea is made by pouring fresh-boiled water on the leaves slowly, and pouring the tea out, with no shake to the pot, after a two to three minutes "stand." Tea thus made is highly restorative to mind and muscle, tones up the nervous system, increases the circulation, excites the action of the kidneys, will banish a headache, and dispel low spirits. The water, too, is of great value to the body, which requires, in some form, three quarts daily. Finally the sugar banishes fatigue, and is a "food" for the heart.

So—buy a good tea, infuse it properly, drink it moderately, and not only will you be none the worse for it, but infinitely better.

Historic "Bull."

Recently there passed away A. S. Goodeve, who since 1912 had been a member of the Dominion railway commission. He was a man of charming personality and numbered his friends by the hundreds. He sat for Kootenay and no sooner had the season passed than a question arose which brought Goodeve to his feet with his maiden speech. To the amazement of the Liberals, Goodeve literally took off his coat and started to lambaste Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The latter enjoyed it hugely. It was something new for the old chief to have a member of the opposition go for him tooth and nail. It used to be all shadow boxing.

Goodeve was what is known as a "born public speaker." He had a fine flow of old-fashioned oratory. He was also the perpetrator of one of the historic bulls of Parliament. During the stormy debates of 1911 on the reciprocity agreement, Goodeve, in a burst of impassioned oratory, referring to Fielding, said: "Mr. Speaker, the minister brought that agreement to this house in his little black bag. He opened Pandora's box and out jumped the Trojan horse."

Learned His Lesson.

Mabel was telling Isabel of the shy young man that had been for some months "gone" on her, but whose suit had languished because he simply hadn't the courage to speak out. Finally, Mabel said, she decided that it was "up to her" to take decisive measures. Accordingly the next time he called she pointed to the carnation in his buttonhole and said: "I'll give you a kiss for that carnation." Whereupon the bashful suitor's color outdid the carnation in brilliancy, but the exchange was effected. Then the young man grabbed his hat and started to leave the room. "Where are you going?" demanded Mabel, surprised. "To the florist's for more carnations," he called out as he shot through the doorway.

Dismisses Women Teachers.

Women teachers are no longer employed in French schools for boys. The authorization to employ them, granted during the war, has been withdrawn, because the return to normal life has rendered men teachers available.

Snakes as Cellar Pets.

Brazilians keep pet anacondas, 10 to 20 feet long, in their cellars, to destroy the rats and mice.

Too Fat to Retreat.

Excessive corpulence, which generally handicaps its victims, played a good turn in the case reported of a laborer who tried to drown himself at Swanage, but is still alive because he was too fat to sink.

Lord Esher records another instance where a paunch proved beneficial. "In the throes of the battle of Ypres," he writes, "the French troops, under a punishing fire, began to retire. They were met by General Grossetti, whose proportions were Falstaffian, and who also had something of Sir John's wit when referring to his physical disabilities."

"What do you propose to do with me?" he called out to them. "I am too fat to run away. I am tired to death and must sit down. Get me a chair." A solid camp stool was brought by a soldier, and down he sat, quietly resting in the middle of the shell-torn street, awaiting the advent of the enemy. He continued to fling humorous jokes at the men as they passed. "I am an unlucky fellow; I cannot retire. You see I am good for nothing but to sit where I am."

"A company in Indian file began to creep past, hugging the walls of the rocking houses. 'Where are you off to, my children? Is this really a retreat! Are you thinking of leaving your old general in a lurch?' The men stopped petrified at seeing Grossetti sitting placidly on his camp stool with shells bursting round him and amid showers of shrapnel. They cheered him lustily, turned, and began to advance."

A Nameless Irish Hero.

A British regiment had been ordered to advance and capture a little town on the Flanders front. With magnificent zest the Tommies advanced along the main road leading into the town. A few scattered groups of Germans opposed them, but they steadily gave way before the British and led them on to the immediate vicinity of the town. The British commander was on the point of ordering his men to make the final charge that would carry them into the main street of the village when they heard some one shouting, "Back, back, sir! There's a trap set for you!"

Looking in the direction of the cry, the officer saw a man standing on the window sill of a house on the edge of the town. Even as the man shouted he leaped down from the window and started running toward the British troops.

"Spit! spit!" went the hidden machine guns, and the poor fellow pitched forward headlong, riddled with bullets. By a flank movement the British troops skirted the ambush and took the town from another point. When the fighting was over, the officer and his men looked for the man who had so pluckily saved them.

Lying in the middle of the road was his body; he was a young, handsome Irishman. His identification disk was missing, however, and his papers had been taken from him. Plainly he had recently been a prisoner and confined in the room from which he had seen the preparations for ambushing the British troops. Reverently they buried the young hero, feeling that but for him scarcely a man of them would have survived. Though his name is not yet known, his deed will never be forgotten by those whom he saved.

Growing Trees on the Prairies.

Undoubtedly there are more difficulties met with in raising trees on the prairies than are to be found in the eastern provinces. In the first place the rainfall is very limited. Second, the trees have to withstand a great deal of exposure to storms and extremes of temperature. Third, the prairie soil as we now find it, after years of exposure to the elements, is so compact and hard that it needs to be specially prepared before it is fit for tree-growth. None of these conditions is, however, of such a nature as to make the raising of trees an impossibility, but by following out certain methods which are indicated by results already obtained, tree growing on the prairies can be made just as successful and, perhaps, even more certain than wheat raising.—Bulletin No. 1, Dominion Forestry Branch, Ottawa.

It requires effort to bridle the mare; also to bridle the tongue.

Fifty-seven vessels of 227,010 gross tons, driven by motor-engines, are now being constructed in the United Kingdom.

Things and Doing Things

Life is so full of a number of things
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Not the number of things,
But the things we can do,
Makes the joy of living
For me and for you.

So let us rejoice
In the number of things;
But the man who works
Is the man who sings.
—Maria Upham Drake.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

Tinware,
Enamel Ware,
Aluminum Ware,
Nickel Ware,
Electric Supplies,
Saws,
Skates,
Electric Irons and

Horse Blankets,
Halters,
Nails,
Glass,
Rope,
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Diy Cells,
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."

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,300,000.00
Total Assets: \$10,000,000.00

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.

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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.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne
No. 1804.
The Trustees of the Lachute Presby-
terian Church at Lachute a body politic
and corp. rate, duly incorporated ac-
cording to law, having its head office in
the Town of Lachute, district of Terre-
bonne.

Plaintiffs

The Manse Building Association of
St. Henry's Church, Lachute, a body
politic and corporate duly incorporated
according to law, having its head office
in the town of Lachute, said district.
The above defendants are hereby ordered
to appear within one month.

Given at Ste. Scholastique, this twenty
ninth day of March, 1921.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary, C.S.

Rodrique House.

Having had our Hotel all
newly painted and refitted
we can now give the best
accommodation in town.

Good Clean Rooms
Excellent Board.

Descheneau Freres,
Main Street, Lachute.

CASTORIA

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



Mr. Lloyd George visited Birmingham and received the freedom of the city. The
Premier delivered an important speech chiefly with regard to the revision of the peace
treaties.

Dr. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

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Here Every Day.

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Insurance of any kind.

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You have been a long time looking
for low prices.

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Take advantage of them as we
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last.

Special values in Suits and Over-
coats, Caps and Underwear.

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THE TAILOR.

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Engineers, Surveyors & Draughtsmen

Room 604, 285 Beaver Hall Hill
MONTREAL.

AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, April 6th, 1921

at 1 P.M. sharp

at the residence of

Mr. Isaac Arnold

Grenville Village - Que.

The following articles.—

1 Draft team of Horses, 1 three year old
mare (sired by "Lion" Champion Per-
cheron,) 1 two year old Mare and 1 one
year old filly, sired by the same horse, 1
driving mare, 8 years old, first class road-
ster, 17 head Milch cows Holstein and
Ayrshire, some already freshened, 1 two
year old Holstein Bull, fine strain, 4 Hol-
stein spring calves, 1 first class bay rack
2 lumber waggon with boxes, 1 Massey
Harris no. 4 binder complete, 1 Massey
Harris Seeder, Broadcut 1 set Frost and
Wood disc harrows, 1 mowing machine,
5 ft. cut Massey Harris no. 15, 1 double
10 ft. steel rake, almost new, 1 set of
smoothing harrows, 3 ploughs, 1 slush
scraper, 1 road cart 1 Chatham Fanning
Mill complete, new, 2 sets heavy sleighs,
1 driving cutter, several other sleighs, 1
farmer's cooler, 1 set heavy double har-
ness, complete, several sets of light har-
ness and fixtures, 1 milkman's summer
and winter outfit complete, 1 open buggy
1 double box stove, 1 dairy churn, 1 set
Fairbanks scales 500 lbs. new, set Coun-
ter scales 200 lbs capacity, factory milk
can, farmer's boring machine, 1 Beatty
Bros. stable equipment for 6 horses and
18 cows, 11' carrier and bull pen com-
plete, never installed, a quantity of pota-
toes, chains, shovels, forks etc., also a
quantity of household furniture and many
articles unmentioned.

TERMS.—\$10 and under, cash; over
that amount, 9 months credit on furnish-
ing approved joint notes.

Les Articles Suivants.—

1 paire de chevaux pesants, jument de 3
ans, 1 de 2 ans et 1 poulain 1 an prove-
nant du Champion Percheron "Lion,"
1 jument dh boghi de 8 ans 1re classe sur
la route, 17 vaches a lait (Holstein et
Ayrshire, plusieurs velces), taureau Hol-
stein de 2 ans de bonne marque, 4 genis-
sacs Holstein du printemps, 2 waggon
avec boites, rack a toin 1er classe, seieur
Massey Harris no. 4 complete, seieur
Massey Harris, eparpilieur, set de herbes
a roulettes Frost and Wood, Moulin a toin
5 pieds de coupe, Massey Harris no. 15,
râteau en acier de 10 pieds double, pres-
que neuf, set de herbes fines, 3 charues,
soudoupe a bone, crible Chatham complet
neuf, cooler, 2 sets de sleighs pesants, 1
cutter et autres sleighs, set de harnais
doubles pesants complet, plusieurs sets de
harnais simples et fixtures, agres de lai-
tier complet pour l'hiver et l'ete, set de
balances Fairbanks 500 lbs., balance de
comptoir de 200 lbs. capacity, caustre a
lait, machine a percer, equipment Beatty
pour 6 chevaux, 15 vaches, avec charriai
de litiere en complet, pas encore installe,
une quantite de patates, chaines, pelles,
fourches etc., aussi meubles de menage,
et aussi beaucoup d'autres articles trop
long a enumerer.

CONDITIONS.—\$10 ou moins, argent
comptant; au-dessus de ce montant, neuf
mois de credit sur billets conjoints ap-
prooves.

W. Beauchamp, Auctioneer.

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Visiting brethren always wel-
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and get a nice Hot Cup of Cho-
colate or Hot Malted Milk.

It will tone you up as well as
warm you up.

Important to Farmer's and Lumbermen.

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

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

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

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Leave your order now and
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time.

Records double sides \$1.00
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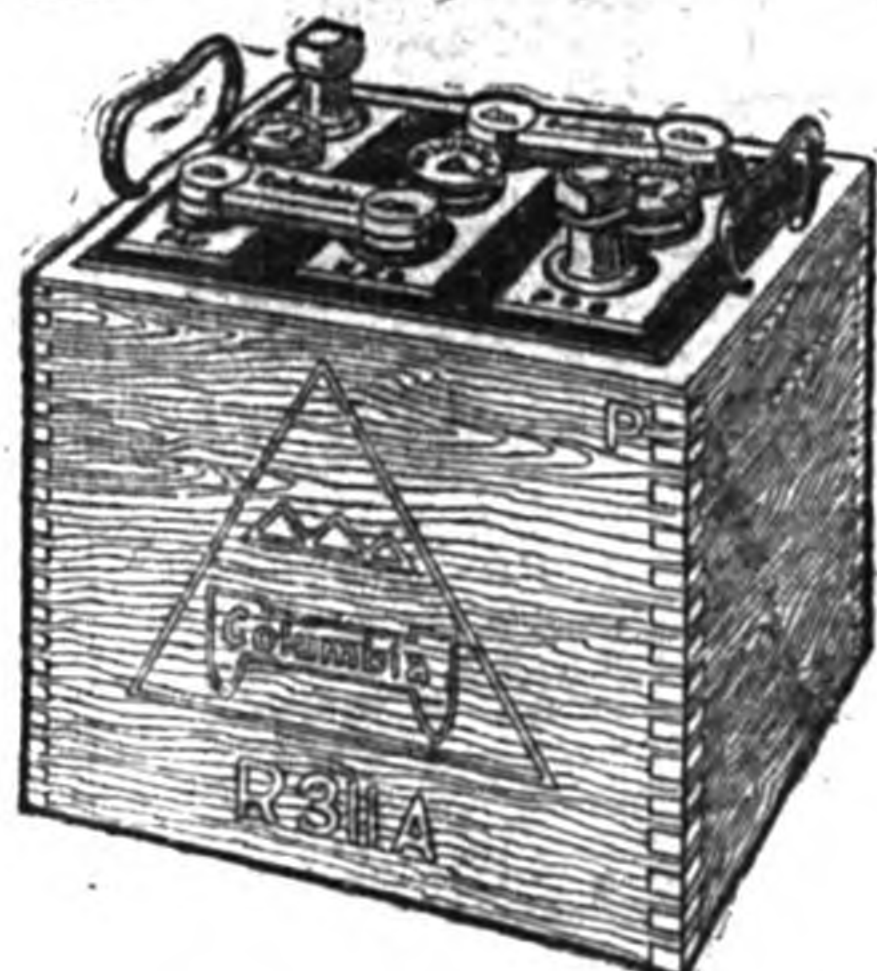
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1921.

NO. 12



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 and Machinists, Lachute Mills

PUBLIC NOTICE

Take notice that after Friday, April 8th, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name by my wife or any other. Signed J. A. Chambers, Brownsburg.

NOTICE.

Kelly's garage at Lachute will be reopened on April 12th, by J. L. Anderson of Montreal. We are prepared to do overhauling and repairs on all makes of cars and guarantee satisfaction. Best grades of oils, grease, and gasoline in stock, also a good line of parts, accessories and tires. Try us for quick and reliable service. Gray Dort Service Station, Lachute, J. L. Anderson, Prop.

Mr. T. Lafontaine, 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.

FOR SALE.—Cheap Automobile Maxwell, 5 passenger with self-starter and electric lights, no reasonable offer refused. Apply to G. Colbourne, Brownsburg.

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.

WANTED.—Furnished bungalow at Lake Louise for summer months, responsible party, state rate and location. Reply Claude Sharpe, 419 St. James Street, Montreal.

CAR FOR SALE.—A Ford Car of 1917 model. In splendid running condition. Apply to Rev. J. P. Carleton, Grenville.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE.—I have a lovely pen mated of this season with plenty of exhibition quality without overlooking the heavy egg producing qualities. Regal Dorcas females mated to a Regal cockerel. Try a setting and be prepared for the fall shows. Eggs \$3.50 per setting, a good hatch guaranteed. Gordon J. Todt, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE.—Ladies Beaver Coat, 50 inches long, first class Labrador Skins, made to order, new. For further particulars apply to Mrs. J. W. Dumouchel, above Mr. Lemay's Store, Main St.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of first class home-made pure linen dish towels, apply Mr. Lemay's Store.

Rodrique House.

Having had our Hotel all newly painted and refitted we can now give the best accommodation in town.

**Good Clean Rooms
Excellent Board.**

**Descheneau Freres,
Main Street, Lachute.**

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Massiah is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Ruby Parsons, of Arnprior, was the guest of her parents last week.

Mrs. Upham is spending this week in Montreal visiting her sister Mrs. Duncan.

Miss May Hendry, of the Children's Memorial Staff, Montreal, is the guest of her mother this week.

Miss Fairbanks, of Ottawa, and Miss Chausse, of Port Arthur, were recent guests of Mrs. P. Monette.

During Dr. Mason's absence in California Dr. Edward Christie will take charge of his practice Phone 20.

Mrs. J. R. Parkin, of Montreal, and Mrs. Geo. Birks, of Prescott, Ont., are the guests of Mrs. Underhill for a few days.

Services will be held in the Baptist Church, on Sunday, April 10th, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McOut left on Wednesday for their new home in Ormstown, after spending the winter with their mother Mrs. Jas. Cottingham.

Miss Edith Davis, of Papineauville, Miss Kathleen Davis, of Regina, Mr. F. Davis, of Morin and Mr. A. Davis, of East Angus, were recent guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Mrs. Allan Tait and little daughter, of Montreal, Miss Edna Thompson and Mr. Alfred McCullough, of Lachute, were Sunday visitors of Mrs. John Thorburn of Sunny Cottage.

Dr. and Mrs. Mason and daughter Freda left on Wednesday for a visit to Los Angeles and San Francisco, returning home by way of Vancouver. They expect to be away about six weeks.

Mrs. Geo. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Christie are leaving on Friday for Ottawa as guests at the marriage of Miss Doris Ross, to Mr. Nathaniel R. Hall, of Buffalo, which takes place on Saturday.

If you are thinking of taking a trip to Europe this summer just phone up No. 27 Lachute, and we shall be pleased to mail you information as to rates, dates of sailings, and any other particulars desired. Passports procured on shortest notice.

Mrs. Massiah, Mrs. Jno. A. McGibbon, Miss Ruby Hampton and Mrs. J. S. Giles, were among those who attended the reception and tea, given by the Women's branch of the National Liberal and Conservative Association in the Windsor Hall, Montreal, on Saturday afternoon last, to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen. About 800 women were present, who listened with rapt attention to an impressive address by the Premier on the "Tariff Question and Railway Problem."

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Lachute Curling Club was held in the Club House on Tuesday evening, April 5th, 1921. The following officers were elected for the coming season of 1921-1922: President, Mr. J. W. Gall, Vice-President, Mr. G. Valois, Treasurer, Mr. W. A. Houston, Secretary, Mr. H. M. Gall, Board, J. A. McGibbon, Dr. J. M. Drew, Isaac McRae, P. Chabot and E. H. Wilson. House and Ice Committee, Geo. Fraser, Robert Vickery, R. P. Fraser, Reception Committee, Jno. A. Rice, G. Valois, P. Chabot, Dr. G. A. Clunie, Refreshment Committee, J. S. Giles, Jack Miller, Wm. Deacon, P. Chabot, E. M. Jones.

The semi-annual meeting of the Ladies Curling Club was held on Tuesday afternoon of this week. After the business meeting tea was served in the Club room, presided over by Mrs. John Hay, and Mrs. J. A. McGibbon. About 30 ladies were present, the guest of honor being Mrs. A. W. Stackhouse, who had donated a cup to be played for, this was won by Miss Hazel McGibbon in the points competition, and was presented by Mrs. A. W. Stackhouse with a few well chosen remarks. Miss Kenmore Barron was also asked to accept a silver mesh purse as a small token of their appreciation of her services as secretary of the Club, who report the close of a successful season. Mrs. Stackhouse was the guest of Mrs. Barron during her visit here.

The visit to Lachute of Rev. Alexander Torrie, B.A., and Mrs. Torrie, with whom it had been arranged to commence a special evangelistic effort in the Baptist Church on Wednesday evening of this week, has been deferred one week, consequently the services will not begin until Wednesday evening of next week, April 13th. The reason for the postponement is the fact that so great a measure of success attended the labors of Mr. and Mrs. Torrie upon a recent visit to Guelph, Ont., and the conditions resultant upon their work there continued to such a marked extent, that they were urgently requested to return, and they agreed to do so for one week. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the opening meeting here on the evening of Wednesday, April 13th, and every subsequent service.

ENGAGEMENTS

ELLIS-KENNEDY.—Mrs. George T. Kennedy, Church Street, announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Violet, Anna, to Mr. Donald Ellis, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ellis, both of Montreal. The marriage will take place the latter part of April.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Atcheson McRae wish to thank their friends and neighbors for kindness and sympathy shown in their recent sad bereavement.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, April 10th, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m. A Special Vestry Meeting to elect Lay Delegates to Synod will be held in St. Simeon's Church on Monday, April 11th, at 1 p.m.

Rev. and Mrs. McKinnon were guests of Mrs. Thos. McOut for a few days last week. Until removing his family to Lachute, the Rev. Mr. McKinnon will spend from Friday to Monday of each week in town. Mrs. Thos. McOut entertained a large number of the ladies to afternoon tea on Saturday last in honor of Mrs. McKinnon.

At the Re-organization of McGill C.O.T.C., Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee, has been chosen as commander in charge having formerly commanded the McGill C.O.T.C., and during the earlier stages of the war developed it into a smart battalion. Later Lieut.-Col. Magee obtained authority to raise a battalion and organized the 148th, which left Montreal a particularly smart unit. Many of our Argenteuil boys being among the number.

A large and representative congregation gathered in the Presbyterian Church on Friday last, April 1st, at 3 o'clock, to witness the induction of their new Pastor Rev. A. G. McKinnon B.A., B.D. The Rev. J. R. McLeod of Montreal, conducted the service. Rev. L. J. McCaskill of Maisonneuve, preached the induction sermon. Rev. Dr. J. W. Clarke of St. Andrews Church Westmount, addressed the minister on his duties and Rev. Dr. Hanson of Erskine Church Montreal, addressed the congregation on their responsibility. There was a reception following the sermons at which all those present were introduced to the Rev. and Mrs. McKinnon, the presentation being made by Messrs. John Hay and J. W. McOut. About 300 guests were afterwards entertained in the Church Hall to supper and a happy social time spent. On Sunday evening last an organ recital was given by Mr. Kerr of Montreal.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the above council was held on Wednesday evening last, at which were present the Mayor C. Tremblay, and Councillors G. Valois, H. M. Gall, R. McPaul, E. Jousse, Dr. H. Murphy, J. D. Lemay, C. Durocher, W. A. Morrison and T. Dallaire.

A petition was presented to the Council, asking that a Retail Liquor Store be allowed in the Town.

Moved by Councillor Murphy and seconded by Councillor Jousse that inasmuch as the Legislature has removed the privilege and responsibility of regulating the liquor traffic from the Municipal Council, and has conferred the same upon the Quebec Liquor Commission, this Council refuses to assume such responsibility and would refer the petition to said Commission.

Moved by amendment by Councillor T. Dallaire seconded by Councillor G. Valois, that this Council authorize the Quebec Liquor Commission to establish a Liquor Store in the Town of Lachute and also to grant permits for the retail of beer and wine. Votes Yes. Councillors Valois, Dallaire, Morrison, Durocher and Lemay.

Votes Nay Councillors Gall, R. McPaul, Jousse, and Murphy.

Moved by Councillor Gall seconded by Councillor Morrison that Mr. Omer Paquette be recommended to the Quebec Liquor Commission as the manager of their branch of its principal store and warehouse, in the Town of Lachute. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Valois seconded by councillor Jousse, that Mr. Samson be recommended to Dr. Payer as a suitable person to keep a Pool Room in the Town of Lachute. Carried.

Meeting then adjourned until Thursday evening.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MRS. JAS. McPAUL.

The word of the death of Mrs. Jas. McPaul which occurred early on Friday morning last, after an illness of some months borne with Christian patience, was received with great regret, wherever it touched it left sorrow and the expressions of sympathy for the bereaved ones were many and from the heart. Her death comes as a dark shadow to her friends and relatives who loved her so dearly. A largely attended funeral service was held on Sunday afternoon last from her late residence conducted by the Rev. A. G. McKinnon and Mr. Wm. Banford, after which the remains were conveyed to the Lachute Cemetery. Besides her loving husband she leaves one daughter Elizabeth and three sons Harold, Clifford and Cecil and her devoted mother Mrs. Barr and three sisters, Mrs. Robt. Hamilton, Lachute, Mrs. D. W. Massie, Montreal, and Mrs. Wm. Perry Vancouver. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Robt. Wm. and Chas. McPaul, Robt. Hamilton, Jas. Bain and D. W. Massie. The flowers were many and beautiful. A number of friends from out of town attended the funeral.

The death occurred after a lingering illness at the Children's Memorial Hospital, Sunday March 20th, of Miss Ida McRae, at the age of 14 years, only and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. McRae, of St. Jerome, Que. She leaves to mourn her loss a loving father and mother and six younger brothers.

New Costumes & Coats.

We have received a choice lot of Costumes and Coats for Ladies and Misses.

These are the newest styles and in nice serges.

Ladies skirts in blue serge.

Ladies dresses in blue serge all at very low prices.

We have also choice line of suits for young men, newest shapes and colours.

**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 Purify Flour is unexcelled.

Robert Hamilton.

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

What's in a Name!

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

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

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

THE 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 \$10 and up.

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

"How Delicious" is the opinion of all who have once tried "SALADA" TEA

If YOU have not tried it, send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyright.)

CHAPTER I.

The Soldiers of Fortune.

The front door of No. 9 Mortimer Terrace, Regent's Park, shut to with a bang that was muffled in the fog which had descended upon the metropolis in the early morning of November 14, 1907, and two dejected looking men made their way down the little box-bordered path and beneath the dripping branches to the garden gate. Their coats were buttoned tightly up over their evening dress, for the early air of a November morning is apt to strike chill to those whose night hours have been spent in the heated atmosphere of the card room. At the end of the terrace, where it joins the outer circle of the Park, the men stopped.

"I believe he's playing the same game as we are," one of them said sourly as he puffed angrily at his cigar, which had gone out.

The other gave a little laugh. "Looks like it. A hundred and fifty last night, a hundred and ten Thursday and eighty-four to-night. If I hadn't had that 'flush' at the end it would have been a good deal more. I can't say, Eddie, that I congratulate you on your 'pigeon.' You used to be able to pick 'em out better than this."

"There's nothing like feeding your bird up before you pluck him, Vivian, and it's best to—"

"Make sure that he isn't a crow, eh?"

The elder man shivered slightly, and having relit his cigar, held out his hand. "Well—it's the fortune of war, anyway. I leave you here, don't I? I'll pick up a stray cab at the bend. Good night."

The younger man stood where Eddie Haverton had left him. The acute depression which he had kept in check was now settling down upon him like a black mantle, and he cursed the luck which had tempted him to take a hand in Eddie's little game. The fair-haired young fellow, who was now counting his gains in the Mortimer Terrace house, had seemed such an easy prey when Eddie had introduced them in the West End bar, so willing to be fleeced. It wasn't often that Haverton made a mistake.

For all it seemed so easy, the sharp-ers had spread their net no less carefully than usual. In turn they had brought into play each trick or ruse of which they had knowledge, but all to no purpose—the small, mild-faced youth always held the cards, and after each night of play the dawn had found him with a goodly little pile of notes and gold on the green-topped table before him. The bitters had not only been bit, they had been masticated.

As Vivian Renton stood there in the damp fog an idea entered into his active brain, a suggestion that he should return to the room he had just left and by some plausible tale work upon the feelings of the man whom they had been playing with. Hubert Baxenter had seemed a decent sort of fellow, and he knew him to be in no need of money. Perhaps he might consent to lend a little of the gold he had won. To Eddie Haverton, perhaps, the loss of a few hundreds meant very little; with Vivian it was everything.

No one, save himself and his creditors, knew how hard pressed he was, and that the few coins which he fingered in his pocket as he stood in indecision were all that lay between him and a debt-encumbered destitution—and Vivian Renton was not the man to be in that condition long.

The fog, moving in slow wreaths, hung round him in a heavy stillness, broken only by the sound of some cab bearing a belated reveller homewards, or the peevish chatter of an animal in the Zoological Gardens near by.

Another and more sinister idea crept into the evil brain of Vivian Renton. Why should he not return to No. 9 and tap the little fair-haired man on the head? He knew him to be alone in the house that night, and he could blind and gag him without seriously injuring him. The fog was all in his favor, and he would be out of the country before any hue and cry could be raised. He turned on his heel, and with his chin buried in his muffler, slowly retraced his steps.

The man who had shut the door upon Eddie and Vivian returned to the

card-room and, mixing himself a brandy and soda, the first he had tasted that night, sank into a leather arm-chair and chuckled softly as he puffed at a cigar.

The furnishing of the room showed refinement and taste. Mortimer Terrace was a row of detached stucco residences, the rooms of which strangely belied the small exterior appearance of the houses. The room in the front where the men had been playing was square and lofty, with long windows reaching nearly to the ceiling and giving on to little iron-railed balconies. Heavy red curtains hung in several lines from brass rods, and between them, a circular convex mirror showed the gleam of the fire in the fireplace and of the candles which guttered on the baize-covered card-table. The furniture was Sheraton, the pictures few but choice, and on the mantelpiece a steel-faced clock pointed to a quarter to two.

No. 9 had been in the possession of the Baxenters for more than a century and had descended from father to son, as had the old-fashioned solicitor's offices in the Strand. The present owner of the business and the house had come into his inheritance early, and his mother's death following closely upon the accident to the Scotch express which had robbed him of his father, for the first time in his history No. 9 had a bachelor owner.

There were rooms on the floors above, sacred and unused, their furnishings shrouded in dust-sheets and holland coverings. They were waiting, perhaps, for a woman to come and open them, a woman under whose hands the house in Mortimer Terrace would again take on the mantle of home, and would give life and brightness to the forsaken apartments. For the moment, however, the ground floor flat, and the kitchen below, sufficed for the needs of the owner and his modest household. Hubert Baxenter was not yet thirty, and for him the world was just a playground and the wanderlust still claimed him for its own.

He rose from his chair, and, opening the folding doors, passed through into his bedroom. His eyes rested lovingly upon the scratched and belabored leather of his kit-bag, which, together with his golf clubs and camera, stood ready for removal in a corner and spoke eloquently of holiday.

He discarded his dinner jacket for a much-worn Norfolk and, returning to the fire, he threw away his cigar and selected a briar from the rack, then took his place again in the chair. He drew the stack of notes and gold to him, and from a drawer in the bureau at his right hand took out two similar heaps. Putting them together, he ran roughly over the total amount—three hundred and fifty pounds and fifteen shillings. He sat for some moments arranging the sovereigns symmetrically on their mats of bank notes.

Hubert Baxenter was still smiling cynically as he took a seat at the bureau and drew toward him note-paper and envelopes. With a pair of scissors he carefully snipped off the die-sunk heading and commenced to write:

"To the Secretary,
"Suburban Hospital,
"London, S. W.:"

"Dear Sir,—I am enclosing herewith the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds in bank notes for the furtherance of your extension scheme. They have been won by me at cards—by means of cheating. The conditions, however, are peculiar.

"The sender (who wishes to remain anonymous) is the possessor of an adequate fortune, a somewhat small physique, a bland and trusting expression, and a sense of humor. These, individually, might not call for notice, but collectively they commend him to the observation of certain men who live upon what they are pleased to term their wits—save the mark! Two of these gentry have lately been giving him their attention, and the enclosed amount is the result.

"The experience has been a delightful one to me, and, really, their pitiful tricks would not have deceived a child. Why don't these people learn something fresh?"

The writer leant back and read his facetious letter with a smile of satisfaction. His favorite hobby in life had always been watching and exploiting the doings of the underworld of the great metropolis. With his insipid expression and innocent blue eyes he seemed a ready prey to the sharks ever on the look-out for victims. He loved to enter into the lists with these gentlemen, to watch with amusement their well-worn tricks, and at the right moment to checkmate them. The Suburban Hospital Extension was not the first charity which had benefited by his methods.

Hubert took up the notes, changing the gold into other notes to make up the amount, enclosing them in the envelope, and sealed it. The odd fifteen shillings he put aside to give to the crossing-sweeper at the corner in the morning. Personally he did not intend to benefit by so much as a penny piece. "Out of evil," he quoted, "cometh—why, what's that?"

The young solicitor wheeled round in his chair as he heard the front gate open and the crunching of steps on the gravel. Then rose as a knock sounded at the door.

CHAPTER II.

The Crime in the Card-Room.

For a moment after Hubert had opened the door he peered out into the fog, not recognizing the features of the man who stood on the doorstep; then the voice located him.

"Sorry to disturb you, old man, but it's urgent. I think I've dropped a small envelope somewhere. I had it in my cigarette case. Do you mind having a look? I think it must have slipped out when I took my last cigarette."

The young solicitor drew back invitingly.

"I haven't noticed it," he said; "but then, I haven't looked. You know where you were sitting; come in. You'll want another drink, too, after this fog. Sorry I can't put you up—my man's away and I'm all packed up, you know."

Together the two men entered the cheerful room, and Vivian crossed at once to the place where he had been sitting, and falling on his hands and knees made as though to search beneath the table. Unobserved by his host, he deftly placed a small, folded piece of paper under the chair which he had pushed back. Then he rose to his feet.

"Don't see it anywhere, Mr. Baxenter; perhaps I—"

The ruse succeeded beyond the man's wildest hopes. As Hubert turned from mixing his visitor a whiskey- and-soda his eye lit upon the paper which Vivian had placed beneath the chair. Putting the tumbler on the table he bent down.

Quick as thought, Vivian was upon him, a chloroform-pad, part of the man's stock-in-trade, which he had whipped from a little tin case in his pocket, held tightly over the solicitor's mouth and nose.

Hubert Baxenter was no weakling in spite of his slight stature, and, had the fight been a fair one, he would have given a good account of himself. Taken unawares as he was, his case was hopeless, and in a few moments the drug had done its work and the solicitor was lying, an inert figure, upon the white bearskin rug before the fire.

Vivian rose unsteadily to his feet and reached out for the decanter. Scoundrel as he was, he hesitated to touch the glass which his victim had prepared for him. He had no animosity against the man lying there on the rug—in fact, he regretted that force had been necessary.

But time was short; the money he had risked so much for must be found and escape made from the house before daylight. With feverish hands Vivian turned out the bureau and drawers of a pedestal desk which stood in a recess by the fireplace. His eye passed many times over the envelope addressed to the hospital; a safer hiding place it would have been difficult to find.

An hour passed and the searcher, who had extended his attentions to the bedroom, came back through the folding doors. His face plainly de-

noted his non-success. Then his eyes fell upon the figure upon the rug, and the Norfolk jacket with its big pockets prompting him, he fell upon his knees and slid a hand out cautiously toward—

With a cry of horror he leapt to his feet and tottered blindly to a chintz-covered Chesterfield. The fear stood out in little beads of moisture on his forehead and the gray eyes were fixed in staring terror.

"Dead!" He breathed the word hoarsely to himself, and called weakly upon his Maker.

How long he sat there he could not have told; he must have fallen into a trance of sorts, for, when he came to himself it was to see the first gray of the dawn edging its way between the slats of the Venetian blinds, and in its light a candle which had outlasted its fellows burnt with a cream-colored flame. The face on the white rug stared up gray and still.

From the clock on the mantelpiece a single chime cut into the silence of the room and the man on the couch jumped up with a stifled oath. He leant across the body of his victim and saw that the hands on the steel face pointed to half-past five. The fog outside had lifted somewhat and he told himself that he had put off his escape too long.

(Continued in next issue.)



Woman's Interests

What Temperature Means to Your Cooking.

How many cooks realize what temperature means in cooking? Not many, and yet the intelligent use of graded heat largely determines the palatability of a dish. The higher the temperature used the more pronounced is the flavor of the food, especially when dry heat is employed, as in baking. Note, for example, the characteristic taste of roast beef and the savor of broiled oysters; if the beef were boiled and the oysters stewed each would lose much of its flavor.

The rule applies to vegetables as well, for, although tomatoes, turnips, and a few others have their flavor increased to an unpleasant degree by high temperature, by far the greater number are better baked than boiled. Carrots, parsnips, beets and squash can be baked on the racks of the oven as potatoes are. Remember that true baking involves dry heat—you only steam or boil in the oven if much moisture is present.

But baking does not only enhance the natural flavor foods; it creates new flavors by making new substances through high temperature. The fresh crust of bread, rolls, muffins and toast, the well browned top of a rice pudding and the crisp surfaces of broiled or baked meats, poultry and fish all have a new and delicious flavor due to actual change in the food material.

Moreover, baking insures the retention of minerals and other valuable substances that are dissolved in boiling and lost when the water is poured into the sink. The constant use of foods impoverished in that way causes malnutrition as surely as does a diet that lacks some of the important food-stuffs.

Some foods, however, should not be subjected to intense heat during the whole of the cooking process. For example, if an egg is boiled steadily for three or four minutes the white will be hard (and indigestible) and the yolk soft, whereas if it be put into a

pan of boiling water and the pan is withdrawn to a warm place where the water does not boil, both the white and the yolk will be cooked evenly.

A cake, a loaf or a joint of meat that is put into a very hot oven and kept there until it is cooked will be overdone on the outside and underdone inside. That is because the substance formed by continued high temperature on the surfaces of such foods is a non-conductor of heat.

Foods that are injured by continued high temperature should be baked for twenty minutes in a very hot oven; the heat should then be reduced and the foods left in the oven until they are cooked through. Many a perfect recipe is spoiled in the cooking. What goes into a dish is only the foundation of the matter—the mixing, the flavoring and the baking are equally important to success, as many a novice finds to her sorrow.

Herbs in the Garden.

If there is any place on the farm where the farmer's wife and daughters have their own way, it is in the garden. It is one of the most important spots on the farm; and it can also be made the most beautiful.

This year, plan to leave the little strip along the fence at the lower end of the garden for a "patch of herbs." Any seed catalogue will give you the necessary directions for their culture, and after you once know their value, you will never be without them, for they will add a "zest" to your cooking that will be greatly appreciated. The following list includes a few that should have a place in every garden:

Parsley, one of the best-known herbs, is unequalled for garnishing, and for seasoning soups and meats. Sage has many uses. Powdered and used with pork chops, and pork roast, sage is delicious; it is indispensable in either fresh sausage or scrapple, and who ever heard of cooking a goose without the proverbial "sage and onion" dressing?

Caraway seed is used in cakes and



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confectionery and in rye bread. Horehound, as a tea, or boiled with sugar to form a syrup, is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.

Dill, an old world annual, with aromatic, pungent seeds, is used with pickles.

Peppermint, makes a delicious sauce to be served with lamb, while coriander, summer savory, sweet marjoram and thyme, are all excellent for flavoring.

Chives are little known, but lend a delicate onion flavor to soups and salads, and to meat dishes.

Lavender also should be planted. Then you can revive one of the pleasant old-fashioned customs of laying sprigs of lavender with the bed linen.

Many of these plants are hardy, and having been started, will come up every year. If the leaves or branches are cut on a dry, bright day, just before they come into bloom and are tied in bunches, or spread out to dry, and then packed in clean, dry boxes, they will keep all winter.

Less Don't's.

Little Boy seems determined to break every bone in his body, and I found that I was getting into the habit of saying, "Don't" to everything he suggested, obsessed by the fear that I might hurt himself. Finally his father took me to task, saying that I was either teaching the boy to do things without consulting me—on the theory that I would say "No" anyhow—or else I was letting him grow up unable to do anything and all the more likely to sustain a serious injury when he finally began to do big feats, without properly trained muscles.

Fortunately I heeded the warning, and now at five years of age, Little Boy climbs a short ladder, has a special perch in the cherry tree, does trick riding on his tricycle, steers his Irish Mail and coasts down fairly steep hills, walks the top of the porch rail, and still comes to Mother when any new adventure is to be undertaken, firm in the belief that she won't say "Don't" unless she can give him some really good reason for the admonition.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Italy, under normal conditions, converts 1,800 tons of orange blossoms and 1,000 tons of roses into perfume annually.

Quick Disguise.

"There's a man out in front who says he wants to lick you," said the office urchin of the Chiggersville Clarion.

"How large is he?" asked the editor, who was in the composing room taking a proof of an editorial on the rights of a free people.

"He's a great big fellow, sir."

"All right," replied the editor, as he whipped off his collar and tie, rumpled his hair, disarranged his dress and smeared ink on his face, neck, ears and arms. "Go back and tell the obstreperous visitor that there is nobody on the premises now but the galley boy."

Women! Use "Diamond Dyes."

Dye Old Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Coats, Stockings, Draperies, Everything.

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades, and ruins material by giving it a "dye-die-look." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Color Card.

Women who aspire to become commercial travellers should have a ready tongue, a wide understanding of people and affairs of the day, exceptionally good health, and an endless supply of physical and mental endurance.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

Loans to her Allies and Dominions absorbed 180 millions of Britain's national income during the last year.

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Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

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When one application of Milton's Hair Restorative every 3 months keeps the hair natural. No oil, no dirt; the hair can be washed when desired. Try it. Black or Brown. Price, \$2.00. Sent prepaid to any address in Canada. E. A. Carmichael, Towell Ave., Ottawa

Used Autos

DEARBY SELL THEM USED Cars of all makes; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 200 miles, or test run of 500 miles. If you wish in an easy cash or purchased, or purchased on credit.

Write for catalogue of your own choice to the dealer or ask us to send you one to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.

See Key Used Car Market

So many
daily uses



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2, 5, and
10-lb.
tins

As it is served in some form at every meal, and keeps indefinitely, many thrifty housewives order several cans of Crown Brand at a time. Thus they always have a supply on hand. How pleased they are to find that no emergency calling for cooking, baking or candy-making finds them unprepared. It is economical.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup

"The Great Sweetener"

Romances of the Lord Chief Justiceship

The Lord Chief Justiceship of England has a history nine hundred years old.

The office of Chief Justiciar, as it was first called, was introduced from Normandy by William the Conqueror. A central tribunal was established for the whole of England; the great State Officers were the judges and the Chief Justiciar presided over them all.

The holder of this office was the next man in the kingdom to the sovereign; he had precedence over all the nobility, and apparently acted as Regent during the King's absence abroad.

This pre-eminence lasted for about two centuries, when the remodelling of England's judicial system considerably reduced the power of the Justiciar.

The first Chief Justiciar was a man named Odo; he came into office in 1066. Odo combined the qualities of soldier, priest, and lawyer; he fought at the Battle of Hastings, and his valor in this fight is depicted on the famous Bayeux tapestry. Another soldier Justiciar was Glanville, who went to the Crusades and was killed at the siege of Acre.

There is one curious instance of a King of England having been Lord Chief Justice: Henry II. held the office during the reign of Stephen, and succeeded to the throne on that Sovereign's death.

In the reign of Henry IV. Sir William Gascoigne was Chief Justice. He is the hero of a story of the youth of Henry V. The Prince of Wales, as he then was, was enraged at the conviction of a friend, struck Gascoigne and was promptly committed by the courageous judge for contempt. This is an early example of that judicial impartiality of which modern England is so proud.

The stormy days of the Stuarts produced great Chief Justices in Coke and Matthew Hale, while among later famous names are Lords Mansfield and Ellenborough.

It is curious to note that history affords more than one example of Chief Justices whose honor and character were by no means above reproach. Thus we find two early Justiciars—De Weyland and Thorpe—charged with bribery and dishonest practices. There are others, but all fade into insignificance before the sinister figure of Chief Justice Jeffreys, infamous through the "Bloody Assizes" in James II's reign.

There are few figures more terrible than that of this bloodthirsty scoundrel, who sent batches of innocent and guilty alike to the scaffold. Before his own miserable death in the Tower, he rose to be Lord Chancellor of England.

Another formidable Chief Justice was one Scroggs, who flourished under Charles II. He was eventually "dismissed" from his office after being impeached "by reason of his profane and atheistical discourses, his frequent and notorious excesses and debaucheries, which do affront the Almighty and give countenance to all manner of evil."

It is a relief to pass from such records to the great names of more modern and gentler days. Among more recent Lord Chief Justices the names of Russell of Killowen, Coleridge, and Alverstone are still fresh in the minds of many. They were men who maintained the highest traditions of their office.

Such is a brief history of the Lord Chief Justiceship, the holder of which, though debarred from a seat in the Cabinet, enjoys the solid compensations of the Presidency of the King's Bench Division, a peerage, and a salary of \$40,000 a year.

"THE LESSON OF THE DEEP."

By William Jean Bertheroy

Rolande was writing at her little desk under her little electric lamp, with her little Chinese pieces, her little Dresden cats and her little Japanese dolls around her. Everything in the room was diminutive. One might have said that in furnishing her sanctum she had tried to bring it into harmony with her own character, which was still constricted and childish.

She was writing to her husband, who had been away for several weeks: "Don't hurry back, my dear Rene. Take all the time you need to give to your affairs. I am doing very well, and the days will not seem too long, thanks to the little distractions which enliven them."

She had hardly finished the letter when the door opened and Rene appeared. He seemed nervous and preoccupied.

"I am to be here only a few hours," he said. "I came to get you. Pack your trunks. You are to go away with me to-night. We take the train for Havre and to-morrow we sail for America."

"Mon Dieu!" she exclaimed, in dismay. "I thought you had given up that trip."

"I had. I believed that it wouldn't be necessary. But it is. My presence is required in San Francisco, it seems, where we are going to open a new office. But we shan't be there very long—not more than a year, I hope."

"Ah! Mon Dieu!" she sighed. "Couldn't you go alone?"

He looked at her reproachfully. "Would you really prefer that? Would you accept such a separation? We have been married only six months, and you wouldn't worry about putting such a distance between us?"

She turned red. "I spoke hastily," she said. "Please excuse me. I was taken by surprise. So everything must be ready this evening?"

"Evidently," he answered, in a voice which brooked no contradiction. She left her little retreat. Rene glanced around. The apartment was going to be closed. All these puerile and useless things would be relegated to the past. They two, Rolande and he, would begin a new life amid new surroundings.

He had taken that resolution not because he doubted his wife's fidelity, but because he saw her becoming more and more absorbed in sterile and narrowing thoughts and habits. Air and space were needed to verify her youthful intelligence, and since the occasion had presented itself he was now more than eager to spirit her away from her present environment.

Rolande returned in a few minutes. She seated herself beside him on the lounge and put her arms about his neck.

"Is it really true that you want to go away? I think that you are only submitting me to a test. People don't make long voyages on such short notice. Rene, we were so happy here."

"Can it be that you were contented with this narrow kind of happiness?" "Would you offer me some other kind?" she asked.

He took her on his knees and kissed her hair. "You are a little girl, a very little girl. One must grow and expand to enjoy life. When we come back you will see that I was right and you will thank me."

She made no answer, but looked sad and troubled.

"What do you regret, then?" Rene asked, with a tinge of suspicion.

"Nothing. I merely have a fear of the unknown. I am afraid. What may happen so far away in a foreign country?"

"You will be with me. Isn't that enough?"

"I don't know," she answered in so low a voice that he guessed her words rather than heard them.

They had embarked and were on their way across the vast Atlantic. Rolande showed little interest in the incidents of the voyage. A flock of seagulls kept ahead of the ship, seeming to direct its course. Whence came these birds, masters of space? No land was in sight. Rene said to his young wife:

Don't you wonder at their vigor and the sureness of their flight? Wouldn't you like to have some of their venturesome spirit?"

"No," she replied. "I feel strangely upset, Rene. This sudden change in my life! Yesterday I still enjoyed a sense of calm and security. To-day I don't seem to belong to the earth any more."

"What foolishness!" he said, bending tenderly over her.

Yet he began to reproach himself for having brought her along against her will. Might she not be one of those creatures with a narrow brain and feeble will who find pleasure only in the commonplaces of everyday existence? When he had married her he had hoped to make her over in his own image—to inspire her with his enjoyment of freedom and his disdain for the conventional. Must he renounce that hope? And what would their life together be, in that case?

"How many days will it take to get to San Francisco?" Rolande asked.

"Two weeks, at least. Would you like to have us stop the first day out?"

"What good would that do?"

The wind began to blow hard and the sky grew black.

"We must go inside," said Rene. "A storm is coming. It will rain in a few minutes."

She obeyed. Her passivity was complete. In her stateroom, where everything was shaken up, she began to think of her little Chinese pieces and the fragile little porcelain of her boudoir in Paris.

"To think that I have given them all up for this!"

The sea ran high. Through the porthole Rolande saw a yellow mass of angry waves, one dashing upon another. She was separated from them only by the thickness of a glass window. The idea filled her with horror. She preferred to see the storm-tossed ocean from above. She mounted to the deck.

It was almost deserted. Some of the crew were running hither and thither, making things fast. She heard the shouts of the officers above the noise of the tempest. She clung to a rope. She was, so to speak, suspended above the abyss. She smelt the sea wind, which expanded her lungs and filled her with its savage ardor.

A new sensation, powerful and marvelous, took possession of her frail body. A furtive star shone here and there through the black mantle of the sky. The sun was dying in the west. There was just light enough to let the vision range around the four quarters of the horizon. And the idea of the infinite imposed itself upon her, ineluctably, as the sole reality.

"Is it possible," Rolande said to herself, "that we are at once so great and so small? I feel a whole world awakened in me. I no longer fear death. Rather I would fear life, if it didn't bring me what I shall hereafter demand of it."

She remained thus, plunged in mysterious, while the sea gradually calmed. The sky also became clear and the golden crescent of the moon floated softly in it, like the barque of Isis, "the barque of millions of years," which carried to eternity souls freed of their terrestrial bonds.

