

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921.

NO. 16



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.

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-20. A. Lamarche, Sec. Treas.
FOR SALE.—Touring Car for Sale. In first-class running order and has just been overhauled. Apply to Stan Hurrows Garage, in rear of J. D. Campbell's feed store, Lachute.

OATS FOR SALE.—Large stock of good clean oats in bags for sale at reasonable price. Apply H. Filion, Baker, Lachute.

Mr. T. Lafrenboise, 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.

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 records 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. Tammis, Lakefield, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Take notice that after May 6th, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name by my wife or any other person. Signed Archie Young, Avoca, Que.

WANTED.—A good girl for General House work. —APPLY MRS. R. L. CALDER, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—An Edison Phonograph and cabinet, with over 40 records. Terms \$55 on Cash. Telephone 49. Apply to A. Ethier, Bethany Street, Lachute. 5-13.

Mrs. Wilfred Duchesneau wishes to inform the public that she has rented the flat above Mr. Henry Lavigne's store in the West End, and will take Dress-making. Also she has for sale some household furniture, which can be seen on the premises.

ONION SETS.—Just received a Special Supply of Yellow Dutch Onion Sets 2 lbs. for 30 cents post paid. Apply to R. McArthur, Dalsville, Que.

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 Mc Gibbon'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 Registered

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Ruby Rodgers spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. John Robertson spent the week-end at Vankleek Hill.

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

Dr. Lockhart Gall, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Mrs. G. P. Calder and family are back at their 16 Island Summer Home.

Mrs. McCall and daughter are spending a few weeks in Montreal.

Mr. Douglas Todd is spending the week in Sherbrooke and vicinity.

Mr. John Mackie, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Mackie.

Mrs. Winch, of Ste Rose, spent the week-end guest of Mrs. Jas. MacKimmie.

Mrs. Wm. Heathie is visiting among her friends in Ogdensburg and Mount Maple.

Miss Bessie Stewart, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Thos. Christie this week.

Mrs. Carleton and daughter, of Grenville, were week-end visitors of Mrs. Jess.

Mr. Fraser McOuat and son Donald, of Ottawa, were week-end guests of Mrs. Thos. McOuat.

Mr. and Mrs. Gruen and daughter, of Vankleek Hill, were week-end guests of Mrs. Thos. Fraser.

Mrs. Brennan and Mrs. Preston and son, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Fred Roberts.

Miss R. Pressault, of Hawkesburg, has graduated in the Shorthand course from the Business College.

Miss Jessie Cruise, of the Royal Victoria Hospital Staff Montreal, was the guest of her parents this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Brockie and Miss Maggie Brockie, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. S. MacKimmie.

Mrs. Robt. McPaul and daughter Helen left on Wednesday to open up their new summer home at Ogdensburg.

Mr. A. D. McAllister, of Montreal, has been spending a week's holiday the welcome guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Pollock.

Mrs. Dr. Paterson has returned home after spending the winter in Ottawa. She is accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Robt. Stewart.

A small fire occurred on Thursday afternoon last at Lafleur's Furniture Factory, but owing to prompt attention was quickly extinguished.

Miss Alice Hodge, a graduate of the Dean Business College, has secured a responsible position as stenographer for a large company in Montreal.

Arrangements are being made to hold meetings for the French Protestants, the first of which was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Joliat of Montreal last Monday.

Call and see our fresh fruit, candies, and Ice Cream, a large stock on hand, everything to tempt the appetite. HAMILTON'S Ice Cream parlor, West End.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute, will be held (D.V.) on Sunday May 8th, 1921, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m. (Advanced Time)

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Rodgers wish to thank their many kind friends and neighbors for sympathy and kindness in their recent bereavement.

The employees of the C. P. R. Station have been kept busy during the spare time of the last two weeks fixing up a very nice tennis court on the C. P. R. property adjoining the track.

Mr. G. Y. Deacon has made neat and extensive improvements upon his newly acquired property in the West End, which he has converted into a comfortable home for his aunt Mrs. Hendry.

From the action of the Town Council the vexed question of bad sidewalks will soon be a thing of the past as the old wooden walks are quickly to be replaced by a regulation cement walk.

Capt. R. L. Calder who made his home with us last year, has now purchased the pretty little summer residence on the river bank from Mr. Geo. Stanforth and has removed his family from Montreal for the summer months. We welcome them to Lachute.

Miss Ena Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Black, of East Settlement, was taken to the Montreal General Hospital on Sunday last, to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Her many little school friends will be glad to hear she is doing well.

A Musical and Dramatic Entertainment under auspices of the Anglican Church, is being given in the Town Hall on May 12th. A fine programme of solos and part songs, also two plays will be given by Lachute and Brownsburg artists. Admission 50c.

An editor works 365 days in a year to get out fifty-two issues of a paper, that's labor. Once in a while a subscriber pays a year in advance for his paper, that's capital. And once in a while some son of-a-gun-cook of a dead beat takes the paper for two or three years then skips out without paying for it, that's anarchy.

Here is the way an exchange duns its subscribers: "If you have frequent lasting spells, accompanied by chills, cramps, corns, bunions, chilblains, epilepsy and jaundice, it is a sign you are not well, but liable to die any minute. Pay your subscription in advance and thus make yourself solid for a good obituary notice."

Services will be conducted in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next as follows:—Lachute at 11 a.m. Mother's Day service; 7 p.m. Series on Mark's Gospel, 1-11—Jesus begins to preach. The pastor will preach at both services and at Hill local at 3 p.m. Upper Lachute 11 a.m., East Settlement 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. Kindly note change of time of Evening Service at Lachute.

Abreast with the Times.

There seems to be diversity of opinion as to whether the cost of a cement wall around the river-front will be too excessive. Estimates have already been furnished on the work which will run into a figure around \$8,000. Some are of opinion that a good substantial iron railing, properly set up, will answer the purpose and be much less expensive. Whatever is done however should be of a real permanent nature and better to pay a little more now than in a few years time to have the same trouble confront us again. We are glad to know that the road improvements are to be immediately proceeded with.

By-law No. 98 to regulate the sale of milk and cream in the town has passed its third reading. Alderman Gall is the promoter of this bill and is to be congratulated upon putting it through. All milk vendors who peddle, sell, or offer milk for sale within the town limits will have to produce a certificate from the Dept. Vet. General, Ottawa, stating that the cows are free of T. B. C.

DALESVILLE

Mr. Lemuel Forrester spent Sunday at his home in Chatham.

Mr. G. Moncreiff spent Sunday with his mother in Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Burk visited Mrs. T. Burk in Lachute recently.

Mr. and Mrs. West and family, of Lachute, visited friends here recently.

Mr. Robt. Cruise, M. P., also Mr. L. Cruise spent the week-end at Lake Dauphin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Tittley and family, of Thomas Gore, visited Mrs. J. Tittley on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McArthur who have spent the past week with Mrs. R. S. McArthur have returned to their home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Burk, Mr. and Mrs. A. Burk and Master Allie Brown were the recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burk, of Greece's Point.

CUSHING

Miss Wheelahan was in Hawkesburg on Monday.

Mr. P. Wiley, of the Junction spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Miron Weir visited friends in Montreal over the week-end.

Miss Katie Wheelahan, of Montreal, spent the week end with her friends.

We regret to report the very serious of Mrs. Fred O'Brien of Stonefield.

Miss Bessie Gatto, of Montreal, spent last week at Greece's Point the guest of Mrs. M. Kains.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Dawson and son, of Vernon, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Watson on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hammond and family, of Lachute, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham.

Mr. Leonard Curran of Hawkesbury, motored to Mr. R. A. Hanna's on Sunday, taking Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hammond back with him to spend the day.

Miss Mollie Tapp who spent the greater part of the winter in Stonefield the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. M. Derrick left on Monday for her home at Percé Gaspe.

Mrs. Fraser Watson and Mrs. W. J. Canning, Jr., spent a couple of days this week visiting the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. Rd. Dawson of Stonefield Heights.

Mrs. R. Pinkerton accompanied by her daughter Miss Jean Pinkerton left on Friday last for Winnipeg being called away by the sudden news of the illness of her daughter, Mrs. D. N. Baxter of that city.

Mr. E. C. McMurtrie spent the latter part of the week in Lancaster, New Hampshire, being called then as a witness on the case of Tarbell and the Grand Trunk Railway for damage, through injuries sustained in a railway accident in May 1913.

St. Mungo's Ladies' Aid met at Mrs. J. Smith's on Thursday last and it was decided to hold a social at Miss B. Nichol's home the evening of May 23rd, with ice-cream for sale. Watch for the regular notice in the Watchman later.

We are pleased to once more to our neighborhood, Mrs. J. Cleland and family who arrived at their Chumling residence on Monday, Miss Annie Cleland who we regret to say has not been so well during the past winter is at present undergoing treatment in the Royal Victoria Hospital and hopes to join her mother and sister later, a hope in which her many friends sincerely join.

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. 83.

Baker & Confectioner.

New Stock!

LADIES' SUITINGS and Linings to Match, VOILES AND SILKS.

Complete Range of Monarch Wools.

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 \$15 and up.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Teacher Engaged in Real Character Making When She Taught William to Fight His Battles

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You can't afford to neglect fertilizers this year.

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

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WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

attractive.

ESTABLISHED 1870

The Watchman

AND

Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 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 50c.

Legal Advertising, \$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheer'd the labouring swain....
How often have I loiter'd o'er thy green,
Where humble happiness endeared each scene;
The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm,
The never-failing brook, the busy mill."

OUR VILLAGE has no prominent historical associations to live up to; it has no glamour of poetic romance written around it to induce it to cultivate a similitude of Acadian simplicity through a commercial age; Nor is there any convincing record of its foundation. It has no traditions stronger than the life stories of families, such as may be found all over Canada, and indeed there does not appear to be any special claim for its existence at all. The genealogy of our village is contained in that concise and sufficient declaration of Topsy, (in "Uncle Tom's Cabin")—"I spects I grewed."

Given suitable locations for a grist mill and a saw mill, add two or three roads, crossing at a point a few miles from the next town or village, and the conditions are favourable for the appearance of a brand new village upon the landscape any spring morning.

In our case, the proximity of a quarry helped to incubate the place, and the establishment of an industry, which required isolation more than market facilities to develop it, completed the favourable circumstances which induced our village to take root and flourish like a green bay tree in an upland fissure, or a mountain ash in the crevice of a rock.

"Our village," therefore, having no hoary heritages handed down from remote ages, does not need to study its modern attitude with a view to keeping up appearances. It does not read its history in the nation's eyes, nor has it to mark, learn, and inwardly digest the piled-up lessons of an oppressive past. It is essentially a modern village, yet I will say this for it,—it is about as primitive and old-fashioned in its modernity as the oldest Nova Scotian hamlet one could imagine.

True, there are some salient omissions in our antique make up, which make their absence conspicuous. We do not have a village pump; the configuration of the place precludes that, and the stores have ceased to be the habitual rendezvous of the village fathers. The emporiums are up-to-date, and the pundits have either to migrate to a neighbouring grist mill, or snatch furtive fragments of conversation outside the Post Office. Occasional comparisons of notes may be made when a couple of buggies or teams draw up alongside, in defiance of the look-out of automobiles, but the exchange is precarious, for the horses do not stand as meekly as they used to do. An old-fashioned smithy gives promise of being an oasis in the desert, to some, but a close-up shows that there is no outside shade, and the smith is young. In some respects the Picture Palace supplies part of a long-felt conversational want, but from personal observation I am constrained to say, that the male voice is either crowded out, or hater to exert itself to the extent of shouting against a gale of wind.

ANY OLD-FASHIONED Village with modern pretensions would have side walks. That is where we are different. We are modern, and we have old-fashioned leanings, but we won't have side-walks. If we did have them, the up-hill and down-dale nature of our streets would make the use of sidewalks like a constant walking up and down stairs, and that prancing mode of progression in the open, does not suit our gait. And besides, and notwithstanding bye-laws to the contrary, they would be used by the children all the year round, as a special form of toboggan slide, specially introduced for their benefit.

Truly we are a bunch of contradictions: We are neither tied up by, nor emancipated from tradition: We are neither old nor new, ancient nor modern, and yet, if we were pinned down and individual stock taken of our ideas, it would be found that we are both, at once. We are distinctly ancient and distinctly modern, and the qualities don't blend. In that respect we are unique. When we go fishing, some of us cut our poles from the neighboring bush, while others of us quacketh line "Sunnybrook" steel rods, like fairy wands, but we sit side by side, on equal terms. I sit on a rock, you produce a collapsible camp stool. I talk of horses and cattle and wheat and oats, while you glibly chatter of carbureters, and expatiate on electric storage. My horizon is local—I can see four miles on one side and about forty rods on the other: Yours is telescopic. You can see east and west and north and south until the cardinal points merge, and divide, and travel positively, until they come back to the one spot of earth we call "Our Village," and the end sets over the old familiar hill. We work together, using our brains equally, and producing the same results with twin-like regularity, yet we are as unlike as the first and the hundredth varieties of peas. We live side by side, in the same houses,

like "peas in a pod," yet all the time we are each, as distinct varieties as the resources of civilization can evolve in the same century! How is it?

The explanation is simple,—our Village is small and Canada is a new country. In the city the crowd does not stop to be inspected. It mixes and merges and then resolves itself into its original segregations unobserved, while in this village it stands in continental juxtaposition and in perpetual comparison. In the city, life is incidental in the village, it is epochal. The characteristics of the individuals follow these distinct lines, and seem to set sooner in a cool place like the village, than they would in the heat and friction and bustle of the city.

So it seems to me. I have seen new people come, full of ideas. The first thing they want to do, is to remodel the village and recognise its social life. Bye and bye they discover that the village is founded upon a rugged rock without any comprising outlines, and that it is surrounded by tall trees and rough bush, and the focus of their imagination shortens gradually, until they see like the rest of us. They begin to be able to sit still for an hour at a time without feeling that they are wasting their time. They observe new tints on the trees, new sounds in the running water, new whispers in the winds, and...and in a few years they would not have the place altered for love or money. It has grown upon them, and into them, and around them, to such an extent that even when, in a fit of restlessness, they have "piled out" and gone somewhere else for a change, they cannot keep away!

Back they come trooping, at the first visible sign of opportunity. Back to the simple life of the twisted village, where the roads run in and out, and up and down and round, like the trellis of a vine; where the houses took root like a handful of thistledown, blown there anyhow; where they have to walk or ride four miles to get to the nearest railway station; and where the mothers cut the children's hair.

They speak respectfully of the village then, and if you have any improvement or innovation to moot, you have to convince them before you are permitted to try your hand at changing things. Life is a steady affair for steadfast folks, in our village; steady and serious, as befits thoughtful people; and its changes are mostly those effected by time.

We meet daily, long-sighted men and women, old, and slow of movement, and who know as much about the great world outside as many travellers. Ignorance, in modern Canada, is a disgrace; in our village, it is a crime. We often send out clever boys and girls into the world, to help in its management and the men and women who remain, can live here on the front wave of knowledge, until the end of their days, when the reaper calls.

THERE ARE TWO Final "Exits" from Our Village, for as in religion, so in death, we are divided. One road dips down from the centre of the village then goes up and round a hill, down again, and straight for a little way, across a bridge, then up and over a short steep hill. That is the last hill out of the village. From my window I can see the last cottage pass over that last hill; slowly, as if unwillingly, it mounts the hill, and a gap is left in our village life as it slowly sinks from sight. Sometimes, after it has passed, I walk up to the top of that hill, and I see again the cottage, as it trails out in a straight line, on the other side. But it seems different now. It is going faster, and somehow, it seems more like going on a journey. Someone has left the quiet haven of our village, and has set out, over the valley, to seek another, brighter, haven, and a greater life beyond.