She smiled at her dreams. Presently she gave a start. Rene was beside her. He had looked in her stateroom and, not finding her there, had run up on deck, fearing something had happened to her.

"How reckless! Were you here all through the storm?"

She looked at him with a changed expression.

"Yes! I have no fear now. You can take me wherever you wish. I shall never be afraid again."

And she added tenderly, in a whisper: "I know, now, what love ought to be in hearts which are deep enough to contain it."

Protecting the Chinchilla.

The government of Peru has issued an edict forbidding the killing of chinchillas and the sale or export of their skins for an indefinite period to come. This step is taken in the hope of preventing the final extermination of the species.

The chinchilla is a small burrowing animal, native to the high Cordilleras of Peru, Bolivia and Chile. It looks a good deal like a rat, but has a coat of beautiful silken, light gray fur. The fur has a high market value, and to obtain it the chinchillas have been mercilessly killed off.

Sometimes they are trapped or dug out of their burrows, but usually they are hunted with dogs, fox terriers being most useful for the purpose. The dogs trained to catch them are taught to do it in such a way as not to injure the fur.

Chile exported the pelts of 695,316 chinchillas in 1900. Since then, however, the animals have become much scarcer. To regulate the hunting of them is difficult, because the lofty mountain regions where they are found are so remote.

It has been the practice of the hunters to make expeditions in pursuit of chinchillas, collect some thousands of skins, and on their return dispose of them at some seaport, spending the proceeds thereupon in riotous living. A ready market will always be found for the pelts, whether the traffic is forbidden or not.

Faith Sees Beyond the Obstacles

"According to thy faith be it unto thee," is just as scientific in this world of affairs as any demonstrated truth of science.

Unless you have one-hundred-per-cent. faith in your ability to do the thing you set your heart on, your efforts will be in vain. No indifference no doubting half-hearted work will accomplish it. He only can who thinks he can.

If you have only fifty per cent. of faith, that is, if you have fifty per cent. of doubt or fear of the outcome of what you are trying to do, your chance of success will be correspondingly weak. If you have twenty-five per cent. of doubt and seventy-five per cent. of faith, you will be handicapped by just twenty-five per cent.

It is the men with one hundred per cent. of faith, the men who kill their doubts, strangle their fears, and push to the front regardless of obstacles, who win out in life. So long as you live in an atmosphere saturated with failure thought you cannot do the biggest thing possible to you, because you cannot have a hundred per cent. of faith; and remember that your achievement, your success, will depend upon the percentage of your faith in yourself and in what you are trying to do.

If we should interview the men in the great failure army, we should find

The Battle.

I awakened in the night to chill and darkness, Outside the winds of March, made high alarm; I turned again to sleep serene and thankful Though I was snug and warm.

And then I caught a murmur of contentment, That roused my drowsy sense To hear the battle call with keen attention, The rallying for defense.

For hours it raged with life or death persistence, I shuddered at the din, Spring's fierce attack, Old Winter's grim resistance— The field to which could win.

But with the dawn, I knew one was defeated; I heard the drip of rain, Broken and crushed, Old Winter had retreated And spring stood tapping at my window pane!

It's Fine To-day!

Sure this world is full of trouble, I ain't said it ain't; Lord! I've had enough an' double Reason for complaint. Rain an' storm have come to fret me, Skies were often gray; Thorns an' brambles have beset me On the road—but say, Ain't it fine to-day?

What's the use of always weepin', Makin' trouble last? What's the use of always keepin' Thinkin' of the past? Each must have his tribulation, Water with his wine, Life, it ain't no celebration, Trouble? I've had mine. But to-day is fine.

It's to-day that I am livin', Not a month ago, Havin', losin', takin', givin', As time wills it so. Yesterday a cloud of sorrow Fell across the way, It may rain again to-morrow, It may rain, but say, Ain't it fine to-day?

Playing-cards printed by a wood-cut process are said to have existed in 1440, but the earliest printed illustration still extant is dated 1446.

that most of them failed because they lost their courage, their faith in themselves. They did not believe enough in themselves, while they believed too much in circumstances and in help from other people. They waited for luck, waited for outside capital, for outside boost, outside influence, to help them out of difficulties. They depended too much upon everything else but themselves; and now they remain in the failure army because they haven't the courage to try again. They lack the enthusiasm, the bulldog grit and tenacity to hang on, that faith gives.

Faith is something that gets a grip upon us which nothing can dislodge. No matter how dark the outlook, faith sees the light of victory ahead where the other faculties see only innumerable obstacles, impassable Alps. This is why men who have left their mark on the world have clung to their faith when everybody else denounced them, when their own relatives and friends forsaken them.

Faith has always accomplished the "impossible," because it is the faculty which connects men with the great Source of all supply, the Source of all intelligence, the Source of all power, of all possibilities. If you only have faith, one-hundred-per-cent. faith in yourself, in your life work, in anything you undertake, you cannot fail. —O. S. Marden.

Sir Robin.

Rolling robin is here again, What does he care for the mild spring rain? Care for it? Glad of it. Doesn't he know That the warm spring rain carries off the snow. And coaxes out leaves to shadow his nest, And washes his pretty, red Easter vest, And makes the juice of the cherry sweet, For his hungry little robins to eat? "Ha, ha, ha!" Hear the jolly bird laugh. "That isn't the best of my story by half."

Robin, sir robin, gay red-vested knight, Now you have come to us, summer's in sight, You never dream of the wonders you bring— Visions that follow the flash of your wing; How all the beautiful by and by Around you and after you seems to fly! Sing on or eat on, as pleases your mind, Well have you earned every morsel you find, "Aye, ha, ha, ha," whistles robin, "My dear Let us all take our own choice of good cheer."

—Lucy Larcom.

A Vernal Day.

I know at heart that there will come a day In Springtime, when the old alluring call Will thrill my ears, and I shall cling the thrill

Of care and winter weariness away The call of wandering, and I shall stray By shady slopes where trilliums grow tall.

And pause beside a lyric waterfall That tosses down the silver of its spray.

And I shall sense the redolence of earth, The fragrant breath of every growing thing, Whether it be of fern or brier or vine;

And though I solve no mysteries of birth, Yet shall I feel that something is divine

In the widespread renaissance of the Spring.

Japanese Massacres.

In the Japanese national Legislature the other day Baron Nakano charged that in 1915 the Japanese had slaughtered 20,000 aborigines in Formosa.

The Japanese have long had a reputation for ferocity. In the latter part of the sixteenth century they invaded Korea and Hideyoshi, the commander of their expeditionary force, sent back to Japan the ears of 10,000 Koreans, preserved in salt. They were buried in a mound near Kioto, where a monument marks the spot to this day.

Hideyoshi was one of the generals of Nobunaga, who was the most celebrated Japanese soldier of his time.

At that period the Buddhist priests in Japan had gained such power that they were virtually running the country. Their religious establishments were great strongholds, the largest of them embracing thirteen valleys, with more than 500 temples and shrines. In these sacred and fortified places monks by thousands chanted before gorgeous altars, reveled in luxury and licentiousness and hatched plots to fan the flames of feudal war.

Nobunaga set out to destroy the system and wiped out one Buddhist stronghold after another. While he was besieging a fortified monastery and town in the province of Osaka several of the noncombatant people attempted to escape in a storm, but they were overtaken and slaughtered without regard for age or sex. A junk laden with the ears and noses of the slain was then permitted to float by the town in full view of the garrison.

Equal to the Occasion.

He had been a writer of novelettes, but now he was a tramp. The imaginative instinct remained with him, however.

"Well," demanded the cold-visaged woman as he opened the door.

"Madam," he replied, "I am the exiled King of Cambria. I was hunting in yonder forest, but in some way I became separated from my retainers, likewise my gun and purse. I am footsore and weary, and I would fain tarry awhile and partake of refreshment at your hospitable board."

"We've got nothing in the house fit for a king to eat," said the woman, in the same lofty tone; "but I pray thee tarry while I unchain my bull-hound Terrier. He will escort your majesty with all ceremony to the gates, and methinks—"

But the king remembered a pressing engagement elsewhere.

L71, the latest form of war-Zeppelin and the largest airship actually flown, is 743 feet long, and has a maximum speed of 74 miles per hour. She has been surrendered to Great Britain under the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Mount Everest, for some reason unexplained, has no native name, as most of the gigantic peaks of the Himalayas have, but was named after Sir G. Everest, who was the first director of the Indian survey.

The important thing in life is to have a great aim, and to possess aptitude and the perseverance to attain it.—Goethe.

Growing Animals for Competition.

All kinds of domestic animals, when prepared for exhibition nowadays must undergo a toilet in order that they may look their best. Even the rabbits and guinea pigs are washed and combed.

The most important part of the performance in the case of chickens that are to compete for prizes is a shampoo. The fowl is immersed in warm water and treated to a thorough bath, with a plentiful lather of soap. Then it is rinsed and dried with soft cloths, taking care not to rub its feathers, but merely to dab them.

The job is finished by moistening a piece of rag with a little olive oil or vaseline and rubbing it into the shanks, wattles, face and comb. A nail brush, with soap and water, may be used to remove dirt.

It is desirable that a fowl prepared for show should not be wild or easily frightened. To make it tame it should be handled once a day gently. To smooth and stroke its wattles has a soothing effect, and the bird soon learns to like this sort of petting.

Shackleton to Explore the Arctic.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the antarctic explorer, will leave in May or June on an expedition to the arctic. He will take with him a dozen men, chiefly those who accompanied him on former expeditions, and contemplates being away for two years.

The Norwegian whaling boat Foca I has been purchased for the expedition, and in all probability she will first proceed to Hudson Bay, where 150 dogs will be taken on board. Thence the expedition will proceed by way of Baffin Bay, which will be reached, it is hoped, by the end of July, through Lancaster Sound, to Axel Heiberg's Land. From there Sir Ernest intends to explore the islands eastward to Parry Island, this being the main object of the expedition.

More Boys Than Girls Born in England.

The belief that more boys than girls are born after periods of war has been vindicated in the vital statistics recently published by the registrar-general here, says a London despatch.

More than 20,000 more boys than girls were born in 1919, the highest proportion since the commencement of registration in 1838. The fact that more boys were being born was first noticed in the birth statistics of 1916 and has steadily increased since.

Another curious fact of "sex ratios" is that as prices increase, the percentage of boy births rises. This fact has been strikingly demonstrated in the past fifty years.

Would Wait and See.

He was a stranger from the North of Scotland, and was on holiday in Glasgow. Walking along Argyle Street, he came across a contingent of the Salvation Army, and a collection-bag was thrust in front of him. He dropped in a penny.

Turning up Queen Street, he met another smiling lass, who held out another collection-bag in front of him.

"Na, na!" he said. "I gied a penny to a squad o' your folk round the corner just the noo."

"Really," said the lass, "that was very good of you. But, then, you can't do a good thing too often. And besides, the Lord will reward you a hundred-fold."

"Aweel," said the cautious Scot, "we'll just wait till the first transaction's finished before we begin another one."

Taking Notes.

"Well, Harris," said a clergyman to his Cockney servant, "what were you doing in church this afternoon?"

"Doin', sir? I was taking notes," was the reply.

"You—taking notes!" exclaimed the master.

"Suttin'ly, sir! All the gentlemen take notes."

"Well, let's see them," said the clergyman.

Harris thereupon produced his sheet of paper, and his master found it scrawled all over with all sorts of strange marks.

"Why, this is all nonsense!" said the preacher, as he looked at the notes.

"Well, sir," replied Harris, "I thought so all the time you were preaching!"

Not a Popular Wish.

The new clergyman was trying to raise a charitable fund just before Christmas and a man in the congregation said he would give \$100 to start it off.

"I don't know your name, sir," said the grateful clergyman, "but I thank you and I pray that your business may be doubled during the coming year."

There was a solemn hush in the congregation, punctuated here and there with something that sounded like a titter.

"What's the matter?" the clergyman whispered anxiously to the chairman.

"Er—nothing—nothing," stammered the chairman, "only that gentleman happens to be an undertaker."

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

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J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

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En Passant.

WHAT DID MARSHALL FOCH really say when he was asked how he won the war? Ever since that eventful day, the 11th of November 1918, I have constantly met in the most unexpected places, the statement, standing alone without context or explanation, that the marshal's words were,—"How did I win the war?—I did it by smoking my pipe!"

This cryptic saying was evidently uttered without the usual almonition that whatever he then said would be used in evidence against him, and it goes to swell the number of inadvertent remarks made by great men in moments of provocation. True, in years, to come, this saying of Foch's may be attributed to Lloyd George, or Julius Caesar, and may cause to scribes of the future many hours of concern and perplexity. It will be denied that Foch ever said anything like it, then repeated with circumstantial detail, and then again denied, like "Up, guards, and at them!"

Cremay, in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles" says that the Duke of Wellington gave this order in the final charge at the battle of Waterloo and a commentary on the subject says—"I for one wish the tradition were true, because like Nelson's 'England Expects,' at Trafalgar, it gives a memorable interest to the charge, but, alas! history records that it was not the Guards, but the 52nd Light Infantry which broke the column of the French Imperial Guard."

There is only one way of establishing Foch's not permanently. It is to stand as the authentic utterance of the General it will have to be commercialised. There is no use in artists depicting Foch reclining gracefully in a Morris chair, with his feet on the mantel-piece, pulling contentedly at a long churchwarden pipe, and blowing rings of tobacco smoke at a war map over the fire place. That sort of thing is out of date. Columbus and Walter Raleigh have both posed for pictures like that. It won't be any use either to draw Foch and Douglas Haig as seated opposite each other winning their battles in the silent contemplation of their own smoke, like Carlyle and his friend, who spent a most enjoyable evening together without saying anything.

Not a commercial element must distinguish this occasion. A "Foch" Pipe, made of French briar, should be put on the market, and a special blend of tobacco introduced, ("Marne Mixture") would be popular, and advertised all over the world wherever the sound of Foch's name can ever reach.

There would then be no getting away from the fact that Foch did say he won the war by smoking his pipe, even if he denied it himself; then also future generations would be saved from the annoyance of having the famous words of a great man questioned and discussed, and denied and left as unacted as the question whether Bacon wrote Shakespeare.

WHAT FOCH REALLY DID say, is admirably packed into the bowl of the pipe smoking epigram. It has the true "put that in your pipe and smoke it" directness, he said—

"When a man of ordinary capacity concentrates all his faculties and all of his abilities upon one end, and works without diverging, he ought to be successful. He ought not to get lost in passing impressions. Facts alone count, and he ought to devote himself to facts.... How did I win the war? I did it by smoking my pipe. I mean to say to not getting excited, in reducing everything to its essential, in avoiding useless emotions, in concentrating all my strength on my job."

Foch is no dreamer. Smokers are all supposed, by folks who don't know any better, to be fanciful and idle dreamers, weaving gossamer fantasies out of billowy clouds of tobacco smoke.

Up to the frescoed ceiling

The smoke of my cigarette
In a sinuous spray is reeling,
Portending flower and minaret,
What delicious landscape floating
On perfumed wings I see!

Male swans I am idly noting,
And queens robed in flagree,
I see such delicious faces
As ne'er man saw before,
And my fancy fondly chases
Sweet maidens on a fairy shore.

There are some smokers like that of course, but they are the cigarette smokers. Practical men like Foch smoke pipes, and in their wars that way. Soldiers all smoke, and great soldiers smoke pipes yet it must be admitted that Ulysses S. Grant, and Bismarck, were both excellent judges of a good cigar. I once heard a story of Bismarck which shows an unexpected strain of gentleness in the character of the "man of blood and iron."

"The value of a good cigar," said he, proceeding to light an excellent Havana, "is first understood when it is the last you possess, and there is no chance of getting another. At Koenigsberg I had only one cigar left in my pocket, which I carefully guarded during the whole of the battle, as a miser guards his treasure. I did not feel justified in using it. I painted in glowing colours in my mind the

happy hour when I should enjoy it after the victory. But I had miscalculated my chances.

A poor dragoon lay helpless, with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pockets, and found that I had only gold, which would be of no use to him. But stay—I had still my treasured cigar? I lighted it for him, and placed it between his teeth. You should have seen the poor fellows grateful smile! I never enjoyed a cigar so much as that one which I did not smoke."

IT ISN'T EVERYBODY, who can tell a bad cigar from a good one: Yet the matter is quite simple;—
If a cigar kills you, IT'S BAD.

LINKSMAN.

THE PIPE YOU MAKE YOURSELF.

There's clay pipes an' briar pipes and meerschaum pipes as well;
There's plain pipes an' fancy pipes—things jest made to sell;
Buy any pipe that can be bought fer marbles, chalk, or pelf,
Aint eal to the flavor of the pipe you make yourself.

Jest take a common corn cob an' whittle out the middle,
Then plug up one end of it as tight as any fiddle,
Fit a stem into th' side an' lay her on th' shelf,
An' when she's dry you take her down—that pipe you made yourself.

Cram her full clear to th' brim with natchal left, you bet—
'Twill smoke a trifle better fer bein' somewhat wet—
Take your worms and fishin' pole and a jug along for health;
An' you'll get a taste o' heaven from that pipe you made yourself.

Henry R. Brown.

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Class I.—Norman Siverson 80.

Class II.—Ena Mason 73, Gladys Moseley 72.

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GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Elsie Todd 93.

Class II.—Donald McAlister 74, Irvin Bain 70, Elizabeth Murray 62.

Class III.—Marion Stewart 50.

GRADE VI.

HYGIENE

Class I.—Wallace Wilson, Kenneth McGibbon 84.

Class II.—Gladys Warwick 69, W. Clarke 65, H. Shaw, Violet Green 60.

Class III.—Cuthbert McQuigg 50.

GRADE V.

GEOGRAPHY

Class I.—Doris Golpin 78.

Class II.—Marion Bain, Raymond Chambers 73, Gordon Hendry 70, Alice Hendry 65.

Class III.—Eileen McGibbon 60, Jack Stewart 58, Willie Pettley 54.

GRADE IV.

HYGIENE

Class I.—Leona Thompson 86, Grace Moncrieff 81, Ida Fletcher 79.

Class II.—Mansel Wilson 64, Harry Ball 63, Lawrence Davis 63, Joe Cumbers 55, Melvins Wilson 52, Donald Boyd 50.

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Grade II. Max. Marks 800.—Freddie Brown 705, James Murdoch 665, Perley Clark, Albin Brown 660, Stanley Murdoch 610, Kenneth Murdoch 605.

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

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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.

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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 DeLaval 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 users, 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

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

LEO. CARRIERE,

Pine Hill, Que.,

Thursday, April 14th, 1921

The following effects—14 milch cows, 3 two year old heifers, 1 yearling heifer, 1 yearling bull, 6 or 8 young calves, 1 general purpose horse, 1 heavy horse 1,400 lbs., 1 sow, 2 young pigs, 1 rubber tired buggy (almost new), 1 two seated surrey, 1 set double harness complete, 1 lumber wagon, 1 single express, 1 set single express harness, 1 three seated express, 1 set light double harness (almost new,) and many other articles too mention.

Sale on account of fire.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

J. F. OWENS, Stonefield,

Thursday, April 14th, 1921

The following effects:—One Heavy Draught stallion, 1 pair heavy work horses, 1 pair of Farm mares, 2 sets of double Brass Mounted harness, 4 sets of double Brass Mounted breechings, 2 sets of single cart harness, 2 sets of buggy harness, collars, hames, halters, reins etc., 1 pair Scotch collars, 4 pairs of ironed whiffletrees and eveners, a lot of whiffletrees and neck-yokes not ironed (all new.) Summer and Winter neck-yokes all kinds, 1 three seated heavy double express with pole and shafts, 1 light express with pole and shafts, 2 light buggies, 2 heavy waggons, 1 set of silo rings, 5 sets of sloop sleighs, (all done over new,) 1 carroll, 1 three beam sleigh, 1 McCormick binder 6 foot, 1 McCormick mowing machine 5 foot, 1 Massey Harris manure spreader, 1 Massey Harris manure 2 mole board plow, 1 Massey Harris manure grubber, 1 Dane hay loader in good shape, 1 Dane side delivery rake in good shape, 1 circular saw long table, 1 Simplex cream separator 1,100 lbs. capacity, 1 platform scale 500 lbs. capacity, 1 beam counter scale 500 lbs. capacity, 1 No. 5 corn blower (almost new complete,) 1 nine horse power steam engine, a lot of paper hay caps, 1 slush scraper, chains, cant dogs, windows, doors, butter tubs all sizes, barn door rollers and lots of good useful goods from the store in hardware etc., and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All the above effects in first-class condition.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. Beauchamp, Licensed Auctioneer.

I will sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, April 14th, 1921

at Mrs. J. W. Cottingham's Sheds, Bethany Road,

The following effects:—Three work horses, 2 milch cows, 3 lumber waggons, 2 pairs of sloop, 1 cord wood rack, 1 cutter (almost new,) 1 rack sleigh, 1 delivery sleigh, 2 expresses, 1 sulky, 1 seeder, 1 ten foot hay rake, 1 pair of rake shafts, 2 mowing machines, 1 set of disc harrows, 1 hay rack, 1 set of light sleighs, 1 set of smoothing harrows, 2 plows, 1 turnip seeder, 1 root cutter, horse fork, rope and pulleys, 2 sets of double harness, 2 sets of single harness, 1 set of cart harness, 1 set of spring tooth harrows, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, and other farm tools, 1 buggy pole, 1 cross-cut saw, cant hook, logging chains, 1 stove, mattresses, 1 washstand, stair pads, pictures, bed springs, bureau, 1 brass bed, 1 iron bed, 2 toilet sets, a lot of dishes, 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 furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

Telephone No. 60

Main St., LACHUTE.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

H. W. STILLES,

Brownburg,

Saturday, April 16th, 1921.

An Auction Sale of Useful Household Effects all in good condition.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.

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ROUGE RIVER

IMPROVEMENT CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls proposed for year 1921. The Improvements are divided into 10 sections and one-fiftieth 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. 15 cts.

Oak, Elm, or other hardwood, square or flat or waxy board, per thousand cubic ft. 15 cts.

Saw logs 17 ft. in length and under, thousand ft. board measure 1/2 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 20 ft. long per thousand ft. board measure 8-8 cts.

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

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

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

Cords of wood, single butt and other lumber per cord of 128 cubic ft. 1/2 cts.

Spars per piece 3 cts.

Railway ties, other than cedar 0.1 cts. or 10 ft. length per length of 8 ft. 1-3 cts.

Masts per piece 3/4 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 8 ft. long & under per piece 1-10 cts.

Cedar round or flatted over 8 ft. and under, 17 ft. long per piece 1-24 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 17 ft. and under 35 ft. long per piece 1-14 cts.

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

Cedar round or flatted 35 ft. and upwards in length per piece 1/2 cts.

Rouge River Improvement Co. F. R. 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 .02 1/2 cts.

On each piece of round or flatted timber over 37 ft. in length .07 cts.

On each piece of square or waxy lumber 12 cts.

On each piece of 4 ft. wood 0.4-5 cts.

On each railway tie pr. length of 8 ft. 0.4-5 cts.

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

Rouge Boom Co. F. R. WHITTET Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, March 4th 1921

You want the Best
Perfect Pressed Brick.

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

Manufactured by

Lyle J. Funcheson

Telephone 131 r 21. Lachute

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Rail or Steamship
Passages booked,
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Apply to

J. S. Giles, Agent.

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Compute rapidly?
Operate a typewriter?
Write a Business Letter?
Write a good business hand?
Read and write shorthand quickly?

These are the questions that the business man will ask you. We quickly train you and place you in a good position with unlimited opportunities.

Office open 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Also night classes. Enroll Now.

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Order now to insure delivery when wanted.

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LIMITED.

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Montreal.

Phone Main 5200.

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Half of it is ready already. The furniture can be moved right over on it now and the other half varnished.

By Tuesday morning you can dance or spill water on it without spoiling its sunny smile."

Lowe Brothers Durable Floor Varnish is made particularly for floors. Dries quickly with a beautiful, deep, rich gloss. Can't crack, scratch or mar white. Is hard, yet tough and elastic.

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

Incubator Turkeys.
I raised my first turkeys eight years ago. I had two hens and a tom. One hen did not hatch an egg, the other hatched 15 and that aroused my enthusiasm for turkeys. I kept these poults in a coop with runway for three weeks, feeding hard-boiled eggs, cornbread and cottage cheese. This is the critical age for poults and a lot of care given during this age is time well spent.

The next year I kept six hens and one tom. That year I marketed 20 hens at 12½ cents a pound and 11 cents for the tom and I considered these good prices then. That was in 1913. A few weighed 15 pounds and I thought they were exceptionally large.

Every year since I have been increasing my flock. The last two years I have had only 22 hens but I usually have only 20 when laying season comes. I keep two toms. I purchase a tom every year and keep each tom two years only. If I keep a tom longer than that my hens get weak, the stock weakens, and they do not grow to be large and strong. I am a thorough believer in purebred stock. It pays.

When I first commenced raising turkeys, I thought that toms weighing 15 pounds and hens 11 pounds were good sized. Now I consider a 13-pound hen a small-sized one. My toms weigh from 17 to 20 pounds. Does it pay to use purebred stock? Well, I know it does. I used to consider a tom weighing 10 pounds at five months of age a good-sized bird, but now, since I have a purebred tom, my young toms weigh ten pounds at three months. Last year I paid \$20 for a tom. He then weighed 33 pounds with empty crop. Now he weighs 42 pounds. My young hens last year weighed 15 pounds.

The turkey hens do not want to set very early. Some turkey hens will not eat while they are setting and often they will die from starvation. After setting on the nest four weeks they are often very weak and make poor mothers to take care of their small poults. For this reason I use an incubator.

An incubator holding 160 chicken eggs will hold 120 turkey eggs. I leave the eggs in the incubator for two weeks or a few days more if necessary to find the hen that will set. As soon as I notice a hen that wants to set I place her on a nest with a few china eggs. When I see she is ready to set I take the eggs out of the incubator.

Caponizing was formerly considered a difficult operation, but now with the improved instruments, which permit unobstructed vision, with good light and a steady hand, any one can perform the operation. The best time is whenever there is a surplus of cockerels two or three months old. At the age of four months the cockerel's muscles begin to toughen.

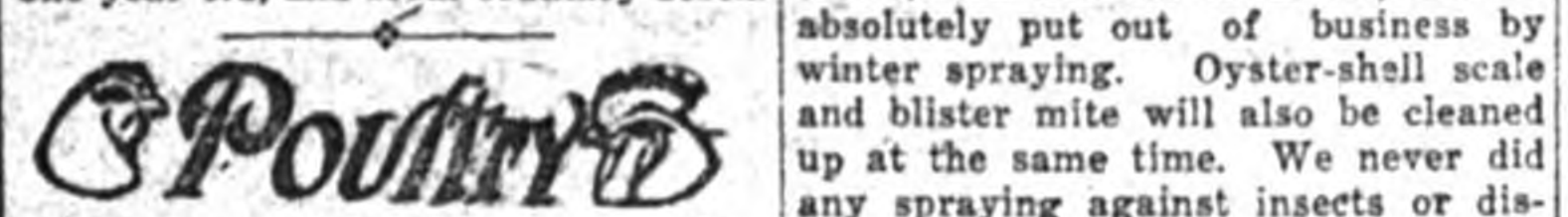
An old rooster does not bring a very high price in market, while a capon will bring the top price, and often will weigh, when full grown, from seven to twelve pounds, according to breed. The purer the breed the larger the capon. The old saying "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" is surely true of capons.

After being caponized the combs and wattles stop growing. Capons seldom crow, are gentle and peaceful, can be kept with other chickens, or in a separate flock if more convenient. They need no fattening rations until a few weeks before marketing them. When raised on farms, they can pick their feed almost until the snow flies.

If a cockerel is caponized at four months of age or older, there is danger of death from internal bleeding, due to separating the testicle from a close lying artery. But if this should happen there need be no loss, as he is bled to death and ready for the frying pan or for canning. If he lives he may develop into a "slip," which makes him useless as a breeder and not much better eating than an ordinary rooster. "Slips" are unsuccessfully caponized cockerels, as the testicles begin to grow again. At some markets they are quoted at five cents a pound less than capons.

When capons are sold for the Christmas trade they are not full grown, and are called "soft roasters." At ten months old they are sold generally between New Year and Easter. Their flesh remains sweet and tender.

capons are used as foster-mothers, hawks will never have a chance of stealing the chicks.
Any large city is a good capon market. I have had White Leghorns capons that weighed six and one-half pounds each; Rhode Island Reds, eight and one-half pounds; Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, nine and one-half pounds. All were less than one year old, and from ordinary stock.



Diarrhoea kills more chicks than anything else. I give black pepper ground fine and mixed with mash food. I continue its use for several days.

Feeding flavor into eggs may seem a foolish thing to talk about, but nothing is more sure than that eggs may be spoiled or made delicious by quality of food given.

Hens cannot lay in the winter unless their ration contains animal protein needed to make the whites of eggs. To supply this, give hens all the milk they can drink daily or feed them meat scrap or tankage as a part of their regular ration.

Early feathering and early crowing mean early maturity. Early maturity means early profits. Always select the cockerels that feather first and then select from them the one that crows first.

The duck intended for market should be fed on fat-forming food during the last three weeks of her life. A good ration for this is meat scrap, one part; wheat bran, one part; wheat middlings, two parts; cornmeal, three parts—all by weight. A small percentage of grit and one part green feed should be added.

A simple brooder is thus made and used by a neighbor: A wooden box about four feet square and a foot high is used. A few holes are bored in one side to provide air, and then a blanket is stretched over the top. An earthen jug filled with hot water is placed inside to provide heat. It is sometimes necessary to refill the jug twice a day to keep up the proper temperature.

The incubator cellar must have thick walls, a double roof and good ventilation, in order to keep up the proper temperature, and not to be affected by sudden changes of weather. The roof part is all that is above ground. No special design is needed so long as the principles mentioned above are complied with.

There's Still Time to Do Your Winter Spraying.

Even where there are but a few fruit trees on your farm, it pays to take care of them.

Fruit has a decided advantage over vegetable crops, in that even a small surplus can be handled and sold at a profit, provided it is of good quality. For many years, since we really learned to take care of our few dozen fruit trees, we have turned every basket of fruit, over what we use, into real cash.

Before that, when we took the attitude that there was not enough fruit on our place "to bother with," we seldom had enough for our own needs, and that was so poor that it hardly paid to try to save it.

The most important thing we did to get our fruit trees to produce, after

If your grocer were greedy for profits he would not be content to sell and recommend Red Rose Tea at a less profit than he makes on other teas.

But it is a fact that he does make less on Red Rose than on other teas, and he recommends it because he knows its quality is the best.

Orchard and Garden

One-variety apple orchards are risky business. The rule among apples is self-sterility; that is, most trees require pollen from trees of another variety in order to mature fruit. If your block of Northern Spy or Wealthy trees blossoms year after year, and the trees mature no fruit, chances are you need another variety grafted into the orchard. Trees must be happily married, just like people.

Use of flats for gaining time: If a hotbed is not to be had for starting plants that need a long period for development, such as tomatoes and peppers, flats can be used in the house. A flat is a box of convenient size and about four inches deep. It should be large enough to contain a sufficient supply of plants, but not too large nor too heavy for easy movement from place to place. Holes bored in the bottom of the box will insure proper drainage and should be covered with pieces of broken flower pots so that the water may run off without removing the soil.

Fill the box to the depth of an inch with well-rotted stable manure from which all straw and shavings have been removed. Add an inch and one-half of garden soil to the manure, evening off the surface. Scatter the seeds to be sown in the flat on this soil and cover them with a light sprinkling of soil and sand well mixed. Seeds should be covered to about their own depth. Press down the soil and spray lightly with water. Care should be taken never to flood the flat, as this tends to wash the seeds together.

A piece of window-glass should now be placed over the flat and the glass should be covered with paper to exclude the sunlight. As soon as the young plants germinate the paper may be removed and the glass taken from the flat as soon as the plants have well broken through the soil. Flats should not be allowed to dry out after the sowing of the seed, neither should too much water be added to them, as this will tend to rot the seed. Use a spray when watering to get an even distribution of the water over the whole flat.

Flats should be set in a warm place, not in direct sunlight, until the plants appear, after which they should be given direct sunlight. As soon as the seedling plants have developed three or four leaves, they should be transferred to another prepared flat that they may have more room for growth. From this last flat they are generally transplanted to the garden when all danger from frost is past and the soil has warmed up somewhat.

Early garden work: Sow tomatoes, peppers, eggplants and celery in the hotbed. Give early plants plenty of room in the hotbed. Seeding plants should be thinned out to a distance of 2 x 2 inches. Pay careful attention to ventilation and watering of hotbeds. Get cold frames ready. Dig parsnips and salsify that have been left in the ground over winter. Uncover multiplier onions and partly uncover asparagus bed. Harrow asparagus bed rather deeply. Treat seed potatoes with formalin or corrosive sublimate, and sun-sprout them.

Spraying alone will not control codling-moth, the pest that makes wormy apples. It may be necessary to screen the windows of the cellar where apples are stored over winter. A year or so ago my attention was called to a case in which the man who was having trouble sprayed his trees every spring and summer. But the trouble with wormy apples continued. At last he called on the provincial college "bug expert" for help, and was advised to use screens as suggested. The trouble was due to the fact that codling-moth wintered over in some of the wormy apples in the cellar, and came out later than the brood that wintered outdoors; too late to be caught by the first spray. After the practice of screening the windows was begun, there was no more trouble. The screens did the work.

The Experimental Farms System.

Remark has several times been made in Parliament and elsewhere that the splendid work performed by the Experimental Farms System of Canada is not nearly so widely known and appreciated as it should be. In The Agricultural Gazette of Canada there appears an outline of the system and the tasks in which it is engaged. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa is the headquarters of the twenty branch or auxiliary farms and stations. It is stated that there is one farm in each of the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario, two in Nova Scotia, four in Quebec, two in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan, two in Alberta and four in British Columbia. There are also two sub-stations in Alberta, two in the Yukon and one in British Columbia. In addition, working with the system are tobacco stations at Farnham, Que. and Harrow, Ont. At all of these experimental and research work of national importance is carried on. Enghly illustration or demonstration stations have also been established in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Each branch of agriculture is dealt with in actual experiment, and the results are made public through the press and by means of addresses, demonstrations, and exhibits. In short every effort is made to encourage, advance and benefit agriculture, the basic industry of the country.

What Fertilizers Are.

Fertilizers are prepared plantfoods, just like malted milk is prepared human food. Fertilizers are made from blood, tankage, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, cyanamid, bone, acidulated ground phosphate rock and salts of potash. They are scientifically prepared under chemical control, and the percentage of plantfood they carry is guaranteed under the Dominion fertilizer law.

The analysis of the fertilizer refers to the amount of the plantfood constituents that are found in the fertilizers. These constituents are ammonia (nitrogen)—the stalk grower; phosphoric acid—the plant ripener; and potash—the plant strengthener and starch former. For average gardens it is well to use fertilizers carrying 3 to 6 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and 3 to 6 per cent. potash.

You can buy fertilizers from fertilizer manufacturers, seed houses, department stores, florists, hardware stores, general stores, etc. After the seed bed is well prepared, scatter one-half the amount of fertilizer over the ground before planting. Rake it well into the soil. When ready to plant, make your furrows and scatter the remainder of the fertilizer lightly in the furrow. Rake a light covering of fine soil over the fertilizer before dropping the seeds, or setting bulbs, or plants.

Clean cows contribute to cleanliness of milk. With a stiff brush one man can sufficiently groom two cows a minute. If a curryscomb is used, take one on which the points have been worn down, so they will not be too severe on the cows.

Early Ripening of Oats Valuable.

The ripening season of oats is very important. Certain varieties ripen from one to two weeks earlier than others, hence there are special uses for each class of oats. As a rule, early oats are somewhat smaller in size than later ones and finer in straw. They show more rapid growth throughout the entire season and are ready to harvest, as we have already said, fully half a month earlier than the later oats. This is a great advantage when you plan to have fall wheat follow early oats. The early ripened oats may be harvested and the ground plowed immediately and prepared for the seeding of the fall wheat.

You can hasten ripening of oats from a week to 10 days by fertilizing. This means a uniform product which can be harvested early. Early harvesting is especially valuable where you plan fall wheat to follow early oats.

Vines That Will Beautify Your Home Grounds

BY ANNE ROBINSON

I have found that for the home gardener, whether it be to supply beauty or to furnish a crop, for practical worth and ease of culture, the many varieties of vines cannot be excelled and are too little appreciated.

Vines are divided into fruit, shade, and flowering varieties. The popular grape and the universally grown hop are perhaps the most useful of all vines. But for landscape gardening a shade or flowering vine is more desirable.

The Virginia creeper, a hardy, easily-grown perennial, is the favorite for shading. I have seen this vine trained along chicken wire, stretched the length of a porch, where it gave a dense shade from early spring until autumn.

For graceful beauty, what can compare with the Boston ivy, as it clings to a brick or stone surface, sending its tender new shoots ever upward?

Children love a gourd vine with its fantastic fruit, and a package of mixed seed planted along the back fence will furnish safe entertainment on Mother's busy mornings. The dainty clematis, wistaria, cinnamon vine, and honeysuckle are perennials possessing a sweet fragrance and charm which defies description.

For neatness, though, the annuals are best, as they can be taken down when dead, and variety can be had by using different kinds each season. Most people think of morning glories when a back porch screen is mentioned. And morning glories are well worth thinking of, with their different shades of pale pink or deep rose and the deep clear blue which resembles a bluebird's wing. The moon-flower belongs to this family, although it is like the new baby who gets his days and nights turned about. These magnificent flowers do not open until sundown, and by the time day morning glories are opening they are closing. They are larger than the conventional day bloomers, and more fragrant.

The butterfly pea, flowering bean, and the canary and cypress vines are beautiful and unusual, and not so well known. But for gorgeous display and clean fragrant flowers nothing that I know can equal climbing nasturtiums. They generally reach a height of six feet, and are covered all summer with bright, spicy-smelling blossoms of red, pink, lemon, and orange. They furnish an abundant source of supply for honeybees, and are at their best if the blossoms are kept picked. Sweet peas are also useful for low decorating, and are fine for cutting. I get most satisfactory results by planting the mixed seed.

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The Boy Scouts Association.

Boy Scouts are organizations of boys and youths between the ages of twelve and eighteen years and upwards, which aim to develop character, to aid in furnishing equipment for a career, and to train in service for others, physical health, and efficient citizenship, by utilizing the natural activities and interests of the adolescent period.

The development of the Boy Scout movement in England is due to Lt. General Sir Robert Baden Powell, Bt., who during the siege of Mafeking, in 1899, had seen the boys, under Lord Edward Cecil's command, organized and drilled into an efficient messenger service. When Baden-Powell returned to England, in 1902, the idea was fostered and received popular support, and a general plan of organization was adopted. The first Boy Scouts organization was formed in 1908, and a royal charter of incorporation was granted in 1912, the organization being recognized as a "non-military, public service body."

The Boy Scouts Association in Canada is non-military and non-sectarian in character, the movement being supported by Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jews alike. Of late it has also been given consideration as an educational adjunct by well-known educators, some schools adopting the Scout programme in part or as a whole, while some of the universities and leading technical schools conduct special courses for Scoutmasters and other Scout officers.

Local Associations or Troop Committees are organized to supervise and extend the movement in communities upon application by representative citizens to provincial headquarters, Dominion Bank Chambers, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto. Such Associations and Committees become responsible both to their communities and to headquarters for the leadership of Scout troops in their area and for their encouragement and support.

The Scouts themselves are organized into patrols of eight boys, two or three or four patrols to a troop under a Scoutmaster. Scouting is now recognized as the most natural and at once the most successful type of organization for boys. Nearly 9,000 Ontario boys are now members, and many thousands more have had the benefits of Scout training during the past twelve years.

Give a boy address and accomplishments and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes wherever he goes. He has not the trouble of earning or owning them, they solicit him to enter and possess.—Emerson.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Surnames and Their Origin

PIPER

Variation—Pipard.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—An occupation.

The family name of Piper may come from either one of two sources, though that of Pipard is apparently traceable to only one.

Undoubtedly the name of Piper is for the most part of occupational origin, that occupation being the obvious one of the player of the bagpipes. This explanation has been objected to by many on the ground that the bagpipes is to be found only in Scotland or Ireland, whereas Piper is a name most frequently met with in England.

The fact is, however, that while the bagpipe to-day cannot be classed as an English instrument, it was once quite generally in use, particularly in Northumbria, during that period of the Middle Ages in which family names were first developed.

In some instances Piper is merely a changed spelling of the name Pipard. This name is of Norman-French origin, developed from a sobriquet of nickname signifying clever, or "foxy." There was a Ralph Pipard at the time of Henry III. of England who won great honors for his generalship in the Scottish and Welsh wars of that period.

Millions of War Medals.

It is understood that the distribution of the 1914-15 star, the British war medal, and the Victory Medal will probably occupy about four years. Already 3,000,000 medals have been distributed to individuals or sent to record offices at home and to the overseas dominions and colonies for distribution. This distribution includes 1,400,000 1914-15 stars, more than 900,000 British war medals and 80,000 Victory medals.

The approximate number of British war medals required is 9,000,000, and of Victory medals 5,500,000. After deducting the medals already distributed about 12,500,000 remain for distribution, and it is estimated that these will be distributed at the rate of 3,000,000 a year.

WHAT TO DO FOR STOMACH TROUBLE

Good Advice From One Who Had Suffered Much.

Nine-tenths of all forms of indigestion or so-called stomach trouble are not due to the condition of the stomach at all, but are caused by other influences. The great contributing cause of indigestion is thin blood. Good blood and plenty of it is required by the stomach to take care of the food. If the blood is thin the stomach functions sluggish, food lies undigested, gas forms and causes pains in various parts of the body. Instead of getting nourishment from the blood the system gets poison.

Relief from this condition can be obtained by the tonic treatment which Mr. D. Shaw, Mt. Stewart, P.E.I., tried and now warmly recommends to others. Mr. Shaw says: "I suffered from indigestion for over four years, and have tried many of the well-known remedies for such troubles, but never obtained more than temporary relief. The trouble was aggravated by constipation setting in owing to the stomach failing to do its work, and laxatives only gave relief to the bowels and left the stomach in worse condition. The result was my blood was growing more and more anaemic, I did not sleep well at night and was growing despondent. I was in this wretched condition when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got three boxes and by the time they were finished there was some change for the better. This greatly encouraged me and I continued taking the pills for some three months, by which time my stomach was all right again, my blood good, nerves strong and life was again worth living. My advice to all who suffer from stomach trouble is to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

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

There are over a hundred varieties of holly.

Cold and catarrhal affections of the nose and throat use

BAUME BENGUE

for effective relief.

Beware of substitutes
\$1.00 a tube
THE LEMMONS MILES CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. Jules Bengue
RELIEVES PAIN

President's Wardrobe Cost 38 Cents.

Being President may pay the rent but it doesn't always provide the wardrobe—not in Armenia at any rate. A letter just received from Erivan, the capital of that most unfortunate republic, tells how President Ohandjanian got his winter woollens, and it wasn't a case of political graft either.

It was in a Near East Relief old clothes warehouse and the charming young worker was dispensing second-hand clothing to a long line of ragged applicants who offered in exchange their thanks, or at most, a few cents. Bending over her bundle of "gents' furnishings," she was suddenly startled by the sound of a suave and unusually musical voice inquiring in English for a suit of underwear, of the largest size on hand. She looked up and beheld a very tall and very dignified gentleman arrayed in a greenish black, rather frayed Prince Albert. It was rather difficult to associate so unimpressive a figure with anything so unromantic as a request for woollen underwear, but since such had unmistakably been what he asked for, she made all haste to supply him with the largest outfit in stock.

To her surprise, he offered her in payment the equivalent of thirty-eight cents in Canadian money. Involuntarily she protested but he reassured her in his gracious tones: "Really, madam, I have plenty, you know. You forget I receive the quite remarkable salary of twenty dollars a month."

The little relief worker looked again and this time with dawning recognition. The gentleman she had not had the honor of meeting, but his picture was as familiar in his country as that of the Prince of Wales in Canada. He was none other than M. Ohandjanian, the President of the Republic of Armenia.

Tractors in France Easily Become Tanks.

Every French farm will become a potential artillery depot, if the suggestion made by prominent farm tractor manufacturers to the Chamber of Deputies is carried out, as now seems possible, says a Paris despatch. They contend that certain tractors constructed at moderate expense can be transformed without difficulty into powerful tanks with armor clad turrets to be constructed according to the Government design and supplied throughout the border areas to reliable owners of suitable machines.

The details of supplying these tanks with ammunition are still to be worked out by the military officials, who are showing such interest in the plan that special films are being prepared for presentation before the Chamber of Deputies. Prominent military critics are said to have urged the acceptance of the scheme, declaring that if eastern France had been equipped thus in 1914 the massed advance of the German army could have been stopped in the Vosges foothills.

"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.

A Pessimist.

Jim Brown says, says he to me. Life ain't what it used to be. Everything is money mad. Things are going to the bad. Politics is shameful now. Preachers ain't as good somehow. As they were when he was young. Even Gospel hymns ain't sung As they used to be, says Jim—Least that's how it seems to him.

Jim Brown says, says he, that men All were honest back then. Merchants all were kinder too. Trusted more than what they do. Women didn't nag the way Most of 'em take on to-day. Everything is worse, says he. Than it was in ninety-three.

Jim hangs round the corner store. Hasn't worked for months and more. From the last job where he hired. Out of work he soon was fired. Mrs. Jim though, sews and sews. Just to keep her kids in clothes. It's about all that she can do. To buy shoes and feed 'em too. Since Jim spends his time in fretting 'Bout how bad the world is getting.

There is not a man or woman over 60 years of age alive in Austria today. All persons over that age died of starvation. Teacher—"Willie, I suppose you know what a caterpillar is?" Willie—"Yes'm; it's an upholstered worm!"

Homeland.

There are worlds, I'm told, 'mid the silent stars. There are lands far across the sea; But where'er I roam comes the dream of home.

With the faces so dear to me. When the shadows fall loving voices call. While the red sun sinks in the west; Then big tears rise to my longing eyes For the land that I love the best.

When the night winds sigh, and the seabirds fly Far away o'er the trackless foam. Then my heart flies, too, o'er the ocean blue; Love has wings that can bear me home.

Other worlds are fair, but they'll ne'er compare. Though you search 'mid the stars above, To the world I know, where the blue-bells grow—

My dear homeland of peace and love.

A GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR THE CHILDREN

Mothers—the surest way of keeping your little ones well and happy; whether it is the new-born babe or the growing child, is to keep their bowels regular and their stomach sweet. Nine-tenths of all childhood ailments are the result of clogged bowels and sour stomach. The most necessary and the best medicine for little ones is a gentle laxative—something that will relieve constipation; sweeten the stomach and promote rest and natural sleep. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They are a gentle but efficient laxative; are absolutely guaranteed free from opiates or other injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest infant with perfect safety. They banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and give the baby that health and happiness which all children should have. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Food for Explorers.

Men experienced in Arctic exploration are of opinion that, if the frozen wilds of the north are to be invaded by balloons and airplanes—Alaska being particularly in mind where the use of the latter is concerned—they should take with them supplies of food in the form of pemmican.

Pemmican is concentrated nourishment, of small bulk and light weight relatively to its food value, and specially adapted for the support of life in cold latitudes by reason of the fat it contains. In old times it was prepared from buffalo meat, but some Indian tribes to-day make it with beef or the flesh of other animals.

The original process of making pemmican began with slicing buffalo meat into slabs an inch or less in thickness and hanging these over frames to dry in the sun. Flies were kept off by building a small fire beneath. When thoroughly dried the meat had shrunk more than two-thirds in bulk. Then it was roasted slightly to make it brittle and was reduced to a fine powder by pounding it with flails.

Then the hide of a buffalo was cut and sewn into a sack, which was filled with as much of the minced meat as it could hold, fat being finally poured in scalding hot so as to fill every crevice. Bags of pemmican thus prepared were so solid that at one time a quantity of them were used to build a redoubt which the Hudson Bay fur traders used during their conflicts with the Northwest Co.

The pemmican manufactured in this way could be converted into shape for eating by simply chopping it up with a hatchet. However, it was better in soup, called "rub-a-boo," or fried in its own fat. Cooked in the latter fashion, it was said to taste remarkably like a superior quality of tallow candles.

A notable advantage of pemmican is that it will keep good and wholesome for years.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

The man who conquers is the one who moves steadily, persistently, everlastingly towards his goal, unmindful of whether it is always in sight or not, unmindful of obstacles, of difficulties, of discouraging conditions. He moves ever forward because he is invincible.

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.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, Dr. C. H. Brown, 111 West 11th Street, New York, U.S.A.

BITS OF HUMOR
FROM HERE & THERE

Naturally.