LINKSMAN.



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

MOTOR CYCLES
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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.

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The better the bank understands its customer's business the more readily and efficiently can it assist him.

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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.

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SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

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FOR FLETCHER'S
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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.

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Prescriptions a Specialty.

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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.

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

QUALITY! STYLE! PRICE!

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

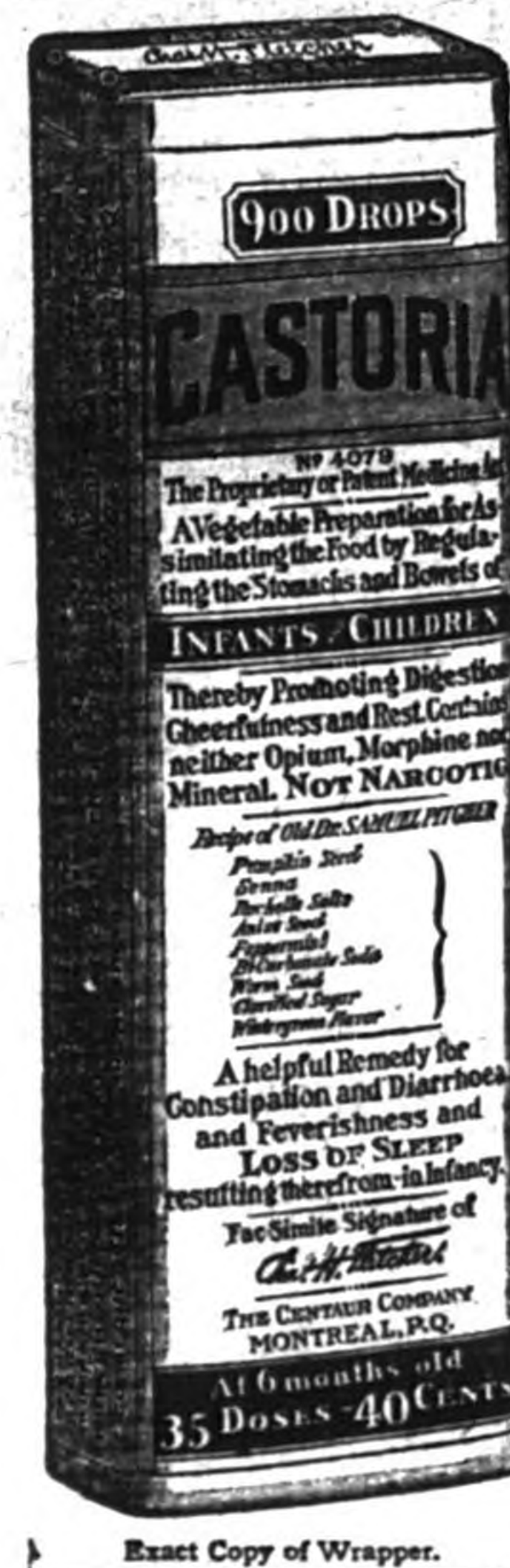
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Telephone 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE



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

Why not begin to-day?

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Everything in Washing Machines



CONNOR "CANADA FIRST"

Just think of being forever rid of Washday 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

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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, Rye-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 that records can be played on same.

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

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McFAUL BROS.**

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and
Bargain Centre**

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date General Store

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B. A. SC. C. E. A. M. I. C.

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

LE SAGE & VERMETTE

CIVIL ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS.

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.**

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Opposite Provincial Bank

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Right now is the time to buy. The Gray Dort is a very Servicable Car and very Comfortable, no Car of its class can be bought at as reasonable a Price and few have as many Points of Excellence you get length Cantalever Springs, Westinghouse Starter and Lighting Equipment the same kind is used on cars selling at four and five thousand dollars. Any person wishing or intending to purchase a car can see and have a demonstration of this car at Mr. Jas. L. Anderson's Garage, Main Street, or at my residence.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

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Perfect Pressed Brick.**

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

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

The DEAN Business College.

Desjardins Block, Main Street, Lachute.



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.



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. 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

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

Telephone No. 60

Main St., LACHUTE.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.

ST. PHILIPPE,

QUE.

**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 182 ring 1-4, Dodge Brothers have a dealer on whom they believe they may rely for both progressiveness and 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 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 150,000 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 principles 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.

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 GROFFRION & FISHE,

5-27

Attorney for Plaintiff.

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**

**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

CASTORIA

**For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years**

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

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 Inda 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.

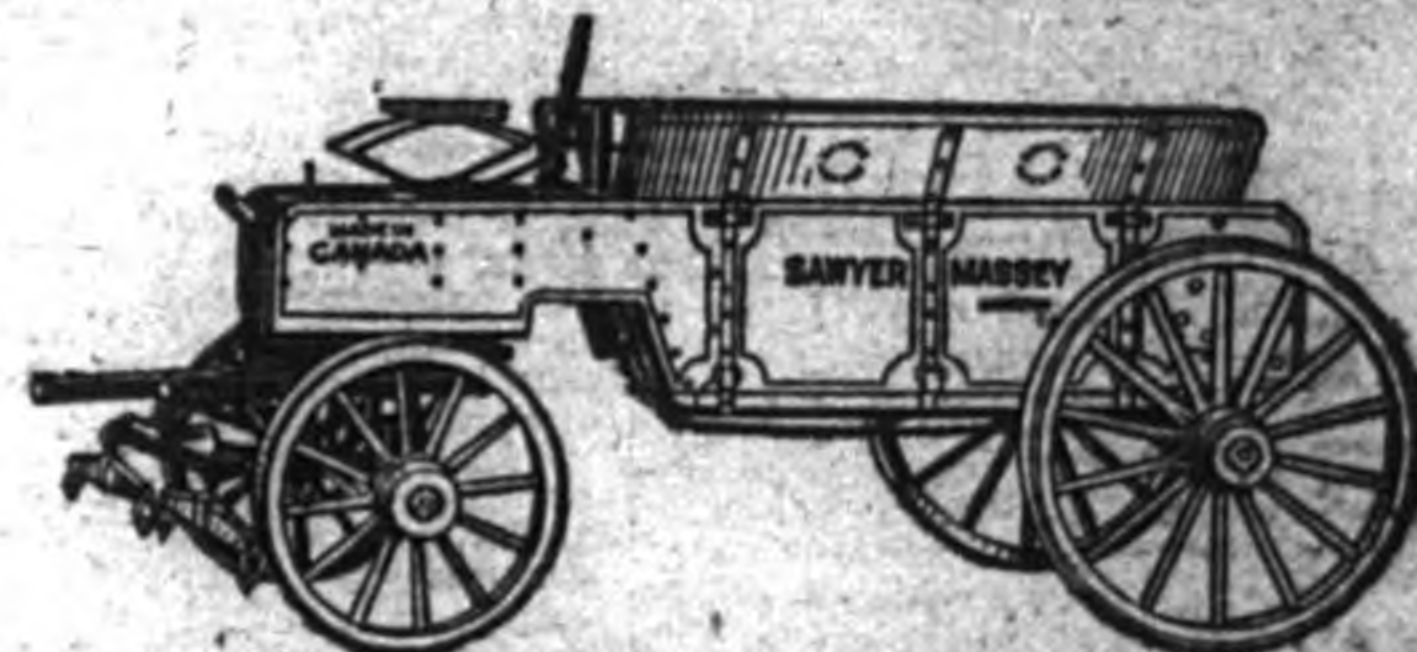
Catalogue sent on Application

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.

**"Oh, I'm so glad we used
Mellotone on our Walls"**

People who are tired of wall paper and painted walls that look "painty," appreciate the soft, rich, velvety finish produced by Lowe Brothers Mellotone.

made in a variety of tints that match nature's wild-flower colorings. Is washable, sanitary, and has great lastingness.