Mrs. A.—"My husband admires everything about me—my hair, my eyes, my hands, my voice—"

Mrs. B.—"Well, what do you admire about him?"

Mrs. A.—"Why, his good taste."

Always on the Job.

"By Jupiter, there'll be no peace on earth till I retire my two chief aids," roared Mars.

"Who are those mighty generals?" inquired Neptune.

"None other than General Greed and General Graft," said Mars.

Unappreciated Help.

A Philadelphia physician had been called in to treat the spoiled child of a certain family. After his departure the mother returned to the room and told the youngster that the doctor had complained that the child had been very rude to him.

"Why, mother," replied the kiddie, "he's just an old fog, that's all! He got mad just because I put out my tongue before he told me to."

Had High Authority.

The young man who had been calling so frequently on Helen at last came to see Helen's father. Finally, the aunt made this announcement:

"It's a mere formality, I know, sir, this asking for your daughter's hand, but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed."

Helen's father stiffened. "And may I inquire," he said, "who suggested that asking my consent to Helen's marriage was a mere formality?"

"Yes, sir," replied the young man. "It was Helen's mother."

Happiness like health is man's divine heritage. Don't be cheated of your birthright. The idea that sorrow is the normal condition sprang from the same mind which imagined that if a man were not sick occasionally there was something the matter with him.

A Health Saving REMINDER

Don't wait until you get sick—USE

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs"
Child's Best Laxative



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



Cuticura Girls Are Sweet and Dainty
Nothing so insures a healthy, clear complexion, soft, white hands, and glossy, radiant hair as Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment when necessary. Cuticura Talcum is delicate, delightful, distinguishes. It imparts to the person a charm incomparable and peculiar to itself. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Toronto, 244 St. Paul St., W. Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

Classified Advertisements.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.
Wool spun into yarn or blankets. Georgetown Woollen Mills, Ont.

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 A. Bliss Medical Co., 151 St. Paul St., East Montreal. Mention this paper.

Came By It Honestly.
Stories concerning victims of wisely prattle recall a poignant one told by a headmaster who wrote on a boy's report: "A good worker, but talks too much." The rule of the school was that during the holidays each boy must get his report endorsed by his father. In this case, the report came back with a brief comment attached: "You should hear his mother."

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

When You Shake Hands.
When you shake hands, grasp the hand as though you were glad to see the owner of it, not as though performing a perfunctory duty. Put your heart into your handshake. While you are holding the hand, look into the person's eyes and give him a smile from your heart. Let cordiality and geniality gleam in your face.

Worry is really a form of cowardice.
It is born of fear and comes from the consciousness that we are not equal to cope with the obstacles that confront us.

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, 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 Monopropionicacidester of Salicylicacid.

WHEN RHEUMATISM HITS YOU HARD!

Sloan's Liniment should be kept handy for aches and pains

WHY wait for a severe pain, an ache, a rheumatic twinge following exposure, a sore muscle, sciatica, or lumbago to make you quit work, when you should have Sloan's Liniment handy to help curb it and keep you active, and fit, and on the job?

Without rubbing, for it penetrates, apply a bit today to the afflicted part. Note the gratifying, clean, prompt relief that follows. Sloan's Liniment couldn't keep its many thousands of friends the world over if it didn't make good. That's worth remembering. All druggists—three sizes—the largest is the most economical. 35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

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.

188UE No. 12-73

What Better Drink for Table Use than POSTUM CEREAL

When well boiled—twenty minutes or more—it has a rich color and a particularly delightful flavor. In these respects, Postum Cereal is the equal of fine coffee, and much better for health.

"There's a Reason"



G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

Tinware, Enamel Ware, Aluminum Ware, Nickel Ware, Electric Supplies, Saws, Skates, Electric Irons and

Horse Blankets, Halters, Nails, Glass, Rope, Axes, Dry Cells, Pyrex Ware.

GROCERIES.

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

Willards and Inglers 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 \$40,000,000.0

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
Special attention given to Sales 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 attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co., Limited.

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

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI

Class I.—Margaret Jones 86, Gerald Bruneau 84, Margaret McOuat 83.
Class II.—Henry Murphy 66, Evelyn Gagnon 65, Isabel Owens and Ella Giles equal 62, Ivan Carpenter 61, A. Scott 60.
Class III.—Kenneth McOuat 58, E. Silverson 57, Emma Smith 50.

GRADE X

Class I.—Bessie Rodger 88, Phoebe McOuat 80, George Taylor 76.
Class II.—Kenneth Campbell 70, M. Mitchell and Annie Stevenson equal 69, George Fuller and Neil McGillis equal 64, Olive Seale 63.
Class III.—Muriel Buik 59, Helena Rodger 53, Gerald Hammond 52.

GRADE IX

Honours.—Nellie Cowan 91.
Class I.—Kathleen Morrison 83, Ivy Johnson 87, Elsie MacAllister 85, Evelyn Creswell, Grace Morrison and George Watson equal 82, Ivy Graham 79, Mabel Gordon and Irene Whinnfield equal 77.
Class II.—Dorothy Matthews 73, Alice Bain and Arnold Scott equal 71, Truman Clarke and Bella Hume equal 68, Flora MacDonald 60, Donald Clarke 67, Hilda Sutton 66, May Robinson 63.
Class III.—Willie Cottingham 58, H. Bennett, Kenneth Elbott equal 53, L. Cruise 50.

GRADE VIII

Honours.—Margaret Scott 92, Edna Campbell 91.
Class I.—Kathleen Morrison 88, W. Adamson 85, Evelyn MacCallum and M. Smith equal 83, Donald Hay 82, Jean McOuat and Elmer Ryan equal 71, Elsie Riddell and Erskine Rodger equal 78, S. Black and James Todd equal 76, Duncan Cumming 75.
Class II.—Susan Evans and F. Scott equal 70, Paul Doig 69, Bella Clarke, F. Douglass and Maria Westgate equal 68, Marquette Heathie 65, Hazel Drysdale and Auriel Peet equal 63.
Class III.—John Dobbie 58, Hazel Leishman 57, Edna Graham 55, Irene Rogers 53, Ruby Nicholls 52.

GRADE VII

Honours.—Kilgour Wilson and Edgar Burwash equal 100, Bessie Rodgers 93, Corinne Hancock and Ernest Boyd equal 94, Fred Barker 90.
Class I.—Charlie Miller and Hazel Kettyle equal 87, Alice Burk 84, Perry Cooke, Ethel McOuat and Ethel Hay equal 82, Harold Calder 80, George Miles 79, Inez McKiddie 75.
Class II.—Lillian Armstrong and Ena Black 73, Douglas Drysdale 72, Mary Cruise and Edith Jones equal 70, Winnifred Silverton 68, Hazel Morrison and Grace Armstrong equal 67.
Class III.—Bessie Black, Norma Boyd and Eleanor Velland equal 58, Cecil Stanforth 52.

GRADE VI

Honours.—Nellie Hay 90.
Class I.—Henry Miles and Annie Miller equal 86, Mildred Mark 78, F. Armstrong 77, Robert Cunningham and Stella Scott equal 75.
Class II.—Eleanor Wilson 74, Edward Morrison 73, Elsie Scott and M. Velland equal 71, Violet Paul 68.
Class III.—Lyla McKiddie 57, Elsie Stewart 53.

GRADE V

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 100, E. McCoy 99, Janet McOuat 98, Howard Doig, Russell Elliott and Bessie Morris equal 96, Evelyn Cruise 95, Lorne Morris 93, Hazel McKiddie 92, Keta Jones 91.
Class I.—James Wilson 88, Lizzie Hay and Grace Rodgers equal 87, Willis Stanforth 86, Gordon Dobbie 77.

GRADE IV

Honours.—Quinton Black 93, Lloyd Cruise, Helen Morrison Gordon Hay and Ada Logan equal 90.
Class I.—Roy Cruise 88, James Logan 87, Shirley Hamilton 85, Gordon McOuat and Laura Noble equal 78, Eric Middleton 76.
Class II.—James Velland 74, Willie Painter 65, Hartland Paul and Alma McCullough equal 63.
Class III.—Henry Dion 56, Stuart Armstrong 55.

GRADE III

Honours.—Freda Mason and Douglas Upham equal 98, Rebecca Cohen 95.
Class I.—Rowena Cowan 89, Sam Cohen 86, Florence Hay 84, Robt. Fulton 83, Florence Ellington 78.
Class II.—Christina McKenzie and Raymond Cunningham equal 70, Kenneth McPaul 64, George Paul and Leonard Carpenter equal 63.
Class III.—Morton Morrison 58, M. Chapman 54, Lorne Wert 51.

GRADE II

Honours.—Reta Mackrith Stuart Jones 100, Olive Stanforth 96, Gladys Cruise and Lena McBie equal 94, Raymond Underhill 92, Elsie McPaul and Doris Armstrong equal 92, Gordon McPaul 90.
Class I.—Hugh McKinnon 87, Janet Hay 86, Edgar Dion 85, Barbara Cunningham 84, Eugene Jousse 83, Leola Belanger 76.
Class III.—James Beech 59.

W. X. BEAUCHAMP,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French.
GRENVILLE, QUE.

JOSEPH GIROUARD

NOTARY & COMMISSIONER

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

CUSHING

Mr. E. C. McMurtre is in Montreal this week.

Miss Jean Pinkerton has returned from her visit to Montreal.

Mrs. Achis Graham visited friends in Lachute on Monday.

Mr. Owen Keatley is spending the week with friends in Montreal.

The Misses Grace Whelehan and Master Vernel Grace, of Valleyfield spent Easter with friends here.

The Misses May Fraser and Bessie Gatto spent last week-end as guests of Mrs. Kains at Greec's Point.

Mrs. T. Ranger, of Greec's Point, spent a few days in Rockland, this week attending the funeral of her niece.

Miss Pearl Dawson, of Grenville, spent the latter part of the week here visiting her sister Mrs. F. M. Watson.

Mr. Robert L. Saltmarsh, of Concord, N. H. and his bride formerly Miss Gertrude Knight, spent a part of their honeymoon in Cushing this week as guests of the groom's uncle Mr. E. Whelehan.

The last meeting of The Good Fellowship Club for the season was held at the house of Mrs. E. O. Keatley Friday evening. The majority of the crowd attending, accepted the kind invitation of Mr. and Miss Whelehan to visit their sugar camp and partake of the generous supply of taffy which was prepared for them, coming from there to Mrs. Keatley to finish out the evening with games, jokes, etc. befitting to the date. The funds on hand amounting to twenty two dollars were donated by the vote of the crowd to the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal. Then dispersed happy in the thought of doing a good deed, and in the hope of an early reunion next Autumn.

(Too late for last week.)

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bruce, of St. Henry, Montreal, were Easter guests of Mr. E. O. Keatley.

Mr. Fred Cushing, of Montreal, spent Friday and Saturday visiting friends in Cushing.

Mr. Murray Watson, of Blind River, Ont., was an Easter guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Watson.

Miss Ivy Graham returned to Lachute Tuesday from spending the Easter holidays the guest of her parents.

Master Clarence Weir, of Ottawa, visited his relatives in Cushing and Stonefield during the Easter holidays.

Miss Hope and Master Gerald Cushing, of Montreal, are spending the Easter holidays the guest of her parents.

Mrs. F. Douglass and daughter Mildred are spending the Easter holidays at the home of her brother Mr. Broyles.

Miss Doris Le Roy and Miss Lois Keatley are spending the Easter holidays in Cushing at their several homes.

Miss R. V. Dobbie went back to Calumet on Tuesday evening to reopen her school which had been closed on account of the "flu."

Mrs. Ed. Mahoney, of Montreal, was the guest of her mother at Raster at Montee, and also visited her aunt Miss M. Whelehan.

The Ottawa river opened rather early this year it is rather unusual to hear the ferry in operation between Chuteau-au-Bleu and Cushing at so early date as March 26th.

Mrs. Jas. Cleland visited Mrs. J. D. Weir last Thursday on her way to the home of Mr. Wm. Davidson of St. Philippe, whose death is very much regretted in Cushing. Mr. Davidson being a familiar figure in both our churches and in many of our homes, ever ready to extend friendly assistance to every one in times of need. Our nearest sympathy is extended to the bereaved daughter and brother relatives.

The Rev. A. Chazon formerly of Paris, France, who has just graduated from McGill spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dobbie. Mr. Chazon will marry shortly Miss Brandt, daughter of Principal Brandt of Pointe-au-Tremble, leaving for Texas where they will spend the summer before sailing for Africa, where Mr. Chazon Field of Labor lies as a missionary to his own countrymen there. Mr. Chazon occupied the pulpit of St. Mungo's Church on Sunday and preached a very eloquent Easter sermon.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec

District of Terrebonne

No. 1804.

The Trustees of the Lachute Presbyterian Church at Lachute a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated according to law, having its head office in the Town of Lachute, district of Terrebonne.

Plaintiffs

vs

The Manse Building Association of St. Henry's Church, Lachute, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated according to law, having its head office in the town of Lachute, said district.

The above defendants are hereby ordered to appear within one month.

Given at Ste. Scholastique, this twenty ninth day of March, 1921.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

Prothonotary, C.S.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE
No. 1805.

DE CATHERINE JANE THOMPSON, of the Township of Montcalm, county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, and duly authorized a ester en

judicated March 16th, 1921.

Plaintiff

vs

SAMUEL FRANK HINVES, of the township of Montcalm, county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne.

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

Given at Ste-Scholastique this 30th March 1921.

(Signed) GRIGNON & FORTIER,

Prothonotary C.S.

Dr. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, QUE.

Dr. J. E. CHRISTIE

BSc, M. D. C. M.

Physician and Surgeon

In office of late Dr. G. H.

Christie.

Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20

— CONSULT —

CHAS. CALDER & Co.

Court House, - Lachute

Concerning

Insurance of any kind.

General Automobile Repairs.

Ford Cars a Specialty

Work and Service guaranteed

By an Ex-employee of the Ford Motor Company

Garage in rear of Campbell's Feed Store

Stan. Burrows, Prop.

C. C. M. Bicycle Service Station



MASSEY

Bicycle Repairs

A full stock always on hand

W. COTTINGHAM,

Phone 29,

Lachute,

Box 4.

PRE WAR PRICES.

You have been a long time looking for low prices.

They are here now.

Take advantage of them as we can't tell you how long they will last.

Special values in Suits and Overcoats, Caps and Underwear.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

W. D. STAVELEY

B.Sc., Q.L.S., A.M.E.I.C.

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STAVELEY & HADLEY

Engineers, Surveyors & Draughtsmen

Room 604,

285 Beaver Hall Hill

MONTREAL.

Important to Farmer's and Lumbermen.

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

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

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

JOHN McFAUL,

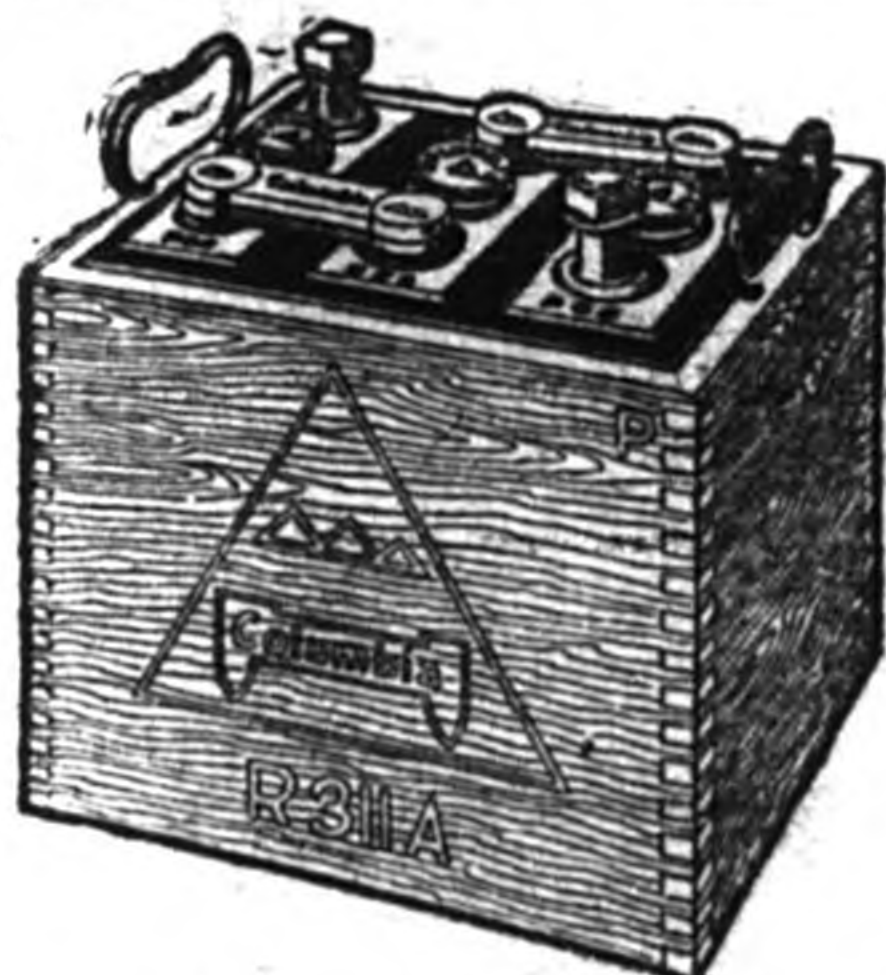
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1921.

NO. 13



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

PUBLIC NOTICE

Take notice that after Friday, April 16th, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name by my wife or any other. Signed J. A. Chambers, Brownsburg.

NOTICE

Kelly's garage at Lachute will be reopened on April 12th, by J. L. Anderson of Montreal. We are prepared to do overhauling and repairs on all makes of cars and guarantee satisfaction. Best grades of oils, grease, and gasoline in stock, also a good line of parts, accessories and tires. Try us for quick and reliable service. Gray Dirt Service Station, Lachute, J. L. Anderson, Prop.

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.

WANTED.—Furnished bungalow at Lake Louise for summer months. Responsible party, state rate and location reply Claude Sharpe, 419 St. James Street, Montreal.

EGGS—EGGS—EGGS.—Do you want the very best in heavy egg producing Banded Plymouth Rocks? No guess work. Eggs for hatching from all pens \$2.50 per 15. Eggs from hens with Government official records from 151—195 eggs, \$5.00 per 13. All males bred from hens with records of 206—220. Satisfaction or money back. Rev. M. J. H. Lammie, Lakefield, Que.

SPRINGHILL STOCK FARM.—Offers for sale ten milch cows (all pedigree Holsteins from two years up), two yearling bulls ready for service, also bull calves, Yorkshire pigs both sexes (all registered.) Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to Jas. O'Reilly & Sons, Props., Point Fortune, Que.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE.—I have a lovely pen mated of this season with plenty of exhibition quality without overlooking the heavy egg producing qualities. Regal Dorcas females mated to a Regal cockerel. Try a setting and be prepared for the fall show. Eggs \$3.50 per setting, a good hatch guaranteed. Gordon J. Todd, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE.—Ladies Beaver Coat, 50 inches long, first class Labrador Skins, made to order, new. For further particulars apply to Mrs. J. W. Dumouchel, above Mr. Lemay's Store, Main St.

Rodrique House.

Having had our Hotel all newly painted and refitted we can now give the best accommodation in town.

**Good Clean Rooms
Excellent Board.**

**Descheneau Freres,
Main Street, Lachute.**

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

**Rev. Alexander Torrie, B.A.
and Mrs. Torrie.**



Who are conducting a series of Revival Services in the Baptist Church, Lachute.

"Choosing a Wife" Evangelist Torrie's subject Saturday night in the Baptist Church.

NOTICE

Don't forget the Auction Sale of Stock and Farm Implements of the Estate of late George Smith, of Dunany, on Saturday, April 23rd, also take notice that the Real Estate will be offered privately. It comprises heavily timbered bush land, lake shore property, also good farm land and outbuildings. Any information can be had from Walter McVicar, Brownsburg, or S. E. Smith, Lachute, Joint-Executors. Mr. Smith will be at Dunany until April 23rd.

PAINTING 1

Mr. J. D. Hough is prepared to do all house and carriage painting on shortest possible notice. Apply at shop, corner Main and Foundry Street, Lachute.

**LACHUTE GARAGE
DISTRIBUTOR**



Battery repairing and charging.
Rental Batteries in stock.
Vulcanizing and tire repairs.
All work guaranteed.
A. E. BISHOP, Prop.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Peter Dobbie spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. W. J. Boyd is spending this week in Montreal.

Mr. Chas. Joss, of Three Rivers, is spending this week in town.

Miss Catherine Barron of Montreal was a week-end visitor in town.

Miss Winnie Silverman spent the week-end visiting friends in Calumet.

Messrs Geo. Tucker and Alvin Kyle, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Dorothy Law, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. McKinnon this week.

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

Mrs. John McGillivray is visiting her daughters at Cushing and Chute-a-Blondeau.

Mr. Bob Stewart, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart on Sunday last.

FOR SALE.—A Ford Car, in good running order. Apply to Geo. Bedard, Lachute.

Miss May Hume who has been spending the winter in Ottawa returned home on Tuesday last.

The many friends of Mr. Harry McIntyre are pleased to hear he is recovering from his serious illness.

Mr. Alex. T. Sutton, of St. Amree, was in town attending the funeral of the late Miss Sarah W. Patterson.

Mrs. Jno A. MacGibbon is spending this week in Lachute, Ont., owing to the illness and death of her aunt.

Mrs. Reid Giles and son Torrence, of Montreal, are spending a couple of weeks in town the guests of Mrs. Harlow Giles.

Mr. Robert Cruise M.P., of Dauphin, and Miss Alma Forward, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. John Cruise for the week-end.

Hear Evangelist Torrie's sermon on "Choosing a Wife," Saturday night in the Baptist Church. Mrs. Torrie will sing.

We understand that Mr. Godfrey Delorme has leased the Temperance Hotel on Foundry Street from Mr. Alex. Berniquet.

Miss Lucy Morrison, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Morrison Upper Lachute.

200 Men Wanted! To hear Evangelist Torrie, Sunday afternoon, in the Baptist Church at 3 o'clock. No women allowed and no boys under 14 years.

Rev. Rural Dean Lackey is attending Synod this week, and Mrs. Lackey is spending the week with friends in Montreal and Charlemagne.

Mr. Hammond, of Shawbridge, has purchased the farm of Mr. Thos. Fraser, together with stock and implements and will take immediate possession.

Miss Ethel Scott, daughter of Jno. P. Scott, West Gore Road, is in the Montreal General Hospital having undergone an operation for appendicitis.

No women allowed in the meeting for men only in the Baptist Church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. No boys under fourteen years will be admitted.

Mr. Woods of Vankleek Hill, has sold the Rhinehardt property to Mr. T. B. Morrison of Upper Lachute, and has purchased the property of the Misses Wilson.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rodgers desire to thank their kind friends and neighbours for the sympathy and kindness shown in their recent bereavement.

Miss Mabel Rodgers who has been at her home for a few days owing to the death of her great aunt, the late Miss Sarah W. Patterson, returned to Montreal on Tuesday night.

Baptist Church services will be held on Sunday, April 17th, as follows:—Dalesville 11 a.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m. On account of Special Meetings at Lachute Mount Maple friends please attend at Brownsburg.

Mrs. Perry is spending a few weeks in Montreal prior to leaving for her home in Vancouver. Mrs. Massie has also returned home to Montreal, they were accompanied by Mrs. Robt. Hamilton and Miss Evelyn for a few days.

Miss Laura Davis, of Montreal, Mr. John Davis, Miss Bertha Davis and Miss Rhoda Christie, of Morin Heights, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon last week.

Miss Kathleen Davis who has been her guest for the past two weeks, left on Tuesday for Port Arthur en route for her home in Sask. She was accompanied to Ottawa by Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, April 17th as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. There will be no afternoon service in St. Siméon's Church. A special vestry meeting was held in St. Siméon's Church on Monday afternoon, 11th inst. when Mr. Thos. Pollock and Mr. Russel Rodgers were elected to represent the parish at Synod which opens in the Synod Hall, Montreal, on Tuesday 12th inst.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MISS L. C. PAUL.

It is with deep sorrow we record the death of Lillian, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Paul, of Chatham, who passed away on Sunday evening last, of Spinal Meningitis, after an illness of only a few days, at the early age of 15 years. A bright, happy, promising young girl, her sudden death came as a great shock to her school-mates at the Lachute Academy where she was one of its brightest and loved pupils. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon from her parents' house to the Presbyterian Church and was conducted by the Rev. A. G. McKinnon in the midst of many sorrowing friends and relatives. The pall-bearers were Jas. Hay, Ian Hay, Gerbil Bruneau, Lawrence Cruise, John Dobbie and Geo. Muir. Many loving tributes of flowers were grouped on the coffin from relatives and friends, also from the Principal and Pupils of the Academy. Besides her loving parents, she leaves three sisters and five brothers to mourn her loss.

We will weep for the days that come no more,
For the sunbeam gone from the heart and door;
For a missing step for a nameless grace,
For a daughter's form, for a daughter's face;
But not for the soul whose crown is won,
Whose infinite joy has only begun;
Not for the spirit enrolled in light,
Crowned where the angels are to-night.

THE LATE MISS S. PATTERSON.

The late Miss Sarah W. Patterson who passed away on Saturday, April 10th, at the home of Wm. Jno. Rodgers, East Ward, was born at Bellana, County Mayo, Ireland, in the year 1833 and was thus in her 88th year. She was the third daughter of the late Wm. Patterson. She leaves to mourn her loss a loving sister Mrs. Wm. Elliott St. and many friends and acquaintances. The funeral was held on Monday from the home of W. J. Rodgers to Lachute Cemetery, and was conducted by the Rev. G. Adamson and Rev. E. S. Morrison. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Wm. and Andrew Elliott, Thos. Patterson, Ed. Smith, Ed. Morrison and W. J. Rodgers.

THE LATE MRS. JAS. MCGIBBON.

The funeral of the late Mrs. James McGibbon who died while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Alex. Woods, at Merrickville, Ont., was held on arrival of the train from Ottawa on Wednesday morning. A large number of old time friends and relatives were present to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed.

Presentation.

Several of the members of the Church of England congregations of Brownsburg, and a few other friends, took the Stiles' residence by storm on Thursday evening, 7th inst., when they assembled there to present Mrs. Stiles with an illuminated address and a handsome solid leather Travelling Bag, as a token of appreciation of her valuable services as Church organist so faithfully rendered for some years past. They all regret the removal of the Stiles family from Brownsburg, as they have always taken a great interest in everything concerning the welfare of the community. A very pleasant social evening was spent and the company dispersed after the singing Auld Lang Syne.

The following is a copy of the address to which Mr. and Mrs. Stiles feelingly replied:

Dear Mrs. Stiles,
The members of the Church of England congregation of Brownsburg, on the eve of your departure for residence in the Canadian West, wish to express to you their appreciation of your splendid services as Church Organist, so faithfully and cheerfully rendered during several years. They will sadly miss you but they sincerely hope that their loss may be your gain.

They ask you to accept this address and the accompanying travelling-bag as a token of their appreciation, and they pray that God's guidance and best wishes may ever be given to you and to your loved ones.

Signed on behalf of the congregation,
J. A. Lackey, Rector
Brownsburg, Que., April 7th, 1921.

DEATHS

NEWCOMBE.—At Newark, N.J., on April 13th, 1921, May Nichol, beloved wife of Jas. Newcombe and youngest daughter of the late John Nichol of Upper Lachute, in her 59th year.

PAUL.—At Chatham, on Monday, April 11th, 1921, Lillian Christina Paul, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Paul, aged 15 years.

IN MEMORIAM

RIDDELL.—In loving memory of our dear brother Jas. Ridell, of Rutherglen, Ont., who was accidentally killed on April 16th, 1920.

We little thought when we said good-bye
We parted forever and you were to die,
Grief that we felt, word cannot tell,
For we could not be there to bid you farewell.

Inserted by brothers and sisters.

New Costumes & Coats.

We have received a choice lot of Costumes and Coats for Ladies and Misses.

These are the newest styles and in nice serges.

Ladies skirts in blue serge.

Ladies dresses in blue serge all at very low prices.

We have also choice line of suits for young men, newest shapes and colours.

**W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.**

A Taste of "Home"

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

"Hamilton's Bread"

It's GOOD!

It's made entirely different from the Old Way.

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

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

Robert Hamilton.

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

What's in a Name!

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

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

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

PERHAPS you have never seen just how easily the Waltham can be changed from a wrist watch to an ordinary watch, and worn in a variety of pleasing ways. Then you must come in and see this exquisite model 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 \$15 and up.

**Watchmaker, Jeweller all Official.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.**

Full Gauge No. 9 Wire
Perfect Galvanizing
Full Weight Rolls
Full Length Rolls
Lasts a
Lifetime

The Origin of Life.

After time the flower will wither and its pretty petals fall off, but there is left behind a tiny green bean which grew in the heart of the flower. Watch it become larger and larger as the days pass. Finally, the pod will be filled with little bean children! Hold the plant against the light and show the child the tiny beans in the pod without picking it. Each bean is attached to the pod by a tiny stem. Tell the child how the life of the mother plant passes into the little young beans and feeds them and enables them to grow until they are large enough to leave the mother plant and start out in life for them-

Where pure thoughts are lodged,
loose thoughts cannot enter.

Wall Case-Maker Best Cabinet

A reamer is a useful tool that supplants the drill on many kinds of work. It is used principally to enlarge old screw holes to take larger sized screws, and to start holes for nailing, both necessary operations to keep wood from splitting as nails or screws are driven in. A pair of wire-cutting pliers to bite off the projecting ends of nails and screws are a household convenience, they are so easy to use and so frequently useful. A steel try square is a valuable supplement to the folding rule; it simplifies measuring and marking, and makes it easy to do accurate work. A pair of clamps—about 10 or 12

Corn cutting and husking, being a one-man job, is done by each one separately. By working together these farmers keep down the amount of money invested in machinery, and at the same time get all of their work done at the proper time without its being necessary for them to hire outside labor. Their team work pays them well, and takes little extra work or trouble.

In a word, do not have more tools than you need, but try to have all that you need, take care of them, and learn to handle them intelligently. You will find amateur carpentry a sport rather than a chore, and your tool chest as good an investment as your sewing machine or fireless cooker, and will never want to be without it again.

5. Leave the pile covered for from six to ten hours, or over night, then remove the blankets and spread the oats to dry. Shovel over to make them dry thoroughly.

If forty gallons of the liquid are used, it may be best to apply only half the solution and pile the oats for an hour or so and allow them to swell. Then they will readily absorb the other twenty gallons, and the labor required will be less.



HIDES-WOOL-FURS

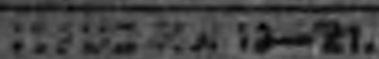
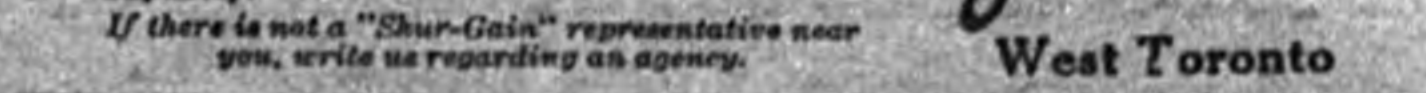
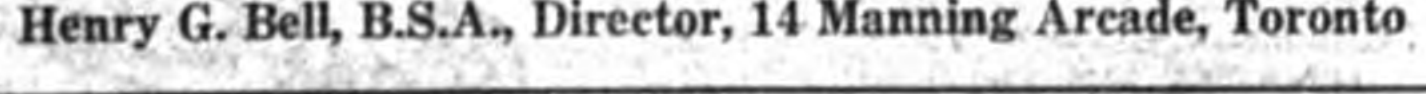
DEACON SKINS—The handling of these skins is our specialty. It will pay you to ship to us if you have three or more skins, but on a less number the freight charges are too heavy.

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

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

I found out that I saved about fifteen cents each day by giving the new cow a ration which was as she needed, as shown by the milk scales. So, at that rate, when she got too old to keep, the saving that I had made on her feed would more than offset the difference which I might have gotten if she were a larger cow. In my case, instead of losing by getting a small cow, I made; in fact, I could afford to give her away when she got old and still not lose. But if I had not weighed her milk, and done as most farmers do, I would never have known that I was feeding her too much, and she would not have done so well either.

You cannot build a reputation on the things you are going to do.



NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' course of training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the school, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

The Wolf Cubs.

God planted in the small boy a horror of all that is dull and slow and conventional. He made him a creature of restless energy, with an inquisitive, eager mind, a sensitive little heart, and a romantic imagination. Don't oppose God's plan! Work with it—discover it—guide it! That is the Wolf Cub idea.

In 1914, in response to continual demands from boys under 12 years of age for admission to Boy Scout troops, Sir Robert Baden-Powell answered with the plans for the organization of the Wolf Cubs. And in doing so the Great Father of Scouting also met the need for a scheme of recreational education that would teach the small boy those first lessons in loyalty to the right, self-control, respect for authority and kindness to others, that are the foundation of good-citizenship.

The programme of the Wolf Cubs, paralleling the plan of Scouting for older boys, has been built up about the natural activities and impulses of the boy of eight to twelve years of age. The small boy likes to play at wolf, or bear; barking, growling; pursuing, being pursued. Very well, let him play at wolf and you play at wolf with him. And into the play weave the fundamentals of loyalty (to his pack), obedience (giving in to the Old Wolf), and self-control (not giving in to himself). In a few words, this is the theory of the Wolf Cubs.

Wolf Cub organizations and packs may be formed in a manner similar to the way in which Boy Scout troops are formed. Instead of a Scoutmaster there is a Cubmaster, who may be either a man or a woman, and instead of a Troop Committee there is a Pack Committee. Further particulars regarding the organization, registration and chartering of Wolf Cub "Packs" and with reference to this most interesting branch of the Boy Scout Movement may be had upon application to the Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto.

"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 gripping or inconvenience. 10, 25 and 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

The largest insect known, but now extinct, was a dragon-fly, which had a wingspread measuring two feet.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

The Things You Do.

It isn't what you talk about that makes you rich and great, it isn't what you dream about that happens while you wait, it isn't what you long for most that soonest comes to you, The only things that count, my son, are just the things you do.

So do not spend your precious time in talking people blind. They do not care to hear you though they may say they don't mind. And do not dream, unless at night, when slumber comes to you, For nothing counts at all, my son, except the things you do.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the children well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely safe and never fail to relieve constipation and indigestion; colds and simple fever. Concerning them Mrs. Jules Fauquereau, Nomin-lingue, Que., writes:—"My baby was terribly constipated and suffered day and night. I was advised to give him Baby's Own Tablets and from the first they helped him and now at the age of thirteen months he is a big, healthy, happy boy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Elephantine Humor.

In order to see the elephant at his best, says a writer, you must go to India. There he is used as a beast of burden, and his intelligence comes out strikingly. He is said to be the only animal that will work unattended. But for all that he is not fond of labor, for he will keep an eye on the boss, and when the whistle blows he will drop whatever he is doing and run for the feeding place—a trait that he is said to share with some human creatures. We do not believe that animals, intelligent as they often are, have quite the sense of humor that human beings have; yet here is an authenticated story of one small elephant's prank that clearly points to a sort of mischievous humor.

A mother elephant was dragging from one spot to another in a shipyard an extraordinarily heavy timber that she had been unable to pick up. Two chains were fastened to her collar, each joined to a huge hook, which was fastened into the end of the log. As she toiled along with her burden her half-grown baby elephant walked beside her.

She came at last to an incline where she had to exert her entire strength to drag the log up; and while

she was leaning forward the baby elephant suddenly dropped back, light the hook with his trunk and yanked it out of the log. The result was that the old elephant was thrown forward on her head, with her heels up in the air. The little elephant made straightway for the woods near by, as hard as he could gallop.

The mother got herself together quickly, looked all round and started after the youngster, with her trunk upraised. She caught up with him in the woods; and the men working at the shipyard heard his squeals as her trunk descended on him again and again. Finally the two of them reappeared; the little elephant was walking dejectedly at his mother's heels and holding to her tail.

A Little Wisdom.

Those who take great pains take great profits. A silent man's words are never brought into court. It's hard to pay for clothes that have been worn out. He who saves in little things can be liberal in great ones. More trouble lies in having nothing to do than much to do. A many things remain impossible till they are attempted. Before you run in double harness, be sure of the other horse. 'Tis better to put the shoulder to the wheel than the back to the wall. He who loses money loses a little; he who loses a friend loses more, and he who loses courage loses most.

RHEUMATIC PAINS HAVE DISAPPEARED

As a Result of Treating the Trouble Through the Blood.

The chief symptom of rheumatism is pain. The most successful treatment is the one that most quickly relieves and banishes the pain. Many rheumatic people suffer pains that could be avoided by building up the blood; when rheumatism is associated with thin blood it cannot be corrected until the blood is built up.

Mr. Ed. Hall, Main-a-Dieu, N.S., suffered from rheumatism for years, but was more fortunate than many victims of the disease, for he found a remedy that so built up his entire system that he is now free from rheumatism. Mr. Hall says: "I was taken down with rheumatism, and at times was under the treatment of several of the best doctors in Cape Breton, but they held out no hope for my recovery from the trouble. I was confined to bed for three years and a helpless cripple from the trouble. I could not move, and had to be turned in sheets. My legs and fingers were drawn out of shape, and sores developed on my body as the result of my long confinement to bed. I was in this serious condition when a friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking them. The first benefit I felt from the pills was an improved appetite, and then I began to feel stronger, and was finally able to get out of bed and go about on crutches. I continued taking the pills for months, slowly but surely getting new strength, and finally I was able to lay the crutches aside. I will always be lame, as the result of my long stay in bed my left leg has shortened somewhat, but otherwise I am feeling fine and able to do my work as Fishery Overseer. I may add that when the rheumatism came on I weighed 140 pounds, and when I began going about on crutches I only weighed 67 pounds, and now I am at normal weight. There are many here who know and can vouch for the truth of these statements."

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

Freezing Points of Fruits Are Measured Electrically.

In an attempt to evolve methods of preventing the spoilage of fruits and vegetables by freezing while in transit or storage, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is conducting thousands of experiments at the Arlington, Va., laboratories, to determine at what temperatures these products freeze. The experimental apparatus consists of a large tank in which brine is circulated, and thermocouples, which possess the peculiar property of generating weak and variable currents of electricity when they are subjected to changes in temperature. These variations are registered by delicate meters. So sensitive are the thermocouples that they will detect a difference of temperature of .0001 deg. In service, a test specimen of fruit and a thermocouple are placed in one of 12 cups in the lid of the brine tank. By watching the specimen and the meter closely the exact temperature at which freezing begins is determined with great accuracy.

No Place for Hilarity.

The storm was increasing in violence and some of the deck fittings had already been swept overboard when the captain decided to send up a signal of distress. But hardly had the rocket burst over the ship when a solemn-faced messenger stepped on to the bridge.

"Captain," he said, "I'd be the last person to cast a damper on any man, but it seems to me that this is no time for letting off fireworks."

Soothes tired nerves. For restless sleep at night apply

BAUME BENGUE

on the forehead and back of neck.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

31.00 a tube. THE LEEHMAN WILCOX CO., LTD. MONTREAL Agents for Dr. J. B. Bengue RELIEVES PAIN

Dishwashing Machine is Effective.

As proving the very real efficiency and desirability of the mechanical way of washing dishes, a series of tests recently conducted by a resident of White Plains, N.Y., are extremely interesting. The electrical dishwasher was placed in this particular home on trial, and the skeptical "prospect" started his tests with a determination to prove the general worthlessness of the device. Count was made of the number of pieces of tableware used by the family of two adults and two small children, for each meal, and the operations of handling and washing, both by hand and by machine, also were counted and timed.

It was found, furthermore, that the machine's capacity for washing the inside of bottles was more than human, and that greasy pots and pans, with the aid of a washing powder supplied with the apparatus, promptly became spotless without any of the usual unpleasant effort. As the machine's capacity was sufficient for the dishes of two meals, it was a simple matter to reduce the number of operations still further. As a result, the housewife's total gain amounted to two hours a day, or even more.

The Future of Brazil.

Brazil, which is most wholly in the tropics, has the opportunity to upset the belief that no people can reach the very highest civilization in a tropical climate. The census, just completed, credits Brazil with 30,500,000 people, which makes it the second American country in point of population. Some modern men of science, most of them British, maintain that when means have been found to utilize the heat of the sun as mechanical energy the tropics will become centres of production and therefore of civilization. If that should be true, what country could match Brazil, with its great resources of minerals, timber and land, and its great navigable rivers?

Hear, Hear!

Mr. Gasbag Jones stood on a soapbox at the corner of the street. A huge crowd surged around him. Surely his heart should have been glad!

But he was dissatisfied. He tried hard to be heard, but it was all in vain. Every attempt he made to speak was interrupted by some member of the audience.

At last, stamping his foot in great anger, he bellowed at the top of his voice: "Every time I open my mouth a fool speaks!"

And the crowd agreed with him entirely.

Royal Fractions.

There is a general opinion that the Queen of England is a person of considerable strength and determination of character. That opinion is reflected in a number of more or less amusing stories. One of them relates that the Prince of Wales, while visiting the British forces at the front, saw in a snapshot the picture of his royal father and mother. Under the King's was written, "George the fifth," under the Queen's, "the other four fifths."

"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 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, sheds dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty- tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness. All druggists!

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Obvious Question. "She gets her complexion from her mother's people."

"Ah, indeed! Are they chemists, then?"

Brand New.

"Have you not appeared before as a witness in this suit, madam?"

"No, indeed! This is the first time I have ever worn it."

Couldn't Understand It.

"Mother, the teacher said I was made of dust."

Yes, dear.

"Well, if I was born in January when the snow was on the ground where did God get the dust?"

No Need to Quarrel.

"Oh, mamma," said little Charlie, "I've upset the salt-cellar over the clean tablecloth!"

"That was very careless," answered mother, "but go and brush the salt off, and see that you don't spoil the tablecloth."

"But, mother, when anyone spills salt they have a quarrel, don't they?"

"Yes, that is so," agreed mother.

"But why do you ask?"

"Well, mother," continued Charlie, "if they don't spill the salt they don't have a quarrel, do they?"

"No," answered mother. "That's quite right, but I can't see why you ask."

"Well, mother," replied Charlie, getting his back to the wall, "it wasn't he salt I split, it was the ink!"

Halifax, N.S. Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd. Gentlemen—I have used Minard's Liniment and have found it a good remedy. After the explosion I was pretty well shaken up, having cut a number of bruises and cuts, but thanks to Minard's Liniment I am my old self again. It healed the sores and bruises and gave me much relief. It is known to its name as the King of Pain; for it stopped the pain almost at once. I first noticed the ad. in the Montreal Standard and decided to invest in a bottle for which I am not sorry, but can say with truth that I am thankful for it having done all it claimed to do, and in my case much more, and a splendid cure for the best ad. one can possibly find. That is my view of it and I think you will agree with me too.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) ALFRED BLAIN, 134 Argyle St., Halifax, N.S.

Glass Houses.

Two suburban gardeners were swearing vengeance on cats.

"It appears to me," one said, "that they seem to pick out your choicest plants to scratch out of the ground."

"There's a big yellow tomato," the other said, "that fetches my plants out and then sits and actually settles me."

"Why don't you hurl a brick at him?" asked the first speaker.

"That's what makes me mad," was the reply. "I can't. He gets on top of my greenhouse to defy me."

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Selig's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, Dr. May Glover, Co., 220 11th Street, New York, U.S.A.

WANTED

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

HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS

30 SHIPMAN CHAMBERS, 7, OTTAWA, CANADA

INVENTIONS

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Classified Advertisements.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL SPUN INTO YARN OR blankets. Georgetown. Woolen Mills, Ont.

At Last!

A very youthful person in Chicago who had literary aspirations, recently dashed into the room of a friend, calling out:

"At last! Ten dollars for my story 'The Crime of the Century'."

"I congratulate you," said the friend. "From whom did you get the money?"

"From the express company," was the reply. "They lost it."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Hope vs. Evidence.

At the grave of the departed old darkey pastor stood, hat in hand, looking into the abyss he delivered himself of the funeral oration:

"Samuel Johnson," he said sorrowfully, "you is gone. And we hope you is gone where we 'specs you art!"

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Where the Difficulty Lay.

Professor (giving examination) reads: "Does any question embarrass you?"

"Bright student." "Not at all, sir. Not at all. The questions are quite clear. It is the answers that bother me."

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine



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

CUTICURA HEALS BABY'S FACE

Could Not Sleep Eruption Itched and Burned So

"I noticed a little pimple on my baby's face. I thought it was from the sun but it kept getting worse and the skin was red and very hot. He could not sleep, cried all the time, itched and burned so, and it caused him to scratch. I was quite discouraged."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I bought more and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. S. D. McGuire, Clarkburg, Ont., Dec. 10, 1919.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for every-day toilet purposes. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and Talcum 25c throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot, Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without lather.

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 getting 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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The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, APRIL 13 1921.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.
50 a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

THE FREQUENCY OF STRIKES necessitates our being precise in indicating the particular strike we mean at the time of speaking. Formerly, "The Strike" had only one application; it meant the only strike in ten or twenty years. In those days one strike was an outstanding event in the whole history of an industry, but now, strikes are as common as changes in the moon, and when you are asked what you think of the strike you wonder if the report of another labour dispute has come through since you saw the newspaper at noon.

At the time of writing, the one "Strike" more prominently before the public notice is the British Coal Strike of April, 1921. Coal strikes are common enough, but this one is distinguished from others by the decision of "The Trade Alliance" to strike in sympathy with the miners. The decision of the Railway and Transport Workers, made last Friday, to join the miners on the 15th of April, may or may not have taken effect by the time these lines appear in print, and I cannot predict events sufficiently to say whether the strikers will gain their objects, or go down to defeat, in a day or two, or a week or two, but one thing I can clearly foresee, and that is—the strikers will lose, because the strike is the right decision of the officers of the workers unions, and the subject was not submitted to ballot.

The leaders have gone too far. The men were told to quit work and in the quitting to leave the mines to go to ruin, as an added feverage in gaining the object of the strike. No provision was permitted for the prevention of the mines being flooded, the pump men were withdrawn, and the pit ponies were left underground to drown or starve to death.

The commercial interests of the country, now in a state of transition, were utterly abandoned as a means of compelling the government to do what it is not there for,—to decide, without debate or consideration, in favour of the miners, a question which involves the whole stability of the country's commercial future.

The morality of this procedure is bad, and its logic is worse, consequently the miners and their allies will lose, as they must expect to lose, if they have any glimmering of reason left.

The leaders have gone too far, and the men will continue to find themselves chasing shadows, through bog and mire, lane, o'er crag and torrent, moor and fen, until they can contrive to get their leaders more in hand.

Labour Leaders will be necessary as long as men need to be berbed, but it is not necessary for those leaders to arrogate to themselves, like Lenin and Trotsky, the absolute control of their minions, and to hold in the hollow of their hands their power to ruin every interest but their own.

MINES, FACTORIES, Railroads and Transport, are all industries, the prosperity of which depends largely upon the relative conditions of Capital and Labour. That goes without argument. There can be no prosperity where the essential elements refuse to mix, amalgamate, or combine. Why then do they not combine? They are not organically antagonistic; They are composed of the same elements, although in different proportions.

There is something synchronically wrong, some error in the assembling, which should be sedulously searched for, and "when found, made a note of" as Captain Cuttle would say.

In business dealings,—buying and selling,—paying wages or working for them,—renting or hiring, in short, in all commercial relations, there is often a current of suspicion running through the deal. This mutual distrust is the result of a long line of real and traditional disappointments, breaches of confidence, broken promises, and unfulfilled expectations. It is bad for business as any sort, but when it is manipulated and fostered by wirepulling and dictatorial leaders, it means the ruin of all prosperity, individually or commercially regarded.

I have my own theory on the subject.

Of course it is easy to sit snugly behind a good-going pipe, digging into the affairs of the universe with a pen, instead of a pick and shovel. What one says on paper, goes for the time being, still, I hope I am reasonable, and if I do "derive" my opinions without working them out on the slide rule of experience, I am entitled to express them, if I do so inoffensively and honestly. Theories are more frequently formed from observation than from actual experience; that is why people sometimes know too much, or talk more than the amount of their knowledge justifies.

We have been hearing much lately about the altered state of things.

The present period of transition, we are told, a trying time, calling strenuously in business. "At a time like this,"

says one observer, "when the business seas are swirling and thick with the spray of white-capped breakers, state-manship is peculiarly necessary."

We admit that, but we cannot tell it to four million of strikers while they are on the war path. We cannot tell it to the dishonest profiteers of stocks, farm produce, or manufactured articles, with any better effect than when we tell a raving madman that mental imperturbability is good for the nerves.

My own opinion, gradually formed, is that there has been a great want of morality in business relations, and I am now inclined to go farther and say that the TEN COMMANDMENTS are not sufficiently respected in business, in these get-rich quick days.