Come in and see the sample panels and ask for interesting literature.

It's a flat oil paint.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Paints

**If it is not marked
MACDONALD'S
it is not Macdonald's
Tobacco.**

The Tobacco with a heart

Animals With Four Horns

22 ton houses 5,041 men were according
m- 5,041 men were according
to the 5,041 men were according

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

Tinware, Horse Blankets,
Enamel Ware, Halters,
Aluminum Ware, Nails,
Nickel Ware, Glass,
Electric Supplies, Rope,
Saws, Axes,
Skate, Dry Cells,
Electric Irons and Pyrex Ware.

GROCERIES.

A full stock of Fresh Xmas Peels, Currants,
Raisins, Pines, Nuts, Etc., Etc.

Will and Haglers Xmas Chocolates
in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

"The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,300,000.00
Total Assets: \$40,000,000.00

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as
well as efficient service in connection with all busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The most careful atten-
tion is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this
Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by
EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, Antonio Gouvin, Pro. Mgr.

Brownsburg Branch, J. W. Lepine, Manager.

St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,
Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.



"VICTROLA"

means
PLEASURE

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

Records double sides \$1.00
and upwards. Needles of all
kinds. Repairs promptly at-
tended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co., Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Choco-
lates and Bonbons always on hand.

Y. SAMSON, who will shortly Wrestle with
Eugene Tremblay.



Mr. Y. Samson, ex-wrestler and boxer, is shortly to put on a
Wrestling Match with Eugene Tremblay, of Montreal, for which
particulars will be made known later.

Mr. Samson has just been granted a renewal license for his
pool room, which he is running in connection with his restaurant,
Fruits, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Confectionery, Cigars, etc.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Canadian National Railways.

Canadian National Railways announce
changes in passenger train schedules ef-
fective Sunday, May 1st, 1921, on and
after which date the leaving and arriving
times of trains at Lachute will be as fol-
lows:—All times mentioned herein are
STANDARD TIME.

LEAVING LACHUTE.

8.45 a.m. Daily except Sunday, for
Hawkesbury. Connects at Hawkesbury
with train for L'Orignal, Rockland and
Ottawa.

2.31 p.m. Daily except Sunday, for
St. Jerome and Montfort sub-division
points.

8.25 a.m. Daily except Sunday, from
St. Jerome and Montfort Sub-division
points.

2.31 p.m. Daily except Sunday, from
Hawkesbury.

Montfort Sub-division.
A number of important changes have
been made in the Montfort sub-division
services in connection with the Canadian
Pacific Railway, trains to and from Mont-
real, particulars of which may be obtain-
ed on application to Ticket Agents.

For further particulars apply to nearest
Ticket Agent, Canadian National Rail-
ways.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Gray Dorr Service Station Lachute.

General overhauling and re-
pairs 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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC 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,
Lachute

Offers you good suits made to order and according
to your taste for \$25.00 upwards. Call yourself and
examine the superior quality of goods. Ladies' suits
made to order. French cleaning, repairs and changes
a specialty.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACCARTNEY
MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA-
CHINERY.

Bell Telephone No. 21

ST. ANDREWS EAST, P.Q.

JOSEPH GIROUARD

NOTARY & COMMISSIONER
ST. BENOIT, QUE.

Wills, Successions, Administration
of Estates, Investments.

At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Changes in Passenger Train Schedules

will be made

SUNDAY, MAY 1st, 1921

For full particulars apply to
Ticket Agents.

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

B.Sc., 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.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

PRE WAR PRICES.

You have been a long time looking
for low prices.

They are here now.

Take advantage of them as we
can't tell you how long they will
last.

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

W. D. STAVELEY
B.Sc., Q.L.S., A.M.E.I.C.

C. H. HADLEY
B.Sc., C.E.

STAVELEY & HADLEY

Engineers, Surveyors & Draughtsmen

Room 604,

285 Beaver Hall Hill

MONTREAL.

Wire Fencing.

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 any-
thing in the wire line.

Best Goods and Lowest Prices at

JOHN McFAUL,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

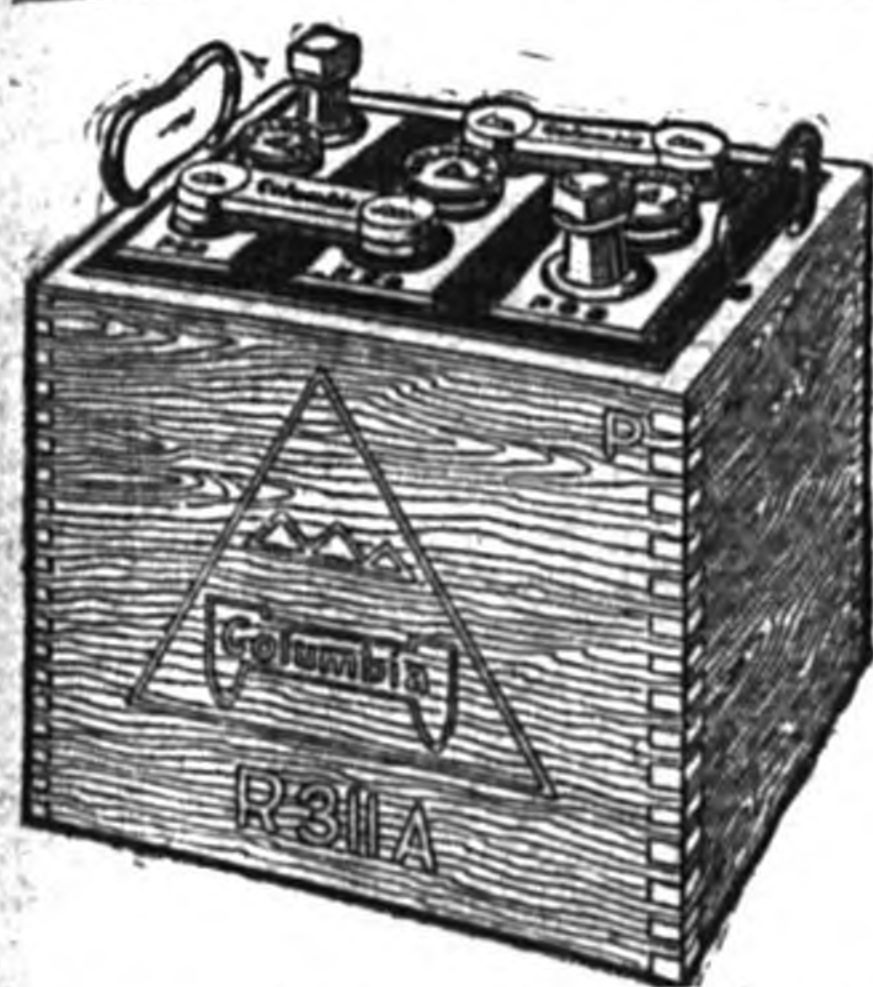
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1921.

NO. 17



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

WANTED.—Girl to mind two children, ages 5 and 1 year, living in Calgary after July. Apply to Mrs. C. G. King, Box 193, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE.—Touring Car for Sale. In first-class running order and has just been overhauled. Apply to Stan Hurrows Garage, in rear of J. D. Campbell's feed store, Lachute.

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

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 records from 151—185 eggs, \$5.00 per 13. All males bred from hens with records of 26—229. Satisfaction or money back. Rev. M. J. H. Lammis, Lakefield, Que.

FOR SALE.—One spindle seat buggy and set of buggy harness for sale cheap at \$80. Apply to Joseph Ethier, Bethany Street, Lachute.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Take notice that after May 6th, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name by my wife or any other person. Signed Archie Young, Avoca, Que.

WANTED.—A good girl for General House work. APPLY MRS. R. L. CALDER, Lachute.