"Business prosperity depends upon the righteousness of the man who does business, whether as merchant or manufacturer or banker or employee." (These are the words of a prominent American business man,—R. W. Babson, head of the Babson Statistical Organisation.) It follows, therefore, that the Ten Commandments are the fundamentals of prosperity,—an idea which has striking miners and colliery proprietors are apt to overlook.

LINKSMAN.

MABEL

Mr. and Mrs. C. Maiden were the guests of Mrs. Jas. Murdoch on Sunday last.

Mr. Harold Mason was the guest of Miss Bessie McAdam on Sunday.

Mr. Percy McAdam was in Lachute on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson of Ogdensburg, entertained their friends with a dance on Wednesday evening and all report a good time.

Mr. Percy McAdam spent Sunday with Miss Ruby Mason.

Mr. Alvin Heatlie and Miss M. Heatlie were the guests of Mr. W. G. Heatlie on Sunday.

CUSHING

Mr. and Mrs. J. McAllister, of Hawkesbury, visited friends here on Sunday.

Miss Olga Bradford spent the weekend the guest of her grandparents in Greece's Point.

Mr. Fred Cushing, of Montreal, was in Cushing on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston spent Tuesday of last week in L'Original.

Miss Ivy Graham is spending this week at her home in Cushing.

"The Argenteuil" left for Lachute last Wednesday, her first trip for the season.

Mrs. Archie Graham is spending a couple of days this week in Montreal.

The Misses Stella and Myrtle Bryerton were guests of Miss Ivy Graham on Wednesday last.

W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and French.

Telephone 73.

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 welcome.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACCARTNEY

MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA

CHINERY.

Bell Telephone No. 21

ST. ANDREWS EAST, P.Q.

EAGLE



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, Equip-

ment 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. McQuar's Foundry.

Mutual Growth

Many customers who started as small depositors or borrowers in The Bank of Nova Scotia are now among the country's largest concerns.

They have grown with the bank, and the bank has grown with them. The bank has helped them, by sound and careful service, to grow, and as their business increased so also did that of the bank.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

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

J. R. Parris,

Manager, 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.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.

Money to Loan, Farms for Sale

Bell Telephone No. 70.

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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 Boys.

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

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

INCORPORATED 1855

Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000

Over 130 Branches

THE MOLSONS BANK

The Molsons Bank wants every farmer to feel that he has a real friend in the Manager, that he will receive a hearty welcome and can safely discuss with him his money needs.

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, Skimmers, 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-strops, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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

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

Buy Your Supplies at McFAUL BROS.

The 'Popular' Store
and
Bargain Centre

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date General Store

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

N. J. A. VERMETTE
B. A. S. C. 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

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 DeLaval 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 users, 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

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MRS. WILLIAM HRATLIF,
Ogdensburg, Que.

Wednesday, April 27th, 1921

The following effects:—One sideboard, 1 dining room table, 6 dining room chairs, 1 arm chair, 1 parlor set, 2 parlor rugs, 2 parlor tables, rocking chairs, cane bottom chairs, pictures, window curtains, window blinds, sewing machine, wash. ing machine, 1 bed room set, 2 bedsteads, camp bed, 1 wardrobe, 1 bureau, 2 sofa, 1 kitchen table, cupboard, kitchen range, cooking utensils, stair carpet, a quantity of potatoes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp.

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

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

I have been instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the late

GEORGE SMITH, Dunany.

To sell by Public Auction the following effects.

Saturday, April 23rd, 1921

Six cows, 2 horses, 1 plow, bob-sleighs, 1 express waggon, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, spring tooth harrows, buggy, disc harrows, coolers, lumber, riding saddle, cart harness, double harness, pig, hens and rooster, rack sleigh, chains, forks, and all other farming implements, 1 cooking stove, 1 double stove, 1 cupboard, clocks, table, desk, chairs and all household effects.

The farm and bush limits will be sold privately on application to the executors.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MICHEL MALACKET

General Merchant, Brownsburg

Saturday, April 23rd, 1921

\$14,000 of General Merchandise
to be sold without reserve at your offer.

Under \$30.00 Cash, over \$30.00 3 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

Now is your chance to secure some wonderful bargains as never before offered in Brownsburg.

Ten Brass beds, springs and mattresses (all new in first-class condition), 4 iron bedsteads complete, 1 sideboard, 1 range, 14 pieces English teed, all wool, 3 1/2 yds. long, special for Men's Suits, 15 Overcoats, red and black leather for men, 20 dozen Underwear for men, all wool, 10 dozen hats and caps for men and boys, 35 dresses for Ladies, Serge and Silk, 5 dozen silk Blouses, 5 dozen sweaters and pullovers of beautiful color and style, a large quantity of Ladies hats, big stock of linings, white cotton and Zinghams, assorted goods complete. Come in, everybody invited.

Sale at 1 p.m.

A. Lamarche, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JOSEPH MALACKET

Bethany Street, Lachute

Friday, April 29th, 1921, at 1 p.m.

12 Kitchen chairs, 1 Quebec heater, 2 cooking stoves, 1 kitchen range, 4 beds, springs and mattresses complete, 2 sofas, 1 cutter, 1 rack sleigh, 1 parlor set of 5 pieces, 1 dining-room table, 2 large tables, 2 parlor tables, dishes, glassware, 1 cabinet gramophone, 1 refrigerator, pictures, 3 buffalo robes, 1 sideboard, 1 bureau, washstand, a lot of gent's furnishings, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on approved joint notes.

A. Lamarche, Licensed Auctioneer.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

Telephone No. 60

Main St., LACHUTE.

BANI LAMARCHE,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.

ST. PHILIPPE,

QUE.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th May, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over the Lachute No. 3, Rural Route from the 1st October, 1921 next.

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

Post Office Inspector's Office.

Montreal, April 11th, 1921.

VICTOR GAUDET,

Post Office Inspector.

4-29



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th May, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over the Lachute No. 2, Rural Route from the 1st October, 1921 next.

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

Post Office Inspector's Office.

Montreal, April 11th, 1921.

VICTOR GAUDET,

Post Office Inspector.

4-29

PIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS. SUPERIOR COURT

Canada }
Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne }
No. 1778, vs. Avila I. Telmo, defendant, to wit:

As belonging to said Avila I. Telmo:

All that property containing two hundred and fifty eight acres in super- vices, more or less, known and designated on the official cadastral plan, and book of reference of the township of Grenville and county of Argenteuil, as being the lots numbers twenty six A and twenty six B (26-A and 26-B) of the second range of said township of Grenville, with the buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the village of Grenville, county of Argenteuil, said district, on the TENTH day of MAY, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

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The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyright.)

How the Story Began:

Vivian Renton and Eddie Haverton, modern soldiers of fortune, have been gambling with Hubert Baxenter, a prosperous attorney in his London apartments. The two lose heavily. After their departure in the early morning hours, Renton returns to the house with the idea of recovering the lost money. He chloroforms Baxenter and makes a vain search for the money which is lying in an envelope on the desk, addressed to a hospital. Finally Renton starts to search the inert body lying on the hearth-rug and discovers to his horror that Baxenter is dead. The clock chimes half-past five.

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

He shuddered at the calm horror of the room. The ticking of the clock seemed to him so loud that he felt it would be heard by people outside. The sounds seemed to call out mur—der—tick—tick—mur—der—tick—tick. He crossed the room hurriedly and blew out the flame of the candle, and stood there in the gray light, trembling pitifully. He heard the tread of a policeman on his beat, and for one tense moment the light from a lantern flashed on the windows and across the ceiling.

There would be workmen about and milkmen on their early rounds. They would take notice of a figure in evening dress which was seen leaving a house at that hour, and would remember it afterward to his undoing. He called to mind cases in which such evidence had placed the rope round men's necks.

Besides there was the body—he could not leave it there staring up at him. He could just make out the shapeless figure on the white square of the rug. He knew that Baxenter had intended leaving for Paris in the morning, and that he had already sent his servants away—the cook to her home, and his man to execute a commission for him in the country. After all, perhaps the body would be as safe where it was as anywhere.

But some force was working within him, telling him to hide from the coming day his ghastly handiwork. Vivian told himself that he had not meant this—it was not the first time he had used the chloroform-pad which he carried always in its little case in his breast pocket. It had been his intention only to drug the solicitor, and he felt a seething resentment against the fate which had made him a murderer in spite of himself.

With noiseless steps he crossed the room and opened the door, looking out fearfully into the dim and lofty hall. The staircase, wide and carpeted, led away up into the gloom, and, taking his courage in his hands, Vivian ascended. The stairs creaked and cracked like pistol shots through the silence.

He passed from ghostly room to ghostly room, the gray dawn giving to the shrouded furniture and chandeliers strange and unwanted shapes and gleaming weirdly in the looking-glasses. Ascending further, he found attics crowded with lumber. A window grimy with dirt led out on to the roof, and Vivian saw that there was the hiding place he had been seeking. Among the chimney stacks and hidden by the gables, a body might lie forever undiscovered.

He performed the task vaguely and as though in a dream. The burden was not a heavy one, but it seemed an eternity of unreal life before Vivian leant back against a chimney stack and said that his labor was over.

Vivian crawled with a shudder back through the window and so down to the card-room. The air here was chill and the fire was long dead ashes. The man seemed to miss the figure that had been on the rug. He shivered and had recourse to the whiskey bottle again and again.

The thought that was snow uppermost in his mind was that he must spend the whole day in this house of death. It was now close upon eight o'clock, and, peeping between the blinds, Vivian saw that the life of the terrace had begun in earnest. Clerks were hurrying past on their way to the tube station, and the postman was at the house opposite talking through the area railings with a pretty servant-maid. He noticed all these things with a curious detachment.

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The clerks, hurrying to their work, would be passing up till ten o'clock; and after them would come the nurse-maids with the children and the ladies off to their shopping. Each and every one of them would notice the man coming from No. 9. He felt that they would all stop and stare at him. No, there was nothing for it but to wait until darkness made escape possible.

At the same time, he told himself that he was perfectly safe where he was. Hubert Baxenter was supposed to have left, and none could suspect the tragedy which had taken place in the night.

But he must be silent, and the blinds must be left down, and he must allow himself neither fire nor light. After nightfall the road would be clear, and in the darkness he could leave unperceived. He was glad that he had removed the thing from the rug; the long white fur was flattened down at places and he ruffled these with his foot.

For some time the man sat motionless in the silence of the darkened room. The hours passed slowly and he must have fallen asleep, for he awoke to find himself on the Chesterfield with the afternoon sun cutting bright patterns on the carpet. The clock pointed to a quarter to two. He counted on his fingers that there were five more hours at the least.

Vivian was feeling hungry, and, making his way down to the kitchen, he found a few biscuits and a glass of water taken from the tap. As he drank, a shadow fell across the window and the tumbler all but dropped from his nerveless fingers. He stepped back carefully to the door, and, ascending to the bedroom window, peered cautiously over the blind.

Two men were at work in the garden, and Vivian watched them with a cold clutch at his heart. Suppose they had a key to the house and were to come in! But saner judgment told him that it was hardly likely, and that they were gardeners and would use the side door. Nevertheless, their presence was an added terror to the imprisoned man. The tick-tack of the clock came through the folding doors. It still spelled out mur—der, but not loudly—only very slowly, like a long drawn out whisper.

He went back to the room facing the road, and, crossing to the bureau, casually picked up the envelope ad-

ressed to the hospital. The peculiar crackling noise given out by its contents awakened his curiosity and caused him to open it. He gave a little gasp of pleasure as he thought how useful this windfall would be in assisting him to leave the country, and, again, more to pass the time than anything else, fell to examining the drawers of the desk and bureau.

There were many papers, legal and private, and a few jewels—these latter of no great value and barely worth the taking; Vivian decided to leave these as being articles easy of identification. A glance at the numbers of the bank notes told him that they had mostly been won from Eddie and himself, and no one would ever know they had left the possession of their original owners.

It was about four o'clock when he made his great discovery.

He was putting back into its place a little drawer to the right of the pigeon-holes in the bureau, when, unknowingly, he must have released some hidden spring, for another drawer, cunningly concealed in the panelling at the back, sprang out. Vivian's nervous system was already shattered by the work of the night and he fell back, his heart beating strangely, and it was some moments before he could bring himself to touch the papers which he saw exposed.

There were but two. One was evidently the last will and testament of the man who now lay dead on the roof, the other—a parchment yellow with age and creased with much usage. It was folded lengthwise and was endorsed in an angular handwriting. Vivian Renton took this over to the light which came thinly through the blinds.

At first, as he read, he showed no particular interest in the matter set forth in the cramped, faded caligraphy on the parchment. It was when he had reached the second folio of the document that a look of interest came into the keen eyes. After that he read to the end without raising them.

And, when he had finished, he dropped down in the easy chair and sat, the parchment sheets hanging down in his listless hands, his eyes fixed, unseeing, on space. From the street outside came the movement of the life of the afternoon, the rumble of vehicles, the shrill laughter of children. The only sound within the room was the eternal ticking of the clock.

"If I only dared—"

The man in the chair breathed the words.

"—A fortune in it, perhaps—and a lost identity—at one stroke! If I only dared!"

He rose to his feet and took a blotting-pad from its place on the desk, and, choosing the spot where the waning light was strongest, placed it on his knee and commenced to write. Word for word he made a copy of what he had been reading—a very rough copy—partly in a shorthand of his own, for the light would not last long now and he dared not risk a candle.

The scheme, if what was nebulously forming in his brain could be called that, necessitated, above all, that the original document should be returned with the will to the secret drawer in the bureau. It was necessary that, when the heir to the dead solicitor came to take possession, they should be found intact and should show no signs of having been tampered with.

It was all but dark when Vivian put away his fountain pen, and, folding what he had written, placed it in his breast pocket, together with the top sheet of the blotting pad. He experienced a little difficulty in replacing the drawer, but at last he told himself that all was as he had found it—and that No. 9 Mortimer Terrace showed no signs of his stay. The bank

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notes were safely in his possession, and nothing remained for him but to take the first opportunity of leaving the house.

He noticed with a keen satisfaction that with the coming of night the fog had again settled down over the district, and although not so dense as before, still would serve as a curtain to cloak his departure. He buttoned his coat closely round his throat and felt his way out into the hall. He had his hand on the latch, when he started back and stood motionless with fear.

There came the creak of the gate and then footsteps on the gravel path. Vivian had, for the moment, lost all power of movement. Had the person coming up the path possessed a key, the game that Vivian was planning would have had but a short life. The steps came to a stand on the top of the flight of stone stairs that led from the door to the garden. To the man on the mat the time seemed an eternity; his nerves were in no fit condition for this.

There was a rattle at the door and with a wave of relief flooding over him, Vivian could just discern a white envelope—a circular—being pushed through the letterbox. He nearly shouted with laughter as he heard the postman's steps die away down the path.

It was a small matter in itself, but Vivian Renton returned to the room he had left and drank off the remainder of the whiskey. He told himself that he must pull himself together; it was not usual for him to be frightened at a shadow. But then Vivian Renton had never killed a man before.

An hour later the man closed the door of No. 9 Mortimer Terrace softly behind him and walked quietly out into the darkness.

(To be Continued next week.)

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I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.

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New Egg Dishes.

Eggs in a nest—Serve one egg to each slice of toast. Have the toast tender, the crusts slightly broken down—hammer them with the handle-end of a knife—and the slice well buttered. Separate the yolk from the white, beat the white until stiff, sprinkle with salt and heap carefully on the slice of toast. Make a "nest" in the white with the back of a tablespoon, drop into this the unbroken yolk, put on a pan and place in a hot oven for two minutes. A bit of butter and sprinkle of red pepper finishes the whole.

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Stories From the Emerald Isle

It is their unconscious humor that makes most stories of Irish life so refreshing.

A funeral near Limerick was followed by a lunch, at which champagne was served. One of the farmers sipped a glass of the sparkling liquid very dubiously. He tried again; then he sighed.

"These mineral waters are very tasty," he said. "I wonder whether they'll get on the whiskey."

It recalls the story of an Irish bar-rister who pleaded for a client who had bought a public-house and found that the license had just been taken away.

"I appeal to you for my unfortunate client who bought this public-house," he said. "What is it now but the corpse of a public-house with the living, breathing spirit of the license taken away from it?"

An instance of the proverbial cheeriness of the Irishman is provided by the story of a railway guard who was reproached by a passenger for the train's delay.

He grinned pleasantly as he looked at his watch. "Late—we are so. But, sure, what is the matter of a handful of minutes?" he said, going off cheerily.

"Did you strike the man?" a judge asked the defendant in a case of violent assault.

"I did not, me lord. Argyrin' we were, an' maybe I beckoned me stick at him. There's some has terrible

tender skulls on them that the wind of a stick'd do for."

"Some people say that the Irish people are cruel to animals," says Dorothea Conyers in her Irish "Sporting Reminiscences" (Methuen). "If they are, it is without thought that dumb beasts feel pain."

A priest met a man going into Killenny. He was beating a thin donkey cruelly. "Shame, Martin Casey!" he said, "beating the poor beast like that. Don't you know it was the good, kind animal which carried our Lord into Jerusalem?"

Martin poised his stick, his face unmoved. Then, "Indeed, your reverence," he said—whack! came the stick—"if he had to be above on this wan, he'd never have got there."

A well-known racing and hunting man had an old gardener who was the bane of his life. One day his employer's patience gave out. Tom was told that he must leave the garden.

He earthed up potatoes, and remarked stolidly that he considered it his place to remain.

"Go to H— out of that!" stormed his master.

The old man leant on his spade handle. "An' if I do go, Master Harry," he said, "I'll just tell ye're father how ye've treated me."

Regarding a question as to some land a judge asked, "Is there anything on this land?"

"There is, sir," replied the witness.

"Yes? What?"

"There is a cottage, yer honor; but it isn't built yet."

—and the worst is yet to come



HIS SECOND DEATH

By Mme. Lucie Delarue-Mardrus

It was a tranquil day in autumn. A young woman was walking abstractedly along a country road, holding by the hand her little son. Like her, he was dressed in black, and, like her, depressed and silent. The two of them, in their mourning garb, added a touch of human desolation to the desolations of the waning year.

Up to the outbreak of the war this inconsolable widow had come each fall to visit the grave of her husband, dead for seven years, stricken in the fullness of his youth and the fullness of his love.

That annual pilgrimage involved a long and expensive journey. After her widowhood she had rejoined her parents in the south of France. Her husband's death had brought her to the verge of despair. It had also left her in straitened circumstances. The war had added to her burdens. What patient economies had been necessary to make this year's visit possible!

The child she was dragging by the hand along the country road she had dragged that way, metaphorically speaking, from the beginning. She had never loved it. That was the second drama of her life. She had a deep-seated grudge against it for being alive while the other was dead. It was a post-humous child. Its pale presence evoked no memories of the dead days of happiness. It had come too late. It didn't even resemble the father. If it had resembled him she would have adored it.

Wasn't it a perversion of fate that the husband she loved had died in far-off Normandy? He had been transferred to a small government post there just as his health began to fail. Nevertheless, he had been so drawn to the country about the little city where he breathed his last that he wished to be buried nowhere else. He had selected a little rural cemetery which particularly appealed to him. For this modest functionary was a poet of the romantic type, a lover of music, of verse and of nature—a man of great susceptibility and charm.

The young widow now opened her blue eyes wide to pick up the guide marks in the autumn landscape. She still showed the strain of her interminable journey. But that very weariness, what a passionate joy she found in it!

Her feverish gait, impeded somewhat by the boy's short step, now brought her near the Norman burial ground, hidden in a fold of the countryside at the end of two lonely roads. It was the sacred goal to reach which she had traversed the whole of France. And as she recognized the last turn before the worn-out gate which one had to open to go in among the dead the inquietude which had tormented her all the way from Toulouse became almost insupportable.

In what condition, after two years, was she going to find her husband's grave, which she never allowed any one but herself to touch?

On her previous visits she had known in advance everything that was going to happen. Already there were fixed habits between her and her dead. After the first tumults of arrival, before even thinking or praying, she began to set things in order in that strange house—the home of our physical personality had quit us to go elsewhere or to disappear into nothingness. And since those whom we have loved turn to dust, we must lavish on a little earth and the plants which flower in it all the affection which remains for them in our aching hearts!

After trimming the grave the little widow knelt down over it. Then

came another rite. In a low tone, like that in which we say "Our Father," she told the sleeper all that had happened to her in the past year, and all that she had thought. Next she told him about events which would have interested him if he had been alive, but which he didn't know about because no one but herself ever came to talk to him.

Only a few trembling steps were still to be taken. She pushed at the gate. The little boy clung to her skirts. A thick layer of dead leaves, accumulated inside, blocked her entrance.

In the hour or more in which she had been walking with her son between the autumn fields her eyes had fallen everywhere on dead leaves, with their violent colors, imitating blood. Suddenly she felt the terrible significance and scope of the news she was bringing to her husband. She was to tell him all about the war. What horror, suffering, tears and blood she carried with her in the folds of her black costume!

It seemed to her that those purple leaves through which she had ploughed and which now prevented her from opening the gate were so many bleeding hearts—hearts of dead heroes which hindered her visit.

She finally got the gate open. Across the disorder of the little cemetery, almost running wild under the twisted and silent apple trees, she saw the grave—the only grave that interested her. The brier bush overrunning it, grown enormously, had produced hundreds of big berries, evidence of the intensified vigor of plants no longer cultivated. And, more even than the dead leaves, these berries of coral made her think of the hearts of heroes.

The young woman drew near, dragging her boy after her. She forgot the order of the rites. She knelt first, stammering helplessly. She wanted to talk to him everything. But the war, the great war, choked her utterance. One couldn't tell about such a war. To comprehend it the listener must himself have lived it.

All at once she understood. Her precious dead had been superannuated by all the events which had happened since August 2, 1914. He was one of the before-the-war dead—as antiquated and out-of-date as the decaying tombs of this abandoned burying ground.

"If he had been here in 1914," she thought, "he would have gone to the front with the others. He wouldn't have died. He would have been killed. And to think that he has never had even the faintest inkling of the war!"

The hearts of the heroes glittered on the branches of the brier bush. How many women at that very moment were weeping for soldiers fallen on the field of honor!

The little widow felt that her grief was out of season, far away, almost unbecoming. She looked at the child whom she had never loved. He, standing there beside her, was a contemporary. He contained the mystery of the future. The war and its consequences—he would never know anything but them. It was for him, for his generation, that everything was happening.

The young mother sobbed convulsively. She opened her arms. Facing the grave of the husband whom the war had separated from her—of that dead man whom the war had now killed over again—for the first time since she had brought him into the world she gave her son a kiss of love.

He Hit the Right Spots.

"Terribly rough, isn't it?" said the stranger on the ocean liner.

"Wal," replied the man from the farm who was going across for the first time, "I wouldn't be so rough if the cap'n would only keep in the furrows!"

Royalty Aids Fund for Invalid Labor Leader

King George, Queen Mary, Princess Mary, the Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of York, and other members of the royal family, most of the cabinet ministers now in office, as well as the leaders of the opposition, the Labor leaders and the Irish Nationalists, have subscribed generously to the fund which is being raised by way of a testimonial for the Right Hon. Will Crooks, without exception the most universally respected and popular of the Labor members of the House of Commons. In which, a workman himself, he has respected his brethren with vigor and conscientious devotion for more than twenty years, says a London writer. He has been overtaken by ill health, for he never recovered from the shock of the frightful spectacle which he witnessed when near 200 small children were killed and shockingly maimed by a bomb dropped from a German airplane upon a school building in the neighborhood of his house. He helped to rescue the injured youngsters from the wreckage of the building, and their sufferings created an indelible impression upon his mind. In fact, he ended by becoming so much of an invalid that he has been obliged to retire from public life and abandon his seat in the House of Commons, doomed to his bed for the remainder of his days.

His disappearance from Westminster recalls a memorable scene, namely, when King George's message was brought to the House in the fall of 1914, proclaiming war against Germany in defense of Belgium and France. As the members were rising to go Will Crooks asked the speaker whether it would be in order to sing "God Save the King," and without waiting for leave he started the song himself. Nervous and quivering, the first familiar notes came forth. Then

some stronger voices chimed in and in a twinkling all the members were on their feet and the national anthem rolled up to the roof, the strangers in the gallery catching up the refrain. I wound up with cheers, and then Crooks, as a last word of parting, called out "God save Ireland!" Quick as a flash there came from the Nationalist benches, "And God save England, too!" It was from the late John Redmond.

A member of Parliament cannot retire at will, no matter how wearied he may be of his legislative labors or disinclined, owing to illness, business or domestic considerations, to unload from his shoulders the burdens of his duties at Westminster. There are statutes, enacted in 1823, which prevent any man, duly elected, from throwing up his job in the House of Commons. They are laws which date from the times when parliamentary work was regarded as onerous and unwelcome by the county gentry, who constituted the bulk of the legislators, and when attendance at Westminster was more or less compulsory.

Death, expulsion or legal disqualifications are to-day the only means by which a seat in Parliament can be vacated. The legal disqualifications are of several kinds, and among them is one resulting from a statute in the reign of Queen Anne, according to which any member accepting an office from the crown, vacates, ipso facto, his seat in the House of Commons, being at liberty, of course, to submit to re-election. Indeed, every legislator on appointment to the Cabinet must submit to re-election; and it has occasionally happened that ministers of the crown have been defeated when they have represented themselves at the polls. If then unable to secure some other seat in Parliament, they are obliged to resign from the Cabinet.

The Empress Eugenie's Necklace.

From the reminiscences of Mme. Carette, who was for many years lady of honor to the late Empress Eugenie, we are able to get some interesting glimpses of the empress at the height of her splendor.

"The city of Paris had offered to the emperor's bride a necklace of great value," Mme. Carette records. "but Her Majesty had refused the gift, asking the city to consecrate its price to some work that would benefit the Parisian people. With the price of the necklace, then, she founded the Asylum Eugene-Napoleon; but to show her appreciation of the gift she directed the architect to build it in the form of a necklace. Therefore, in its oval shape and with its outlying pavilions, the plan of the completed edifice did indeed resemble a necklace with pendants."

The empress herself superintended the management of the house. The children were well cared for, and each received suitable instruction. Some of them learned to embroider, some to make artificial flowers, and others to design; the least intelligent could learn sewing and laundry work; all were taught how to manage a modest household, and at the age of twenty-one each received a small dowry and a complete trousseau, the result of her own work.

The orphanage was supported at the empress's own expense; she even contracted an insurance of two million and a half francs, so that at her death she might leave it sufficient funds. She often visited it. As a great reward eagerly aspired to, some of the best-behaved and most skillful of the young girls used to be allowed to come to the Tuilleries and help in the sewing. One smaller but characteristic gift the lovely Eugenie was able to make to her favorite institution.

"Her foot," says the devoted Mme. Carette, "was wonderfully small, and the shoes that fitted her were of children's size. They were usually sent, when still but little worn, to the Asylum Eugene-Napoleon, to be given to some fortunate children whom they might fit, and who were, of course, very, very, very good. Often the tiny white satin slippers of the sovereign

adorned the feet of the little ones at their first communion.

A Smart Lad.

Commenting on the need of resourcefulness amongst officers of the Royal Navy, Admiral Beatty recently told an amusing story concerning a naval cadet "up for" his oral examination in common sense and resource.

The examiner was a certain bluff old admiral of the old, old school. "How did you come here, m' lad?" was his first question.

"In a taxi, sir."

"And what was the number of the taxi?"

"3548, sir."

"Good. You'll do."

That evening the admiral told the story to a friend, who said: "What a very observant lad! But how did you know he was telling the truth?"

"Truth be sagured!" said the admiral. "It was devilish smart of the boy to give me any number without the slightest hesitation."

Standing On His Dignity.

While he was sailing down the Clyde River in the yacht *Erin Mir* Thomas Lipton says that he was held up by an ancient and dirty manure barge, the only occupant of which was a grimy man smoking a short, black pipe.

Finding that the fellow did not make any effort to get out of the way, the officer on the bridge of the yacht shouted at him in true nautical style. At that the man rose slowly, stretched himself, removed his pipe from his mouth and then asked:

"An' is it yerself that's captain of that ship?"

"No," was the reply, "but I'm the chief officer."

"Then talk to yer equals, my man," retorted the grimy-faced bargeman with infinite condescension. "Sure, I'm the captain of this one."

Feeding The Birds

Captive birds at the London Zoological Gardens are induced to eat breakfast whenever their keepers think best by an arrangement of electric lights that simulates dawn.

Farming is a Religious Occupation

Agriculture is directly related to morals and religion. Agriculture produces the food of the world. In countries where farming is not vigorously carried on, civilization languishes. When missionaries went to India, for example, they found thousands of people who had but one meal a day, and that was a poor meal. They were hardly better than slaves. Slaves not of men, but of circumstance. The missionaries decided that the best results could only be attained by teaching these folk to farm. They should learn how to fertilize the soil, how to plant trees and prevent soil washing, how to double the crop yield, and how to fight animal diseases.

One of the foremost promoters of this kind of missionary work, is Sam Higginbottom of India. He went as an evangelistic missionary. He was a graduate. But in a few years he returned and took a two-years' course in agriculture at an agricultural college. Now he has a large number of students at the mission station, who come to him, not only to study the Bible, but to study how to plow right, grow cover crops, and all the rest. Some of these are native princes, men of large wealth. They have never done a day's work in their lives. But

Higginbottom makes them take off their kid gloves, put on overalls and jumper and go to it. The British government has offered Mr. Higginbottom large inducement to enter its service, but he elects to remain a missionary. The native Indian farmer becomes master of the situation. He gets a better house, and some nourishing food. He slowly escapes from debt. And Christianity has done all this. A religion that is good for his soul, ought to be good for his soul.

Thus farming is a religious work, in a sense peculiar to itself. To feed the world is to co-operate with the Father of lights from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. Christ fed the five thousand, and at the same time He discoursed on the bread of life. A meal is begun with grace. Feeding the body and feeding the soul are not far apart. Farmers' churches ought to flourish. There ought to be a good building, and educated minister, an earnest body of workers, an eager company of worshippers. It is unfortunate that frequently it is not so. We can get on very nicely without many things. But we cannot get on without the "Church in the Wilderness." We cannot survive without godly men to till the soil and feed the nation and the world.

How a Household Was Run in 1566.

From these rules to govern the conduct of servants, which Sir J. Harrington compiled, we can get a pretty clear idea of the internal government of an English country gentleman's house in the sixteenth century:

A servant who is absent from prayers to be fined.

For uttering an oath, 1d. (penny); and the same sum for leaving a door open.

A fine of 1d. for any bed unmade, fire unlit or candle box uncleaned after eight o'clock.

A fine of 1d. for any man waiting without a trencher, or who is absent at a meal.

For any man striking another, a fine of 1d.

A fine of 1d. for any man appearing in a soiled shirt, untied shoes or torn toublet.

A fine of 1d. for any stranger's room left for four hours after he has dressed.

A fine of 1d. if he hall be not cleaned by eight o'clock in winter and seven in summer.

The porter to be fined 1d. if the court gate be not shut during meals.

A fine of 2d. from Michaelmas to Lady Day, for all who are in bed after seven o'clock or out after nine.

A fine of 2d. for any who has not laid the table for dinner by half past ten or the supper by six.

A fine of 3d. if the stairs be not cleaned every Friday after dinner.

A fine of 4d. for anyone absent without leave.

For anyone breaking any of the butler's glass, 12d.

The steward deducted all of the fines at the quarterly payment of wages.

Done Brown!

An Irishman and an Englishman were waiting for a train, and the Irishman said:

"I will ask you a question, and if I cannot answer my own question I will buy the tickets. Then you ask a question, and if you cannot answer your own, you buy the tickets."

The Englishman agreed to this.

"Well," the Irishman said, "you see those rabbit-holes? How do they dig those holes without leaving any dirt around them?"

The Englishman confessed:

"I don't know. That's your question, to answer it yourself."

The Irishman winked and replied:

"They begin at the bottom and dig up!"

"But," said the Englishman, "how do they get at the bottom to begin?"

"That's your question," was Pat's rejoinder. "Answer it yourself."

The Englishman bought the tickets.

Famine as a Result of Deforestation

China is now face to face with one of the worst famines in her history. Approximately 15,000,000 people are in eminent danger of starvation. The area affected is some 100,000 square miles in extent, and, as only the most primitive means of transport exist, it is impossible for millions of the miserable inhabitants to get out of the stricken districts, in spite of frantic efforts to do so. In addition to the scarcity of food, there is an equally terrible scarcity of fuel. The poorer classes have always to rely on grass roots and stubble to keep their little fire alight and this year there is no stubble. As a result, the rigorous climate of Northwestern China is taking its toll and thousands are perishing from the cold.

The immediate causes of the famine were disastrous floods followed by a long period of drought, which resulted in the complete failure of three successive crops. These calamities, in turn, were caused in large part by a reckless wastage of natural resources.

The Chinese have been extremely unscientific and wasteful in the handling of their forests. The rich agricultural lands of the lower plateaus were stripped of tree growth probably centuries ago, but until within even a hundred years ago great forests covered the mountain plateaus and slopes of Central China. These have been utterly destroyed over great areas and no attempt made at reforestation either by natural or artificial means. As a result, the slopes have been so eroded by heavy rains as to be veritable deserts. Moreover, the lack of forest cover on the uplands has made possible alternate floods and droughts, the very factors that have brought disaster to so many millions of people in China this year. An area about one-quarter the size of Ontario, fertile enough to maintain a population of over 50,000,000 people, has become, as a result of human folly and shortsightedness, a place where men must ever be haunted by fear of destruction.

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Enamel Ware,
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Nickle Ware,
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Saws,
Skates,
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Horse Blankets,
Halters,
Nails,
Glass,
Rope,
Axes,
Diy Cells,
Pyrex Ware.

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Raisins, Prunes, Nuts, Etc., Etc.

Willards and Huglers Xmas Chocolates
in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

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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-
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JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this
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EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

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Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

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Lachute Branch, Antonio Gouvin, Pro. Mgr.
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St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,
Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

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Marble and Granite, first class work
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LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI ENGLISH.

Class I.—Margaret McQuat 89, Mar-
garet Jones 86, Evelyn Gagnon 86, Anna
Scott 79, George McCoy 77, Kenneth
McQuat 76.

Class II.—Henry Murphy 73, Emma
Smith 70, Gerald Bruneau 69, Isabel
Owens 67, Ivan Carpenter 65, Ella Gile 61.

Class III.—Edythe Silverman 55.

GRADE X HISTORY.

Honours.—George Fuller 92.
Class I.—Phoebe McQuat 89, Myrtle
Mitchell 85, George Taylor 83, Olive
Seale 77, Lillian Hamilton, Alice Rod-
ger 75.

Class II.—Ian Hay, Annie Stevenson
73, Bessie Rodger 72, Ruby McPaul 71,
Helena Rodger 67, Muriel Burk, Neil
McVillie 61.

Class III.—Kenneth Campbell 57, B.
Smith 50.

GRADE IX HISTORY.

Honours.—Irene Whinfield 94, George
Wason 93, Donald Clarke 92.

Class I.—Ivy Johnson 88, Elsie Mac-
Avister 85, Kenneth Elliott 84, Grap
Morrison 82, Ivy Graham 78, Clifford
McPaul, Truina Clarke, Bida Sutter
77, Jim Hay.

Class II.—Bella Hume 74, Willie Cot-
tingham 71, Nellie Cowan 70, Dorothy
Maribews 69, Alice Bain 67, Harold
Bennett 64, Evelyn (reswell) 63.

Class III.—May Robinson 58, Mabel
Gordon, Esther Morrison 53, Arnold
Scott.

GRADE VIII FRENCH.

Honours.—Margaret Scott 93, Edna
Graham, Evelyn McCallum 90.

Class I.—Winnifred Adamson 89, M.
Heath 86, Susan Evans 85, H. Drysdale
83, Donald Hay 82, Kathleen Morrison
80, Sarah Black, Frances Nichols 76, F.
Douglas, Duncan Cummings 75.

Class II.—Elmer Ryan, George Muir
71, Bella Clark 70, Melville Smith 69,
Jean McQuat 68, Edna Campbell 65, I.
Rogers 63, Elsie Riddell 61, Hazel Leish-
man 60.

Class III.—George McTibbion 57, M.
Paul 52, Paul Doig, James Todd.

GRADE VII ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Class I.—Dessie Rodgers 87, Edgar
Burwash, Douglas Drysdale 80.

Class II.—Norma Boyd, Corinne Han-
cox, Hazel Kettyle 74, Ethel McQuat 72,
Eva Black 70, Alice Burk, Harold Calder
69, Ernest Royd 66, Linton Armstrong
61, Inez McKiddie 60.

Class III.—Percy Cook, Mary Cruise
59, George Miles 58, Charlie Miller 57,
Muriel McPaul 56, Edith Jones 54, E.
Jones 53, Freddie Barker 52.

GRADE VI SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Class I.—Annie Miller, Nellie Hay 89,
Stella Scott 88, Elsie Stewart 81, Florence
Armstrong 78, Robt. Cunningham 76,
Violet Paul Elsie Scott 75.

GRADE V ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 97, H.
Doig 92, Bessie Morrin 91.

Class I.—Lorne Morrin 89, Russell
Elliott 85, Willis Stanforth 84, Reta
Jones 83, Gordon Dobbie, Janet McQuat
81, James Wilson 79.

Class II.—Lizzie Hay 62, Elisor Mc-
Coy 61, Grace Rodgers 60.

Honours.—Jim Velland 98, Roy Cruise
94, Shirley Hamilton 93, Quintin Black
93, Helen Hutchinson 92, Eileen Mc-
Paul 91.

Class I.—Jas. Logan 89, A. McCulloch
89, Stuart Armstrong 88, Laura Noble 86,
Edgar Cruise 85, Heartland Paul 84, L.
Cruise 83, Willie Painter 82, Ada Logan
81, Gordon McQuat 80, Gordon Hay 78,
Eric Middleton 76.

GRADE III READING.

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen 100, D
Upham 99, Florence Hay 98, Florence

Elkington 95, Rowena Cowan 94, C.
McKenzie 93, Robert Fulton 91, Kenneth
McPaul 90.

Class I.—Cecil McPaul 89, Ray Cun-
ningham 88, Sam Cohen 78, George
Paul 86, Morton Morrison 84, Lorne
Wert 83, May Holt 82, Leonard Car-
penter 81.

GRADE II SPELLING.

Honours, Lena Comble, Doris Arm-
strong, Gladys Cruise, Reta Boyd, Ste-
wart Jones, Kathleen Mackrith, 100.
Leona Belanger, Edgar Dion 98, Ray-
mond Underhill 94, Janet Hay 90.

Class I.—Eugene Jousse and Olive
Stanforth 86, Barbara Cunningham 82,
Elsie McPaul 76.

Class II.—Hugh McKinnon 72, James
Reech 66, Thelma Wert 64, Gordon Mc-
Paul 60.

Class III.—Forble Chapman 59.

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buggy at less than Cost Price as we
need the room. Apply at once to
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New Edison. Stop
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particulars of your
case. It brings

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joyment. But it
doesn't require im-
mediate payment.

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capitalizes thrift and
systematic expendi-
ture. Let us show
how it stretches your
income to cover

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that it's better busi-
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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE
No. 1805

DE CATHERINE JANE THOMP-
SON, of the Township of Montcalm,
county of Argenteuil, district of Terre-
bonne, and duly authorized a ester en
judicated March 16th, 1921.

Plaintiff
SAMUEL FRANK HINVES, of
the township of Montcalm, county of
Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne.

Defendant
The above defendant is hereby order-
ed to appear within a month.
Given at Ste-Scholastique this 30th
March 1921.

(Signed) ORIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary C.S.

Dr. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

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

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

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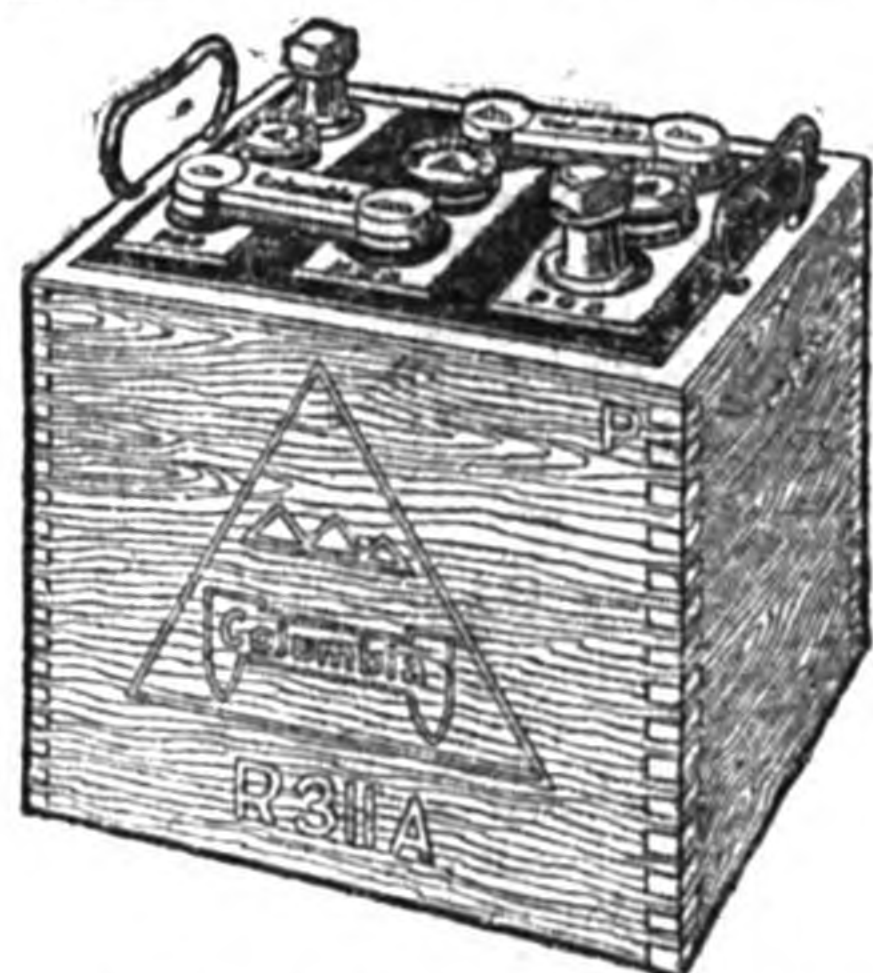
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1921.

NO. 14



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New Storage Battery?
If so, do not buy until
you have asked our prices
We can save you money.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

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CLUB MEETING.

A meeting of the Farmer's Club, of St. Philippe will be held in the Stone School at Cushing on Sat. April 23, at 7 o'clock p.m. to organize a root competition under the direction of Mr. Bothwell, County Demonstrator.

ALEX. ST. ONGE, Sec.

FOR SALE! A New Rubber tired buggy at less than Cost Price as we need the room. Apply at once to Victor Lefebvre, Bethany St.

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.

EGGS—EGGS—EGGS.—Do you want the very best in heavy egg producing Barred Plymouth Rocks? No guess work. Eggs for Hatching from all pens \$2.50 per 15. Eggs from hens with Government official record from 151—195 eggs, \$5.00 per 13. All males bred from hens with records of 200—220. Satisfaction or money back. Rev. M. J. H. Lammis, Lakeside, Que.

SPRINGHILL STOCK FARM.—Offers for sale ten milk cows (all pedigree Holsteins from two years up), two yearling bulls ready for service, also bull calves, Yorkshire pigs both sexes (all registered). Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to Jas. O'Reilly & Sons, Props., Point Fortune, Que.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE.—I have a lovely pen mated of this season with plenty of exhibition quality without overlooking the heavy egg producing qualities. Regal Dorcas females mated to a Regal cockerel. Try a setting and be prepared for the fall shows. Eggs \$3.50 per setting, a good hatch guaranteed. Gordon J. Todd, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE.—A Ford Car, in good running order. Apply to Geoff. Bedard, Lachute.

WANTED.—Girl for Montreal for one month then for summer months in St. Andrews East. Wages, \$25.00. References. Apply Mrs. F. Regall, 110 Grey Av., Montreal. Phone West 3119.

NOTICE.—I have recently rented the farm and stock from Mr. Jos. Gagnier and will be able to supply all people with fresh milk, butter, cream, potatoes and garden vegetables, meats of all kinds at Lake Lenisa and I can also accommodate 20 summer boarders from 1st of May. Apply to Cyrille Gagnier, St. Michel of Wentworth, Que.

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.

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Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Geo. H. Parker, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. Thos. McGregor for the week-end.

Mr. J. T. Ayers left on Wednesday for a business trip to Vancouver and other points.

Mr. Gordon Matthews, of Centreville, left this week to spend the summer months in Kenogami, Que.

Mrs. James Townsend, of Ogdensburg, is spending the latter part of this week the guest of Mrs. Duncan McPhail.

Miss Alice Wodge has graduated in the Secretarial Course and received her diploma from the Dean Business College.

Miss Carrie Hooker and Mr. Sigmund Rubenstein, of Montreal, are spending this week the guest of Mrs. Leslie Hooker.

Mrs. Bruneau who has been the guest of her daughter Mrs. E. Jousse for the winter, has left for Montreal where she will in future reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of Regina, who are visiting their many friends in the East, were guests of Mrs. Malcolm Smith for a few days this week.

Mrs. J. W. Arnott, of Carman, Man., is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Lister for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. McRobie of Montreal, were also week-end visitors.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, April 24th as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Mr. David Steele left on Wednesday for a month's visit with friends in Saint Ste. Marie, Toronto and other points. He was accompanied by his sister Miss Gertrude.

Mr. Rice is relinquishing his connection as local manager of the Bell Telephone Co'y on May 1st, and Miss Sparrow of Huntingdon has been appointed as chief operator.

Mrs. Ed Smith spent a few days in Smith Falls this week, attending the funeral of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, who died suddenly after a short illness last Friday. Deeply regretted.

Mr. Jno. McGillivray, Mr. Andrew Wood and Mr. Gilbert Todd were in Vankleek Hill on Monday, attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Jas. McGillivray Wood, whose death took place on Friday last.

Mr. Arthur Davidson was visiting friends in Carleton and St. Andrews last week. He has just accepted a Government position in the Immigration Department, having served overseas enlisting with the 8th Bait at Winnipeg.

The many friends of Mrs. Dr. Drew will sympathize with her in the sad news received by cable on Sunday last, of the death of her mother, Mrs. Walker, of Edinburgh, who passed away at her home on Friday of last week.

To offset the action of the Lachute Town Council, who by a vote of 5 to 4 on the night of April 6th, passed a resolution asking the liquor Commission to grant a liquor store and issue tavern permits for the sale of beer in this town, a meeting was called in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning and after much discussion it was decided to send a counter petition in protest of the town's action in the matter. The petitions have been largely signed and will be forwarded to the Commission this week.

The evangelistic meetings conducted by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Torrie in the Baptist Church are being largely attended, and considerable good must be the outcome of the message, so simply and earnestly delivered. Mr. Torrie is accompanied by his wife who tells the glad message in song. Sunday evening service will close the Lachute Meetings and arrangements have been completed for starting a two weeks Union Services in Brownsburg commencing Monday evening, April 25th. The place of meeting will be announced from the pulpit on Sunday.

It has been arranged that Bishop Stringer of the Yukon will ordain for Bishop Anderson, Mr. Albert Osborne Lackey and Mr. Blevin Atkinson, to be missionaries to the Esquimaux in Baffin Land, in the far North, within the Arctic circle. The prayers of many people will follow these missionaries to their isolated, lonely field of labour, where only one mail a year is received from the outer world. Mr. Lackey will remain two years and Mr. Atkinson three years before being relieved.

Rev. Rural Dean Lackey and Mrs. Lackey have left for Toronto to be present at the ordination which will take place in the Wycliffe College Chapel on Sunday, 24th inst.

The adjourned Easter vestry meeting of the Parish of Lachute was held in St. Simeon's Church on Monday evening, April 18th. The finances of the Church were shown to be in a satisfactory condition. A detailed statement is to be prepared by the auditors and printed for the information of the parishioners. A resolution was passed increasing the rector's stipend by \$200.00. The officers appointed for the ensuing year are as follows:—Rector's Warden, Mr. Alfred Miller; People's Warden, Mr. Alfred Elliott (re-elected); Sidesmen for Brownsburg, Mr. Joseph Robbins, Mr. Wm. Talbot and Mr. Albert King; Auditors, Mr. J. R. Parish and Mr. H. Slater (re-elected). At a special vestry meeting held on April 11th, Mr. Thomas Pollock and Mr. Russell Rodgers were elected delegates to Synod.

LACHUTE ACADEMY

EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

LAIS

Honours.—Margaret Jones 92.
Class I.—Evelyn Gagnon 89, M. McQuat 84, Edythe Silverman 81.
Class II.—Gerald Brunson 71, Isabel Owens 66, Ella Gies 63, H. Murphy 62.
Class III.—George McQuat 54, Kenneth McQuat 53, Ivan Carpenter 50.