Mrs. Wilfred Duchesneau wishes to inform the public that she has rented the flat above Mr. Henry Lavigne's store in the West End, and will take Dress-making. Also she has for sale some household furniture, which can be seen on the premises.

ONION SETS.—Just received a Special Supply of Yellow Dutch Onion Sets 2 lbs. for 30 cents post paid. Apply to R. McArthur, Dalesville, Que.

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.

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

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

Forging Ahead.

Mr. J. T. Ayers returned home last evening from Vancouver, where he has been making his annual business tour in the interests of the Ayers Limited. He reports business to be picking up and Lachute will be particularly pleased and interested in knowing that while in Vancouver Mr. Ayers had consultation with Mr. Kobashi, of Tokyo, whom he had arranged to meet there with a view to opening a market for the Ayers Felts in Japan. The interview was entirely satisfactory and it is most gratifying to know that assurances of a big trade has now been made that will keep our local firm in running order instead of closing down as many large institutions are compelled to do. Mr. White, another of the firm's active salesmen, is now en route to Europe, Norway and Sweden with a view of increasing the business already established.

Lachute Academy is again honored by several of the young people of our town receiving their B.A. and B.S. degrees at McGill University this week and we offer our congratulations to Miss Doris Campbell, of Lachute, and Wm. Alex. Murray of Brownsburg, who received their B.A., Reid Giles who receives his B.S. for Chemical Engineering, and Geo. W. Bain, who leads his class and receives his B.S. for Mining Engineering, also the LeRoy Fellowship in Geology, British Association Medal, and honors in Ore Deposits and Economic Geology.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Municipality of the County of Argenteuil.
Tenders are hereby called by the Municipal Council of said Municipality for the position of Secretary and Treasurer of said Council. Tenders to be sent into the office of the said Municipality on or before the sixth of June next. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order

G. J. WALKER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Lachute, May 16th, 1921.

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. Dean is spending this month with friends in Russell.

Miss Margaret Hills, of Montreal was a week-end visitor in town.

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

Mr. Jas. Edwards, motored from Montreal to visit friends on Sunday last.

Mr. Robert Evans, of Montreal, is spending this week with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd, of Verdun, were week-end visitors of Mrs. John Simon.

Mrs. Forbes, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Gladys McQuat for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jousse and children, of Vankleek Hill, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Geo. Tucker, of Montreal, visited friends in town the early part of this week.

Mr. Arthur Davidson, of St. Philippe, was the guest of Miss Jeanne Patton last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fraser and daughter of Ottawa, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Annie McPaul, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jno. H. McPaul.

Mrs. T. W. Patterson, of Montreal, is spending this month with Mrs. Ed. Smith.

—Ice Cream Bricks for sale, Candies and Fresh Fruit Call at Bob's Kosey Corner, Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant and children, of Montreal, have re-opened their summer home and spent last Sunday in town.

The Misses Gertrude and Irene Riddell and Mrs. Reed, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Riddell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parris expect to leave on Monday next for a two weeks vacation at their summer cottage, Fraser Lake.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church intend to hold their Annual Bazaar on June 8th. Keep the date open.

Messrs. C. F. Lindsay and H. A. McDonald, inspectors of the Bank of Nova Scotia, spent last week in town inspecting the local branch.

Rev. and Mrs. Torrie closed their evangelistic meetings at Brownsburg on Sunday last, and left for North Nation Mills on Monday.

Do not bake these warm days but call and get a dessert at Hamilton's. Cakes, Buns Cookies etc., Fruit in season, Try our Purity Ice Cream.

Mrs. Jas. Bain, Mrs. Robt. McPaul also Messrs. Harold and Clifford McPaul were in Montreal this week attending convocation at McGill University.

Baptist Church Services for Sunday next will be held as follows, Dalesville at 11 a.m., Brownsburg at 3 p.m., Mount Maple at 3 p.m. and Lachute at 7 p.m.

The many friends of Mrs. Wm. Doig and her daughter Marion are pleased to welcome them back to town again, after their stay in Winnipeg of some years.

Church of England Services in the parish of Lachute will be held D.V. on Sunday May 15th as follows, Lachute at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Brownsburg at 7 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McPaul, of Chuteau-Blondeau, Mrs. Percy Nicholls, of Cushing, and Miss Florence McGillivray of Montreal, were week-end guests of their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Holland, of Montreal, have re-opened their summer home on the banks of the North River, their guests for the week-end were Mr. Mooney and daughter.

Mrs. John Seale and son who have been spending the past few months visiting friends in Avoca, Lachute and surrounding district, left this week for their home in Danphin, Man.

"Mother's Day" on Sunday last was a day of bright beautiful sunshine, and in each Church in the town sermons and hymns spoke of mother love, nor were the silent dead forgotten, for many loving tributes of flowers were placed on the graves of dear ones, gone home.

The Alexander property which at one time formed part of the Meikle Estate has passed into the hands of our respected townsman Mr. H. M. Gall, who is now busy moving into his new home. We are also pleased to hear that his brother Dr. Lochart Gall, intends shortly to open an office in town.

No town, country or community will ever prosper where there is a division of strife of any nature. In helping others you invariably help yourself. "Opposition is the life of trade," and merit wins. No town will prosper and grow where a lack of enterprise and push on the part of its citizens is felt. The true motto of each and every citizen of a town is and should be to assist and help your neighbors, encourage business of all kinds—there's no danger in gorging the market in this line—unite in the matter of improvement in making the town attractive and giving it a home like appearance. When this is done people from a distance will form a good opinion of the place and it will be an inducement for them to locate with us and become permanent and substantial citizens.

CUSHING

Mr. L. M. Gaston was in Hawkesbury on Thursday.

Mr. S. Wheelahan, of Montreal, spent last week-end here.

Mr. Fred Cushing spent several days last week at "The Hall."

Mr. Eddie Walford, of Montreal, spent Monday at Greeces' Point.

Don't forget the social at Miss B. Nicholls the evening of May 23rd.

Mr. McMurtrie spent Thursday night the guest Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston.

Miss Elsie Graham has been confined to bed with an attack of tonsillitis, but is recovering.

Messrs. E. and D. Brosseau, of Hawkesbury, spent Thursday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. Brosseau.

Mr. H. Cousins has taken up his residence in Cushing for the summer months, at the home of Miss B. Nicholls.

Mrs. Ardott and the Misses Annie and Violet Ardott, of Montreal are residing in Cushing's Hall for the summer months. Miss Violet Ardott is the little daughter of well known fame in Montreal and surrounding districts.

Mrs. Percy Nicholls spent the week-end in Lachute, visiting her parents. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McPaul, of Chuteau-Blondeau, were also guests of Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray on Sunday.

Mrs. T. Weir, Jr., and little Miss Dorothy Weir spent the week-end in Hawkesbury visiting her aunt Mrs. Jas. Morrison where Miss Hazel McGillivray, of Lachute, was also a guest on Sunday.

Mrs. F. R. Douglas and daughter Mildred who spent the week-end at Mr. B. Noyes were calling on friends in this vicinity on Saturday. Mrs. and Miss Douglas are sailing by the Empress of Britain on Wednesday to spend the summer in England and will also travel on the Continent.

Mr. Cousins, of the Presbyterian College, who has been supplying the pulpit of St. Mango's during the past winter has arrived and will have charge during the summer months. Mr. Cousins is a general favorite and also what may be called a live wire (we know he will pardon the slang) and it will certainly not be his fault if the social and spiritual life of the community is not awakened during his stay.

The Canadian National Railways have had a gang of men employed here during the past fortnight engaged in the moving of Cushing station from where it was placed when the road was constructed on the site of what was formerly known as McCormack's station to a point one mile east. This performance which will undoubtedly cost the company in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars (and so far as any sensible person can see will profit them nothing) would serve as an object lesson to anyone who would like to know how they have placed the country over a hundred million dollars in debt within two years. Its immediate effect is to seriously inconvenience a number of hardworking farmers in order to accommodate a few individuals who already have more time at their disposal than they know what to do with.

OGDENSBURG.

Mrs. Wm. Heattie was much honored by the members of the Grenville Baptist Mission Circle, at their April meeting, when as their president of 33 years standing, she was presented with an address and made a life member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the address being read by Mrs. Sherman, and the presentation of certificate by Mrs. H. Townsend. In reply Mrs. Heattie thanked them for their kindness in making her the first life member of the circle, and made mention of many discouragements passed through, and blessings given during her 33 years term at office. Two other ladies who joined at the same time, Mrs. Walter and Mrs. Russell McKimmie were also present.

DALESVILLE

Messrs. Wm., Arthur and G. Cruise visited Mr. Chas. Barker Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Kennedy, of Montreal, were week-end guests here.

Mrs. M. Graham, of Brownsburg, visited friends here during the week-end.

Mr. R. S. McArthur motored to Montreal last week, accompanied by Mr. W. Boyd, of Lachute.

The Misses Ruby Mason and Bessie McAdam, also Messrs. Harold Mason and Percy McAdam visited Mrs. A. Kennedy Sunday last.

IN MEMORIAM

STEWART.—In loving memory of our dear brother, John B. Stewart (Jack), who died in Everett, Wash., May 13th, 1919.

To memory ever dear.

Inserted by his Brothers and Sisters.

CHRISTIE.—In loving memory of Dr. Geo. Christie, who passed away on May 12th, 1921.

Never forgotten by his many friends.

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.

New Stock!

LADIES' SUITINGS and Linings to Match.

VOILES AND SILKS.

Complete Range of Monarch Wools.

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 Waltham models.

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The Welfare of the Home

The Girl's Own Room.

By ADELINE B. WHITFORD.

Having one's own room is the beginning (the very small beginning, of course) of having one's own life; for it sets apart a place where one is to do and think for herself, express her own preference in coloring and furnishings, gather and arrange as she likes, her first possessions—the little personal belongings which have begun to accumulate. It is to be not only the place where one sleeps comfortably at night but a quiet lovely room where one rests a little now and then by day; an ideal spot for study, reading, letter writing, or sewing, and possibly for what is more important at times, an hour's quiet thinking.

For the years lived here are the growing, shaping years of a girl's life, and every inspiration which comes to her, whether through church or school or friendships, will be brought into this room to be worked out and thought over until the finest ones, let us hope, become her own. No other room in later years, even in memory, can mean quite as much as this one and for this reason it should be from the first, whether large or small, an especially lovely room, and fortunately, it may be so. It hardly matters how simple and inexpensive the materials are, such a room responds to the owner's personality more quickly than any other in the house; possibly because youth counts for so much, and the spirit of youth is so easily captured and brought into a room's atmosphere by the right touch in color and furnishings.

The freshness of spring and some of its delicate coloring belong here; simple, light weight furniture, and the owner's careful choice of pictures and small belongings expressing her own taste, for the room will gain much in personal charm if it is worked out by slow planning and as far as possible, by her handiwork.

This last does not mean an endless amount of old-time embroidery, crocheting and drawn-work, for artistic bed chambers of to-day have but little if any, decoration of this kind. Dresser and table covers, bedspreads and cushions, are much plainer than of old, but more attention is paid to having these articles of colored materials, to carry out the room's definite color scheme. Instead of colored embroideries on white, colored cottons and linen materials are used in plain or figured designs, and these are as frequently selected from cotton dress goods, or lining materials, as from the regular drapery stuffs. Whatever gives the right color-effect in a room is the thing decorators use. Voiles, satens, poplins, cretonnes and colored linens in cheap or expensive qualities are used and aside from the things one may buy, there are great possibilities in the home dye-pot. Old pieces of coarse cotton cloth become very dignified and attractive when colored different shades of old gold, pale yellow, or orange for chair pillows in a north room, or shades of green, gray, lavender or dull blue for use in a south room. The different shades of color being obtained, of course, by using more or less water to each pound of material to be dyed. A little practice gives one courage to do a room's complete outfit if necessary.

In using these simple materials their good style is brought out, not by fancy trimmings, but by making them up carefully, with straight smooth hems, and often with the narrow gimp edgings which cost but a few cents a yard. These are used on window hangings, bed spreads, box covers, and so on, and are made to take the place of hand-work edgings wherever possible.

Fight the Corn Borer.

Observations recently made in Elgin County, Ontario, particularly in the district of St. Thomas, by officers of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and others, indicate that the European Corn Borer found in Canada for the first time in August, 1920, has come through the winter in a very healthy condition. The department urges, therefore, the assistance of all farmers in affected districts, in the efforts which are being made in controlling this dreaded pest and preventing its further spread.

The borer or caterpillar is the destructive stage in the life of the insect and it is in this stage at the present time within corn stubble, pieces of stalk, old ears, or other

Of course, a well-planned room never has in it a careless mixture of colors, nor mixtures of figured materials. Its one color harmony is kept in view definitely throughout the work of furnishing and no other equally strong color is allowed to creep in. If, for instance, soft rose is the color one wishes to emphasize, and cretonne is to be used for part of the furnishings, the principal design in the cretonne should be in soft rose shades. If this material were used for window hangings and one or two chair cushions and a dress box cover, that amount would be all that the average room should contain of figured stuff, the other articles such as dresser and stand cover and book shelf curtain, should then be of plain material exactly matching one of the rose shades in the cretonne. This brings the whole room into a harmony of rose. As a background for this color, walls and rugs should be a neutral tone in gray or soft gray green, and ceiling and woodwork, cream, while the floor would be painted a darker tone of dull green.

In such a room the simple furniture would be especially good if painted in pale gray, or gray-green similar to the wall color, the gray willow chair given rose colored cushions, and, as a note of contrast, a blue or green flower bowl filled with lilacs or sweet peas would supply the final bit of color charm.

You will see from this description that such a room as this is not built up out of one which is already furnished. It has no mixtures but shows a definite plan throughout. This is the secret of a successful room.

In deciding about the use of color in your room, you may have it in one of two ways. The first method is to paper or paint or kalsomine the walls in a soft hazy tone, which must be a yellowish cream, or a pale soft buff in north or sunless rooms, or a cool gray, gray-green or hazy blue tone for a south room, or one having plenty of sunshine. With these soft tones on the walls, you would then have gaily figured window hangings, chair cushions and so on, with the principal color of these repeated in plain materials for other articles.

The other method is to use an all-over pattern of flowered paper on the walls, the design being usually of spring blossoms with yellows or pinks predominating if the room is north or dull, and with blues, greens or lavenders as the principal color if used in south or sunny rooms. With this figured wall, window draperies, bed spread, cushions and so forth, should all be of plain stuff, either white, or of cottons matching the principal color in the paper, and on a much flowered wall there should be only one or two pictures used, if any.

You can manage either of these methods if you remember first: for the plain-toned walls, be sure to use only soft tints, never the strong colors. Tones which make your walls look like a lovely fog of smoky yellow or dim greens and grays are what you should have. For the figured-papered room consider its size. Small rooms cannot stand large patterns and all wall-paper patterns and colored blossoms should be very indistinct or the walls will soon be extremely tiresome.

Ceilings are cream, or as white as the background of the figured wall paper.

Woodwork is usually ivory white when used with creamy or yellowish walls, and a very light gray if walls are gray.

Floors are always darker than walls and walnut brown, or dull olive green are good colors.

parts of the corn plant which were large enough to shelter it during the winter. Farmers, therefore, should realize the importance of destroying, at once, preferably by burning, all unused portions of corn stalks, cobs, waste, etc. Crop refuse around silos and also that left during the winter in infested corn fields should be carefully gathered up and destroyed by burning. Fields within the infested district should be kept free from weeds, as the borer has been found in thick stemmed grasses, ragweed, smartweed, lamb's quarters, etc.—Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist.

Send flowers when the sick friend gets well, instead of when he doesn't.