GRADE X.

FRENCH

Class I.—Phoebe McQuat 84, Lillian Hamilton 77.
Class II.—Annie Stevenson 67.
Class III.—Muriel Burk 54, Alice Rodger 57, George Taylor 56, Neil McGillis 55, Olive Seale 53, Myrtle Mitchell 52, George Fuller, G. Hammond 50.

GRADE IX.

FRENCH

Honours.—Ivy Johnson 90.
Class I.—Ivy Graham, Elsie MacAllister 82, Esther Morrison 85, Perry Clarke 80, Irene Whitfield 79, Nellie Cowan, Clifford McPaul 78.
Class II.—Truman Clarke, Flora McDonald 68, Lawrence Cruise 67, Alice Bain, Hilda Sutton 65, Evelyn Creswell, James Hay 64, Bella Hume 62, Dorothy Matthews 61, Arnold Scott 60.
Class III.—May Robinson 56, Mabel Gordon 54, Willie Cottingham 50.

GRADE VIII.

BRITISH HISTORY.

Honours.—Elmer Ryan 92.
Class I.—Kathleen Morrison 87, W. Adamson, Margaret Scott 85, Melville Smith 82, Evelyn McAllister 78, Sarah Black, Susan Evans, Marguerite Heatie, Duncan Cummings 77.
Class II.—Hazel Drysdale 73, Elsie Riddell 70, Frances Douglas 68, Muriel Peet 64, John Dobbie 63, James Todd 62, Jean McQuat 60.
Class III.—Maria Westgate 59, Bella Clark, Edna Graham 57, Hazel Leishman Paul 54, Erskine Rodger, Irene Rogers 50.

GRADE VII.

SPELLING AND DICTIONARY

Honours.—Charlie Miller 93, Bessie Rodgers 90, Linton Armstrong 85, Perry Cooke 84, Eleanor Volland 83, Edith Jones, Norma Ford, Hazel Morrison 82, Hazel Kettyle 81, Lloyd Somerville 80.
Class I.—Edgar Larwash 84, George Miles 83, Muriel McPhail 87, Ethel McQuat, Douglas Drysdale, Ethel Hay 86, Harold Calder, Mary Cruise 85, Elizabeth MacKinnon 83, Corinne Hancock 82, Freddie Barker 81, Winnifred Silnerson 80, Inez McKiddie 79, Kilgour Wilson 75.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Florence Armstrong 94.
Class I.—Henry Miles, May Yellard 87, Annie Miller 78, Edward Morrison 78, Nellie Hay 77, Lyla McKiddie 76.
Class II.—Eleanor Wilson 74, Elsie Scott 71, Robt. Cunningham 69.
Class III.—Mildred Mark 58.

GRADE V.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Janet McQuat 91, Reta Jones, Dorothy Morrison 90.
Class I.—Howard Doig 87, Lorne Morris 86, Willie Stanforth 83, Russell Elliott, Elmer McCoy 81, Bessie Morris 80, James Wilson 76.
Class II.—Evelyn Cruise 73, Hazel McKiddie 66, Grace Rodgers 65.
Class III.—Lizzie Hay 56, Gordon Dobbie 52.

GRADE IV.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Helen Hutchinson 90.
Class I.—James Yellard 73, James Logan 68, Willie Painter 66, Shirley Hamilton 65, Laura Noble 63, Gordon McQuat 61, Ada Logan, Eric Middleton 60.
Class II.—Roy Cruise, Elise McPaul 56, Lloyd Cruise 52, Gordon Hay 50.

GRADE III.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Douglas Upham 99, R. Cohen 97.
Class I.—Robert Fulton 83, Sam Cohen 80, Florence Elkington 78.
Class II.—Florence Hay, Christina McKenzie 72, Morton Morrison 65, Glen McPaul 60.
Class III.—Kenneth McPaul 59, L. Carpenter 57, Rowena Cowan 53, Maggie Chapman 52, Raymond Cunningham 51.

GRADE II.

READING.

Honours.—Kathleen MacKinnon 100, Reta Ford 96, Lena Conbie 95, Doris Armstrong 94, Gladys Cruise 93, B. Cunningham 82, Raymond Underhill, Leola Belanger 81, Janet Hay, Eugene Jost 80.
Class I.—Stuart Jones 89, Hugh McKinnon 88, Edgar Dion, Olive Stanforth 87, Gordon McPaul 86, James Beech 85, Thelma Wert 84, Elsie McPaul 83, Forbie Chapman 75.

BIRTHS

† † †

BERRY.—At Thos. Gore, on April 18th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Berry, a daughter. Both doing well.

DEATHS

DAVIDSON.—At St. Philippe, on Saturday, March 20th, 1921, William Davidson, aged 73 years.

New Costumes & Coats.

We have received a choice lot of costumes and coats for Ladies and Misses.

These are the newest styles and in nice serges.

Ladies skirts in blue serge.

Ladies dresses in blue serge all at very low prices.

We have also choice line of suits for young men, newest shapes and colours.

W. BANFORD & SON,
LACHUTE.

A Taste of "Home"

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

"Hamilton's Bread"

IT'S GOOD!

It's made entirely different from the Old Way.

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

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

Robert Hamilton.

Phone 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

What's in a Name!

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

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

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

THE WHISTLET 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 whistlet 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 Official.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

Mating the Breeding Flock.

On many farms the problem of improving the poultry has been complicated by the lack of one fenced enclosure to confine the best hens during the breeding season. Only one colony house and a fenced yard is needed. In this enclosure can be placed a number of the best hens mated to the best male bird that can be raised or purchased. Then the eggs from this small flock can be used to develop the breeders for the coming year.

On most farms there will be many hens that can be classed as useful birds although not quite good enough to use as breeders. These can be given free range during the breeding season and if hen hatching is used, the free range flock will furnish the setting hens to hatch and brood the chicks from the eggs laid by the best stock.

Frequently farm flocks do not improve rapidly because the best hens lay first and are broody first. When the best layers become broody they are set upon eggs laid by inferior layers that have just started. This removes some of the best layers from the chance of egg production for a long period. More improvement would be possible if the eggs from the best layers had been placed in an incubator and these hens allowed to continue laying to reproduce themselves as often as possible during the breeding season.

The number of roosters necessary to mate with a breeding flock is a debatable question and, of course, depends on the individuality of the male birds. The male is sometimes blamed for a lack of fertility that is due to the hens. The male is half the flock but it is the hens that produce the eggs. If the hens are overfat or lacking in vigor they will not produce good hatchable eggs even when mated with the best male birds.

A mating is not necessary for each fertile egg as experiments have proved that fertility will be present in eggs laid by a flock as long as two weeks after the males have been removed. This means that the breeder must wait about two or three weeks before the results of accidental matings will show no effect. It has been found that the first eggs after a mating will be infertile for about ten days. The practical value of this means that the breeders should be mated up about three weeks before eggs will be used or sold for hatching.

Investigations in trapezoidal and pedigree hatching have proven that some hens lay eggs which are never fertile, while other hens lay eggs that nearly always produce vigorous chicks. A general rule in mating is to use eight females to a male in the Asiatic breeds, ten or twelve females to a male brings good results with the American breeds like Rocks and Wyandottes. Fifteen females to a male is all right with Leghorns. In many cases a larger number of females per male have brought very good results but, of course, they might not be depended upon. When the fowls are on free range the fertility seems to run better with a smaller number of males than when the breeding pens are closely yarded.

How to Raise Goslings.

The growing popularity of geese in this country makes it advantageous for every farm woman to study the subject of goose raising if she wishes to make the most of her poultry and gain the greatest profit from the food which the farm produces. While hens are almost an essential because of the feed which they save, geese in connection with hens will bring in surprising returns for the time and money invested. We have found that they not only keep themselves during the summer and fall, on the grass and waste fruit from the orchard, but the other poultry, especially the ducks, will eat a much greater amount of garbage because of running with the geese.

Because of this fondness for green



ISSUE No. 14-21.

The Dairy

Watch the new hired man milk and see if he does thorough work. Nothing is more costly than hired help that steadily dry up the cows by stopping the process of milking before the flow has ceased. A young boy with undeveloped hand muscles should not be trusted with heavy-milking cows. He may soon have very sore hands and prefer to half milk the cows rather than own up that he can't do it right.

A well-trained dog may be a help in driving cattle, but many dogs bring up the cows on the run and worry them. Such methods are not good for milk production and irritate the disposition of animals which are naturally very nervous. A dog barking loudly around the barn at milking time is not a good business proposition. I believe it pays a farmer to drive in the cows himself when they are near the barn and not let the dog bother them.

If you have a sick cow, give the veterinarian half a chance to save the animal by calling him early. When a cow is devitalized from sickness and half dead, the veterinarian may be blamed for losses, though not responsible. Cows take larger doses of medicine than men, and medicine costs money. The veterinarians do a lot of good in the live stock business and farmers can learn much from them. Their fees should be promptly and cheerfully paid. The writer does not know any vets that are profiteers or any that have become unduly wealthy from their practice.

Feeding the Bees in Spring.

For years I have discontinued entirely stimulative feeding for early brood as experience proves that natural stores are best. If the colonies went into winter quarters abundantly supplied, there will be enough present for them to rear a brood in the natural way; and, after all, the nearer we follow nature the better will be the results.

There are exceptions to the rule, however. Spring feeding is amply justified where the colonies are really seriously depleted in both bees and

supplies, and feeding may under such conditions be a decided advantage.

Even then it is better to give each colony just what it needs at one feeding rather than to extend it over a period of days, or even weeks. The best plan is to give it to the colonies in an overhead feeder right over the brood nest, packing paper or other warm material about the feeder so that there will be no loss of warmth from the hive, as bees that are chilled will be in no condition to carry the syrup down.

When spring feeding is necessary, use equal parts of pure granulated sugar and hot water, mixed with a quart of extracted honey. This makes an ideal feed. It should be given to the colonies while the syrup is warm, and preferably toward evening.

The time of removal of bees from winter quarters must depend upon local conditions. Generally speaking, the time is favorable when the maples and pussy-willows bloom.

When the colonies are removed from their winter quarters, care should be taken to guard against spring dwindling, because of the change of temperature from indoors to outdoors.

Big cities are more or less worked overtime by the larger honey producers, or by firms that buy and bottle and sell to the stores. For this reason the beekeeper should cultivate his nearby towns as the best outlet. Here he will get the best prices and avoid needless debates, to say nothing uglier, with the commission merchants in the cities.

Lime as a Soil Builder.

Fertile soils contain sufficiency of the three most essential elements for growing plants, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Should any of these be lacking plants cannot grow satisfactorily. The two latter elements are found in the mineral soil particles and also in the vegetable matter that is in the soil. The former, nitrogen, is found in the vegetable matter only. Thus, it will be seen that a soil deficient in vegetable matter is lacking in nitrogen.

Nitrogen, we find, when buying commercial fertilizers, is the most

Your Servant Electricity

For the woman who can lessen her work by the use of labor-saving machinery, the appliances which are attached to the electric light socket are a valuable field to investigate. By looking over the variety of equipment that is now being manufactured, the housewife will realize that electricity succeeds in solving a large part of the household problem. Electricity is odorless, clean, dependable. There is no elaborate machinery to rig up. No fires need be built, so the storage and carrying of fuel are eliminated with all the accompanying labor and dirt. Screw the plug into the socket and press the button. Besides being so easily put into use, electrical appliances are very attractive in appearance. They have beauty as well as utility.

The benefits of electricity are available for the farm as well as the city home. The farm lighting and power systems are simple in construction and operation, easy to install and easy to care for. The standard plants are stoutly enough made to stand every-day hard usage. The large power plants are also increasing their service and are becoming available to an ever-increasing number of farm homes.

The home that is to be equipped with electric labor-saving devices should be properly wired. When installing a plant, all the equipment which will probably be taken care of ultimately should be listed and the house properly wired in the beginning.

Perhaps the first machine the housewife will wish to consider is a power washing machine. The number of machines on the market is almost countless. They all are or can be equipped with reversible wringers. Most of them are now being made with metal tubs. The driving gears and belts should all be either enclosed or under the machine so as to prevent any chance of injury to the operator.

The ironing of clothes is quite as hot and tedious a task as the washing. Electricity will furnish the heat for the iron as well as the power for the washer. The use of the electric iron lessens the time of ironing one-third to one-half, besides furnishing a constant, even heat. There are several makes on the market and all give good results. All of them work more satisfactorily from a wall socket put in for the purpose than from an ordinary electric light socket.

The mangle is a valuable machine for the large family. The secret of getting good results with the mangle depends upon a woman's ability to fold clothes properly. If she masters this, nearly all kinds of clothes can be ironed with the mangle excepting those which have ruffles. Roupers, children's aprons, mother's aprons, shirts, and collars can be satisfactorily and quickly done with the mangle. In ironing with the mangle the worker places the folded clothes between the heavy rollers which are usually heated by gas, gasoline or kerosene, and turned by electricity. By using a mangle the week's ironing can be done in from one to two hours. There is as much difference between using a hand-iron and using a mangle as there

is between walking and riding in an automobile.

Although the use of electricity is a wonderful aid to the laundry, it is quite as valuable as a help in food preparation. There are, of course, electric ranges which are marvels of beauty. As yet, they are somewhat slow and quite expensive. But there are numberless small accessories which will help much in cooking. An electric toaster and an electric percolator are not only efficient, but add a hospitable air to the breakfast table. A light breakfast may consist of fruit, cereal which has been placed in the fireless cooker in the evening, and coffee and toast prepared at the table by using the electric toaster and the electric percolator. There are small portable electric ovens and electric waffle irons. An electric grill with three or four heats and two pans will cook and keep hot two different dishes at once.

The electric fan is not only a fine thing on hot summer days and nights but in the winter time it is a great aid in circulating warm air over the room and refreshing it by stirring it. The use of the electric fan also makes it possible during the summer to serve the meals in the kitchen when there are extra men to cook for and much canning to be done.

Running a sewing machine may mean tired muscles even though popular opinion sometimes classes sewing as "light" work. An electric motor attached to the sewing machine removes all strain from the sewer, who can direct her entire attention to the garment she is making.

Electric lights make it possible for the family to enjoy the long winter evenings together. Kerosene lamps are hard to keep in good condition, and their light is, at the best, flickering and dim. Electricity affords a flood of light in every part of a room. The dooryard, the barn and barnyards and outbuildings can have bulbs ready for instant use at any hour of the day or night.

The electric vacuum-cleaner saves carrying heavy rugs to the yard to be cleaned, and there is no raising of dust as when a broom is used. Curtains, heavy coats, hats, robes, couch covers and upholstered chairs may also be easily and thoroughly cleaned by this electric friend.

If the water for the use of the household can be pumped into a supply tank by an electric motor, much labor is saved. The same motor can be used for turning the churn and the ice cream freezer.

Electricity even promises to do our dishwashing for us. The dishes are scraped and put into racks which are placed in a cylinder containing soap and water, the lid fastened and the current turned on. This current causes the water to become heated and to circulate freely. When the dishes are clean, the soapy water is run out of the washer and clear water poured over the dishes. The current is again turned on and the dishes rinsed in clear, hot water. They are then taken out of the cylinder and allowed to drain until dry.

Electricity furnishes heat and cold and power and light, and all of these can be obtained from the same innocent light or wall socket.

Our Supplies of Roughage.

Have you ever tried to winter cattle or sheep on cornstalks and straw, and if you have, haven't you found it a sort of uphill business? I have seen the thing tried, in the belief that it is a cheap or economical plan of wintering the animals. On most of our farms there is a vast amount of both these roughages which we must plan to utilize as far as possible, but as for making either one or both of them sustaining feeds, especially during the winter months, it is not at all advisable.

It has been estimated that on a farm having a rotation of corn, small grains, and clover there is about two tons of roughages produced for every ton of grain. This would mean over one ton of roughage produced, and every one of us would consider that a very low figure when our grain yields are fairly substantial or well above the average.

Of course, we cannot use all these roughages as feed except where a very intensive system of farming is followed; we must husk a part of our corn from the standing stalk and a portion of our straw must be used for bedding of farm stock. But even with all of the roughage that is made available through silage or shredding the corn fodder and threshing of the small grain there is too little of it used as feed for our live stock.

The silo has been the means of making much of our commonest roughages useable as feed. While silage has been classed as a roughage itself, it is superior to the other roughages because it is more succulent and contains a fair proportion of grain when made of corn. Live stock fed on silage is far thriftier than that fed on stalks and straw. But when feeding silage our stock creates an appetite for some dry roughages, such as straw, shredded fodder, or hay, and in this way we are able to utilize such dry feeds to good advantage and secure a value for them that it would not be possible to obtain otherwise and get the roughage converted into manure to help conserve our soil fertility. In following such a system of feeding our efforts are directed largely toward keeping the soil in a state of high productivity, which is one of the foremost problems of to-day.

I have a friend who each winter goes into the stock yards and takes home a bunch of very thin steers. His chief object is to feed the steers all the roughages he has put away during the summer and fall, and by the time these are all gone, which is along after corn planting sometime he takes them back to the stock yards where he expects to sell them for about two cents more per pound than he paid. They are not fat cattle but have grown into good flesh and are suitable for butchers or feeders for some farmer who wants to finish them. All he plans on is getting a good price for his silage and roughages and the privilege of putting many loads of manure back on his sandy soil.

Canada's subscriptions to six war loans and one Victory loan totalled \$3,017,292,069, or about \$350 per capita. Few countries reached this figure.

What the Glass Shows



The smoothest looking axle is rough and pitted under the microscope. The powdered mica in Imperial Mica Axle Grease fills in this roughness and makes every rubbing surface smooth. Grease can then lubricate properly and will last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

Imperial Mica Axle Grease is the best and most economical grease you can buy for your wagons and trucks.

Leather is honeycombed with pores—thousands of them to every square inch. To prevent these tiny openings from absorbing dust, sweat and moisture use Imperial Eureka Harness Oil.

It closes up the pores of leather and keeps it strong, flexible and new-looking. It contains no acids and it will not turn rancid. Farmers, teamsters and liverymen use and recommend it.



Poultry

A crate with a slide door at one end is handy for catching poultry when treatment for lice is necessary. Place the coop against the small trapdoor in a hen house and the birds will run in until the crate is full. Then they are easily caught and the operation can be repeated until all the hens in the house have slipped through the small door into the crate.

Electric lights and heavy feeding will help to produce winter eggs but such methods must not be used on the breeding stock which is expected to produce hatching eggs next spring. Hens that lay heavily all winter do not produce eggs in the spring with strong germs. That is why many farmers who make no effort to obtain winter eggs do produce eggs in the spring which hatch out a large per cent. of vigorous chicks.

Fresh air in the poultry houses helps to keep the hens healthy. Sunshine on the floor helps to dry the litter and destroy disease germs. Birds usually keep healthy under natural conditions and they are something more than machines. You never see sparrows sitting around in the fence corners with colds and roup. The crows and hawks appear healthy and vigorous. Nature can teach the poultryman much about the management of hens.

Don't compel the women-folk to open and close two or three big gates through the cattle yards every time they go out to look up eggs.

When we consider ourselves as farmers for life, and make farming a practical study, then we will take pride in our farms and live stock.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

DRAGON SKINS—The handling of these skins is our specialty. It will pay you to ship to us if you have three or more skins, but on a less number the freight charges are too heavy.

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

Surnames and Their Origin

HENDERSON

Variations—Anderson, Andrews, Hendry, Hendrie, MacHendry, MacHendrie, McKendrick, Henderson, Hendson Kendrick—English, Scottish and Irish.
Source—A given name.

One thing is certain about all of the family names in this group. They are all derived from a given name. But which of three given names they trace back to, and through what language, are matters that only a genealogical research in the individual case could establish.

Anderson and Andrews, of course, are quite definitely indicated. They are simply developments of "Andrew's-son" and for the most part of purely English origin, though in many cases they are but Anglicized versions of either Scottish or Irish names. The "Mac" names in the group are quite as definitely Celtic, but they may be either Irish or Scottish. The given name of "Henry" and "Eanruig" (Celtic), are often interchanged.

A northern branch of the Scottish "Clan Gunn" bears the name of Henderson, traceable to Henry, a son of George Gunn, the "Crown" or Cor-

oner, who flourished in the fifteenth century. A branch of the Clan MacDonald of Glencoe traces its name to one "Eanruig Mor," a MacDonald chieftain who settled in Kinlochleven in the year 1011. The names MacKendrick and MacHendry are also borne by branches of the Clan MacNaughton, who trace it to chieftains of their own clan named Henry or Eanruig. Irish development of the name has been similar. Kendrick is a shortened form of MacKendrick.

But the name of Henderson may also be English, as also Andrews. Anderson, Hendry and Hendrie (these two when not contractions of MacHendry and MacHendrie) and Hendson, for these forms are all English. The confusion of English and Scottish forms at a very early date in the development of the family name system is due to the fact that the Kingdom of Scotland in the Middle Ages contained a large Norman and Saxon element, virtually dominant in the Lowlands and often penetrating to the Highlands. In Ireland this confusion began later, the logical consequence of the English conquest of that country and the actual enforcement of English speech and customs.

GLAD HE TRIED THE TONIC TREATMENT

Through Its Use Strength and Vigor Was Restored.

To be tired after exertion is natural. Rest and food restore the body to normal after such fatigue. But to be tired all the time is a symptom of an anemic condition that will not be corrected until the blood is built up.

Such an anemic condition is so gradual in its approach and generally so lacking in acute pains that it is often difficult to persuade the sufferer to do anything for it. But it is not a condition that corrects itself. If the blood is not enriched the trouble will increase. The nerves will be undernourished and neuralgic pains will follow. Digestive disturbances often result from thin blood, sleep is disturbed and a general breakdown may occur.

Mr. Wilson Johnson, Nineveh, N.S., says: "A few years ago my system was in a badly run down condition. My nerves seemed always on edge, and I found myself so weak that I could hardly do any work. I suffered from headaches and from pains in the back and under the shoulders, and was often so sleepless at night that when morning came I felt as tired as when I went to bed. I was taking medicine all the time, but it was doing me no good. Then I read the testimonial of a man whose condition had been similar to mine, and who strongly recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to give this medicine a fair trial, and when I had taken six boxes I felt much better. I continued taking the pills until I had taken six more boxes, and I can only say I am glad I did so, as I am now enjoying the best of health, and I advise all men who feel run down to give these pills a good trial."

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

New Citizens for Canada.

With a population of less than two persons to the square mile compared to England's six hundred, with only five per cent. of her rich agricultural land in the West under cultivation, with a heavy national indebtedness and only a few people to pay the interest in the form of taxes, the reason why Canada is hungry for immigrants can readily be understood. Immigration is the human rain without which Canada must parch and wither up.

If Great Britain had a large surplus of farmers and farm hands, Canada might not have to invite immigrants from any other source. But Great Britain is not so much an agricultural as a merchant and manufacturing centre, and every year grudges more and more the farmers or farm hands who leave her Colonies for the Dominions. She is quite willing to send out countless city folk in the hope that they may be transformed into farmers in their new environment, but she has fewer farmers to spare than many other countries from which Canada in the past has drawn excellent settlers. This is illustrated by the homestead entries. From 1897 to 1919, only eighteen per cent. of the British immigrants made entry for homesteads in Western Canada as compared to twenty-seven per cent. of the American immigrants and twenty-nine per cent. of the foreign born from Continental Europe.

In certain parts of Europe where there is a genuine land hunger, there is not enough land to go round. Five or six acres per family is all the land available in certain parts of Belgium, and even on that the thrifty Belgian frequently brings up a family of ten.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three-year course of training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School. A monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

The Strength of the Nation.

Nearly three-quarters of a century ago, just six years after the first Public Health Act was passed, and the first Health Officer appointed in Great Britain, Benjamin Disraeli, talking over the heads of his colleagues in the British House of Commons, said, "Public Health is the foundation upon which rests the happiness of the people and the strength of the Nation. Take the most beautiful kingdom, give intelligent and industrious citizens, progressive manufactures, productive agriculture, let Art flourish, let architects cover the land with palaces and mansions, and maintain all this with an indomitable army and navy, but if the population of this country remain stationary, if it decreases physically and mentally, that nation must fall. That is why I say that the first duty of a statesman is the care of the public health."

SPRING WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The Canadian spring weather—one day mild and bright; the next raw and blustery, is extremely hard on the baby. Conditions are such that the mother cannot take the little one out for the fresh air so much to be desired. He is confined to the house which is so often over-heated and badly ventilated. He catches cold; his little stomach and bowels become disordered and the mother soon has a sick baby to look after. To prevent this an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets should be given. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing or banishing colds, simple fevers, colic or any other of the many minor ailments of childhood. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Radium Cures Many Britons of Cancer.

The Medical Research Council is experimenting extensively with radium treatment for the cure of cancer, and the work has been intensified by an increase in fatalities from cancer in England, says a London despatch. The latest reports show that the three greatest enemies of mankind in London are bronchitis, cancer and tuberculosis, in the order named, with the last two running close together. The first heading includes influenza and other complaints resulting from bronchitis, so that the greatest perils are cancer and tuberculosis. Dr. Addison, Government Health Commissioner, added, however, that cancer is a disease of middle and old age. He said the average age of the population is increasing; therefore there are more people who escape the diseases of childhood and vice to the age when cancer attacks, and for that reason there are relatively more deaths from this disease. He asserted that a huge amount of preventive work had been done and was being done. Last year 42,000 died in England and Wales from cancer.

Sir Alfred Pierce Gould, an eminent surgeon, has had much success recently in treating cancer with radium. A woman of 55 had cancer of the breast for four years. A tube of radium was introduced into the breast and after a time the cancer disappeared. Another patient of 78 was likewise cured within a few months. A man of 76 had cancer in the mouth underwent radium treatment for three months, after which the cancer disappeared.

Sir Alfred is a firm believer in radium treatment, but admits that there is much about cancer still to be learned. He declared that he had cases where incomplete and apparently useless operations had a surprising effect in getting rid of cancer, and at times when temporary measures had been taken astounding relief resulted. He says that this proves that further light is necessary before the treatment can advance. He does not believe that the new cure has yet received a fair test, because it usually has been applied only to advanced cases where the general condition of the patient rendered an operation unnecessary. In his opinion the remedy ought to be thoroughly tried on early and average cases, and he has high hopes that it will ultimately be a great medical triumph in the treatment of a baffling disease.

No Need for Him.

In an ancient mansion which recently changed hands on account of the ups and downs of wartime fortunes there dwelt and works a parlor maid of very expensive and rather cultured and superior type. Her mistress does not mind the expense, but is often much bothered by the culture, this being on too high a plane for her understanding.

"Ma'am," said the maid, meeting her mistress in the hall, "there is a mendicant at the door."

"There tell him," said the mistress of the mansion, "we have nothing to mend."

An English novelty is a shopping basket mounted on two wheels.

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 cars and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. Write or wire us. BAYVIEW AUTO REPAIR, 225-227 Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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BAUME BENGUE

for quick and sure relief.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

21.00 a tube

THE LEEHMAN WILES CO., LTD.

MONTREAL

Agents for Dr. Jules Bengue

RELIEVES PAIN

Boy Scout Notes.

Canada's capital city has the distinction of having more Scouts per capita than any other city of 100,000 or more people in America. If the Boy Scouts of Ottawa were to join hands they would be able to encircle a very large section of their home city.

To have saved three persons from death by drowning at three different times is an excellent record. It is held by Assistant Scoutmaster Edward Walker (19 years old and a Scout since 1911) of Grimsby. He was recently recommended for one of the highest Boy Scout decorations.

New Boy Scout troops are being formed in many parts of Ontario. The latest towns to register new Scout organizations with Provincial Headquarters at Toronto are Port Colborne, Manotick, Merrittton (two troops), Dunnville (a second troop), Whitby, Minden, Richmond, Fort William (a third troop), Trenton (a second troop), and about a dozen new troops in the cities of Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and London. Many other new troops are also in course of formation and will be chartered by the Provincial Council later.

"The Trail," Ontario's publication for Boy Scout Officers and Leaders, has now a contemporary in "Scouting," a similar paper published by the Saskatchewan Provincial Council. Both are greatly appreciated by those for whom they are published and are already wielding a big influence in co-ordinating the work of the Boy Scout Movement throughout their respective provinces.

Persons interested in the Wolf Cubs the junior branch of Scouting—will be glad to know that a new booklet describing their work is now available from Provincial Scout Headquarters, Bloor and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto, upon application.

Men Who Inherit Wives!

One of the most extraordinary customs in the world is that observed by certain Persian tribes.

When a native woman wishes to display her affection for a friend of her own sex, she proposes that the latter shall become her husband's wife on equal terms with herself.

"This is the greatest compliment she can bestow," wrote the late Dr. Elizabeth Macbean Ross, who spent some years as a doctor among the tribes of North Persia. She had the hand of many Persian husbands offered to her in this way.

"I must say it is somewhat embarrassing," she said, in her reminiscences, "when the gentleman himself happens to be present, and I have sometimes wondered what the effect on the wife would be if her generous offer were accepted."

"When I told them it appeared to me a curious thing that one wife should select another, I was informed that it presented many advantages. It is much better for us to choose our husband's wife, then we get someone we like and with whom we can agree."

If a husband dies his wives are divided among his brothers, the eldest having first choice and taking all or as many of the women as he fancies.

Find Old Church Ruins Under Rheims Cathedral.

The work of repairing the ruined Cathedral of Rheims has brought to light the buried remains of ancient churches which formerly stood on the same site. Under the pavement of the choir, which was shattered by German shells, have been found the old foundations of the Cathedral of St. Hincmar, which was destroyed by fire in the ninth century. Beneath these ruins workmen came upon traces of the first church to stand on this hallowed ground, the Church of St. Remi, built in the fifth century.

Under the broken high altar was discovered a hoard of 260 pieces of ancient silver and near this a sealed up and long forgotten well. From the bottom of this well a worn lead pipe leads the water away into the earth and it is thought that this originally connected with the long lost baptismal font where Clovis was received into the Church. Antiquarians from all parts of France have come to Rheims to examine the discoveries.

China's Iron Ore.

China is estimated to have 400,000,000 tons of iron ore suitable for modern furnace reduction and probably 200,000,000 more that could be treated by native methods.

Holland plans to increase its salt supply by mining rock salt deposits in one province and tapping underground salt lakes in another.

BITS OF HUMOR

FROM HERE & THERE

'Twas in a Restaurant.

He—"That's a nice-looking chap you spoke to. Is he a friend of yours?"
She—"Yes, indeed."
He—"We'll ask him to join us."
She—"Oh, this is so sudden! Didn't you know he's the new minister?"

Very Cautious.

He was a cautious witness, and regarded every question put by the cross-examining solicitor as a trap for the unwary.

"And what," he was asked, "was the complainant shouting when you heard him?"

"He was shouting, 'Tom! Tom!'" replied the witness, after a deep thought; then, fearing to commit himself to such a downright statement, he added, hastily, "Or words to that effect!"

Thrill.

A man advertised his car for sale. Early the next morning a man who lived across the street came over and said: "Pardon me, but I see by last night's paper you advertised your car for sale."

"Quite so," said the man who advertised the car, "but surely you are not in the market for it?"

"No," was the reply, "but I only live across the street and I also want to sell my car. And there would be no need of my spending my money for an advertisement if after the people were through looking at your car you could just send them across the street to look at my car."

There Was None to Spare.

The skipper of a small steamer that ran up and down the Clyde River managed one day at low tide to get his vessel on a mud bank. After he had exhausted his entire vocabulary in describing unfavorably the tide, his steamer and his crew, he leaned gloomily over the side to wait with what patience he could muster for the tide to rise. While so engaged he saw a girl approach the river, swinging a bucket in her hand and obviously intending to get some water. The wrath of the skipper flamed up anew. Leaning farther over the side and shaking his fist at her, he said:

"My assie, if you tak' one drap o' water out here till I get afloat again, I'll warm yer ear for it!"

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Kind of Had to Go.

Tony is an Italian laborer employed in the construction of a new building. The other evening he asked his foreman for a vacation during the following two days. "Tony, you don't want any vacation," remonstrated the foreman. "All you would do would be to spend all the money you have saved up and come back to work all out of luck." "Well, boss, I sort of have to go," said Tony. "You see, I'm going to be married and I'd kind of like to be there."

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

West Australia, the largest state in the continent, has an area of over 975,000 square miles.

CORNS
Lift Right Off without Pain

Magic! 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.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on **DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed, Dress by the Author, Dr. C. C. Glover Co., Inc., 111 West 1st Street, New York, U.S.A.

OUCH! ANOTHER RHEUMATIC TWINGE

Get busy and relieve those pains with that handy bottle of Sloan's Liniment

WHAT Sloan's does, it does thoroughly—penetrates without rubbing to the afflicted part and promptly relieves most kinds of external pains and aches. You'll find it clean and non-staining. Keep it handy for sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, over-exerted muscles, stiff joints, backache, pains, bruises, strains, sprains, bad weather after-effects.

For 39 years Sloan's Liniment has helped thousands the world over. You aren't likely to be an exception. It certainly does produce results.

All druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment

Classified Advertisements.

Wool spun into yarn or blankets. Georgetown Woolen Mills, Ont.

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 1884, 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., 121 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

War Heroes Get Alsatian Legacies.

An interesting patriotic ceremony occurred in Paris recently when the first distribution was made of a legacy written many years ago by a French Alsatian, who in his will left a grant to be distributed among five soldiers who especially distinguished themselves in the great war that was to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France.

The name of the Alsatian was Metzger. He died in 1902, but felt so sure of the restoration of the lost provinces that he gave in trust to the town of St. Germain the five legacies, each of 800 francs. Each of the five men who received the gift had the Medaille Militaire and the Legion of Honor. Two of them still are in the army, one is an upholsterer and two are now farmers.

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.

Germany's Victims.

Counting the losses inflicted during the World War on the Russians, Serbs and Italians on other fronts, according to General Renaud, a French military expert, the Germans killed three Allied soldiers for every German killed.

A man may be deprived of life, but a good name can not be taken away from him.

What One of the Best Known Travellers in Canada Says.

"Now I am going to give you an unsolicited testimonial. I say they are the best medicine advertising. Heretofore I have had a profound contempt for patent medicines, particularly so-called liniments. Perhaps this is due to the reason that I have been blessed with a sturdy constitution, and have never been ill a day in my life. One day last fall, after a hard day's tramp in the snow of Montreal, I developed a severe pain in my legs and, of course, like a man who has never had anything wrong with him physically, I complained rather boastfully. The good little wife says: 'I will rub them with some liniment I have.' 'Go ahead,' I said, just to humor her. Well, in a few minutes, with a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT and gets busy. Believe me the pain disappeared a few minutes after, and you can tell the world I said so."

(Signed) FRANK E. JOHNS, Montreal.



Cuticura Soap Shampoos Best For Children

If you wish them to have thick, healthy hair through life shampoo regularly with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Before shampooing touch spots of dandruff and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment. A clean, healthy scalp usually means good hair.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Tablets 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: London, Ontario, 24 St. Paul St. W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" only is Genuine



Warning! Take no chances with substitutes for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, 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 Monacoelechemie of Salzeberg, Prussia.

The Watchman

AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, APRIL 22 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.
30 a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER."

In the universal polyglot of proverbs, a language which has the wonderful quality of self-interpretation, the ornithological metaphor of birds of a feather flocking together, neatly expresses the general fact that persons will associate with those having similar tastes and objects as themselves. Kindred aims, desires, habits and surroundings all tend to form a sort of brotherhood—a "flocking together," after the manner of the birds.

The real point of the proverb, cannot be mistaken, although it may serve our purpose to quote it in a hundred different applications. *The birds be alike.*

Combination in a time of panic may be a grouping of dissimilar sections under a general impulse to avert danger, but it is only temporary gregariousness. The permanency of the real flocking depends upon the "feather" of the birds. Crows do not naturally associate with sea-gulls. The lordly eagle, with his claws clutching a bunch of thunderbolts, does not league up with the Gullin rooster who (cock a hoope) is willing to continue the flocking experience of a temporary wartime fellowship, said eagle being of a feather which constrains him to "flock by himself," while every other breed of bird is feeling friendly and inviting him to "come on in, the water's fine."

JUST AS MISFORTUNE makes strange bedfellows, so the flocking together of dissimilar "birds," for reasons of temporary advantage, develops some strange ornithological oddities and freak combinations.

I have been trying to reckon up and reconcile the infinite variety of men and of ideas represented by about four millions of workers banded together to put the coal-mining industry on a top branch, or, incidentally, in its industrial grave, by means of a combined strike. This strike is grandiloquently described by a labour leader as "a movement of labour effected through the instrumentality of concerted action on the part of amalgamated interests."

I get the general idea all right. The crows want something, and the sea-gulls say "they will see that they get it." This is an unusual "flocking together," and it must sooner or later result in something like the story of the "Blind Men":—
"A Hen who had lost her Sight, and was accustomed to scratching up the earth in search of Food; although blind, still continued to Scratch away most diligently. Oh what use was it to the industrious Fool? A Sharp Sighted Turkey, who spared her tender Feet, never moved from the Hen's side, and enjoyed without Scratching, the Fruit of the other's Labour: For as often as the Blind Hen scratched up a barley-corn, her watchful Companion devoured it."

There must be a large number of blind hens among the four million workers who combined to precipitate the coal strike in Britain, recently, and who will never come into their own. Men forced, in the name of unity, into the abandonment of their personal liberty, and compelled to quit work against their will, because they are pledged to follow their leaders, by pledges extorted from them, in many instances, by the overbearing personality of their fellow workers, who would never scruple to over-ride them in a fair field.

UNION IS STRENGTH, when the union is actual and spontaneous.

When it is theoretical and compulsory, it is tyranny. I believe there is more tyranny in the modern form of Trades Union, than can be found in any sort of responsible government. The tyranny is the more arrogant and repulsive because it masquerades in the guise of Liberty, while at the same time it keeps the blind men scratching for the barley-corns it never gets.

It would be wrong to condemn Trade Unions, for their original principle is absolutely sound. What I denounce in them, because I dislike it, is the "flocking together of birds which are not of a feather." The forcing of peaceable men and women into the bonds of a unity which is neither in accordance with their beliefs, nor with their personal ideas of fairness and equity.

In the present strike it is admitted that many thousands of those called out have no desire to strike, and would not strike if they were not compelled to do so. Yet one of the Labour Leaders said last week that the leaders are compelled to follow the men. When a leader makes a confession like that, as an excuse for a strike, it is time to provide him with a comfortable place in the rear. The fact, however, is, that the leaders are beginning to find out that they have gone too far this time, and have brought the power of their position to bear in the wrong direction. They ordered the strike without having taken the "sense" of the men, by ballot, and now, when they are up

against evidence that their decision was wrong, they begin to make excuses for their action, and talk about being compelled to "follow." At a pace they themselves have set.

It is inconceivable that the men will continue to suffer such leaders. Whether they be miners or seamen or railway men, they must be credited with a modicum of reasoning ability, and even if that amount be reduced by means of incited hatred of control, and class distinctions made wide by frenzied appeals to their passions, they must feel as nervous about agitators as sparrows are of hawks. When they see paid agitators feathering their nests with plumage plucked from unwary birds, common instinct might tell them that they are in danger of being trapped into positions where they may be in danger of losing the rest of their feathers.

Let the men, as is their right, flock together and seek, by all legitimate means, for treatment such as would be accorded to any sincere and honest unity; but they ought to excommunicate, as the birds do, all proven enemies, and jack-daws done up as peacocks. There is no need for them to admit birds of prey into their alliances while there are plenty of swans and nightingales about, and a host of other civilised birds, of handsome plumage, all wearing their own feathers.

LINKSMAN.

CUSHING

Miss Marion Weir spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. R. McMurtrie spent the latter part of last week in Montreal.

Mrs. Ed. Dawson and son Vernon, of Stonefield Heights, spent Tuesday with Mrs. P. Watson.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church are holding their meeting Thursday of this week at the home of Mrs. W. Kerr.

The new site for Cushing Station has been staked out at the back of Mrs. V. M. King by the road leading down to the ferry which connects Chute-aux-Blondeaux and Cushing.

Miss A. Davidson returned home Saturday night from almost a week's visit to Montreal. During her stay there she visited the Children's Memorial Hospital and handed in the money donated by the Goodfellowship Club, which was gratefully received and acknowledged.



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.

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

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

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

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. McQuest's Foundry.

A Start in the Right Direction

The temptation to spend money in your pocket is greater than when your money is in a savings account in the bank. That margin of temptation may mark the difference between an opportunity to go into business later on or of working for wages with nothing saved and nothing ahead, at the end of your working years.

Why not open a savings account in The Bank of Nova Scotia today?

Your account will be welcomed and you will have made a start in the right direction.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

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

J. R. Parris,

Manager, 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.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

Bell Telephone No. 70.

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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
Dr. J. C. Hutchins
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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

THE MOLSONS BANK

The cost of living is falling, also the price of food stuff. This necessitates increased production. Produce more and deposit your surplus in The Molsons Bank where it will be ready for any call and yet be earning interest.

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, Skimmers, 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 LE SAGE
B.A.S.C. C.E. A.M.I.C.

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

**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 DeLaval 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 users, 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

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
MRS. WILLIAM HEATLIE,
Ogdensburg, Que.

Wednesday, April 27th, 1921.
The following effects:—One sideboard, 1 dining room table, 6 dining room chairs, 1 arm chair, 1 parlor set, 2 parlor rugs, 2 parlor tables, rocking chairs, cane bottom chairs, pictures, window curtains, window blinds, sewing machine, washing machine, 1 bed room set, 2 bedsteads, camp bed, 1 wardrobe, 1 bureau, 2 sofas, 1 kitchen table, cupboard, kitchen 1 range, cooking utensils, stair carpet, a quantity of potatoes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount four months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

I have been instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the late
GEORGE SMITH, Dunany.
To sell by Public Auction the following effects.

Saturday, April 23rd, 1921.
Six cows, 2 horses, 1 plow, bob-sleighs, 1 express wagon, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, spring tooth harrows, buggy, disc harrows, coolers, lumber, riding saddle, cart harness, double harness, pigpens and rooster, rack sleigh, chimneys, forks, and all other farming implements, 1 cooking stove, 1 double stove, 1 cupboard, clocks, table, desk, chairs and all household effects.

The farm and bush limits will be sold privately on application to the executors.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MICHEL MALACKET

General Merchant, Brownsburg

Saturday, April 24th, 1921

\$14,000 of General Merchandise
to be sold without reserve
at your offer.

Under \$20.00 Cash, over \$20.00 3 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.
Now is your chance to secure some wonderful bargains as never before offered in Brownsburg.

Ten Brass beds, springs and mattresses (all new in first-class condition), 4 iron bedsteads complete, 1 sideboard, 1 range, 14 pieces English tweed, all wool, 3 1/2 yds. long, special for Men's Suits, 15 overcoats, red and black leather for men, 20 dozen Underwear for men, all wool, 10 dozen hats and baps for men and boys, 35 dresses for Ladies, Serge and Silk, 5 dozen silk Blouses, 5 dozen sweaters and pullovers of beautiful color and style, a large quantity of ladies hats, big stock of linings, white cotton and Bingham's, assorted goods complete.
Come in, everybody invited.

Sale at 1 p.m.

A. Lamarche, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JOSEPH MALACKET

Bethany Street, Lachute

Friday, April 29th, 1921, at 1 p.m.

12 Kitchen chairs, 1 Quebec heater, 2 cooking stoves, 1 kitchen range, 4 beds, springs and mattresses complete, 2 sofas, 1 cutter, 1 rack sleigh, 1 parlor set of 5 pieces, 1 dining-room table, 2 large tables, 2 parlor tables, dishes, glassware, 1 cabinet graphophone, 1 refrigerator, pictures, 3 buffalo robes, 1 sideboard, 1 bureau, washstand, a lot of gents furnishings, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on approved joint notes.

A. Lamarche, Licensed Auctioneer.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

Telephone No. 60

Main St., LACHUTE.

Gray Dort Service Station Lachute.

General overhauling and repairs on all cars, satisfaction guaranteed.

The best grades of Gasoline, Grease and Oils, always on hand, also a good line of parts, accessories and tires. Prompt service.

James L. Anderson, Prop.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th May, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over the Lachute No. 3, Rural Route from the 1st October, 1921 next.

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

Post Office Inspector's Office.

Montreal, April 11th, 1921.

VICTOR GAUDET,

Post Office Inspector.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th May, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over the Lachute No. 2, Rural Route from the 1st October, 1921 next.

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

Post Office Inspector's Office.

Montreal, April 11th, 1921.

VICTOR GAUDET,

Post Office Inspector.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Automobile Repairs.

Does your car need overhauling?

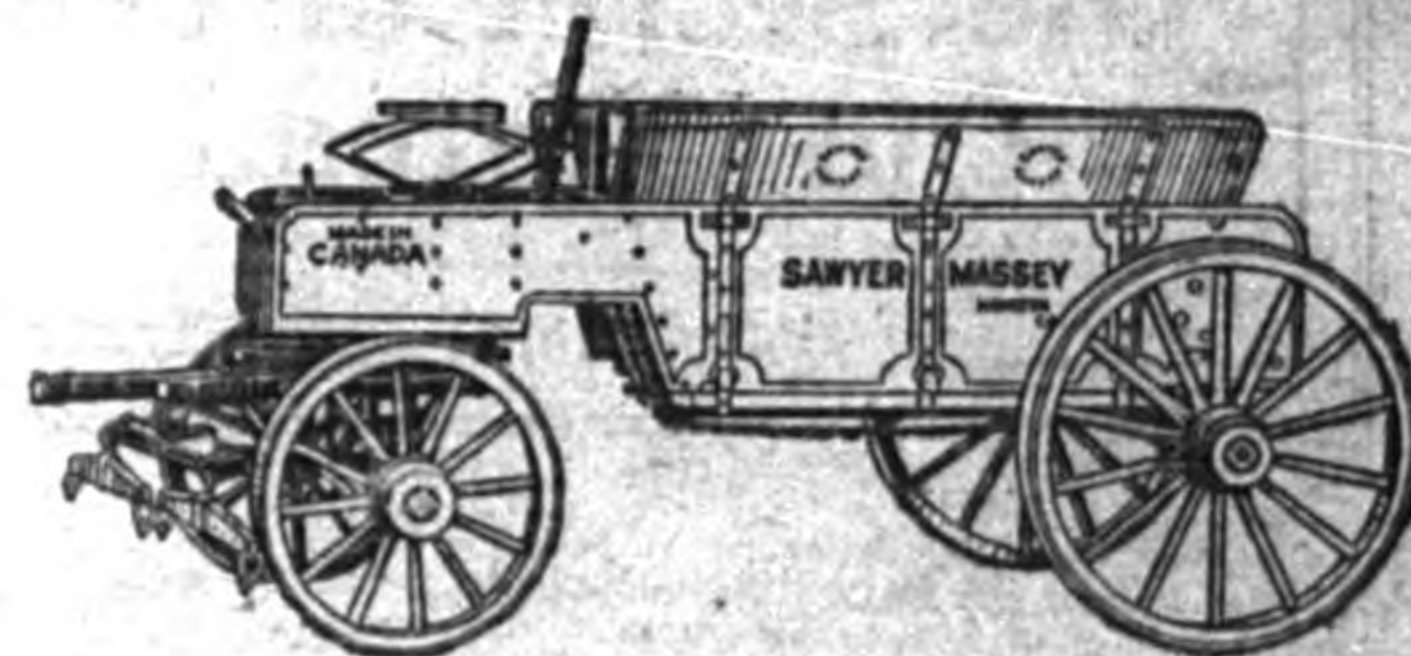
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The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

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How the Story Began.

Vivian Renton and Eddie Haverton, modern soldiers of fortune, have been gambling with Hubert Baxenter, a prosperous attorney in his London apartments. The two lose heavily. After their departure in the early morning hours, Renton returns to the house with the idea of recovering the lost money. He chloroforms Baxenter and makes a vain search for the money which is lying in an envelope on the desk, addressed to a hospital. Finally Renton starts to search the inert body lying on the hearth-rug and discovers to his horror that Baxenter is dead. He hides the body on the roof. A second search reveals the money in the envelope, and in the desk he finds a curious old yellowed document which he copies and hides again in its secret drawer. At nightfall he makes good his escape.

CHAPTER III. The Parchment.

For some time Vivian, having made sure that he had been unobserved, walked on, his brain teeming with the scheme which had suggested itself to him as he read the parchment. Carefully he weighed the pros and cons, oblivious to the direction in which his steps were taking him—so that they took him away from the house in Mortimer Terrace. It was only when the fog-chilled air ate its way into his very bones that he remembered that he had not had a decent meal for twenty-four hours.