An optimist is a man who believes he can grow even better vegetables than the catalogue shows.

Poultry

After years of experience in raising poultry on the farm, I find that my best aid in clearing the poultry houses of vermin is the kerosene brush.

For the eradication of the pestiferous red chicken mite I take an old brush and some kerosene, and go over all the roost supports, joints, seams in the nest boxes, uprights, and wall cracks with a penetrating coating of the kerosene. It is sure death to each and every mite it touches. I find that this is all the care needed in the hen houses, winter and summer, after the spring and fall cleanings and the usual whitewashings or creosoting of the interior surfaces, nests, and roosts. I examine the roosts occasionally in the winter, every three weeks in the summer, brushing the seams and joints with the kerosene. If there are any mites, they will appear. If none, you can be thankful. But if their numbers seem legion, go over every inch with kerosene.

And this is not its only use. If the scaly-leg mite appears in your flock, take up the kerosene brush again and paint the scaly leg with it, being careful not to touch any of the feathers around the knee joint. Usually one application will kill the mite that works and causes this scaly appearance of the legs; but if not, I continue the applications until the legs are cured.

The powder shaker, with a good commercial house powder, is the easiest remedy for lice. But with a farm flock on range, with boxes of ash and dust baths available, it is seldom that remedies will have to be resorted to. The average hen will take care of herself under ordinary conditions. I use the powder on the setting hens at least three or four times, being careful to make the last application a few days before the eggs are to hatch.

The Strawberry Plantation.

Whatever else is neglected, one should not fail to start a strawberry plantation during the spring. Any fairly dry area will grow strawberries. The ground should be one on which water will not stand during the winter to form ice.

Manure at the rate of ten to fifteen tons per acre may be applied and plowed under, or even more may be used to advantage if no other fertilizers are to be used. It is usually considered wise to apply five hundred pounds of a 4-8-4 fertilizer per acre. That is, one containing 4 per cent. of nitrogen, 8 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 4 per cent. of potash. However, if the soil is in good fertility

this is not necessary and manure alone may be all that is necessary. All fertilizers should be scattered broadcast and harrowed in.

Thorough preparation of the soil by plowing and working deeply is advisable. The land is finally levelled with a smoothing harrow and the plants set in rows three and a half feet apart and fourteen inches apart in the row. Closer planting is unnecessary and does not permit of easy cultivation between the rows and opportunity of picking without tramping on the vines.

The planting is done by pushing a spade into the soil, pressing it to one side and dropping a plant with roots spread fan-shape into the opening, holding the crown of the plant to the top of the level soil and pressing the earth firmly around the plant with the heel or some other way, and finally levelling with loose earth around the crown of the plant. This is quickly done. The importance of pressing the soil firmly around the plant is very great and the plant should be sufficiently firm, so that if the plant is pulled by a leaf the leaf will break before the plant will pull out. Only young plants should be set; that is, plants of the previous season's growth. The planting should be done early, in fact, the earlier the better. Much of the failure with strawberries is due to late planting. This is a job that can be done in the early spring, the sooner the plant becomes established the earlier the formation of runner plants, and the earlier these runner plants form, the larger and better developed are the crowns, without which strong stalks of well formed fruit are impossible.

The summer cultivation should be shallow to kill weeds and form a loose surface in which the plant can root without difficulty. As the runners develop the cultivator should be narrowed, so that the runners are not disturbed after they commence to form plants and great care is necessary to avoid disturbing the plants at this time. Some of the runners may be shifted to give a more even distribution of plants along the row, and some hand hoeing will be necessary to prevent weeds from growing later.

It is wise to plan for a new plantation every year, as it is difficult to keep weeds under control the second year without much hand hoeing.

It will be found that the Senator Dunlap is one of the best varieties to plant. Blossoms are likely to develop on the spring set plants and these should be removed to throw all energy into the development of runners as early as possible.

Success is ten per cent. opportunity and ninety per cent. intelligent hustle.

My Visit to England's Glass-House Farmers

The little river Lea, rising in south-east Bedford, flows eastwardly across Hertford to the border between Hertford and Essex, where it is joined by the Stort, coming down from the north, and turning south in a broad, flat valley, it reaches the Thames near the eastern limit of London, a total course of some 50 miles.

In this Lea Valley, there has grown up a great glass-house industry, more than 1,000 acres now being covered with glass in a district some 12 or 13 miles long, in which are half a dozen towns and cities of 5,000 to 50,000 population each.

The men engaged in this industry had become so impressed with the value of scientific research in the problems related to their work, largely as a result of the Rothamsted investigations, that in 1913 they decided to establish an experiment station in their midst, having for its sole object the study of these problems. They therefore organized an association for this purpose, under the name of the Nursery and Market Garden Industries Development Society, Limited. In the spring of 1914, a site of about two acres, within the limits of the town of Cheshunt on the main London to Cambridge road, was purchased and buildings were erected, consisting of an office, one botanical and one chemical laboratory, five cucumber and five tomato houses, and an isolation house for pot experiments and disease inoculation work.

The county councils of Hertford and Essex made small grants in support of this work; the Duke of Bedford contributed \$2,000; the members of the society raised among themselves about \$4,000 for construction and as much more for a maintenance fund, and the National Board of Agriculture and Fisheries agreed to furnish nearly \$10,000 for construction and maintenance. The equipment was not completed until September, 1915, and by that time the war had seriously interfered with the work, although the work was kept alive and some progress was made during the strenuous period of the war.

From the outset the work has been closely associated with that at Rothamsted, a part of it being conducted in the Rothamsted laboratories. With the end of the war increased interest was taken in the work of this station. The number of shareholders increased, and the larger annual subscriptions permitted the employment of specialists in entomology and plant diseases. Some idea of the character of the work may be gained by the following brief summary of the work reported for 1919:

In an experiment on slow versus forced growth of tomatoes the forcing of the crop by raising the heat caused

an earlier ripening of a small part of the crop, but decreased the total yield by about 10 per cent.

Houses in which the moisture in the air had been increased by overhead spraying have given somewhat larger June pickings of tomatoes, in three seasons out of four, than those not so treated.

In experiments with fertilizers on tomatoes the omission of nitrogen increased the yield, while the omission of potash caused a material reduction in yield. The largest yield was produced by phosphates and potash combined. No further increase was produced by the addition of manure to the chemical fertilizers.

In the case of cucumbers, increasing the temperature above 85 deg. F. sufficed to prevent the leaf-spot disease, and, considerably increased the weight of the early pickings as well as the total yield.

Experiments in soil sterilization are being made in co-operative commercial greenhouses, under the guidance of extensive research conducted in the Rothamsted laboratories, in which the effect on the soil and on the growing plant of a large number of chemical substances is being studied in comparison with steam.

Most of the difficulties encountered by the gardener, under glass, are due to microscopic soil organisms. These, under the glass-house conditions in which the natural action of such organisms upon each other is interfered with, attain an importance that is not reached in the open field. Among these are the nematodes (small eelworms that infest the roots) and the bacteria and fungi that cause the "damping off" of seedlings, and some forms of blighting of the mature plant. All these may be reached by soil sterilization; but there are other organisms in the soil that are beneficial—for example, the nitrifying bacteria. How so to adjust our treatment as to kill our foes without injuring our friends is a delicate problem of strategy calling for the most elaborate scientific research. To the solution of this problem a very large part of the resources of the Rothamsted Station are now being directed.—Charles E. Thorne.

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Soils and Crops

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Minerals in Swine Ration.