Looking up, he saw that he was at the foot of Haverstock Hill. He halted a cab that was descending the slope from Chalk Farm Station and was driven to the boarding house in St. John's Wood where he had been living for the last few weeks. His landlady, he told himself, would not think it strange that he had not returned the night before; her patrons were for the most part men recruited from the ranks of that Bohemia in which hours appear to have no meaning and whose goings and comings were only regular in their irregularity.

There was little likelihood of his crime being known for some considerable time, but Vivian was far too well versed in the ways of criminals to take any chances. He allowed himself time only to make a necessary change in his toilet, bundle his few belongings into a kit-bag, pay his bill and shake the mud of the metropolis from his feet.

The fog still hung thickly over London as he made his way to Charing Cross and took his seat in a corner of a first-class smoker in the boat-train. This inclemency of the weather, together with the fact that a Dover mail boat had been forced to put back into port the night before, after being in collision with a barque, was no doubt responsible for him having the carriage to himself. He took a paper from his pocket when the train was well under way, and commenced to read what he had copied from the parchment that was now lying hidden in the bureau drawer in Mortimer Terrace.

"Statement of Adam Baxenter, Solicitor, of the Strand, London, pertaining to the trust of the Marquis de Dartigny of the Chateau Chauville—made this 15th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1812.

"I, Adam Baxenter, having by God's grace now reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, and feeling that my bodily strength is waning, think it but right that I should place on record the strange circumstances which relate to the small chest which reposes in the corner of the strong room of my Strand offices.

"For, in future ages, should no one lay claim to this, a son of my house might be tempted to look into, and— which God forbid— even dispose of its contents. I have given my word to the nobleman who entrusted the chest to me that I will hold it intact and, moreover, make provision that it remain so, even after my death; that the seals shall not be broken until

claimed by one who shall prove his right.

"For myself, I fear greatly that the seals will never be broken until the Great Seals of the Revelations themselves are rent asunder, and all secrets are made plain.

"It is now nearly twenty years since the Marquis de Dartigny came to my office. I can call to mind clearly the occasion. It was a misty afternoon in October, and bade fair to develop into a foggy night. In fact, link-boys were beginning to ply their calling; I could see the light of their torches from my window.

"I was about to depart for my home when a hackney coach rumbled up to my door. I answered the summons myself (my clerks having already departed), and saw on the step a tall, aristocratic figure, which a moment later I learned was the Marquis de Dartigny. I drew aside to allow him to enter, and I saw that he was followed in by the driver of the coach, who carried a small oak chest, about a foot square and clamped at the corners with iron.

"My visitor, having ascertained that I was at liberty to receive him, paid the driver, who mounted his box and drove off into the fog.

"I am, of course, unable here to set down the exact words which passed between the Marquis and myself. I can only tell the story in a general way, and it was a story which held me spellbound. I can see now the figure of my visitor leaning forward in his chair, his face pale, lined with sorrow and yet possessing an unbounding dignity beneath his misfortune. He was dressed simply but elegantly, and he spoke English with difficulty. It was this, no doubt, that made his story long in the telling, and candles had been lit before he left my office.

"Marie Brissac de Dartigny, sister of Chauville-sur-Bois, was, as I suspected on first seeing him, an emigre from the furies of the Revolution. The storm had left him untouched, and he had remained quietly in his chateau, hoping for the reaction that was so long in coming. With the execution of Louis, the old aristocrat's hopes died, and rather than leave his country he decided to await what he now saw was inevitable and to die, if need be, in the home of his ancestors.

"It was only when his son—an officer in the Petit Peres, who, after taking part in the defence of the Tuilleries, was proscribed—sent, under the care of her English nurse, his little daughter, a maid of four, to her grandfather, that the nobleman began to reconsider his decision. Still, he delayed the evil day of departure. Gaspard de Dartigny, the son, had put himself at the head of a band of desperate young men, mostly, like himself, officers in hiding, who became in their turn the terror of the Terrorists. Deputies on their way home from the sittings of the Convention, officers of the Public Safety, all came under the notice of this band of revenge. They were less merciful in their methods than the Tribunal itself. They neither gave nor expected quarter.

"He had, at last, insisted on his father taking the little girl into safety, and had himself furnished them with forged passports, and detailed one of his band to escort them to the coast. They were fortunate in evading the revolutionaries and reached Fecamp, where a boat was in readiness to take them over the Channel. They avoided the main ports, and were landed under cover of night at the little hamlet of Rottingdean, a few miles east of Brighton. Here they had taken a cottage and had so far been unmolested.

"Gradually my visitor led up to the matter that had brought him to my office, having been recommended to me by a friend of his in Paris whom, however, he omitted to name. He wished to leave in my care the small chest he had brought with him. The gallant old gentleman, having heard that his son had at last been laid by the heels, had decided to return to France. The chest, which contained many valuables and the key to the hiding place of the rest of his wealth, he did not think wise to leave in the care of a woman and a child. Personally, he had no fear for his own safety; he had known Robespierre when the Tiger of the Revolution was a lawyer in Arras, and had on more than one occasion befriended him. He thought that he had but to intercede with the strongest and most powerful man in France to bring away his son into safety. Little did he know of

the change the Revolution had made in Maximilian Robespierre!

"I put the chest in my strongroom. It was to lie there until he claimed it, or, failing him, he would leave word as to its whereabouts, and he instructed that the chest should be given up, and the trust come to an end, only when anyone giving the motto of the family as a password should appear and lay claim to it.

"The last I saw of the poor Marquis de Dartigny was that evening when we parted at Charing Cross. I to go to my home in Regent Park, he to return by the coach to Lewes. I can see him now as he bowed with an old-fashioned courtesy and strode off into the night, taking upon his bent shoulders the hardships of a journey and the dangers of Paris, in the hopes, which I know now were vain, of saving his son.

"I had the story a year later from a client of mine, who had been in Paris during the years 1793 and 1794. Finding himself caught in the whirl of the great upheaval, my friend stayed in the city, accumulating details with the view to writing a history when he should return to England. His credentials enabled him to see a great deal of the inner workings of the Tribunal, and he spent many days in the Maison de Justice and at the sittings of the Convention.

"It was from him that I learned news of the Marquis and his gallant son—and a pathetic story it made. He was present when Gaspard de Dartigny and his lieutenant, de Perancourt—an officer who had served with Dumouriez—appeared before the infamous Fouquier-Tinville. The trial was a farce, and the two soldiers who had been responsible for so many of Tinville's friends, were as good as condemned as soon as they ascended the gradines. Gaspard made an heroic figure, my friend told me; he had been wounded in his capture, and his head was ringed with bandages. He laughed at his judges and listened to the farcical formula of the law with a sneer on his lips.

"As sentence was pronounced, a commotion had taken place among the horde of ferocious Parisians behind the barriers. An old man forced his way to the railing and called on the judges for mercy for his son. They say that for a moment the look of a great love shone on the face of the condemned man, then, seeing his father's danger, and seeking to save him, he turned on him with an oath, demanding of the judge who this drunken citizen was who dared to claim kinship with the de Dartignys, asking why he was not at home with his children—a remark which must have conveyed the intended message—for, before action could be taken, the mob, some of whom were kindly at heart, closed round the old man and he made his escape. Gaspard, they say, cursed him from the gradines, and mounted the tumbril an hour later with a smile at the success of his ruse, at the success of a heroism that surely had no equal in that period of heroes.

"On hearing this, I made up my mind to journey to Rottingdean to search out, if possible, the remaining member of the de Dartignys, the little maid who had accompanied her grandfather into exile. I had no difficulty in hearing of them; the host of the White Horse Inn told me the tale. The English nurse, it seems, died suddenly a week or two before Christmas, and the little girl left friendless, had been adopted by the wife of the medical man who had been summoned, too late, to attend to the nurse. All my efforts to trace the doctor have been unavailing; it appears that he had been merely staying at Brighton—somewhere for his health, and had been driving through the village at the time of the nurse's seizure. He had been seen about the neighborhood for a week or two afterward, then disappeared, taking the child with him.

"The man also told me that, shortly after the new year, the old man who had brought the child to England appeared again in the village making

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inquiries. He was distraught with misery and suffering, and, on hearing of the disappearance of his grandchild, his brain seemed to give way. He would speak to no one, but for weeks haunted the cliffs, pacing to and fro, muttering to himself and shaking his fist out over the waters of the Channel. Then, in the gray light of a February morning, two fishermen came upon his body washed up on to the little rocky beach.

"I can only surmise that he had lost his reason under the weight of his sufferings, else he would have communicated with me. God rest his noble old soul!

"And now, for the past twenty years the chest has remained in my strong room unclaimed. Somewhere in the world is that little maid. She will be a woman by this, perhaps married, and sometimes I think that some day, when I and my son—yes, and my son's son—will be dead, the mystery may come to the light.

"Until that day I enjoy my heirs to respect the trust. The given word of Adam Baxenter is given until the end of time.

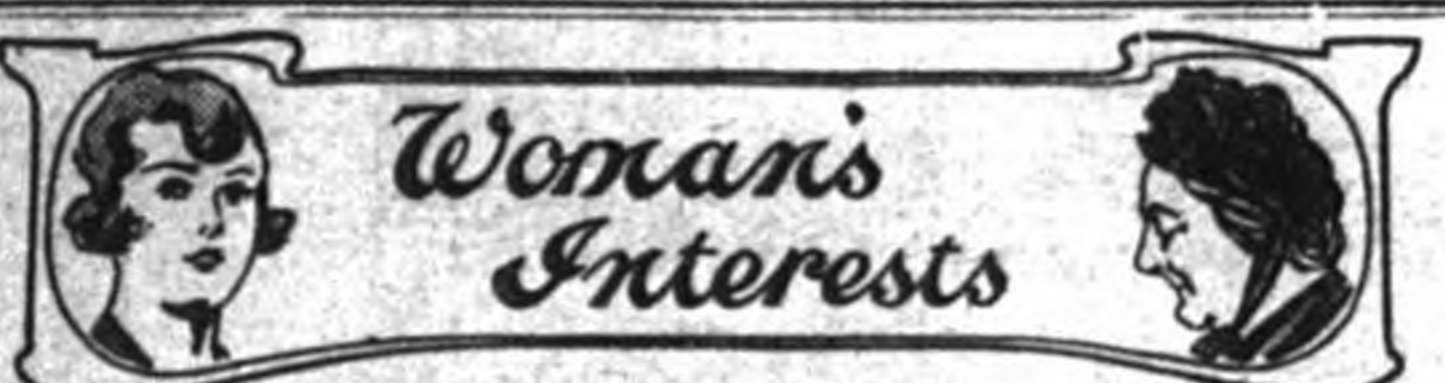
(Signed) "ADAM BAXENTER."

On the parchment beneath the old solicitor's signature were four endorsements, each with a note to the effect that the chest was still unclaimed. Arthur Baxenter had signed in 1815, Archibald Baxenter in 1845, Edward Baxenter in 1883, and Hubert Barr Baxenter in 1905.

The letter was evidently the signature of the man who now lay dead upon the roof of the house in Mortimer Terrace.

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.



Woman's Interests

Read Nature's Danger Signals.

Country folk are occasionally horrified to read of deaths in the city caused by eating canned foods. Immediately they vow a solemn vow never again to eat store-bought goods.

As a matter of fact, a great many families would be safer eating the commercial canned product than trusting to home cooking. For alas and alack, mother is very often more careless and likely to poison her family, than are the commercial canneries whose fortune rests entirely on their reputation for turning out safe, palatable products. There is the woman whom I saw go out in the garden, pick a pan of peas, bring them in and shell them, and then "dump" them in a rusty pan to cook, without washing to remove the sand and earth, or even stopping to pick out the bits of stem and dried leaves. Another cook sent to the table home-made sausage, after three minutes' cooking, underdone and far more dangerous than properly canned commercial products.

For be it known to wise cooks who think because they grow the vegetable and make the sausage that it must be safe, that the germ botulinus which caused the deaths in both cases, is found in dirt and was first covered in pork, after it had for several years been causing the deaths of many folks by sausage poisoning! Its name, botulinus, comes from the Latin word for sausage, botulus. It is widely disseminated in nature, and your own garden truck may convey it to your table. Hence the necessity for carefully washing all vegetables before they are served, and making sure that every particle of dirt of whatever sort is removed.

Pork—all meat—should be thoroughly cooked, and if there is the slightest evidence of spoiling it should be very promptly thrown out. The toxin—poison—developed by the growth of the germ—is so deadly that several instances are on record of women dying from simply tasting a bit of the food before cooking it, to make sure it was not spoiled.

Yet in spite of the deadliness of botulinus, there is no reason for anyone to die of botulinus if the cook simply uses her two God-given senses, sight and smell. Two good eyes will tell an experienced cook whether the can gives evidence that the food has worked. If the can has swollen, showing that gas has been generated inside; if you can work the top up and down; if it is badly rusted, or if you can see that it has been punctured and resealed, discard it. If your grocer will not take it back, write to the canner who put it up and tell him. He will be eternally grateful to you, as the worst blow his business could get would be to have a death traced to his products.

If the can looks all right, but the goods when turned out have any trace of bad odor, or do not look the right

color, throw it out. Don't do as some cooks do, "dope" it up with seasoning so the family will not detect the hint of spoiling. The odor from botulinus is so distinctive that if you once smell it you will never forget it. It is extremely disagreeable, and has been compared by some to rancid butter, or strong-smelling cheese. If you can add to this a suggestion of uncleanness you may get an idea of what botulinus smells like. The odor is so strong that there are cases where cooks have failed to notice a less marked odor, after having discarded a tainted can, and have cooked a can of vegetables also tainted, though not in such an advanced stage. The formation of gas is one of the first indications of the presence of botulinus, so if you open your own canned products and detect the presence of gas or leakage you will be wise to throw it out.

Don't make the mistake, however, of giving this discarded food to the pigs or chickens. One farm woman lost a valuable flock of chickens by feeding them a can of vegetables which she thought was just "beginning to work." Of course, not all spoiled food may contain it; and since the only way to know if it is present is by careful laboratory methods, your rule should be "safety first," which means to discard anything which does not look right, smell right, or taste right. If the food is "off color" you will know it.

In canning be sure that everything is thoroughly clean, perfectly sound, without specks or any bad spots, and then that it is thoroughly cooked. Pressure, steam processing if properly done, destroys spores and germs. So for this reason goods put up in a commercial canner, if properly managed, are safer than those canned at home by boiling and not properly done. Remember that botulinus is deadly.

But like every other deadly thing, it has been furnished a set of warnings by nature. Read your signals, bad color, bad odor, bad taste, and you run no danger.

Little Horace, three, was taking a ride into the country and was very much interested in the birds which he saw. On being informed that the red-headed bird was a woodpecker, he asked if it pecked wood. His father told him it did. In a short time he was told that the bird flying overhead was a barn-swallower. He looked puzzled, then said, confidently and to himself: "Oh, I s'pose it eats barns."

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The British census will be taken on Sunday, April 24th, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000.

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From the Log of the Gazelle

The late ex-Empress Eugenie left a beautiful and extremely valuable painting to Col. Sir John Burgoyne "in remembrance of the chivalrous way in which he came to her assistance on September 6, 1870."

He was chivalrous indeed. His stanch little yacht, the *Gazelle*, chanced to be lying in the harbor of Trouville on the fateful day when Eugenie, flying from the Tuileries before the invasion of the mob, reached the coast under the protection of her American dentist, Dr. Evans, who with his nephew came on board to beg the owner to convey the imperiled fugitive to England. At first Sir John would not believe the story; but Lady Burgoyne presently recognized Dr. Evans, and then he placed the *Gazelle* unreservedly at the service of the empress. She, with one lady in waiting, was at a lodging house where Dr. Evans had passed her off as insane. Before midnight Dr. Evans escorted the ladies, closely veiled, to the dock. In the log of the *Gazelle* Sir John described the meeting:

"Went on the quay and met shortly afterwards two ladies, walking together, with a gentleman who carried a bag after them. One of the ladies came up to me and said: 'I believe you are the English gentleman who will take me to England. I am the empress! She then burst into tears, and I told her my name and offered her my arm, which she took and walked on board the *Gazelle*, where I presented Lady Burgoyne to her. She at once asked for newspapers and tidings of the emperor and prince imperial."

At a quarter of two o'clock in the morning Sir John, who had been ashore, entered in the log book: "Mob at the cafes began making a great

noise, singing the Marseillaise. Woke up men and got ready to ship. Went myself to the cafes and found drunken soldiers."

As the party had already seen a spy prowling round the wharf they felt that an attack by the demoralized soldiers was quite possible. Sir John determined to tell his crew the name of his passenger, and that they might be called upon to defend her. They promised eagerly to do so. At dawn the little vessel left the harbor.

It was a terrible passage. "Made but little way. Sea too heavy for yacht. Took another reef in sail and triced up tack," is one entry in the log.

That was the storm in which the British battleship *Captain* foundered; but the *Gazelle* came through it. Many times poor Eugenie gave up hope. But Lady Burgoyne remained cool, cheerful and matter-of-fact through it all, and Eugenie, though terrified, was courageous; once she even mustered a smile and managed to observe that she had just come through a worse storm in Paris.

At three o'clock in the morning the danger was over. At breakfast the empress was even gay. When the little company drank her health, she responded with a short speech of gratitude, closing with a request that she be allowed to present some little token to the crew. Accordingly, the abashed but delighted sailors were summoned to the cabin, where each in turn received from her hand a gold Napoleon.

At half past seven o'clock, attired wholly in clothes borrowed from her hostess, Eugenie ex-empress of the French, landed in England, the country that became thereafter her refuge and her home.

Growing New Forests.

Citizens who read of the increase of fire and the amount of cutting in Canadian forests frequently inquire anxiously of foresters what the different government forestry departments are doing in the way of planting trees. This anxiety is a very healthy sign and shows the progress Canada is making in forest conservation, but at the present time the question is not so important as this one: "What are we doing to protect our forests?" This is not begging the first question, for a forest is not a dead thing like a quarry or a mine, but a living thing more akin to a flock of sheep. If the flock is protected, it increases in numbers, and if the forest is protected it grows new crops of trees on the burned-over lands and replaces the trees cut for lumber. Lumbermen take the mature trees but, like a shepherd, they leave the saplings, seedlings, and even the soil in which the trees grow. In a country with such great areas of forest land and with such a climate as Canada, nature will grow new forests rapidly if only given a chance. But even if it were not so and planting were an absolute necessity to preserve Canadian forests, what would be the good of planting if our fire protection were so poor that we allowed these seedlings to be burned up a year after they were planted? Planting both in Europe and Canada is necessary in certain cases, but it cannot be undertaken until there is reasonable assurance (as there is in the settled districts of the older provinces) that these plantings will be protected from fire. The first duty of Canadians is to protect their mature timber and their young forests from fire.

British farmers make about \$1,500,000,000 a year more now than they did in 1914.

What is Man?

What is man? What distinguishes man from other animals or vegetables? It cannot be his body. That is composed of certain chemicals distributed in the form of bones, nerves, muscles and various fibres. But so is the body of a sheep or porcupine or any other vertebrate. Man has a brain, sometimes. But so has a dog or a goat. Nature is just as careless of the human body as she is of any other form of life. No matter how exquisitely beautiful or powerful the "human form divine" may be it passes through the same life cycle as the body of the rattlesnake or rat. And when life leaves it nature breaks it up as she does all others. Into its component elements and redistributes them for use in some new form.

"Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind away." The human body is of the dust and to the dust it must return like the falling leaves, or the dead grass of the field, or the humble, silent things that creep and hide in the dark places of the forest.

The workmanship of nature in the body of man is wonderful and beautiful. But not a whit more wonderful or beautiful than the workmanship displayed in the wing of a hummingbird, or the eye of a house fly, or the color scheme of a chameleon, or the poison sac of a cobra.

Many animals can do some things better than any man. No man, for instance, ever could swim like a fish, fly like a swallow, or smell like a bloodhound, or see like a cat in the dark.

Why is it, then, that man sits upon the throne of the animal creation, undisputed in his leadership over all other forms of life? The answer is—

because of his capacity for a larger relationship with the universe than that of any other sentient being.

Man is brother of the brute. He feels pain and hunger, and thirst, as they do. He is born as they are born, and dies as they die. But his world is bigger and greater than their world because he can establish and has established wider and higher relationships than they.

Above his physical relationships stand the relationships of his mind. He goes out into the universe and discovers its laws, and applies them to his own life. His hearing is not as acute as that of many animals, but by the use of his reason expressed in knowledge, wisdom and creative skill, he has made for himself the telephone and telegraph, and thus his hearing extends around the world. He cannot see in the dark, but by the use of his intelligence he has made himself lamps and telescopes and microscopes, thus lengthening his eyesight. He is not as strong as the lion or the elephant, but he has used his brain to build for his use engines and guns so that he can move mountains and crush the mightiest brute like a moth.

But man does not stop when he has widened his relationships by invention and discovery and reason. Mounting still higher in the scope and scale of relationship, he has acquired a vocabulary of great and mysterious words—God, heaven, hell, right, wrong, duty, hope, faith, love, justice, law. He builds homes upon love; and he creates societies and institutions upon justice and faith; he plucks the sunset from the sky and imprisons it upon the artist's canvas; he gathers up the harmonies of the universe and redigns them into symphonies and songs.

—and the worst is yet to come



GREAT BRITAIN: CROWNED REPUBLIC

BRITISH THRONE MAY BE LIKENED TO A CORD

Which Keeps All the Pearls of Our Empire from Falling Into Discord and Helplessness.

The great Victorian poet, Alfred Tennyson, coined many happy phrases, but was never happier or more appropriate in his word-choosing than when he called the congeries of nations which form the British Empire a "Crowned Republic."

That is exactly what it is, both in principle and spirit, and if it ever ceases to be such, if it ever uses the "mallet fist" of the Hun instead of the "glad hand" of the Britisher, the end of unity and the beginning of dismemberment will have come.

It has been the genius of the British Empire, and, indeed, of the English-speaking peoples everywhere, to show the world that the truest imperialism is the imperialism of freedom, that the only lasting bondage is the bondage of affection, for it is only when hearts are united that all is well, whether in marriage or empire.

The war justified his British policy magnificently, and for all time. In the fateful year of 1914, the Germans, who had been reared in a very different atmosphere, counted upon nothing so surely as the disaffection of lukewarmness of the scattered units of our world-fung empire. Their disillusionment was the measure of their mistake.

For the Union Jack.

Within a week, without any fiery cross being sent round, without any tocsin being sounded, without any bargain being struck—out of pure unadulterated, self-sacrificing loyalty and goodwill, the Empire volunteered to help the Motherland. It is now a matter of history that, ere long, the subjects of King George, wherever the call had found them, were fighting for the flag.

This is not rhetoric, it is just the simple fact. The purblind imperialists of Germany, working in the darkness of intrigue, and secret and cunning schemes for undermining the fabric of this Empire, believed that they had all the strings of success in their hands. They made a colossal mistake, and though the war is over, it is well in these days of peace to emphasize the fact, and to point out the reason of their error.

We have said to the young nations which had sprung from the loins of the Motherland: "You shall govern yourselves. We will henceforth hold you by no more material bonds than are furnished by your goodwill and affection. If you wish to cut the painter, we will not lift a hand to prevent it. You may call yourselves Commonwealths, Dominions, Unions—what you will—and you can make your own laws, and work out your own destinies."

Bound by Their Freedom.

We had said this not only in word but in deed, and it seemed a fool's policy to a certain type of mind, which scorned this sentimental and easy-going—as it seemed—method of empire building and preserving. Yet this lightly-held Empire of old lands and new, splendid offshoots from the vivid life of Britain, and empires gray with age, never hesitated as to which side they should support.

Being bred in the atmosphere of freedom, of perfect liberty, they felt through all their veins that they belonged to Britain, as Britain belonged to them, and that her cause was theirs.

Freedom was thus justified of her children, and our crowned Republic

has not only found a new strength and confidence, but this great rally will evermore stand as the world-example of the unshakable strength of free institutions and a kindly policy. The British Empire thereby proved that freedom is all that matters. Given freedom, all is well. It is the atmosphere in which union and unity flourish exceedingly.

Meanwhile the era which has seen crowns go down like skittles in an alley, has seen the crown of England take on a new and splendid youth. The same era which has seen the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns flung like beggars from the gates of ancient kingdoms has seen the most democratic peoples in the world—the Canadians, the Australians, the New Zealanders—greet with unexampled fervor and loving loyalty a youth who is destined to wear his father's crown and become the titular head of the Crowned Republic.

Why is this? Because the throne is not the centre of power, but the bond of union, not the autocratic dictator of life and death, slavery and freedom, but the fount of honor and the shrine of empire to which all races and creeds turn with reverential affection in exactly the same manner in which the men of a regiment, differing greatly in education, ideals, temper, and status, salute the flag which stands for their honor, their patriotism, and their unity.

In Unity Lies Strength.

Not only were many new words coined during the war, but many old ones assumed new meanings. One of the latter was the compound word "self-determination," which has come to mean the political wisdom of allowing every separate nationality to choose its own form of government irrespective of its effect upon its neighbors or the rest of the world. The word it superseded was "decentralization," another blessed word which was often used without knowledge.

But the sense of these words must not be forced into meaning that the priceless necklace of our Crowned Republic is to lose its connecting string, so that the pearls roll hither and thither, to find rest wherever they happen to cease rolling, whether it be in the gutter or elsewhere. Unity is still strength; disintegration is still weakness and futility.

The throne may be likened to a cord which keeps all the priceless pearls of our Crowned Republic from falling into scattered chaos and lost helplessness. Its intangible hold upon the free-moving democracies enables them to move in the paths of law, progress, and development.

The Problem of Bavaria.

Bavaria is still the most perplexing element in the German enigma. Scarcely a day passes that there is not some rumor of startling things that are going to happen there. The Bavarians obstinately refuse to disarm their Home Guard. They say they will not do so until the exact amount of the reparation that Germany must pay, and the precise method of collecting it, are agreed upon; but most observers doubt that they would disarm even then. We hear that Marshal Foch has a plan all ready for marching his troops from Mayence—which is only thirty miles from the nearest corner of Bavaria—directly across that country to the border of Saxony.

That would cut Bavaria off from North Germany and might be taken as a step in forcing disarmament upon the Bavarians. But rumors persist that the party of secession is strong in Bavaria and that the presence of the French troops might serve simply to protect the Bavarians from outside interference while they put Rupprecht on the throne of his fathers.

Among human beings alone are the feminine species the more brightly dressed; among all animals the female element is the more sober in appearance.

Solving a Mystery of the Sea

Until recently the manner in which eels breed was one of Nature's most profound mysteries.

For more than two thousand years scientists have tried to solve the problem without success. Mature eels were found everywhere in ponds, lakes and rivers; small eels were seen ascending the rivers in the spring; but that was all that was known.

Did eels lay eggs like other fish? No one could say, for no one had ever seen an eel's egg, or even a new-born eel.

Long ago people tried to solve the problem by all kinds of quaint suggestions. Many believed that eels were produced from horse-hairs, and some writers stated that they had actually seen the change take place. Others held that they were created in a magic way from dew.

Now the mystery has been solved, and we can answer the questions that formerly seemed so baffling.

The eel is born in the depths of the sea and passes about two years in the salt water; then, as a little elver, he moves up the rivers; his growth takes place in fresh water, and he returns to the sea to spawn.

In autumn the full-grown eel undergoes a change. The greenish-brown coloring which harmonizes with the mud of his favorite haunts disappears, and in its place he puts on his silver sea-livery.

Within him, too, there is a change. Nature is calling him with her most insistent call. Wherever he is, he must forsake his present home and seek the sea. If he is living in a pond far from a river, he leaves it and travels like a snake over he meadows, guided by some marvellous instinct that leads him always towards the river.

Once in the flowing water he finds himself in the company of thousands of his kind, all making for the sea. Down stream they swim, hardly pausing on their journey. When the sea is

reached they join a vast company of other eels which have come from various rivers.

There is no hesitation, no wondering where they should go; they know. As though moved by a common impulse, the countless millions of eels from our waters set out upon a journey of over three thousand miles towards the deepest parts of the Atlantic Ocean.

There they lay their eggs, and once the eels have completed their task Nature has no other use for them. Every one of them dies; no single eel ever returns.

From each egg hatches out a tiny transparent, dish-shaped creature, which, as soon as it is born, starts swimming towards land. For nearly two years it must travel unceasingly, and, during its journey, its shape is gradually changing.

Slowly it becomes longer and thinner, though for some time it remains flat. As it nears the fresh water its sides fill out, it becomes rounder; it is, in fact, like a transparent piece of string.

So far, we cannot discover that the baby eel has taken any food. But we may feel sure that it does feed, for without food it could not grow, nor could it supply the energy needed for its long journey. It is probable that it exists upon the microscopic creatures contained in the sea. As it approaches fresh water it begins to feed in real earnest, and solid food soon gives it color.

The little elvers move in millions up rivers every spring, passing overland from running water to ponds and lakes. They will spend four or five years in their new homes, and during that time they have only one idea—to feed and to grow.

The eel is perhaps the most voracious inhabitant of our waters. He thinks nothing of attacking fish bigger than himself.

Dominie Joe's Practical Faith.

Up in the Catskill Mountains there lived a mountaineer who believed that he had been called to preach the gospel. He got a license, but he could get no church to preach in. Indeed, there was no church within many miles of where he lived.

For a while Dominie Joe, as he was called, preached in the schoolhouse, but, as he was always saying, what he wanted was "a real proper house of worship." During week days he was a hard-working farmer with meagre resources; and whenever he spoke of a church to his hard-working neighbors they would shake their heads as if they thought him a little queer.

But the dominie did not give up his plan. Indeed, as time went on he thought of little else. He even selected a site for the church—a pretty knoll at the edge of his farm. One evening when he came in from milking his face was shining. "Maria," he said to his wife solemnly, "the trouble with me is that I haven't had the real kind of faith. After milking this evening I kneeled down in the corner of the cow yard where I could see the little knoll, and with my eyes open I prayed and prayed, until I saw the church just as plain as I see your face. It was white with green shutters and had a tall steeple; and on top of the steeple, Maria, was a bright star."

Dominie Joe's wife was worried; she feared that his head "had gone quite wrong."

In the middle of the night the dominie awoke and exclaimed, "Maria! Old Josiah Sturgis's tannery! Some one told me that Josiah had sold the old

tannery site to a city man for a summer place. I'll bet that city man'll pay to have the tannery pulled down and carted away! And there's the stuff for our church!"

No one could withstand Dominie Joe's enthusiasm; that winter the farmers got together and carted the timber and the boards of the old tannery to the place where to-day stands as pretty and neat a country church as you can see anywhere. Dominie Joe himself was a fair carpenter. Country masons and carpenters gave their work. During the afternoon of the church "raisin" word went round that the city man had offered to pay for a steeple and buy a bell.

A visiting fisherman who frequently passes Dominie Joe's church says that he never sees the big gilt star on the steeple without thinking of the mountaineer kneeling in his cow yard and gazing at the vision of his faith.

War by Wild Beasts.

There is a constant struggle in India between human beings and wild animals.

Last year fifty-five persons were killed by elephants, five by hyenas, 109 by bears, 359 by leopards, 853 by tigers, and 688 by boars and other animals. Poisonous snakes claimed no fewer than 23,478 victims.

More than 10,000 wild beasts of various kinds were destroyed and 91,000 snakes were killed. High floods killed off many of the small animals that are ordinarily the prey of wild beasts, and this probably accounts for the attention that tigers and other large animals have given to their human neighbors.

Musical Eyes for the Blind

To the numerous inventions designed to relieve the lot of the blind there is now added one more marvellous than any of its predecessors.

It consists of an instrument—the optophone—invented by Dr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe, of London, which enables the blind to see by sound.

Until it was invented the only means by which they could read was by a raised type system, such as the Moon and the Braille, involving the production of expensive and bulky books, and depending upon the sense of touch.

The quantity of literature open to the sightless was in consequence comparatively small. It was sometimes difficult, moreover, for an adult-blind person to acquire the sensitiveness necessary to read such books.

These disadvantages are overcome by the optophone, since it can be used with matter in ordinary print, as well as with typewriting. It is dependent not upon the sense of touch, but upon hearing, which is usually acute in blind persons.

People who are armless, as well as sightless, can, for the first time, read any printed book or newspaper if it is placed on the optophone.

The wonder of seeing by sound is brought about by producing in a telephone receiver a series of musical notes forming tunes or musical motifs representing the various letters.

A blind person puts on a receiver and then places a printed page face downwards on the top of the instrument—a glass plate supported by a stand. Beneath the plate is a tablet of porcelain pierced with an aperture to permit the passage of light from a small electric lamp on to the paper.

The amount of light reflected or thrown back from the page varies ac-

cording to the forms of letters passed over in traversing a line of print, and in this way a selenium bridge in the instrument is exposed to successions of sets of light vibrations. Each letter is thus indicated in a telephone by a characteristic sound, which is conveyed to the ear of the blind person by the receiver.

White paper, as the space between two words, may be represented by a discord, and each letter will alter the succession of sounds.

But with the optophone now in use white paper is represented by silence, and notes are sounded only as the light passes over letters.

At first, of course, reading must be done letter by letter, as the characteristic sound of each is recognized. After a little practice, however, a blind person instantly and without conscious effort identifies the more extended motifs for syllables, and even frequently recurring words—such as "the," "and," "from," "of"—just as a telegraph operator interprets a succession of clicks in the Morse code.

The ease with which experts can read Morse makes it probable that equal if not greater speed will be attained with practice in reading optophone sounds. Already it has been found that some blind persons can read with the instrument at the rate of twenty-five words a minute.

Recently, too, a comparative novice accomplished a remarkable feat. A girl was tested with an ordinary novel and Sir Arthur Pearson's "Light in Darkness." Blind from birth, she had learned the alphabet of sound in about seven hours, and, after two months' training, read passages from the two books—with which she had had no previous acquaintance—at the rate of twenty words a minute.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

Tinware, Horse Blankets,
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Aluminum Ware, Nails,
Nickel Ware, Glass,
Electric supplies, Rope,
Saws, Axes,
Skate, Dry Cells,
Elect. Irons and Pyrex Ware.

GROCERIES.

A full of Fresh Xmas Peels, Currants,
Raisin, es, Nuts, Etc., Etc.
Wil and Huglers Xmas Chocolates
in Boxes and in Bulk.
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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 business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, 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 attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co., Limited.

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

OBITUARY

THE LATE MRS. A. M. BLAIR.

It is with much sorrow we record the death of Mrs. Alfred M. Blair, which occurred at Kerrobert, Sask., on April 5th, 1921, after an illness of only a week's duration.

Mrs. Blair was formerly Miss Beatrice Watson, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Watson, of Oupah, Ont. For the past three and a half years she had made her home in Saskatchewan, and scarce sixteen months ago became the wife of Alfred M. Blair. To bless this happy marriage a little daughter was born on Feb. 15th, 1921. Then just when their future looked brightest, and a mother's tender love and care seemed so needful here. Mrs. Blair was suddenly taken ill with pneumonia and amidst all that medical aid and loving hands could do the brittle thread of life was broken at the early age of twenty-one years: four months and five days. While we cannot but let our tears fall with the bereaved ones we have the bright assurance that our earthly loss is her eternal gain.

The funeral was held from the family residence on Friday, and the service was conducted by Rev. Tappin, who spoke in words of tenderest comfort and brightest christian hope from Numbers XVI, 48, "Jesus Saviour Pilot Me" and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" were the hymns used. The former one having been sung by the deceased herself only a few minutes prior to her departure.

The pall-bearers were William T. Blair, Norval W. Blair, Everard R. Blair, George Stevenson, James Stevenson and Lee Jackson (the first four named being her brothers in law) having come from Chicago, Ill.

Many floral tributes were sent as silent tokens to the loved ones departed. Besides a loving husband, little seven-week babe, deceased leaves to mourn her loss her father, mother, two sisters and three brothers of Oupah, Ont., Mrs. G. Stevenson of Kerrobert, Sask., and many other sorrowing relatives.

Alfred Blair is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Blair sr., formerly of Ogdensburg, Que., but now of Kerrobert, Sask. Deepest sympathy is extended to the bereaved family, of whom only two sisters reside in this part, Mrs. Fred W. Townsend of Ogdensburg, and Mrs. David Tomalty of Brownsburg, Que.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS. SUPERIOR COURT

Canada } Pierec Des-
Province of Quebec } lauriers,
District of Terrebonne } Plaintiff vs
No. 1743. Dame Amanda Labelle, de-
fendant, to wit:

As belonging to said defendant:
1. Lot No. 1772 on the northern portions of lots 1773, 1774; bounded north west by lots 1828, 1827, 1830, 1831; south by lot 1771 and a brook running on the said lot of land, north east by the brook aforesaid south west by lot 1771 containing 90 arpents in superficies, more or less.

2. Another lot of land being the rear portion of lot 1774 containing 3 arpents in width; bounded north by William Hume, south by William Hume, and partly by the southern portion of lot 1774 east by the said William Hume, and west by lot 1773, together with a right of way or passage to communicate from the said piece of land to the main road by using the private road through Robert Bon's land—with house, barn and other building thereon erected. The whole to be sold as constituting one farm.

To be sold at the door of the catholic parochial church, in the town of Lachute, county of Argenteuil, said district, on the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Sheriff's office.
J. W. CYR, Sheriff.
St. Scholastique, April 4th, 1921.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE LATE WM. DAVIDSON.

The death occurred on March 26th, of Wm Davidson at the age of 73 years, a much respected resident and a life long member of the Methodist Church of Cushing, also a generous giver to the welfare of Christian organization. The funeral took place on Tuesday, March 29th, conducted by Rev. J. F. Carleton in the midst of many sympathizing friends and relatives. He leaves to mourn his loss a loving daughter Mrs. Jas. Chambers Jr. and two brothers John and Joseph of Manitowish. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Jas O'Brien, Arthur Davidson, Geo. and Albt. O'Brien, Henry Brouby, Jno. Davidson.

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Operate a typewriter?
Write a Business Letter?
Write a good business hand?
Read and write shorthand quickly?

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Desjardins Block, Main Street, Lachute



TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal for the Dominion Buildings, Ontario and Quebec" will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday April 29, 1921, for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings, throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained from the purchasing agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p.c. of the account of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order
R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.
Dept. of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 15, 1921.

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Alterations in
Passenger Train
Service

Effective Sunday, May 1st.

Apply to
J. S. Giles, Agent.

ATTENTION!

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,
Next to J. D. Campbell's Store, Main Street,
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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE

No. 1805

DE CATHERINE JANE THOMPSON, of the Township of Montcalm, county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, and duly authorized a ester en juredated March 16th, 1921.

Plaintiff

vs

SAMUEL FRANK HINVES, of the township of Montcalm, county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne.

Defendant

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

Given at Ste-Scholastique this 30th March 1921.

(Signed) GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary C.S.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST

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Here Every Day.

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I have just received a Car of Peerless Wire Fencing the best line made, all No. 9 wire, the kind that will not sag, or break and rust proof. Also Poultry Fencing in all widths and weight.

Leave your order now while my stock is complete, my prices are right I buy in car lots and can give you the benefit of what I save in buying in big lots, Staples, Brace Wire, Barb Wire, and anything in the wire line.

Best Goods and Lowest Prices at

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MAIN STREET,

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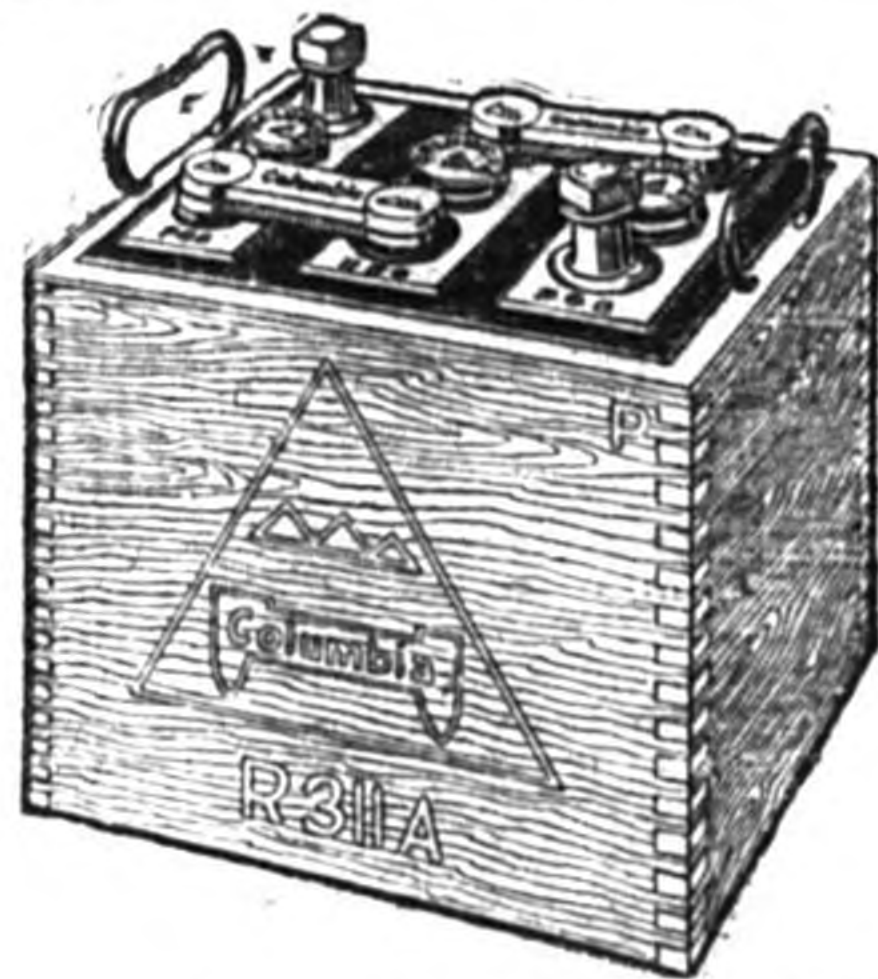
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1921.

NO. 15



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

NOTICE

All persons in arrears for Water Taxes are hereby notified that if accounts are not paid by Saturday, May 4th, the water will be cut off. Please govern yourselves accordingly.

By order Lachute Town Council.

NOTICE

Municipal Council of Chatham.
Special Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Albina Lamarche, that I will be at Alex. McAllister's Post Office, Brownsburg, May 3rd, 1921, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., for the collection of Corporation Taxes.

J. 29. A. Lamarche, Sec. Treas.
FOR SALE.—Touring Car for Sale. In first-class running order and has just been overhauled. Apply to Stan Burrows Garage, in rear of J. D. Campbell's feed store, Lachute.

EGGS FOR SALE.—Large stock of good clean eggs in bags for sale at reasonable price. Apply H. E. Fillion, Baker, 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. Keep on hand a large stock of carriages.

EGGS—EGGS—EGGS.—Do you want the very best in heavy egg producing Bred Plymouth Rocks? No guess work. Eggs for hatching from all pens \$2.50 per 15. Eggs from hens with Government official record, from 151—195 eggs, \$5.00 per 15. All males bred from hens with records of 26—229. Satisfaction or money back. Rev. J. H. Jamies, Lakefield, Que.

SPRINGHILL STOCK FARM.—Offers for sale ten milk cows (all pedigree Holsteins from two years up), two yearling bulls ready for service, also bull calves, Yorkshire pigs both sexes (all registered). Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to Jas. O'Reilly & Sons, Props., Point Fortune, Que.

WANTED.—Girl for Montreal for one month then for summer months in St. Andrews East. Wages, \$25.00. References. Apply Mrs. F. Regall, 110 Grey Ave., Montreal. Phone West 3119.

NOTICE.—I have recently rented the farm and stock from Mr. Jos. Gagnier and will be able to supply all people with fresh milk, butter, cream, potatoes and garden vegetables, meats of all kinds at Lake Louise and I can also accommodate 20 summer boarders from 1st of May. Apply to Cyrille Gagnier, St. Michel of Wentworth, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE

MUNICIPALITY OF CHATHAM.
Tender is hereby called by said municipality, for the building of a concrete bridge, known as the name of McGibbon's Bridge, Brownsburg. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Secretary Treasurer, St. Philippe. Tenders must be filed on or before May 9th, 1921, and be opened at an adjourned session of this council, to be held at the usual place of session May 10th, at 7 p.m. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order of the Corporation of Chatham. A. Lamarche, Secretary.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Katie Reed spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Winnie Silversen spent the week-end at her home.

Miss Etta McKimmies spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. John Campbell left this week to spend the summer at Barry's Bay.

Miss Parkin, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Underhill this week.

Mrs. Brockie and son, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. S. McKimmie this week.

The Misses Alice and Marger McKinnon were week-end guests of Mrs. H. M. Gall.

Mrs. A. D. Gall, and Mrs. Watson, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Gavin Walker.

Mrs. Geo. Joss has returned home after spending a few weeks with her daughter in Centerville.

Mr. W. W. Johnston returned to Montreal Thursday after effecting improvements to his property here.

Mrs. Jas. Carpenter is in Montreal for a few days, undergoing a treatment in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Mrs. J. Duncan returned to the city Tuesday morning, accompanied by her mother Mrs. Thos. Foreman.

Miss Evelyn Hamilton has been accepted on the staff of the General Hospital, Montreal, and will enter upon her new duties on September 1st.

Mr. Arthur Leegatt was called to Montreal on Sunday last owing to the sudden death of his brother James Francis Leegatt, whose funeral took place Tuesday.

The Willing Workers of Genoa and Jerusalem will hold their meeting on Saturday afternoon, May 7th, at the home of Mrs. W. A. Gordon, East Settlement.

Miss May Evans who has spent the winter months at her home here, left for Hamilton, Sask., on Monday, she was accompanied by her sister Miss Lizzie Evans as far as Montreal.

Miss A. L. Moore motored to Montreal on Thursday last, and on her return was accompanied by the Misses Dorothy and Eleanor Carpenter and Miss B. Tarlton who will be her guests this week.

Church of England services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, May 1st as follows:—Holy Communion Lachute 11 a.m. and Brownsburg 7 p.m. Regular service at Lachute 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Styles, of Brownsburg, have severed their connection with the Dominion Cartridge Company and left last week for Calgary to visit friends, after which they intend making their home in the West.

Miss Stella Armstrong who recently graduated from the Dean Business College, has gone to Montreal where she has accepted a responsible position in the Superintendent's Private Office of the Royal Exchange Insurance Company.

Mrs. W. W. Perry who has been spending the past 5 months in town, left this week for her home in Vancouver. She is accompanied by her sister Mrs. D. W. Massie and son Meredith, of Montreal, who will spend the next two months in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McFaul, Miss Annie McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Everett McGibbon and daughter, Mrs. Duncan McGibbon, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McFaul were in Montreal this week, attending the wedding of Miss Violet Kennedy to Mr. Donald Ellis.

The friends of Mrs. Chas. Moore of Hill Head, will be sorry to learn that she was taken to the Montreal General Hospital on Monday last, to undergo an operation. She was accompanied by her sister Mrs. Wallace, of New York, and her son Neal, who is home on a visit from Cuba.

The young lady teachers of the Montreal city school are enjoying a pleasant week's holiday in town owing to a delayed Easter vacation among them are: the Misses Mary Hope, Norah Christie, Irene Riddell, Francis and Violet Ross, Hazel and Hattie McCoy, Aggie Hay, Alice Smith, Hattie and Luez Giles.

Mrs. LeRoy, formerly of Bogend, Sask., sends us the following interesting item. Please change our address to Le Roy. This town on a new line from Regina to Cumberland, passes where our old Post Office was out on the Prairie, and by request of his many friends is now named as above in memory of our son John McCallum LeRoy, who died of wounds at Arras, France.

Mr. A. O. Lackey with five others received ordination at the hands of the Bishop of Yukon, in the chapel of Wycliffe College, Toronto, on Sunday, April 24th. Mr. Lackey left Toronto on Monday evening for St. John, N.B., en route for Scotland, receiving a very hearty send-off from the Dean and many of the Wycliffe students. He expects to leave Montreal for Baffin Land July 1st.

A farewell gathering was held on Thursday last in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church Lachute, when the Rev. A. G. McKinnon and his wife were presented with a substantial cheque and a silver tea service, as a slight token of the appreciation of the congregation they had labored with for the past eleven years, coupled with many good wishes for their future happiness.

Mr. Vasey and son, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Fred Roberts.

The Misses Allison Cottingham, Jean Campbell and Verda Kettyle are home on a short visit.

CHANGE OF DATE.—The Tennis Club announce their dance will take place on May 10th, instead of May 3rd.

The Presbyterian Church held a congregational meeting this week at which it was finally decided to erect a new manse on the site of the old one, and tenders will shortly be issued.

Baptist Church services for Sunday next will be held as follows:—Sunday School at 3 p.m., Evening service at 7 p.m. A hearty welcome is extended to all. All services on summer time.

A small fire broke out in the Safety Fuse Plant at Brownsburg this morning. Three streams were brought into play and the fire was extinguished in about half an hour with small amount of damage.

The death occurred on Saturday last, at the home of his son, Rev. Arthur White, Montreal, of Rev. W. G. White, aged 70 years. Deceased was for many years the beloved pastor of the Baptist Church at Falesville.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Wm. J. Evans of Lakefield, Que., wishes to thank her many friends and neighbors, The Great War Veterans Association, the Hill Head Women's Institute, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mount and family for kind expressions of sympathy, flowers and kindness in her recent bereavement in the death of her dear husband.

The Methodist services on Sunday, May 1st, 1921, will be conducted by the pastor in Lachute at 10 a.m. and St. Catharines at 3 p.m. who will administer the Sacrament at each service. Rev. Mr. Morrison will preach at East Settlement at 3 p.m. and Lachute 7 p.m. The evening service at Brownsburg will be of a Special character in charge of Evangelist Torrie and Mrs. Torrie.

Clean-up day has now become an annual event and the carters were busy on Monday and Tuesday removing all the accumulation of the winter's garbage and taking same to the town dump. The town are doing their part in furnishing the convenience and those who fail to take advantage of this opportunity thus afforded are not deserving of any consideration.

The people of Lachute and vicinity will be given an opportunity of seeing Palmer's Spectacular Play of Uncle Tom's Cabin, in four acts, in the Albert Hall, on Monday Evening, May 2nd. See also Buster and Tige, the largest Siberian bloodhounds in America. This is not a Moving Picture Show but a good Company of real merit. The prices are 35cts for Adults, 25cts for children and tax. Don't Miss Seeing This Wonderful Play.

Improvements.

A special meeting of the Town Council is being held on Friday evening to consider the advisability of immediately proceeding with the construction of a cement wall along the river front extending from Mrs. W. J. Todd's to Barron's Bridge, and to take up the question that has been under discussion so long, of completing the Main Street by the addition of another road on the South side, with a boulevard in the centre both converging at the Bank of Nova Scotia. This, with the repairs necessary to the existing roads, which are now in very bad condition, will entail considerable expenditure, but a justifiable one in every particular. The river front for some time past has been a source of real danger and we are pleased to see the Council are alive to the situation.

WEDDING BELLS

ELLIS-KENNEDY.

The marriage of Miss Violet, Anna Kennedy, youngest daughter of Mrs. Geo. T. Kennedy, and Mr. Donald Ellis, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ellis, took place last evening at the home of the bride's mother, 33 Church street, Montreal, the Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell officiating. The bride wore her traditional suit of navy blue tulle with hat to match and grey squirrel furs, and a corsage bouquet of Columbia roses and lily-of-the-valley. She was attended by the groom's sister, Miss Kathleen Ellis, attired in blue tulle and black mohair hat with a shower bouquet of Russell and sweet peas. Mr. A. D. MacAllister acted as best man and Mr. Albert Baird played the wedding music. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis left immediately after the ceremony for New York, and on their return will reside in the Etonia Apartments, Tupper Street.

Re-opening of Methodist Church Services.

On Sunday May 1st, 1921, services will be held at Seigniorie 10.30, Club-house 3.00 p.m., and Millie Isles 7.30, Old Time D. T. Irwin, Forsythe in charge.

IN MEMORIAM

DOIG.—In loving memory of our dear mother, who fell asleep, May 2nd, 1920. "Our loving Mother true and kind, No friend like her on earth we'll find, For all of us she did her best, May God grant her eternal rest." Inverted by her daughter Aggie.

New Costumes & Coats.

We have received a choice lot of Costumes and Coats for Ladies and Misses.

These are the newest styles and in nice serge.

Ladies skirts in blue serge.

Ladies dresses in blue serge all at very low prices.

We have also choice line of suits for young men, newest shapes and colours.

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.

New Stock!

LADIES' SUITINGS and Linings to Match.

VOILES AND SILKS.

Complete Range of Monarch Wo's.

Good Variety of Boots and Shoes, all sizes.

In GROCERIES we always have the very best

Bear in mind at all times that our desire is to give prompt service and entire satisfaction.

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 and Optician.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The Welfare of the Home

Don't Say, "Stop That!" Without Saying
"You May Do This."

By DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER.

The grandmother who had brought up seven children to vigorous, happy and well-poised maturity dropped in to see her young daughter-in-law. She was greeted by the sound of sobs and howls from behind the closed door. The young mother explained, her face set hard, "Elsie has been naughty. She is being punished."

The grandmother sank into a chair, praying for wisdom. "I never punished one of mine in any such way in all my life," she advanced mildly, "and they never disobeyed me, either."

"Why, Mother Burton!" cried the young mother incredulously. "That's just impossible. What did you do when they didn't mind, when they acted as Elsie did just now? She was so naughty. You see that lovely set of Stevenson? I told her three separate times not to touch it, but she persisted in handling the backs of the books with her sticky little fingers. What else could anybody do but punish her?"

"Well," said the grandmother, "let's consider this case. I always tried to put myself in the children's place and tried to imagine why it was they wanted to do what seemed naughty, what there was in it that attracted them. Let's look at that Stevenson set. Yes, isn't it a beauty, all red leather and gold lettering? Why I believe it's the bright coloring that fascinated Elsie. There's nothing wicked in liking pretty, bright things. She'd be a little duncie if she didn't. Why, if that had happened to me, I believe I'd have tried giving her something bright and shiny that she could play with."

"No, you don't understand Elsie," said the young mother, "that wouldn't work with her. It's stubbornness. You ought to have seen how angry she looked."

"Well, perhaps you got her 'mad' up," suggested the grandmother, gently.

The young mother gave a sceptical, impatient gesture. "You can try it and see for yourself."

Plant Trees in April.

As soon as young orchard trees are received from the nursery they should be unwrapped and heeled-in. Most nurserymen attach printed instructions to the package of trees. If these were carefully followed a great deal of loss would be avoided. If the trees are received in freezing weather the bundle should not be opened at once, but should be placed in a cool, damp place to thaw out very gradually.

Heeling-in consists simply in digging a long trench and laying the trees in it in a slanting position, generally with the tops pointing south. The earth is then thrown over the roots and worked thoroughly about them, firming it well.

The details of setting trees will vary with the size of the orchard and the amount of help at hand. Some time may be saved by having the holes dug beforehand. However, the disadvantage in that lies in the drying out of the earth which comes out of the hole.

The most important thing is to set the tree firmly, to set it exactly in the right place, and to keep the roots from drying out during the process. When a number of trees are to be planted puddling is done to prevent drying of the roots. A hole about three feet in diameter and two to three feet deep is dug in a clayey spot, and enough water is poured in and mixed with earth to make a thin mud. As the trees are taken from the heeling-in trench the roots are plunged into the mud—an awful lot of trees at a time. The mud covers and coats the roots and prevents them from drying while they are exposed to the air during planting.

All straggling roots and broken or diseased roots should be pruned off before or after the trees are budded. Usually the whole root system is shortened one-third by pruning.

The tree should be set several inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row. If exposed to strong winds, lean the tree slightly in the direction of the prevailing wind.

Pack the earth firmly about the roots, especially under the crown of the tree, where it is so easy to leave an air space. Be careful not to bruise and injure the roots by tramping. Put

The grandmother went quickly into the kitchen while the mother was unlocking the closet door, and by the time the sobbing, excited child had come out, she was back with an egg-beater and a bowl of soapy water.

Elsie looked blackly at her mother and marched straight toward the forbidden books. "You see," breathed the mother triumphantly.

"Elsie," called the grandmother brightly, "just see here what I've got. Mother says we may play with it, you and I. See, when you whirl the water beater around, how it makes the water all froth up. It's as good as beating eggs. Come over and try it."

The egg-beater's shiny blades shone clearly as they whirled about through the glistening, foaming suds. Elsie was too little to contain more than one idea at a time especially when one of the ideas was such a beautiful one. She ran to the bowl and began to try to turn the beater.

At first Granny had to hold the bowl steady, but in a moment the little fingers caught the trick, and whirled the suds foamed up! She beamed as she beat, absorbed, radiant, the little eyes blurred with tears brightening, the little, sullen, angry face softening to a smile. "It's lovely," she pronounced solemnly.

Granny and Mother began to talk about the weather and a new recipe for cookies. The crisis was past.

When Granny stood up to go, half an hour later, she remarked casually to Elsie, "Oh, say, dear, Mother just loves those pretty red and gold books down there. And we are afraid that if you touch them, you'll get them dirty. You'll try to remember about that, won't you? You wouldn't like Mother to spoil your things."

Elsie's small mind had gone a long distance since that episode of the books. To her it seemed as though a long time had passed. And she certainly cared nothing about them, now. She nodded peacefully, her eyes on the shining water. "Oh, I don't care anything about the books," she said, "when I've got this."

the good top soil about the roots first, using the poorer soil from the bottom of the hole for the top filling. Leave a little loose earth on the surface to prevent drying out.

Avoid having the trees too close. Crowding makes the trees grow too high. Apple trees should not be closer than thirty-five feet each way. On strong heavy soil from forty to fifty feet is better.

It is necessary to prune to top of the tree before or after setting in order to balance the pruning of the roots when the trees are dug from the nursery row. From three to five main branches should be left to form the supporting limbs for the top. These should be as well distributed around the trunk as possible, and should also be distributed through as much vertical distance as possible in order to make a strong top. If convenient, when pruning the top, cut to an outside bud to encourage spreading of the top. If two leaders have developed, one should be removed entirely to prevent the forming of a bad crotch. If one-year-old trees are set the pruning is usually a simple matter and consists merely of heading back the top to about two-thirds of its length before dug.

Saved the Old Orchard.

"You'd better prune your orchard with a stump-puller," the neighbors told R. Moyer, a farmer, when he said last spring that he was going to give pruning and spraying a chance at his orchard.

In the fall four trees which had been pruned and sprayed produced \$95 worth of apples and ninety per cent. of these apples were free from disease or blight. Four unpruned, unsprayed trees which Mr. Moyer left as an experiment, produced a crop of no commercial value and only one per cent. of the apples from these trees were free from disease and blight. Year before last, and during all previous years since Mr. Moyer has owned the orchard, he has had to buy apples for his winter use. Last year Mr. Moyer's own orchard furnished his winter supply.

Mr. Moyer inherited the orchard. For twenty years it had produced no crop, and the neighbors seemed justified in thinking that the land was worth more than the orchard; but Mr. Moyer read up a few bulletins which he got from the county representative, concluded that he'd like to give his orchard a trial, asked the county representative for his help and, as spring moved along, kept busy with a barrel spraying outfit.

As one of his tests he sprayed three Wealthy trees four times and left a fourth un sprayed. The three sprayed trees had only one per cent. bad fruit and yielded \$90 worth of apples. The fourth tree had only one per cent. good fruit.

When selling your surplus stock, don't forget that you will want some yourself for table use.

Chickens may be classified as egg breeds, meat breeds, dual purpose breeds and heavy or ornamental breeds.

Starting the Garden.

A garden needs rich soil. Of course, you must use the soil you have; if it is not rich, enrich it with manure, compost or fertilizer. Only well-rotted manure should be applied in the spring. It should be applied before plowing, and well mixed into the soil before planting the seed. Garden soil is often likely to be sour. If a mossy growth appears on the ground in the garden, test the soil to see if it is sour. The test is made by taking a half glass of soil and adding water to make a muddy solution. Into the mud put a piece of blue litmus paper which you can secure at the drug store. If the paper turns red, the soil is sour. To remedy this condition apply evenly two pounds of unbleached wood ashes to every thirty square feet. Rake this in to a depth of two inches when the seedbed is being prepared.

The distances apart of seeds in the row depend on the kind of crop. If they grow bushy, they need more room. Radish, leaf lettuce, spinach and onion seeds should be drilled in, one-fourth to one-half inch deep; onion sets should be three inches apart and one and one-half inches deep. Plant beet, carrot, parsnip, salsify, turnip, chard and kale seeds in drills one-half inch deep. Drill peas one and one-half inches deep in double rows twelve inches apart, two and one-half feet between each pair of rows. String beans should be in hills twelve to fifteen inches apart, three seeds in a hill, from one and one-half to two inches deep. Plant sweet corn in hills from two to two and one-half feet apart in rows, three seeds in a hill, two inches deep. Cover the seeds with fine, moist soil, firming it with the hoe.

Plants started indoors should be hardened off before planting in the garden. Set the boxes outdoors in mild weather to harden the plants. When transplanting leave a ball of dirt sticking to the roots. If by any chance the root system is broken in removing the plants from the boxes trim away some of the larger leaves of the plants. Transplanted plants can not stand strong sunshine at first; cloudy days are best for transplanting. In bright weather place newspaper over the plants for a day or two, making tents of the papers in the shape of an inverted "V."

A hand cultivator or wheel-hoe is useful, especially in a large garden. It saves much time in turning small furrows. It can also be used for stirring the soil, for the removal of weeds, and for turning out root crops.

The Farm Woodlot.

I have seven acres of timber and I am trying to preserve it so that it will furnish a continuous supply of timber for farm use for years to come. In order to do this I must cut the timber which I use in such a manner that it will stimulate the growth of what is left standing. It is not easy work to put these ideas on paper, but a glance at what I have done would give a person an idea of my plan for conserving timber. I am working my timber lot up into groves. My timber lot is covered with small, but very tall trees. They are called second growth. They vary from a few inches to eighteen inches in diameter. I

cut a strip of timber through the woods about two rods wide and work the timber up into firewood. Next I leave a strip of timber standing about two rods wide. I then cut another strip of timber about two rods wide parallel to the first cut-over strip. This leaves a strip of timber two rods wide between the two cut-over strips.

I am satisfied that such work stimulates the growth of what timber there is left. The large trees were taken off from the land many years ago by the early settlers. I have a red cedar grove of about two acres. The trees grew from seed produced by larger trees standing close by. The ground is covered with strips of timber where a part of the growth has been cut out for firewood. The young trees spring up by hundreds and I let them grow. I never have received one cent in payment for any tree.

All calls for Christmas trees from churches, schools, or private citizens are gladly filled. And I frequently give away small trees for ornamental purposes or windbreaks. I sometimes exact cash promises from boys who call for trees. Three boys drove into my yard inquiring for Christmas trees. I directed them to a spot where they could find some. When they returned to settle for the trees I made them this proposition: "Now," said I, "if you will agree to behave yourselves for six months and keep out of pool rooms, I will give you the trees." They seemed very much pleased with the proposal and readily accepted the terms, but I carelessly neglected to ask their names and I do not know to this day who they were. Of course, they understood the proposal as a joke, but still they may be reminded occasionally of the fact that I think pool rooms are bad places for boys.—O. A. V.

Sound Minds and Healthy Bodies.

Perhaps nothing has done so much to hasten the time when mind and body of country children will both be adequately cared for as the development of boys and girls club work. This is a phase of rural education which is high time we put on some methodic basis. The first in importance, though many times the last to be considered, is the problem—how to decide which of the various projects concerns them most, or in other words make a careful appraisal of the relative values of knowledges.

The old method of presenting truths in the abstract has been falling out of use. Club work presents them in the concrete. Of the many changes which this work has brought about the most significant is the fact that boys and girls find the acquirement of knowledge pleasurable rather than painful. The rise of an appetite for any kind of information is evidence that the mind is ready to assimilate it; and sees the need of it for purposes of growth. The projects which bring mind and body in united action tend toward sound mental and healthy physical development.

There is no dearth of kindness in this world of ours; only in our blindness we gather thorns for flowers.—Gerald Massey.

What I Learned on an English Dairy Farm

By CHARLES E. THORNE.

One of the very interesting side trips, during our stay in England, was to an 800-acre dairy farm, located in southern Hertfordshire, about 20 miles north of London, and operated by Samuel Wallace, Esq., for the production of milk for the London market.

A half-mile avenue of century-old oaks leads from the highway to a spacious and elegantly furnished dwelling, where we were met by Mr. Wallace, and conducted first to the stables, which were substantially built, and equipped with power and machinery for grinding feed, cutting roots and "chaffing" hay and straw.

One item of equipment that would have been found on any dairy farm of this size and character in Canada—the silo—was conspicuous for its absence. In fact, we saw very few silos in England, the reason being that our Indian corn, the greatest of all feed-producing crops, and which is better adapted to the silo than any other, cannot be grown to maturity in England, and the root crops—mangels and turnips—which largely take its place, need no silo for their preservation.

Mr. Wallace uses some imported corn for feeding, together with cottonseed and linseed oil cakes and home-grown barley and horse beans.

I could not help but wonder, however, as I travelled from south to north through the entire length of England, and saw everywhere fields of this bean, whether here might not be a combination worthy of attention as a silage crop.

The horse bean is planted in autumn, either alone or with winter oats. It is a stiff, upright plant, growing three to four feet high, and is of some service in holding up the oats. I could not help envying the British farmer the exclusive possession of this legume, which does not thrive in our climate.

With this home-grown legume, mixed with imported corn and oil cakes, and fed in connection with roots, the English dairyman is enabled to prepare a well-balanced ration of the highest effectiveness.

The drainage from Mr. Wallace's stables is led to an outside reservoir, from which a part of it is conducted by gravity to a lower lying field, on which cabbage has been grown every year for fifteen years or longer, and which was occupied by a luxurious crop at the time of our visit.

Mr. Wallace keeps about 100 cows, mostly of a milking strain of Short-horns, the herd being headed by a \$3,000 bull. The cattle run on pastures that are systematically treated with basic slag, thus replacing the bone-forming elements that are carried away from the farm in the milk, and at the same time furnishing the necessary soil conditions for the growth of white clover, which carpeted the land with a luxuriant growth. The clean, sleek cows bore silent testimony to the wholesomeness of their diet, and some of them were making very creditable records.

In the careful balancing of his rations, in the scientific care of his pastures, and in the attention given to the improvement of the productive capacity of his cattle, Mr. Wallace is putting into practice the principles worked out by science.

In England, as in Canada, the average farmer for a long time looked askance at the attempt to bring science to the aid of agriculture, and progress in the improvement of farming practice has been disappointingly slow. This result has been partly due to overenthusiasm, in some cases, on the part of investigators, causing too broad a generalization from inadequate data, and partly to too large an expectation on the part of the farmer, resulting in disappointment when a conclusion that was fully warranted under the conditions of the experiment is found inapplicable to his conditions.

In both countries, however, there has been a small but steadily increasing number of farmers whose field of vision is broader than the average, and who have had a training that has enabled them to select and apply intelligently the results of scientific research on their own farms.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 72 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

How to Raise Turkeys.

The young poults must be kept growing right from the shell in order to keep them in good condition. Early in life they must be taught to come home at night; once the habit is fixed with them they will return at a regular hour. This may be done by feeding regularly in the morning and at night. If the young are being brooded by a turkey mother it may be necessary at first to hunt them up and drive them home, but they will soon learn to return alone.

After the poults are fully feathered and have passed through the "shooting the red" period, which usually occurs at about three months of age, the young are hardy and may be allowed unlimited range at all times. As long as they can secure plenty of insects while on range, they will thrive on two meals a day.

The young must be sheltered during rain-storms, or they are likely to contract colds which quickly develop into roup or kindred ailments. They must not be allowed outdoors in the morning until the dew is off the grass, as they suffer from the slightest cold or dampness. For the same reason, the coop should have a board floor. After the poults are six weeks old, the danger of loss is practically over.

Young turkeys should be taught to roost some distance from the ground. The danger from foxes and other wild animals and rodents is ever present, especially in newly settled sections when poults are permitted to roost on a rail fence or upon the ground. In the course of several evenings the young turkeys can be induced to walk up a long pole to the higher branches of a tree, until they will do this regularly of their own accord. For half-grown turkeys a high roost in an open shed which faces the south is preferred to the closed house.

For the first twenty-four hours the newly-hatched poults should not be fed. Little and often is the rule for feeding. Cooked food is preferred to uncooked. Young turkeys sometimes have greedy appetites and can not digest all the food they eat. In part this may be overcome by feeding little and often, and in part by allowing them to exercise and thus stimulate better digestion.

Feed on clean surfaces; young stock especially can not stand filth. Some poultry raisers mix a little sand in the soft food given to the young. This aids digestion. Water should be given in small shallow dishes. After turkeys are old enough to turn out on range it is a very foolish practice to stuff them with all sorts of mash, as overfeeding causes liver trouble. The best food is chiefly grain, given dry. Avoid sloppy food. They must have something green every day, and also some finely cut cooked lean meat when they are confined.

During the first week feed with sifted rolled or ground oats, cooked and crumbled, and mixed with a beaten egg. With this give milk and curd. Feed five or six times a day.

During the second week put wheat and ground bone in boxes where the young can get at it. Give them three daily feeds of mixed oatmeal, wheat middlings and ground oats, all cooked together and mixed with chopped green food. Thereafter supply cooked rice, or turnips, or potatoes. Onion tops and lettuce, if chopped fine, are relished by the young.

After they are a month old they can be fed cracked corn at night. After two months of age, two meals a day will be sufficient.

Boiled eggs, fed exclusively, produce constipation. The following diet is used by some turkey raisers: Hard boiled eggs, with dandelion, lettuce or

onions chopped up with a small amount of bread crumbs; to this add a little rice, boiled in sweet milk, a little suet, and in wet or cold weather a little cayenne pepper.

The young must not be raised on ground that was formerly occupied by chickens infested with gape-worms.

Young turkeys seem to be ready subjects to vermin, especially head lice. If the hens are quiet, catch and dust them thoroughly while sitting. If the youngsters seem weak and listless at two weeks old, the reason is usually "lice." Anoint head, throat and vent with carbolated vaseline, and rub it in well.

One-Third Acre of Strawberry Berries.

I keep one-third of my one-acre garden in strawberries. Most growers set a new bed every other year for best results; that is, harvest two crops and then plow under the old bed. I trim up my old bed with cultivator and hoe, fertilize with four spreader loads of barnyard manure and prepare for a third crop. I keep my patch in rows, mulching with two or three inches of straw when winter sets in.

After freezing is over in spring I rake off part of the straw and place it between the rows. The plants readily come through an inch or an inch and one-half of straw. The straw insures clean berries and a clean path to follow while picking.

A year ago last summer I picked 2,300 quarts, scripture measure. These sold at twenty-five cents a quart, and brought \$575. Besides, we had what berries we needed for home use. That was better than any previous year.

I plant both early and late varieties, such as Brandywine, which is a good early sort, and Williams and Glen Mary, which are later. This gives me a long season for picking.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

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Big money can still be made on these skins. Ship your lot to us and make sure of receiving the right price. Returns sent the same day as shipment is received.

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(Report Purdue Exp. Station, 1929)

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Henry G. Bell, B.S.A., Director, 14 Manning Arcade, Toronto, Ont.



A Mammoth Golden Carpet!

Eleven thousand three hundred million pounds is the total of the indemnity Germany is called upon to pay the Allies over a period of forty-two years, says a London magazine.

More than £188 for every man, woman, and child living in Germany; a guinea for every shilling Great Britain owed in 1914.

So stupendous a sum that, if all the Mints in the British Empire started today to coin gold at their average rate of production in normal times, the last sovereign would not be struck until the year 2,298.

The unaided mind cannot grasp figures so colossal—figures which represent little short of the entire wealth of Germany to-day, if she were put up to auction and sold "lock, stock and barrel."

Let us in fancy reduce the thousands of millions of pounds of peace-gold to sovereigns, and pour our avalanche of coins on to one pan of a giant pair of scales. On the other pan let us place every man, woman, and child living in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, and Lancashire. We shall find that these three millions or so of human beings cannot raise the mountain of gold the smallest fraction of an inch from the ground.

To carry it away we should have to recruit an army of 1,700,000 brawny porters—as many as the combined populations of Liverpool, Manchester and Plymouth. Let us give to each man a burden of a hundredweight.

We shall then find that, if we arrange them four abreast, with an interval of a yard between successive ranks, our column would be so long that, before the rear rank had passed our offices, the leaders would be marching through Durham.

Let us now try the experiment of covering our mountain of golden sovereigns in wagons, each holding two tons and drawn by a couple of

horses. Before the last driver had lost sight of London, his fellow at the other end would be within sight of Sheffield.

Such methods of transporting so enormous a weight are too laborious. So we will try the railway. For this purpose we shall require 8,878 trucks, each holding ten tons of gold; and our train, drawn by thirty powerful locomotives, will be so long that the foremost engine will be steaming into Waterloo Station before the last truck has cleared Guildford.

Now let us take our thousands of millions of sovereigns and set to work to form them into one far-spreading carpet of gold. So enormous will be this carpet that with it we shall be able to cover every square inch of five of London's great open spaces—Hyde, St. James's, Regent's, Battersea, and Victoria Parks. We shall have a remnant so large that every man, woman and child in Cornwall could find standing-room on it.

If we should fashion our sovereigns into a roadway, we should have a glittering path thirty-six feet wide, along which twenty men could walk abreast from Ramesgate to Land's End. Or we could link London with Berlin by a golden railway so wide that eleven men could walk along it shoulder to shoulder.

By reducing the width of our path to a little under six inches we could fashion a golden belt long enough to girdle the earth at the Equator.

So many are these sovereigns that if a nimble-fingered cashier dowered with perpetual youth were to start to-day to count them at the rate of 100 a minute for ten hours a day, he would not reach the last coin until the year 2,437.

To get one more impressive idea of what Germany's indemnity means, let us, in fancy, invest it at a safe five per cent. It would then yield a perpetual income of £565,000,000.

—and the worst is yet to come



line." Its importance is very great because we are learning that the first signs of some diseases are changes in these ordinary everyday actions. Moreover, we are getting fresh knowledge of the proper way to take physical exercise, and of the meaning of such exercise.

All this knowledge will help us in the battle we are carrying on against national unfitness.

A quiet, easy walk the first thing in the morning is the best thing we can possibly indulge in, for it helps the heart to distribute the blood all over our body in preparation for the day's work.

Vulnerable.

A minister spoke very strongly against betting. One of the wealthiest members of the congregation was a great gambler, and someone told the preacher about this.

After the service he went up to the gambler, and said, "I'm afraid I must have offended you to-day, but—"

"Oh, don't mention it," was the reply. "It's a mighty poor sermon that doesn't hit me somewhere."

Nova Scotia's first legislature met in 1758; Prince Edward Island in 1773; New Brunswick in 1786; Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec) in 1792.

The sea otter, the animal of most beautiful fur once so plentiful in Alaskan waters, is almost extinct. Traded in by the hundreds of thousands a century ago, pelts offered in 1920 were: one in St. Louis, three in New York and fifteen in London. The fur is so fine, lustrous and durable that a good skin has always commanded from \$500 to \$1,000. Last year the pelts were not of first grade; several were taken from the bodies of dead otters found on the seashore; but the average price at London was \$2,000 a pelt.

Physiology of the Brain

What is the mind?

Nobody knows. A physiologist would tell you that your mental processes represent the co-ordinated functioning of nerve cells in the brain. The explanation, however, is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

One hears a great deal about the "gray matter" which forms a sort of envelope for the brain, and which contains a great many millions of the above-mentioned nerve cells. But how about the whitish mass which it surrounds?

The answer is that this mass is composed chiefly of fibres which emanate like rootlets from the nerve cells, and which are interlaced and tangled together with an amazing complexity. These fibres and their supporting structures (with small scattered masses of "gray matter") make up what may be called the body of the brain. It is thought that the nerve cells in the brain of a human being number something like 200,000,000. Their ramifying rootlets connect them one with another, and send out branches which extend to the most remote portions of the physical anatomy.

It is through the medium of their interlaced fibres that the nerve cells of the brain are able to work together harmoniously. To them we owe associations of ideas and memories, the ability to put concepts together and form judgments—to exercise, in a word, all the faculties of consecutive thought and reason.

Although so much has been learned within recent years about the physiology of the brain, only a small beginning has been made in the exploration of that strange and wonderful realm. The very complexity of it seems almost to defy analysis. We know that the fore-brain (made up of two convoluted masses called the cerebral

UP-TO-DATE JIMMIE

By Vernon Russel

Pete Sharpe tilted his hat rakishly over his left ear, and grinned at Lem Plunkett. Mr. Plunkett was in high good humor.

"Has Jimmie Kennett opened his toy store yet, Lem?" Pete inquired. "No. The idea that a kid should be our bitterest enemy! Jimmie Kennett in the store business! Bosh!" and Mr. Plunkett laughed. Sharpe joined in the laughter. The building shook with roars, peals and explosions of laughter.

"The style of the firm is 'Mrs. Kennett & Son,'" Lem explained. "The child had to call on mother for help." "He'll call louder for mother, when we get done with him!" Sharpe prophesied.

"He's entirely too ambitious, Pete." "We'll take the ambition out of his system. We made this town what it is; we own it. No one has a right to live but us. And this little mugwump has the audacity to start a store right under our noses! Enough is sufficient."

"Don't lay hands on him, Pete," interrupted Plunkett, "this must be a struggle of wits. We must out-general him. Why, he is only a kid! He opens his store to-morrow with a sale of fruit jars and preserve cans. How romantic!"

"Good!" exclaimed Sharpe, "we will sell the same articles, at ten cents on the dollar."

Meanwhile, Jimmie Kennett and his mother were busily engaged opening boxes and getting the store shipshape. This was Mrs. Kennett's first venture into the commercial field, and she felt a little nervous. Jimmie had drawn part of his money from the bank, and

hemispheres) is the main seat of intelligence. Certain definite areas of the cortex have been proved to exercise motor control over certain parts of the muscular system of the body. The physiologist will tell you that the centre of visual perception is at the back of the brain, and he can point out in like manner the areas governing hearing, smell, taste.

But he is unable to go very much further. Ask, for instance, what is the business of the little brain called the "cerebellum," behind the ears, which is a distinct structure. He will tell you that it seems to govern locomotion, but that is about all he can say. The fore-brain is connected with the cerebellum by the mid-brain; directly in front of the cerebellum is a smaller mass called the "pons," and beneath the latter is the "medulla oblongata," an elongated body which tapers downward into the spinal cord.

The whole affair, including the medulla oblongata, is in effect the brain, and the spinal cord, through which a core of "gray matter" extends, is practically a prolongation thereof. Strung along the spinal cord are small masses, mainly composed of the same sort of "gray matter" that is found in the brain, which are called "ganglia," and which are in effect little brains. All through the body such ganglia are distributed, manifestly controlling local activities under direction from the brain proper. It is as if the brain proper were a powerhouse, employing the spinal cord as a main transmission line and the ganglia as substations.

The analogy, indeed, may be considered very close, inasmuch as nerve energy, according to the theory now accepted, is really electricity, and the nervous system a highly complex and wonderfully efficient electrical installation.

An Ocean Liner's Food Supply

Six thousand pounds of meat are eaten in a single day, and every day, on a voyage on board the giant White Star liner Olympic in the busy season on the Atlantic ferry. The ship then carries 3,500 persons on each trip across the ocean, including her crew of 878, and long experience has shown her chief steward that a proper daily allowance of meat per person is about a pound and three-quarters. At that rate, the average total of meat taken from the refrigerators and cut up for cooking in various ways is 6,000 a day.

This does not take into account consumption of chickens, which average 500 a day; nor ducks, geese and turkeys, nor 1,000 game birds consumed on each voyage, nor of fish, the latter averaging 3,000 pounds a day.

In addition to these staples, the people on board manage to dispose of 4,000 eggs daily and 450 quarts of milk every twenty-four hours. Butter is consumed at the rate of 200 pounds a day, and 2,700 jars of jam and 1,900 jars of marmalade disappear on the voyage like dew before the morning sun.

Fresh vegetables are an important feature of every bill of fare, and their consumption also is on a gargantuan scale. For each round trip twenty-five tons of potatoes are taken aboard. They are consumed at the rate of about two tons a day while the ship is at sea—of these 500 pounds are mashed—and in proportion while she is in port, for her crew are hearty eaters.

Three tons of carrots, three tons of turnips and 2,500 heads of cabbage, weighing about five tons, also are taken aboard for every voyage. A hundred crates of lettuce, a ton of Bermuda onions or a similar quantity

of Brussels sprouts are ordinary items in the ship's victualing list. When apples are ordered 250 boxes are none too many for a voyage. Grapefruit comes aboard 100 boxes at a time, and oranges in 200-box lots.

Included in the meat item of provisions for the voyage are 8,000 pounds of bacon and 2,500 pounds of hams, which are the principal salt meats carried. Lamb and mutton figure largely in the fresh meat supply, about 200 carcasses being taken on board for each voyage.

But the great staple in meat is fresh beef. It may be said that the public, when crossing the ocean, travels on beef. It demands meat three times a day. Whether the voyager is in first cabin or second or third, he must have his meat; and whether it comes to the table as sirloin steak, rib roast or filet mignon in the first-class dining room, or plain roast beef in the second class or beef stew or baked meat in third, it is the best quality of beef that money can buy—the complete opposite of the "salt horse" served on old-time sea voyages. The roast beef alone for a single day on the Olympic totals 1,800 pounds.

Refrigerators that have capacity for 500 tons of food are freshly filled for each voyage, and they keep everything put into them in perfect condition. Milk and cream are kept sweet for a week's voyage without the use of preservatives. Lettuce is as crisp after travelling 3,000 miles as when received on board. Fruit keeps for long periods.

Ice to supply the refrigerators is made daily, the amount required being 3,000 pounds every twenty-four hours.

Travels of a Bird Husband.

Do birds mate for life? Mr. W. H. Hudson, the naturalist, discussing the question in his book *Birds of Town and Village*, tells an interesting story of a pair of thrushes that were true to their first love.

A woman who lived in Winchester, England, he says, had among her bird pensioners in the garden of her house a female thrush that grew tame enough to feed at the dining-room table. The thrush paired and bred for several seasons in the same garden, and each brood of young ones, too, were tame and would follow their mother into the house to be fed. But the male was too shy ever to venture in.

The first year that he appeared the woman noticed that he had a wing feather that stuck out, owing probably to a malformation of the socket. Each year after the breeding season the male vanished, and the female remained alone during the winter months; but in the spring the male came back—the same bird with the same unmistakable projecting wing feather. It is certain that he had gone far away; otherwise he would have returned to the garden, where there was food in abundance during the spells of frosty weather. As he did not appear, it is possible that he migrated each year to a warmer climate beyond the sea.

The Air We Breathe.

If the entire population of the world be considered, the total quantity of air breathed in one year by human lungs is about two hundred and sixty trillion cubic feet. Atmospheric air is about four-fifths nitrogen and one-fifth oxygen. It is reckoned that the nitrogen represented in the above-mentioned quantity would fill a cubical tank eleven miles on an edge; and the oxygen would fill another tank seven miles on an edge.

A cubic foot of air weighs about one and three-tenths ounces. Thus it is reckoned that a single human individual breathes in a twelve-month six and one-fifth tons of air. To keep him alive for three score and ten years will require 430 tons of air.

Charles Nevins Holmes, who puts these figures together for the Scientific American, says that the requirement for the entire population of the world is in the neighborhood of ten and a half billion tons.

In order to survive, the population of the world must inhale yearly at least two and one-fifth billion tons of oxygen. The world's annual consumption of this gas alone would fill a tank one mile square at the base and 370 miles high. Its total consumption of air in a year would fill a similar tank 1,765 miles in height.

Success in Prairie Tree-Planting.

In raising trees, as well as other crops, it is always advisable to follow nature's methods as closely as possible. If we do this we may confidently expect a very fair measure of success to attend our labors. In nature trees require a fairly loose, porous soil, and it is therefore necessary to bring the land which it is desired to plant up in trees into as nearly a similar condition as possible. It would be absolutely foolish to plant trees on the freshly broken sod of the prairie and expect them to live under ordinary circumstances. Norman M. Ross, Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

"John Gilpin" Composed at Night. Cowper composed and memorized the whole of his humorous masterpiece, "John Gilpin," during a sleepless night.

THE NEW MEDICINE, A FRESH DISCOVERY

NOT MUCH IN A YAWN OR STRETCH.

Medical Science Discovering That These Actions Have Important Bearing on Health.

Many of the secrets of health and disease are hidden in the simplest disguises—for example, a laugh, a yawn, a sigh.

Take a yawn and a stretch, for example—the ordinary man's beginning of his day. Why does one yawn on getting out of bed? Why does one stretch one's limbs and get comfort from doing it? Why does one rub one's eyes? These are the most ordinary acts in the world; and yet their meaning is only just becoming understood.

Let us glance at the sleeping man before we try to answer the questions. As he lies in bed his muscles are all relaxed and soft. His chest moves very little; he breathes with his body, and that slowly and regularly.

Now we know that inactive muscles and an inactive brain have a smaller amount of blood in them than active muscles and an active brain. We know, too, that when the chest is moving very little the lungs are not opening very widely. We can infer from that that less than the usual amount of blood is present in the lungs.

There are several parts of the body which can hold a great deal of blood—the muscles, the lungs, the brain, and finally the organs of digestion. The bulk of the blood of the sleeping man is not in his muscles, his brain, or his lungs. It must therefore be in his body proper.

Experiment has shown that that is where it is. Therefore when he awakes he is not fit for immediate exertion or activity. He must first bring his reserves of blood to his brain, muscles, and lungs. How is he going to do this?

Pressure and Suction.

There are two ways in which blood can be driven out of the body proper into the lungs. The first is by pressure on the body itself, and the second is by suction. Pressure in this case means the pressure or squeeze of the muscles of the front of the body. Suction means the opening up of the chest, and so the drawing into it of blood from the veins.

The waking man on getting out of bed draws a deep, long breath—what is called a yawn. At the same moment he throws his shoulders back, and so brings his shoulder-blades nearer to each other. The strong muscles of his back become taut, and, thanks to the position he has assumed, his chest is pulled open.

Thus the "stretch" and the deep breath, the "yawn," are part of the same process. It is the stretch which makes the yawn.

But the stretch achieves another purpose. In stiffening himself up and throwing back his shoulders, our waking man also stiffens the muscles over the front of his body so that they press strongly on the bodily organs.

Whipping Up the Heart. This pressure naturally tends to drive blood upwards out of the body into the chest and lungs. The suction we have spoken about comes from

the chest itself. When it is pulled open by the "stretch," air rushes in (yawn), and blood also rushes in to fill it up. We have an effect like a suction pump.

At the same moment our waking man often begins to rub his eyes. He is now fully stretched, with his head thrown back and his body taut. His chest is widely expanded, and is filled with air and blood. So far, however, blood is not being sent quickly enough to his brain and muscles. It is necessary to whip up his heart to stronger efforts.

Now the heart can increase its working power in two ways. It can make bigger beats, and it can beat more quickly. In the first case, its output of blood per beat is increased; in the second is output of blood per minute. In order to give bigger beats it must open more widely, and so take in more blood.

This process is controlled by nerves which connect the heart with the brain, and so with the eyes and ears and skin. The reason is obvious the moment one thinks of how an animal or a man wards off an attack.

If a man sees someone coming to attack him he gets his muscles ready to fight. But the muscles need a great deal of extra blood for their work. So a message is telegraphed to the heart to take bigger beats.

It thus comes about that there is a nervous connection between the eyes, ears, and skin, and the heart—in short, between the senses and the heart. On this account if you rub your eyeballs you make your heart take bigger beats. If you press very strongly on them you go farther and slow your heart, and may even stop it, because you are causing your heart to open wide and fill with blood.

If it filled too full it might perhaps not be able to shut—i.e., "beat" again.

Doctors have shown this in experiments in which pressure on the eyeballs causes slowing of the pulse. It is not, however, an experiment to be tried by untrained persons, as it is, or may be, dangerous.

The waking man who rubs his eyes rubs them comparatively lightly, and so only causes his heart to beat a little more strongly. This stronger action of the heart drives the blood to the brain and muscles.

But even at this point we have not exhausted all the surprises of this wonderful mechanism. If we watch our man carefully we shall see that just as he rubs his eyes he seems to strain all his muscles. He holds his breath, the big muscles in the front of his body grow tighter still, and you can see that they are pressing very strongly. You may also notice the veins in his neck swell up.

He is holding his breath, and so air cannot escape from his lungs. Yet now his muscles are tending to squeeze his chest tightly. Something has to go out of the chest—blood. This is a method of helping the heart to drive a good supply of blood into the muscles and brain. When enough has been accomplished, the man lets his breath go, and is at last properly awake.

Valuable Knowledge.

In fact, he has moved his reserves of blood from his body into his lungs to be charged with oxygen. Then he has driven the reserves onwards into his muscles and brain for use in his day's work. To accomplish this he has had to open up his lungs and set his heart beating strongly. Yet he has performed the whole work by actions which seem so utterly commonplace that nobody has taken any interest in them.

This study is called "The New Medi-

The Watchman

AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 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. GUES, Editor and Prop.
so a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

Oddfellows Held their Annual Church Parade In Celebration of 102nd Anniversary.

The members of Laurentian Lodge No. 24, I.O.O.F., turned out in goodly numbers last Sunday morning to attend their Annual Church Parade which was held in the Presbyterian Church. A very helpful and inspiring sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. McKinnon who took his text from Job, 13 v. 34. "A new commandment I give unto you That ye love one another; as I have also loved you, that ye also love one another."

The circumstance under which our Lord spoke these words gave them a special emphasis. He had announced the near approach of his departure. "Now is the son of man glorified and God is glorified in him." There was no time in which to say all he would like to have said. He must limit himself and say to them only the most important things. He knew that if the kingdom he had founded was to continue and prosper there must be among the disciples a spirit of brotherhood, and with great earnestness he said to them "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

The love they were to bear one another was not a vague sentiment. It is clearly defined. Love one another as I have loved you. It was a strong, unselfish, virile, manly love he bore them. A love that shrank from no sacrifice if it would serve their highest good; a love that counted not the consequence to himself. It was a love which could rebuke as well as inspire and comfort. Love one another as I have loved you. This is a new commandment—and the great and last commandment.

This command he illustrated in a very impressive fashion at the beginning of the feast, when he took a towel and girded himself and began to wash the disciples' feet. It was an act of lowly service showing the spirit that he wished to exist between them. "If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet ye also ought to wash one another's feet. Such an action without the true spirit of brotherhood would be a mere mockery and farce. It is a lesson in brotherhood."

It was not only necessary to maintain brotherly relations with one another. Our Lord knew and taught the necessity of constant fellowship and attachment to himself. Therefore he said, I am the vine, ye are the branches. Your strength and fruitfulness and life depend on close connection with me. "If ye abide not in me ye are cast forth as a branch and is withered." The Christian cannot maintain a truly Christian standard without the inspiration and strength that comes from a true union with Christ.

All such are friends of Jesus. Who are his friends? Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you. And here we should observe what Jesus' idea of friendship is. Henceforth I call you not servants but friends, for the servant knoweth not what his Lord doeth—but I have called you friends, for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you. The essence of the friendship of Christ is that with regard to the things of God He is without reserve. So always the abiding friendships of life are based upon the free interchange of the purest thought and noblest aspirations of the soul.

So, my brethren of the Order of Oddfellows, we rejoice together that your Order is broad based upon this great Christian idea of Brotherhood. For over a hundred years you have maintained this ideal. Divided into its component parts it spoke of Friendship, Love and Truth, the three links that make up your motto. When men exalt such ideals as these the good influence they exert cannot be measured or estimated. May the great God and Father bless your order, further all your undertakings which seek the advancement of these principles in human lives.

May I be permitted to speak a word of warning to you. Such a motto as yours is very worthy and noble. But it may become degraded unless you are careful to maintain its Christian quality and character. When you speak of friendship take care that you place on that word the Christian interpretation in the things of God. When you speak of love do not think of some sentiment merely, but of love as interpreted by Paul when he says Love suffereth long and is kind, etc. The love of Christ is a self-sacrificing love. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. And truth is not mere truthfulness, important as truthfulness is. It is equivalent to God himself. I am the way, the Truth and the Life. Christ is truth. God is truth. We understand the meaning of truth only when we know God.

Brotherhood was one foundation stone of the Christian Church and Union with Christ was another. Cement these two and we have what our poor stricken world most needs to-day—the foundation of the true kingdom of God.

This is my commandment that ye love one another as I have loved you.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor of The Watchman.

Dear Sir:—

Inasmuch as the new liquor law, which comes into force next week, makes no provision for petitions or protests from the people, many of your readers would no doubt like to know why petitions have been sent to the Liquor Commission against the sale of liquor in Lachute.

In your report of the Town Council's proceedings two or three weeks ago you stated, that, in response to a petition from ratepayers, the Council had passed a resolution asking that the Liquor Commission establish a liquor store in Lachute and also grant permits or license to sell beer and wine in the hotels. Your report is correct, as far as the proceedings of the council go, but you do not state that there was opposition to such action by the council from ratepayers representing the temperance element of the town. These ratepayers by the kind permission of the mayor presented a number of reasons, why the council should not pass such resolution, the chief one being, that the new law did not anticipate such action on the part of a municipal council, which had no authority or responsibility in such matters. Among other suggestions the council was asked to delay its resolution on the question for a few days in order that those of temperance views could prepare a petition in opposition to a liquor store. This request was not granted by the council and there was no other way left open to those in opposition to the liquor store, than to address its petition to the Liquor Commission itself.

Had the Town Council acted the independent part and refrained from inviting the Commission to send a store the temperance people would have done nothing whatever. But, when its action, based on a petition of the ratepayers, asking for a liquor store, presumed to include everybody, it was necessary for the temperance people to let their views be known.

The result was that thirty petitions, containing 950 signatures, have been sent to the office of the Commission in opposition to the sale of liquor in Lachute.

What good? The temperance people of "Lachute and surrounding country" have freed themselves of responsibility and cannot be included among those who are asking for a liquor store.

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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

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

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

THE MOLSONS BANK

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

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

Courteous service to all.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Everything in Washing Machines

A Big Wash with Small Effort



CONNOR "CANADA FIRST"

Just think of being forever rid of Wash-day drudgery and doing the big washing in a few hours which formerly took all day. The Connor Canada First Washing Machine runs so smoothly and easily, that wash day is now, wash hour, and the hard work has vanished.

May we demonstrate this machine to you. It will surely solve your wash day problems. Booklet on request.



Geo. Y. Deacon,
Phone 26, 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. Neckties 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 enhancing "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 LE SAGE
B. A. Sc. C. E. A. M. L. C.
N. J. A. VERMETTE
B. A. Sc. C. E. A. M. L. C.
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

**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 DeLaval 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 users, or from gathered cream largely De Laval separated.

The De Laval Separator is more sanitary; its bowl runs at lower speed and 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

**You want the Best
Perfect Pressed Brick.**

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

Manufactured by

Lyle J. Funcheon

Telephone 1317-21. Lachute
L.O.L. No. 2231,
LACHUTE

Meets in Rice's Hall the Fourth Friday of every month at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren always welcome.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JOSEPH MALACKET

Bethany Street, - Lachute

Friday, April 20th, 1921, at 1 p.m.

12 Kitchen chairs, 1 Quebec heater, 2 cooking stoves, 1 kitchen range, 4 beds, springs and mattresses complete, 2 sofas, 1 cutler, 1 rack sleigh, 1 parlor set of 5 pieces, 1 dining room table, 2 large tables, 2 parlor tables, dishes, glassware, 1 cabinet gramophone, 1 refrigerator, pictures, 3 buffalo robes, 1 side-board, 1 bureau, washstand, a lot of gents furnishings, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms, - \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on approved joint notes.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th May, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over the Lachute No. 2, Rural Route from the 1st October, 1921 next.

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

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Montreal, April 11th, 1921.

VICTOR GAUDET,

Post Office Inspector.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th May, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over the Lachute No. 3, Rural Route from the 1st October, 1921 next.

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

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Montreal, April 11th, 1921.

VICTOR GAUDET,

Post Office Inspector.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

Telephone No. 60

Main St., LACHUTE.

**DODGE BROTHERS,
APPOINT DEALER**

**Mr. John P. Bradley Will
Sell Popular Detroit Car in This
County.**

The remarkably popularity of the Dodge Brothers Motor Car has caused automobile men all over the country to clamor for sales privileges. But Dodge Brothers policy of quality in selling methods, as well as quality in the car, requires a painstaking investigation in every instance before a selection is made. In Mr. John P. Bradley, Telephone 132 ring 1-4, Dodge Brothers have a dealer on whom they believe they may rely for both progressive and honest methods.

The prompt manner in which Dodge Brothers assumed one of the foremost positions in the automobile industry is regarded as a striking testimonial to the high regard in which their name was held by the public even before they marketed a motor car bearing his name. Prior to that time Dodge Brothers had built the vital parts for more than a half million other cars, establishing a reputation for thoroughness and mechanical skill.

This reputation has been more than upheld. It is said of Dodge Brothers in explanation of their unusual success, that they spare no money or effort in building a car to suit their particular ideas of thoroughness in manufacture. What their ideas on this subject mean to the purchaser of their product may be imagined from the fact they have a staff of more than 700 inspectors who do nothing but check up on workmanship in the various processes of manufacture. In addition there are several large departments devoted entirely to similar work, such as the physical and chemical laboratories where raw and finished materials are subjected to tests so thorough as to leave no doubt of the quality.

It is significant that the first Dodge Brothers Motor Car ever built was made up exactly as a car is made in the regular line of production. Ordinarily the "experimental job," as the first car is known, is built of castings because of the great time and expense involved in preparing dies for forgings. Dodge Brothers, however, decided that their experimental car should be like the car they expected to build, in every detail, so that neither they nor the public might be "fooled." So they spent almost a year in making these dies and preparing otherwise for a completely manufactured car. As a result, when the car was built they knew what they had and what they did and the public might expect of their products. As a further result this first car, although only an "experimental job," is still in daily service on the hardest runs—experimenting under all sorts of road conditions—and with a record of more than 100,000 miles behind it. This is but an illustration of the many things unique in the history of Dodge Brothers as manufacturers.

Public approval of their principals of thoroughness is seen in the rapid expansion of Dodge Brothers Works made necessary by public demand. In December, 1914, it was a plant of less than 20 acres. Today Dodge Brothers Works covers 100 acres of floor space.

CUSHING

Miss Marion Weir spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. T. Weir Jr., was in Hawkesbury on Wednesday.

Mr. Eddie Wheelahan spent the early part of the week in Montreal.

Mr. Vermette, of Cushing Junction, spent part of this week with his family at Levis, Que.

Mrs. Edward Dawson, of Stonefield Heights, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fraser Watson on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nichols also Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McFaul, of Chute-au-Blondeau, attended the funeral of their aunt the late Mrs. Woods at Vankleek Hill on Monday.

Miss E. J. McAllister spent the week-end in Lachute.

Mr. E. McMurtrie visited friends in Lachute Saturday.

Miss Grace Dobbie, of Lachute, was the week-end guest of Miss Helena Dobbie.

Mrs. Archie Graham spent Saturday the guest of Mrs. Geo. Bradford, of Greece's Point.

Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Weir and family went to Montreal Thursday by boat, returning later by train.

Mrs. Jas. Watson arrived home last week from spending the last few months the guest of her son Mr. Webster Watson of Blind River, Ont.

Mr. Scott of the Montreal Presbyterian College was the week-end guest of Miss P. Nichols and took the Sunday Service at St. Mungo's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morrison and family, of Lachute Road, accompanied by Miss Margaret Armstrong and Miss Emma Kerr, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Kerr on Thursday last.

CASTORIA

**For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years**

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

**Gray Dort Service Station
Lachute.**

General overhauling and repairs on all cars, satisfaction guaranteed.

The best grades of Gasoline, Grease and Oils, always on hand, also a good line of parts, accessories and tires. Prompt service.

James L. Anderson, Prop.

SALE OF HOLSTEINS

42 HEAD

**Forestview Farm
HAWKESBURY, ONT.**

R. R. No. 2

THURSDAY, MAY 5th

Commencing at 10 a.m.

This sale is being held to wind up the estate of the late John Johnston. In the offering there will be 15 milch cows, 1 two year old heifer, 4 yearling heifers and 7 yearling bulls, together with this year's crop of calves and the herd sire Fockje Korndyke Echo, a grandson of Iuda Sylvia Beets Posch and from a 28-lb. dam.

All the other farm stock and chattels will be sold at the same time and place. **No reserve on anything.**

SEE POSTERS

**TERMS--Six Months Credit, or Three Per Cent.
Off For Cash.**

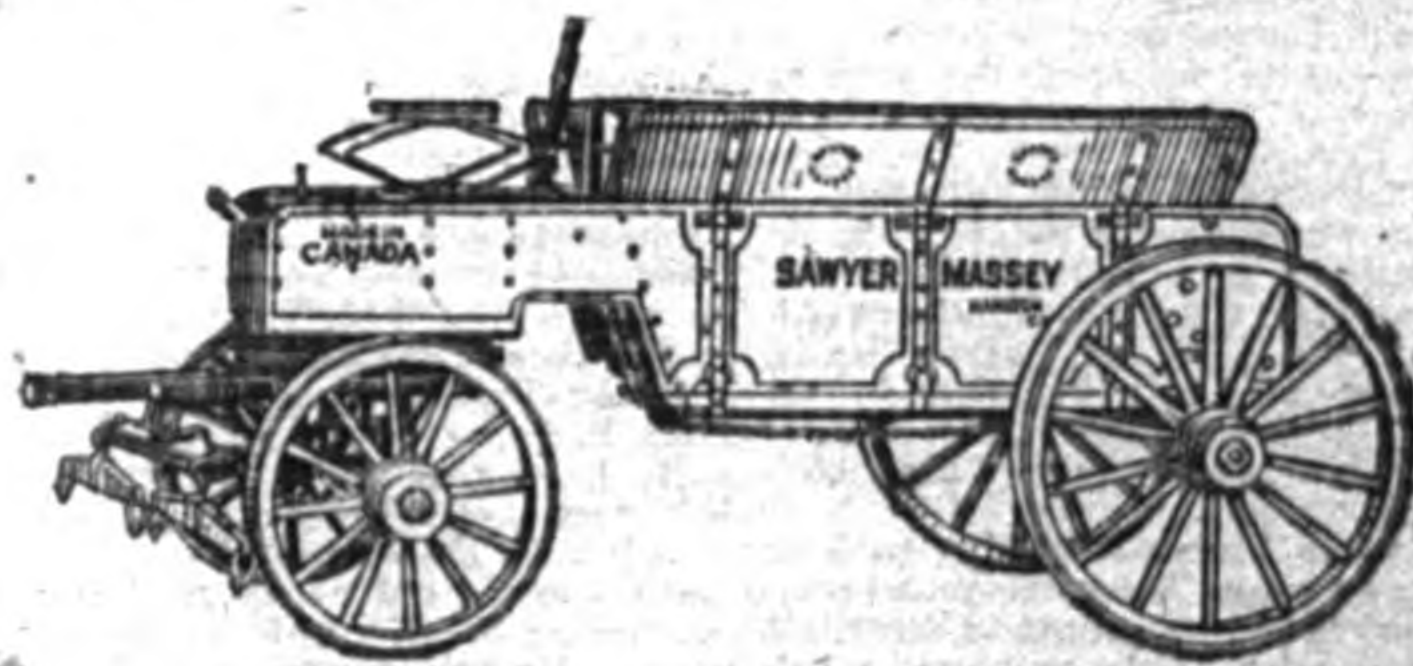
Catalogue sent on Application

D. B. Kirby
Auctioneer.

L. M. Gaston
Executor.

R. R. No. 1, Grenville, Que.

**We Sell
All kinds of Equipment**



**For Service, durability and results
use SAWYER MASSEY COM-
PANY equipment.**

**A. R. WILLIAMS, MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.,
LIMITED.**

326 St. James St.,

Montreal.

Phone Main 5200.

SUPERIOR COURT

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE
No. 1823.

MARIE LOUISE LEONARD, of
St. Jovite, county of Terrebonne, wife of
Jules Labonte, of the same place.

Plaintiff

vs.
The said JULES LABONTE, farmer
of St. Jovite, county of Terrebonne.

Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted on the 9th day of April 1921.

St. Scholastique, 16th April, 1921.

PILOIS GEOFFRION & PISHE
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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

FIRRI FACIAS DE BONNIS ET
DE TERRIS.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada } OSWALD LIP-
Province of Quebec } PR. plaintiff, vs.
District of Terrebonne } DAME ELLEN
CAMERON ex al., defendants, to wit:

As belonging to the said defendants:

The subdivision numbers one, two, three, four, five and six of the lot known and designated upon the official plan and book of reference of the augmentation of Grenville, in the county of Argenteuil, under the number three "A" (3a) in the first range, 3a-2, 3a-3, 3a-4, 3a-5, 3a-6, according to the official subdivision made of the said lot three "A" in the first range by J. H. Leclaire, P. L. S. and deposited in the registry office for the county of Argenteuil.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the village of Grenville, county of Argenteuil, said district on the SEVENTH day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty one, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheriff's office J. W. CYR,
St-Scholastique 13th, April 1921, Sheriff

We have just opened up a Paint shop on Foundry Street, near the River, and are now prepared to fix up your buggies and wagons to look like new. Give us a trial.

**LACHUTE GARAGE
DISTRIBUTOR**



Battery repairing and charging.

Rental Batteries in stock.

Vulcanizing and tire repairs.

All work guaranteed.

A. E. BISHOP, Prop.

Rodrique House.

Having had our Hotel all newly painted and refitted we can now give the best accommodation in town.

**Good Clean Rooms
Excellent Board.**

**Descheneau Freres,
Main Street, Lachute.**

ALBANI LAMARCHE,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.

ST. PHILIPPE, QUE.

MACDONALD'S

Cut Brier
More Tobacco for the Money

Packages 15¢
½ lb Tins 85¢

The Tobacco with a heart



This is Canada's Wireless Year!



Whether you are resident in a large city or two or three hundred miles away, Amateur Wireless Equipment furnishes you with endless instructive entertainment. We can supply Receiving Apparatus which will pick up signals from the big Wireless Stations and enable you to "listen in" for wireless telephone conversations radiated by the Marconi Company. Secure a Transmitting Set (operated directly off a lamp socket) and communicate with your friends a hundred miles away! Amateur Wireless brings the great world to your door. Cut out and mail this ad. to: with request for Price List, "C" and ask us anything you would like to know about Amateur Wireless.

Full line of parts and technical books always in stock.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTER, Limited
33 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyright.)

Synopsis of Previous Chapters.

Vivian Renton and Eddie Haverton, modern soldiers of fortune, have been gambling with Hubert Baxenter, a prosperous attorney, in his London apartments. After their departure late at night Renton returns to the house, murders Baxenter and hides the body on the roof. While waiting for night to come again in order to make his escape, he finds in a desk a curious old yellowed document telling of a mysterious chest left in the care of one of Baxenter's ancestors by a French nobleman, the Marquis de Dartigny, of the Chateau Chauville. The chest has been handed down from one generation of Baxenters to another and carefully guarded in the hope that some day its rightful owner will be found. Renton decides to pose as the missing heir and claim the chest. He goes to France to make some useful inquiries about the Dartigny family.

CHAPTER IV. Writing the Will.

It will be necessary to relive for a few moments some of the exciting events that happened at the time of the Revolution, those strangely troubled days when the fair land of France was so deeply soaked with the blood of its own patriotic "citizens." In this way the most important details of the oddly mysterious bequest entrusted to Adam Baxenter by the white-haired old aristocrat, Marquis de Dartigny, can be more fully understood.

So while Vivian is leaning back on the cushions of his carriage wondering who is to be the next to enter into the possession of the murdered man's Regent Park house and the offices in the Strand, let us listen to the song of the Revolution, shouted at the top of a tuneless and wine-laden voice, which sounded raucously from behind the red-curtained bay window of the "Star of Navarre," in the city of Blois. Floating into the still courtyard, it polluted the calm of the Spring evening and caused a traveller who had but that moment climbed, stiff-legged down from the saddle, to bite his under lip in irritation and to lead his mount into the shadow of a farm wagon which stood by the gateway leading to the stables.

There was no hostler at hand to attend to the animal; but Remy Perancourt had ridden far and the horse needed no restraining hand on his bridle, but stood there with steaming neck outstretched to nibble at a few poor ears of corn which showed at the tail-board of the cart.

Remy advanced cautiously to the vine-framed window. The song had now ceased and had given place to an interrupted laughter. The man in the courtyard, his body well screened against any sudden surprise from the room he was watching, availed himself of a small aperture in the blind—for it was the Spring of 1793, a time when man looked with suspicion on man, and when it were well to move warily and act with an infinite caution.

It was but a small portion of the apartment of the "Star of Navarre" that was visible, but it showed enough for Remy to draw back with a muttered curse. Seated at the head of the black oak table was a man, bearded and very dirty. On the board before him, papers and documents were mixed with the remains of a meal and with empty wine flasks.

More noteworthy still was the curious assortment of weapons spread over the person of the sinister-looking individual himself. From the pocket of the great coat which was hung over the back of his chair a small blunderbuss showed its stock; in a belt at his waist two other firearms were ready to hand, whilst a poniard and a stiletto, in their nakedness, kept the other weapons company.

Remy did not need to raise his eyes from this arsenal to the evil face to know that he was looking at the infamous Herat, the devilish factotum of the Committee of General Safety, the friend and confidant of Robespierre, the wretch to whom nothing was sacred and who spared neither friends nor family so that his fatal lists be filled and Madame Guillotine be not kept waiting.

Often had he seen the armored figure of the "ferret of the Marais" quarter, and he knew well the man's cowardice, how in addition to his

Used Autos

BREAKEY'S USED CAR MARKET. Cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 300 miles, or test run of same distance if you wish to see good order or purchased, or purchase price refunded.

BRING mechanical of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. V. C. large stock always on hand.

Breakey's Used Car Market
408 Yonge Street, Toronto

"The Marquis de Dartigny—is he at the chateau?"

"He was yesterday. You are going there, citizen?—you have news of his son? He was one of those who defended the Tuileries, was he not?" Then, as Remy nodded over his glass: "News takes long to reach here. What think you they will do with the queue with Citizenne Capet?"

For answer Remy took up a knife from the table, and holding it horizontally, let it fall edgewise on the board. He rose with a little laugh.

"As for the young seigneur, as one of the officers of the Petit Perce he is 'suspect.' It does not do for any of the defenders of the Tuileries to show face in Paris. You and I, landlord—we who are such staunch supporters of the Revolution—have nothing to fear." Remy solemnly winked at Jacques as he spoke and finished his wine. "I can leave my horse here, I suppose—I will likely sleep at the chateau."

Remy Perancourt stepped out along the uneven road, turning off into a narrower track, which, threading a little wood, led to the bridge which spanned the moat of the Chateau de Chauville, the colossal roofs of whose towers he had seen above a clump of poplars from the door of the inn. The mansion stood mysterious in the pale light of the newly-risen moon, its white towers, ivy covered and discolored with age, showing faithfully in the placid depths of the moat, where lily leaves made green patches on the surface and two swans seemed to hang motionless upon the water.

The man crossed the bridge and looked in at the little lodge flanked with its towers, tiny counterparts of those of the building itself. A sleepy servant took his message and a few moments later Remy was ushered into the great dining hall of the castle.

Dinner was over, but wine and a dish of fruit still remained upon the polished oak of the long table. A small fire had been lighted on the massive hearth and shone upon the features of

an elderly man who rose from an arm-chair as his visitor entered.

"Ah! Remy, I am glad to see you; but Gaspard's letter said to-morrow—I am afraid you will not find us ready." He smiled a little as he spoke. "You see, in these times we do not entertain much."

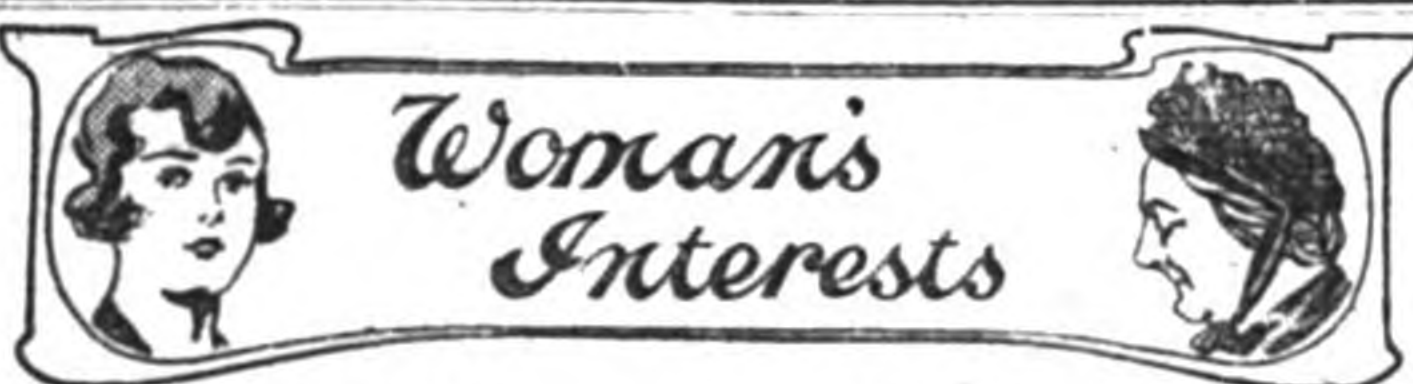
He turned and pulled a silken bell-rope, and to the servant who answered his summons, made arrangements for the guest-chamber to be prepared and for a meal to be served at once. He motioned Remy into a chair facing him.

"Yes, Remy, I'm glad to see you—glad, and perhaps a little frightened. One never knows what to expect in these days. You have left Gaspard well?"

"Quite, Monsieur le Marquis—and safe. Oh! he is a man to be proud of, he—and the work he is doing back there in Paris. He is in the thick of the fight, running with the hare and with the hounds, and ever helping the hares. Many a condemned prisoner has found himself at liberty through Gaspard's good offices, and Sanzon has been cheated of many heads. He fights the tribunal with its own weapons, and some of its most influential members have gone to the guillotine on evidence gleaned or manufactured by Citizen Gabriel, as your son calls himself when with the 'hounds.' Then he is a friend of Couthon and visits Bezon, who engraves the forged passports. You can understand, sir, how it is impossible for him to come to you. Luckily his name was published among those officers of the Petit Perce who fell on the 10th of August—in that lies his safety—to far as it is believed."

The entrance of the servant prevented further speech, and, even when the meal was cleared away, the old man sat silent. Whilst his visitor had been eating the nobleman had taken from his pocket the letter he had received from his son the day before. He had read it through, and now he sat, the paper hanging limply from his fingers, gazing into the flames.

(To be continued.)



Woman's Interests

Artistic Dyeing.

Unbleached muslin has been used for many attractive articles for the household, for aprons, and for children's dresses. Probably one of the most effective means of decorating is by using dyes. The articles may or may not be made up before dyeing. In case a border is desired around the bottom of the garment, such as a kimono, child's dress, or tea jacket, it may be so dyed. An attractive color is chosen for the garment and a border of diamonds, circles or squares left the original color of the unbleached material.

This result is accomplished by first making a row of diamonds, then using a strong thread, place a running stitch around the marked line of each figure and gather it up tightly. The portion of material which is gathered up and which is to form the design is then wound very tightly, with grocery twine, beginning where the gathering thread holds it tightly, and winding nearly to the end. The cord should be wound very closely together to completely cover the material. A very small portion is left at the end, making a spot of the dyed color in the centre. The material is then dyed, and, if the winding of the cord has been done carefully, when the article is dry, and cord and drawing-thread is removed, the marked sections will be of the original color, forming a pattern on the garment as marked.

Many interesting designs may be worked out. The use of circles, diamonds and squares are most successful. This may be used for curtains, children's dresses, with pieces of unbleached muslin used for trimming. The design is improved if the figures are outlined in black. When only a few are put on the garment, as on the front of an apron or the centre of a porch pillow, they are especially pretty if an applied design is used in the centre of the figure.

Luncheon sets are made by using only one figure in the corner, in which there is placed an applique or embroidered design. The edges are sometimes blanket-stitched, cross-stitched or bound with plain material, and a running stitch put around the edge. Very pretty tea jackets are made of three yards of material cut perfectly plain with a band for the sleeves put on Japanese style. The neck and front are left unfinished until after the dyeing. A border of diamonds is marked around the bottom and after dyeing, these are blanket stitched at the edge. The sleeve bands are sometimes put on after the dyeing.

Mother's Party.

"What makes a party?" Marcia asked sternly.

"Why, the spirit, I suppose. But, Marcia Duncan, there isn't even time to get the silver out of storage—"

When you think of painting

Remember that the paint for every need and protection is made by

RAMSAY'S

"Save the surface and you save all"

"The Right Paint to Paint Right"

ASK YOUR DEALER

me. You'll see if it isn't the happiest party we ever had."

Two Egg Dishes.

Swiss Eggs—Use a pan to fit the size of the family. For each four eggs use one-half cup cream, one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons grated cheese, salt, pepper. Melt the butter in the pan, being careful it does not brown. Add the cream. Heat all thoroughly. Slip the eggs in one at a time. Season to taste. Cook very gently so as not to break the form of the eggs. When the white is nearly firm, sprinkle the cheese over. Cook till done, "spoon" the eggs carefully onto slices of hot buttered toast and soften each slice with a portion of the hot cream.

Eggs baked in potato—If the men folk need a hearty meal, serve these eggs with sliced bacon or thin slices of fried ham or dried beef fried in butter. Bake the potatoes carefully, choosing them of uniform size and smoothness. Scoop out the inside of each baked potato into a hot dish. Mash and season with cream, salt and pepper. Refill the shell, not quite full. Put a bit of butter in the little nest you have left and drop into it a whole raw egg. Return to oven—the egg is cooked.

For cleaning automobiles in garages a machine has been invented that generates steam, which is said to be more effective than gasoline, less hazardous and less expensive.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Forestall Colds, Chills and Influenza

Take

BOVRIL

Use Bovril in your cooking. It flavours, enriches, nourishes more.

The Body-building Power of Bovril has been proved by independent scientific experiments to be from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

A novel machine for sewing the edges of mattresses travels around a table on which each mattress is laid.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

The balance-wheel of a watch moves more than 3,500 miles in a year.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots

TORONTO SALT WORKS

C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

FOR EVERY PURPOSE

FOR EVERY SURFACE

MARTIN-SENOUR
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Spruce Up
Now is the time you can greatly improve the appearance of your home with a touch of paint here and there. Don't neglect your furniture and woodwork. A coat of protection will work wonders. Save the surface and you save all.

Paint Up
Now is the time you can greatly improve the appearance of your home with a touch of paint here and there. Don't neglect your furniture and woodwork. A coat of protection will work wonders. Save the surface and you save all.

MARTIN-SENOUR
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

For the Walls and Ceilings
NEU-TONE—the valuable, sanitary finish that will not fade or rub off. Many pleasing tints and suggestions for decorated borders.

For Woodwork, etc.
MARTIN'S WHITE ENAMEL—(the enamel de luxe) a beautiful finish for bedrooms, bedrooms, etc. It stays white.

For Floors
SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT—a wide range of colors. It dries hard with a beautiful enamel finish that wears and wears and wears.

For Furniture
WOOD-LAC STAIN—in many shades. Oak, Mahogany, Cherry, etc. Gives to inexpensive woods the appearance of the much costlier. Easy to use.

For Outside
OUTSIDE PORCH PAINT—dries hard in a few hours and wears like iron.

There is a special MARTIN-SENOUR product for every surface and for every purpose. Consult our nearest Dealer. A great, or write us direct. Our booklet "Paint and Varnish" mailed free on request.

The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.
Manufacturers of Paints and Varnishes
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

"Save the surface and you save all"—Paint & Varnish

Send for Book of Recipes, FREE!

In 2, 5, and 10-lb. tins

Hungry, romping children eat all the doughnuts they want—in homes where Mother uses Crown Brand Syrup when making them. It is a healthful, wholesome, highly nutritious food, recommended by highest authorities on diet. Fine as a spread, as a table syrup, for all baked dishes, icings and candies.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup

The Great Sweetener

Have Your Cleaning Done by Experts

Clothing, household draperies, linen and delicate fabrics can be cleaned and made to look as fresh and bright as when first bought.

Cleaning and Dyeing

Is Properly Done at Parker's

It makes no difference where you live; parcels can be sent in by mail or express. The same care and attention is given the work as though you lived in town.

We will be pleased to advise you on any question regarding Cleaning or Dyeing. WRITE US.

Parker's Dye Works Limited

Cleaners & Dyers
791 Yonge St., Toronto

Parker's

EXTRA DELIVER

TORCAN

FANCY GOODS CO., Ltd.
7 Wellington St. East
TORONTO

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, Cut Glass, Earthenware, Fancy China, Toys, Sporting Goods, Smallwares, Hardware Specialties, Druggists Sundries.

Travellers Everywhere
Wholesale Only

Coughs and colds
sneezes and sniffles
quickly yield to

BAUME BENGUE

The relief is most gratifying and
so refreshing.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
\$1.00 a tube.

THE LEMING MILES CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. Jules Bengue
RELIEVES PAIN

April is a Baby.
April is a baby—
She laughs and cries and plays,
And has a thousand different moods
Throughout her thirty days.

Golden-haired and blue-eyed,
What has she to do
But laugh and cry and bloom and grow
Her whole life through?

April is a baby.
Growing with the flowers,
Laughing, crying, laughing,
So she spends the hours!

Brake for Planes.
The newest idea for airplane wheels
is to mount upon the periphery of
each wheel a number of little wheels.
This arrangement, says the Popular
Science Monthly, helps to retard the
forward motion of the flying machine
on making a landing. The little
wheels, brought successively into
position by the force of impact, tend
to check the plane and bring it to a
quick and smooth stop.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON
Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health mat-
ters through this column. Address him at the Parliament Bldg.,
Toronto.

One of the best ways of maintain-
ing the public health of a community
is in providing a pure, wholesome
water supply. If this is neglected,
there is always danger of spasmodic
attacks of illness breaking out, which
at times may develop into a serious
epidemic of some form of communicable
disease. Many diseases are con-
veyed by water, but the most common,
and the most dangerous are typhoid,
dysentery, cholera, and, to a somewhat
lesser degree, septic sore throat. Sore
throat also results sometimes from
the fumes of sewer gas or defective
drains, but investigation will soon re-
veal the source of the trouble. The
danger in not keeping the water supply
pure is that the presence of im-
purities—particularly of germs caus-
ing the serious diseases already men-
tioned—is often not revealed by the
taste or appearance of the water. In-
deed, a clear, sparkling water may be
seriously contaminated, yet its
good appearance and taste may put
people off their guard. Here one sees
the absolute necessity of frequent
bacteriological, as well as chemical
examination of the water. Some munici-
palities are very careful about their
water supply, because they may have
previously learned a costly lesson by
a serious outbreak of a water-borne
disease—others are careful because
they have progressive men on the
local Board of Health who realize the
importance of keeping the water pure,
and who do not believe in the old
sage of waiting to lock the stable
door after the horse has been stolen.

In addition, there may be particular
circumstances calling for a regular
and frequent examination of water.
One is the presence of carriers—peo-
ple who harbor the germs of typhoid,
dysentery or cholera in their systems,
and who, though showing no symp-
toms of the disease, are a source of
danger to the entire neighborhood,
and may pollute the water supply by
infective discharges from the bowels
finding their way through the ground.

This is especially true in country
districts where there is no water-
borne system of sewage disposal and
where the people have to rely on
privies, cess-pools, etc. The closeness
of these places to inhabited houses, or
to wells, and the slope of the ground,

POSTUM CEREAL IS IN FAVOR

with thousands who can not drink
tea or coffee.

They are champions of POSTUM
because it helped them out of trou-
ble—back to comfort.

POSTUM is a cereal beverage of at-
tractive flavor free from any harm-
ful element.

Economical—Satisfying

"There's a Reason" for Postum

**Develop Unsettled Parts of
Empire.**

The British Government has decided
to hold a conference with representa-
tives of the British dominions in or-
der to formulate a policy of promot-
ing the settlement of British colonists
in new and undeveloped parts of the
British Empire, says a London des-
patch.

This plan is intended to serve the
double purpose of distributing the
population of the United Kingdom so
as to populate the empty spaces of the
empire and insure that the additional
population of these undeveloped terri-
tories will be British both in birth and
spirit. By these means it is hoped to
provide for the defence as well as the
development of the empire and to re-
duce the surplus of women over men
in the population of the United King-
dom.

BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SPRING

The Spring is a time of anxiety to
mothers who have little ones in the
home. Conditions make it necessary
to keep the baby indoors. He is often
confined to overheated, badly venti-
lated rooms and catches colds which
rack his whole system. To guard
against this a box of Baby's Own Ta-
blets should be kept in the house and
an occasional dose given the baby to
keep his stomach and bowels working
regularly. This will prevent colds,
constipation or colic and keep baby
well. The Tablets are sold by medi-
cine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a
box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Trees' Convention.

Once on a time in April weather
The forest trees met all together;
Oak and ash and elm and pine,
And others I'll not here define.
Drank each to each of springtime's
wine,
And then in friendly converse they
Told of their plans for future day.

First spake the oak in deep rich voice,
Of all my aims this one my choice:
By yonder wayside I would bide,
And throw my shadows cool and wide.
Across the road where horses go
With heavy loads that they must tow;
Perchance some driver, kind, humane,
Will bid them halt and slack the reins
That they a grateful rest may know
Ere tolling through miry slough.

The hick'ry then took up the cue,
And told what best she'd like to do:
My nuts encased in firm tough shell,
The merry squirrels love so well,
I hope I may in autumn tide
A bounteous feast for them provide.

And now the pine in whispering tone
Soft as distant ocean's moan,
Said, my friends, in shadows deep,
Some weary one I'll sing to sleep:
When in my branches breezes die,
In dreams, perchance, their tender
sigh
Will seem his mother's lullaby.

The graceful elm whose penciled high
Trace arabesques on summer sky,
Declared the most delightful thing
To furnish bough where blackbirds
sing
And orioles their nests might swing.

And so they told in varied ways
Of cherished plans for coming days;
And sure I am that you'll take note
Dear lad and lass, that all had thought
For others in the plans they wro't.

**Coins as Large as Dinner
Plates.**

While books of reference will say
that the first actual coining of money
was by Phideon, King of Argos, in
895 B.C., it must not be supposed that
there had not existed a keen apprecia-
tion of the value and uses of money
for centuries previous to the intro-
duction of coinage.

The ancient Egyptians had a gold
and silver standard of currency,
and their money was in the form of gold
and silver ornaments, rings, and nug-
gets, the value of which depended upon
weight.

The Greeks improved upon this by
marking the weight upon the gold and
the silver nuggets, so that it would
not be necessary to weigh them at
every place. Next came the gold, silver
and copper nuggets of graded uni-
form sizes and value. After that there
was the moulding and stamping of
disks made from the previous metals.

Some of the first coins were enor-
mous, the idea apparently being to dis-
courage the greedy from attempting
to accumulate and carry around too
many of them. There were copper
coins as large as dinner plates. This
inconvenient style had to give way to
the demand for smaller and more con-
venient forms of currency, and the
giant pennies soon dwindled in size
to meet the popular demand.

The earliest trace of the use of gold
as money is to be found in the pic-
tures of the ancient Egyptians weigh-
ing in scales heaps of rings of the
precious metals. But there is no ac-
tual record that these rings were
known as coins with a fixed value.

Iron was once extensively employed
as currency. Lead has also served as
money—in fact, it still does in Burma.
Copper has been more widely em-
ployed as money than either of the two
last-mentioned metals. The Hebrew
coins were composed chiefly of it,
while down to 269 B.C. the sole Roman
coinage was an alloy of copper.

Tin money was once used in En-
gland, probably on account of the rich
tin mines in Cornwall. Early English
coinages contained much of this tin
money, principally in the form of
farthings and half-pence.

Silver formed the basis for the early
Greek coins, and was used in Rome
first in 269 B.C. Mediaeval money
was first composed of silver.

The Swiss were the first to date
their coinage. They introduced the
dated coin four hundred years ago,
and the style was adopted in all coun-
tries in a very short time.

EXTREME MISERY DAY AND NIGHT

Follows a Breakdown of the
Nervous System.

Misery day and night is the lot of
hosts of men and women who are to-
day the victims of weak nerves. Thin,
pale, drawn faces and dejected atti-
tude tell a sad tale, for nervous weak-
ness means being tortured by morbid
thoughts and unaccountable fits of de-
pression. These sufferers are pain-
fully sensitive and easily agitated by
some chance remark. Sleeplessness
robs them of energy and strength;
their eyes are sunken and their limbs
tremble; appetite is poor and memory
often fails. This nervous exhaustion
is one of the most serious evils af-
fecting men and women of today.
The only way to bring back sound,
vigorous health is to feed the starved
nerves, which are clamoring for better
blood. This new blood can be had
through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills, which have a direct action on
the blood, and through the blood on
the nervous system. That a fair use
of this medicine will bring satisfac-
tory results is shown by the experi-
ence of Mrs. Marsh, Bass River, N.S.,
who says: "Following a run down con-
dition, I became practically a nervous
wreck. The doctor who was called in
said the trouble was inflammation of
the nerves: it grew so bad that prac-
tically I had no control of my
lower limbs, and had to go about with
crutches. Quite aside from my suf-
fering I had a small family and a baby
in arms to care for and I became
much discouraged, as I did not appear
to be growing better. One evening my
husband met an aged doctor on the
street and told him of my condition.
He asked my husband who was at-
tending me, and when told said: 'I
don't want to interfere, but why not
try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.' My
husband got me a supply of these pills
and after taking a few boxes I was
able to go about with the use of one
crutch. Continuing the use of the pills
I was able to discard the other crutch
as well, and was as active as ever I
had been. There are many in this
neighborhood who know what my con-
dition was when I began the use of
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and who
know what this medicine did for me,
and I hope my experience may help
some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by
all dealers in medicine, or may be had
by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes
for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., Brockville, Ont.

What He Forgot.

An absent-minded man returned
home one evening and sat down in a
chair to think. He had decided to do
something, and could not for the life
of him remember what it was. He sat
and sat. Time passed. Still the elu-
sive thing evaded him, but he deter-
mined that this time he would not be
beaten, and that he would sit there
till he remembered it. The clock
struck 11. It struck 12, but even at
midnight he was as determined as
ever that he would not give up. One
o'clock chimed. At 2 o'clock he sud-
denly gave an exclamation of de-
light. "Ah!" he cried. "I remember
at last. I had decided to go to bed
early!"

There are 235 members of the Cana-
dian House of Commons and 96 of
the Senate.

Canada has 4,000 elevators, with a
capacity of 225,000,000 bushels. The
number being built do not keep pace
with the need as the annual crops
increase.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incur-
ables, in affiliation with Bellevue and
Allied Hospitals, New York City,
offers a three years' Course of Train-
ing to young women, having the re-
quired education, and desirous of be-
coming nurses. This Hospital has
adopted the eight-hour system. The
pupils receive uniforms of the School,
a monthly allowance and travelling
expenses to and from New York. For
further information apply to the
Superintendent.

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dated coin four hundred years ago,
and the style was adopted in all coun-
tries in a very short time.

A Temperamental Bird.

The raven is a bird among birds,
self-reliant and formidable. Natural-
ists, says a writer in the New York
Sun, call him the most wary, the most
amusing, the cleverest of birds. He
is also described as grave, dignified
and sedate.

The bill of the raven is a formidable
weapon, strong, stout, sharp at the
edges and curved toward the tip. It is
his one weapon of offense, but it an-
swers the purpose of two or three. Like
the dirk of the old-time plainsman, it
is available as a dagger or as a car-
ving knife; and it can also be used as
a pair of pliers. With one blow it
can kill a rat, and the raven can easily
drive it through the spines of a hedge-
hog. If it is true that the raven will
never attack a man, probably it is not
so much from lack of courage as from
the bird's keen intellectual perception
of what is unwise.

Like most of his tribe the raven is
omnivorous; his dietary ranges from
"a worm to a whale." When his nest
is built beneath some overhanging
rock you can often discover its posi-
tion by the remains of rabbit neatly
laid in the short grass at the top of
the cliff. In districts where food is
scarce the raven will attack without
scruple a newly born lamb.

The raven has a passion for soli-
tude. He will tolerate in the neigh-
borhood of his nest not even his own
offspring. He drives them ruthlessly
away as soon as they are able to shift
for themselves.

April Song.

April! the robe of Winter gone
From off the trees and wat'ry lawn;
The budding leaves, and waters flow
Speak happiness in whispers low.

April! the scented breath of pine;
And flower-eyes, where tranqui-
lity shine
Fair dreams of hope, and in my ear
Winds breathing joy to find you
near.

Charlie's Present.

Charlie had been to school that
morning for the first time in his life.
When he came home for lunch his
mother said to him:
"Well, Charlie, how do you like go-
ing to school?"
"I like it well enough, ma," replied
Charlie. "But I haven't got my pre-
sent yet."

"What present?" queried mother.
"What do you mean?"
"Why, teacher said, when she saw
me, 'You may sit here for the present.'
little boy. But I sat there all the
morning, and didn't get it. Perhaps
I'll get it this afternoon."

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morning, and didn't get it. Perhaps
I'll get it this afternoon."

BITS OF HUMOR

FROM HERE & THERE

Timely.

The Fisherman—"I suppose this
rain will do a lot of good, Pat?"
Pat—"Ye may well say that, Sorr.
An hour of it now will do more good
in five minutes than a month of it
would do in a week at any other
time."

Mother Forgot.

Johnny Jones came into school two
hours late. The first lesson was over,
and the second one nearly so.
Yet he did not seem to hurry, but
walked very slowly from the door to
his seat in the class.
"How is it that you are so late?"
asked the teacher.
Johnny looked at him sheepishly.
"If you please, sir," he said, with
the slightest suspicion of a break in
his voice. "I have got new boots on,
and muvver forgot to cut the string!"

Identified.

Lucy was gazing through the win-
dow of the local photographer, her eyes
glued on a certain picture. It was the
annual procession of school children
through the village.
"Mary!" she shrieked excitedly to
her friend. "Come 'ere!"
"What's the matter, Lucy?" asked
the other.
"You see the photo of Annie Smith
on the third row there?"
"Yes," replied Mary.
"And you see the pair o' boots be-
hind Annie?"
"Yes."
"Well, that's me."

A Real Smash!

A Scotsman, anxious as usual to
"make a bit," hit upon the idea of col-
lecting old tins and pieces of scrap-
iron.
Having accumulated a good collec-
tion, he sent them to a local marine
store.
Somehow or other, however, they
went astray, and were delivered to the
wrong place.
Imagine his surprise the next morn-
ing when he received the following let-
ter from a garage:
"Dear Sir.—Your motor-car to hand.
We have never seen a worse smash,
but we will do our best to put it to-
gether again. We send you herewith
an estimate for the cost of repair and
approximate date of delivery."

Under the last census of India, there
was stated to be 100,451 children of
Anglo-Indian marriages in that coun-
try.

With the going good, an Eskimo
dog will draw an average of 300 lbs.
weight for thirty-five miles in one day.

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, Rheu-
matism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago
and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of
twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-
gists also sell larger packages. Made
in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark
(registered in Canada) of Bayer Manu-
facture of Monoaceticacidester of Sal-
icylicacid.

BRINGS HAPPY EASE.
Don't Endure Pain. Apply

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The Remedy your Grandmother Used to
Get Sure Relief. On Sale Everywhere.
A GOOD THING. RUB IT IN.

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

A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently
caused by badly digested food
which overtaxes these organs to
eliminate the irritant acids
formed. Help your stomach to
properly digest the food by
taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract
of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's
Carative Syrup, and your kidney
disorder will promptly dis-
appear. Get the genuine.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Classified Advertisements.

W OOL SPUN INTO YARN OR
knits. Georgetown Woollen
Mills, Ont.

HELP WANTED.

L ADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN
and light sewing at home; whole or
spare time; good pay; work sent any
distance, charges prepaid. Send stamp
for particulars. National Manufactur-
ing Co., Montreal.

The Unlucky Doctor.

The Chinese have a strong sense of
humor.

This joke, told by a writer in the
Open Court, will bring a smile to al-
most any face:

There was a doctor who understood
so little of his profession that every
now and then he killed one of his
patients. He had a son and a daugh-
ter. One day he had sent the son of
a family to the other world, and since
the family was much dissatisfied he
gave them his own son in compensa-
tion. Subsequently he had the mis-
fortune to dispatch the daughter of
another couple and was obliged to give
them his own daughter to make good
the loss. He was now alone with his
wife. They were feeling lonely and
miserable one evening, when again
some one knocked at the door and
asked for the doctor. He went out
himself and inquired of the man who
it was that needed him. The man said
that it was his wife.

The poor doctor went back into his
room and, shedding tears, said to his
wife, "I see it coming. There must
be somebody who has cast an eye on
you."

MONEY ORDERS.
Send a Dominion Express Money
Order. They are payable everywhere.

Raising the Goat.

In some of the towns of Queensland
goats are used for drawing water
carts, in teams of four or sometimes
eight.

Goats are also bred and trained for
racing in that Australian province,
and a race meet here speedy billies
and nannies are entered may always
be counted on to draw a large crowd.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Britain's police force is practically
the only one in the world that is not
armed.

Diamonds were first found in India.
There are 110,000 Freemasons in
Canada in 800 lodges.

**DON'T
DO THIS!**



**LEONARD
EAR OIL**

RELIEVES DEAFNESS and
STOPS HEADNOISES. Simply
Rub it Back of the Ears and
Insert in Nostrils. Proof of suc-
cess will be given by the druggist.

MADE IN CANADA
ARTHUR SALES CO., Sales Agents, Toronto
A. G. Leonard, Inc., Mfrs., 70 Bloor Ave., N. Y. City

**"Pain's enemy"
—I'll say it is!**

WHEN you want quick com-
forting relief from any
"external" pain, use Sloan's
Liniment. It does the job with-
out staining, rubbing, bandag-
ing. Use freely for rheumatism,
sprains, aches and pains, colds,
croup and strains, backache,
sore muscles.

**Keep it
handy**



**SLOAN'S
LINIMENT**

35¢
70¢
1.40

At all
druggists

**PIMPLES ITCHED
AND BURNED**

Face Was Badly Disfigured.
Cuticura Soap and
Ointment Healed.

"Small red pimples and black-
heads began on my face and my
face was badly disfigured. Some of the
pimples festered while others scalded
over and there were places where the
pimples were in blotches. They used
to itch and burn terribly. I saw an ad-
vertisement for Cuticura and I tried them.
They stopped the itching and burning
and I used four cakes of Cuticura
and three boxes of Ointment which
healed me." (Signed) Miss V. A.
Haynes, Stormont, N. S., Dec. 25, '16.

Small 25¢, Glycerine 25¢ and 50¢. Sold
throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot:
Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.
"Cuticura Soap" always without charge.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

Tinware,
Enamel Ware,
Aluminum Ware,
Nickel Ware,
Electric Supplies,
Saws,
Skates,
Electric Irons and

Horse Blankets,
Halters,
Nails,
Glass,
Rope,
Axes,
Diy Cells,
Pyrex Ware.

GROCERIES.

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

Willards and Huglers Xmas Chocolates
in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

"The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

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We deal in Foreign & Domestic
Marble and Granite, first class work
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Satisfaction guaranteed in all
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Terms to suit Purchasers.

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For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Henry Murphy 92, Gerald
Bruneau 91.

Class I.—Kenneth McOuat 88, Mar-
garet Jones 85, Ivan Carpenter, Margaret
McOuat, Edythe Silverman 80.

Class II.—Rita Gilles 74, Anna Scott
73, Evelyn Gagnon 72, Isabel Owens 70,
Emma Smith 69, George McCoy 66.

GRADE X.

BOTANY

Class I.—Phoebe McOuat 86, Myrtle
Mitchell 83, Olive Seale 77, G. Fuller,
Neil McGillis 76.

Class II.—Annie Stevenson 73, I. Hay
Bessie Rodger 69, Blanche Smith 67, H.
Rodger, George Taylor 65, L. Hamilton,
Gerald Hammond 62, Muriel Burk 61,
Ruby McPaul 60.

Class III.—Kenneth Campbell 57, A.
Rodger 50.

GRADE IX.

ALGEBRA

Honours.—Esther Morrison 98, Elsie
MacAllister 90.

Class I.—Evelyn Creswell, B. Hume,
Ivy Johnson 82, Alice Bain 80, Donalds
Clarke 79, Irene Whitfield 75.

Class II.—Flora Macdonald 74, Mabel
Gordon, Grace Morrison 73, H. Sutton
72, May Robinson 71, Clifford McPaul
70, Truman Clarke 60, Ivy Graham 64.

Class III.—George Wason 55, Dorothy
Matthews 54, Willie Cottingham, Jim
Hay 50.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Honours.—Margaret Scott 94, Winni-
fred Adamson 93, Marguerite Heathie
Kathleen Morrison, Elsie Riddell 91.

Class I.—Hazel Drysdale 88, Edna
Campbell, Edna Graham, Evelyn Mc-
Callum, Melville Smith 87, S. Black, S.
Evans, Hazel Leishman, Jean McOuat
85, Irene Rodgers 81, Paul Doig 78, D.
Cunningham, George McGibbon 75.

Class II.—Elmer Ryan, James Todd
73, Frances Douglas 70, Bella Clark 69,
Muriel Peet, Frank Scott 67, Maria
Westgate 66, John Dobbie 64.

Class III.—Erskine Rodger 59, Ruby
Nichols 57.

GRADE VII.

HISTORY

Honours.—Charlie Miller 95.

Class I.—Ernest Boyd 86, C. Hancox
84, George Miles, Ethel McOuat 81, L.
Armstrong, Norma Boyd 80, Cecil Stan-
forth, Kilgour Wilson 79, H. Calder 78.

Class II.—Perry Cooke 74, Ena Black
72, Douglas Drysdale, Edgar Burwash
69, Lois Miller 67, Alice Burke 61.

Class III.—Bessie Black, Lloyd Som-
merville 54, Mary Cruise, Edith Jones,
Eleanor Yelland 53, Hazel Morrison 52,
Fred Barker 51, Hazel Kettle 50.

GRADE VI.

HISTORY

Class I.—Annie Miller 82, Edward
Morrison 80.

Class II.—Henry Miles 73, Nellie Hay
72, May Yelland 60.

Class III.—Eleanor Wilson, Mildred
Mark 50.

GRADE V.

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 97, W.
Stanforth, Janet McOuat 96, Howard
Doig 95, Russell Elliott 94, Lorne Morris
93, James Wilson 92, Elinor McCoy 90.

Class I.—Gordon Dobbie 86, Lizzie
Hay 82, Bessie Morrison 78.

Class II.—Reta Jones 73, Evelyn
Cruise 67.

GRADE IV.

FRENCH

Honours.—Helen Hutchinson 96.

Class I.—Henry Dion 88, Roy Cruise,
Gordon Hay 84, Gordon McOuat 82, S.
Hamilton, Eric Middleton 78, Quentin
Black 76.

Class II.—Eileen McPaul 70, James
Yelland 68, Stewart Armstrong, Laura
Noble 62.

Class III.—James Logan 56, Ada
Logan 52.

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FOR FLETCHER'S
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GRADE III.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Rowena Cowan 99, Douglas
Upham 97, Florence Elkington 95, C.
McPaul 93.

Class I.—Florence Hay 85, R. Fulton
84, George Paul 81, Leonard Carpenter,
Kenneth McPaul 78.

Class II.—Rebecca Cohen 73, Maggie
Chapman 66, Morton Morrison 62, Sam
Cohen 60.

Class III.—Raymond Cunningham,
Christina McKenzie 59.

GRADE II.

ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Reta Boyd 100, Gladys
Cruise 99, Lena Combie 97, Stuart Jones,
Raymond Underhill 93, Janet Hay 91.

Class I.—Eugene Jousse 85, Kathleen
MacKerth, Elsie McPaul 84, James Beech
82, Gordon McPaul 79, Olive Stanforth
77, Leola Belanger 75.

Class II.—Doris Armstrong 74, Bar-
bara Cunningham 69, Hugh McKinnon
68, Edgar Dion 66.

Class III.—Forbie Chapman 56.

GRENVILLE

Mr. James Tompkos is spending a
few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Norton, of Montreal, is visiting at
Mrs. Gedre Morris's of this place.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist
Church held a meeting at Mrs. J. E.
Arnold's on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Allingham and
baby son are guests of her parents Mr.
and Mrs. Thos. Cummings.

We are pleased to hear that Mrs.
Stewart Goudie is improving after her
long illness from Typhoid Fever.

The Misses Violet and Francis Joss, of
Montreal, are guests of Rev. Mr. and
Mrs. Carleton at the Parsonage this
week.

Mrs. Harold Gill and family have re-
turned from a two weeks visit to her
parents Mr. and Mrs. Silverman in
Huberdeau.

Miss Emma Steele returned to her
home here on Wednesday of this week,
spending the winter months in Montreal
with her sister Mrs. Eaton and other
friends.

DALESVILLE

Miss Emily Barker, of Montreal, spent
the past week-end with her father here.

Mr. Thos. Tomalty spent the week-
end with his sister-in-law Mrs. J. Dixon.

Mrs. A. Kennedy has returned home
from Montreal where she spent the past
week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McArthur, of Mont-
real, are the guests of Mrs. R. S. Mc-
Arthur.

Mr. H. Mason who was the guest of
Mr. G. Kennedy during the past week
has returned home.

Mrs. D. Morrow has returned to her
home in Lost River after having spent
the past week with Mr. and Mrs. A.
Burk.

We are pleased to report that Miss
Emma Brown who was removed to the
General Hospital two weeks ago, is
getting along well and expects to be
removed from the hospital shortly.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Alterations in
Passenger Train
Service

Effective Sunday, May 1st.

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Physician and Surgeon

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Christie.

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