It is true that mineral requirements for swine is practically a new thing in feeding swine, yet it promises to be one of the foremost steps in improved methods of securing maximum growth and health. Practical feeders for years have been allowing their hogs access to wood ashes and to charcoal or soft coal and the like for the supplying of these minerals. Such substances have been very good, and did supply some very essential material, and yet in the few experiments that are being made at any of the stations at this time will bring out some very valuable facts. Up to this time it seems that about the same errors are being made in the use of minerals to swine that were originally made in the earlier feeding tests, in which they attempted to argue from the complex to the simple rather than from the simple to the complex, which seems to be the logical way to approach these subjects. It took scientists many years to awaken to the fact that some things about our common feeding practices would never be understood until we began with the use of a very simple ration and then worked into a complex one, so that an accurate check could be made upon the true value of various feeding materials, under varying conditions. The wonderful discoveries made during the past decade have been ample proof that this was the proper method of making the feeding trails and more actual history as to the value of feeding materials than has been accomplished during several such periods previous to this time.

It is a common practice for some swine feeders to feed certain minerals not for any specific action which they expect to obtain, but simply because it has been a time-honored custom. Such agents as sulphur, copperas, charcoal, seem to have very little, if any, beneficial action for swine, and may, if not given properly, actually prove harmful, and yet swine breeders have long used them in their tonic and mineral mixtures. We must depend more on our late experiments to tell us about these materials. At this time sulphur is rarely used as a medicine by veterinarians, and then usually in an ointment for its effect in killing parasites of the skin. If it is taken into the animal's body in fairly large doses over a long period it may bring about a serious blood condition. It turns the feces, or manure, very dark in color and gives it a very foul odor, and should be given in very small amounts until we learn more about it.

Copperas, or iron sulphate, is a common remedy, and while it may be given in small quantities for some time, it can not safely be given in very large doses; our latest information on iron is that it is a food rather than a tonic or a medicine, and later day veterinarians use it in that way. It is also thought to be a worm destroyer, but tests have proven this without any foundation; it is very readily changed into another form when exposed to the ordinary atmosphere and if it was to be given it should be kept as nearly dry as possible. With the knowledge that we have of this material at this time it is doubtful if it is advisable to feed it to swine.

Charcoal is found in two forms, that which is made from wood and that from bones. The action of charcoal is that of an absorbent, and its function in the intestinal tract is to absorb any methane gas that may be generated in the intestines. This can

be of value only in cases of fermentation, and then only for a very short period of time. Extensive tests have proven that it is eliminated from the body in the same form that it is taken in and has but very little use in a swine mixture.

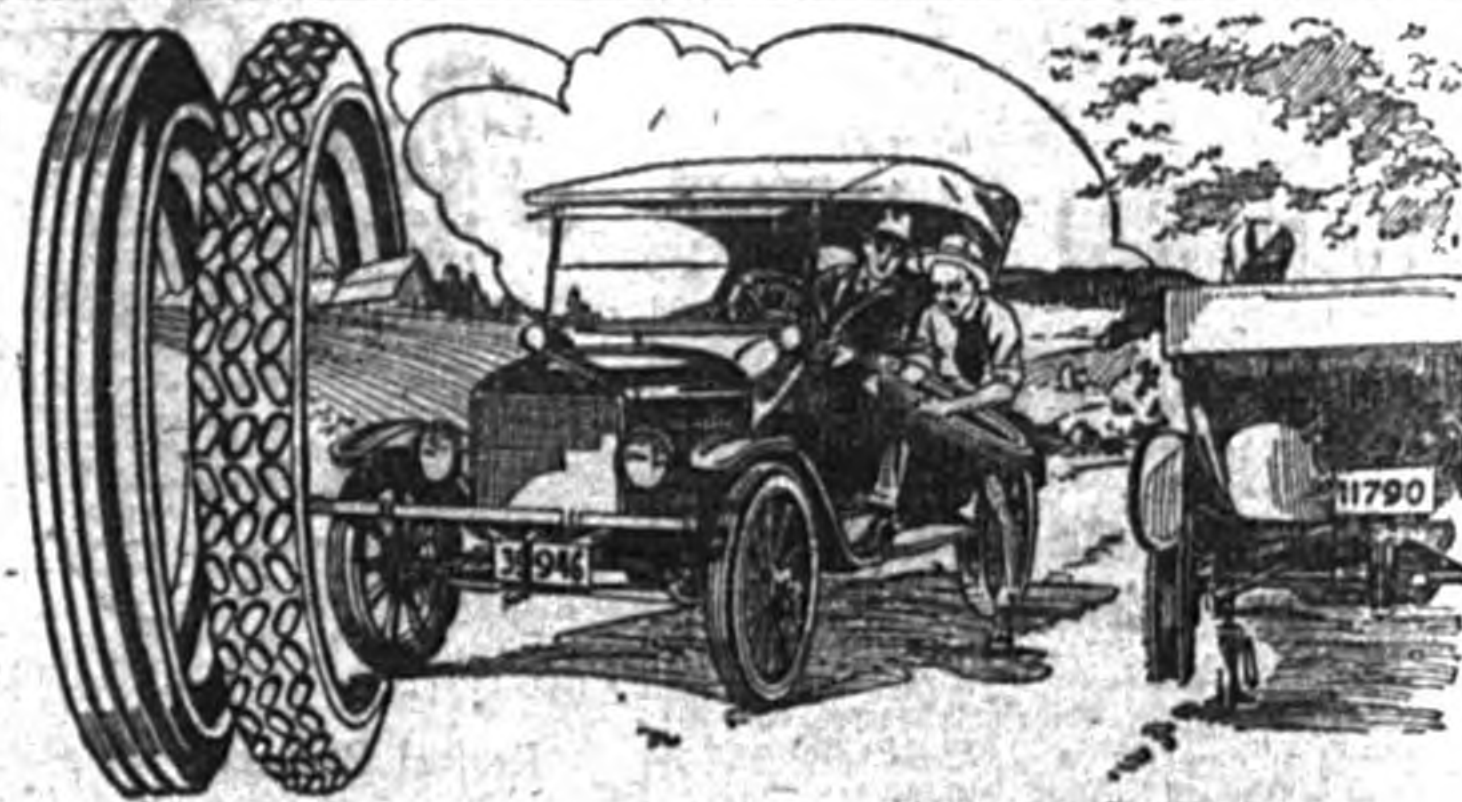
The minerals that are most likely to be deficient are calcium or lime, chlorine, sodium and phosphorus. These are the elements that enter into the formation of the skeleton in the larger amounts. It may be possible that iodine is sometimes needed, but this only in sections where there are hairless pigs, and that is due to the fact that in some sections the soil is depleted in these elements and therefore the crops do not contain a normal amount. This can be easily and cheaply supplied. The following materials furnish the minerals commonly used very cheaply and at a very slight cost: Sodium chloride or common salt, ground rock phosphate, ground bone meal, either raw or steamed, wood ashes, and many others. Common salt or sodium chloride furnishes both sodium and chlorine in sufficient quantities. Steamed bone meal or ground raw bone meal furnishes both calcium or lime and phosphorus; wood ashes or kainit furnish potash, but this is not so often needed. A very good mixture consists of equal parts of salt and steamed bone meal; another of salt and raw bone meal; another of salt and wood ashes; another of salt and raw rock phosphate very finely ground. All of these may be mixed equal parts and fed in a self-feeder.

Animals will consume about one pound of such mixtures each month; this can be provided for in this way: Mix a pound of the mixture with an amount of tankage that they will eat in about a month. If they are eating about fifty pounds of tankage per month, then add two pounds of the mixture to each one hundred pounds of tankage and you are certain in this way that they get that amount. If they are eating more, increase it, and if less, decrease it. This should be very well mixed and fed in a self-feeder; most animals will eat about this amount of it, if it is fed alone in a self-feeder; this will depend somewhat upon the individual.

It is not advisable to attempt to furnish all the minerals that are needed by the animal in this way, but there are certain feeds that are very rich in minerals, and much of the minerals should be supplied through them. Among these feeds are alfalfa and clover hay, bran and soy beans.

The hay can be, and should be, fed to brood sows in a rack during the winter months, or when they are not on pasture; sows will consume about one to one and one-fourth pounds per each one hundred pounds of body weight per day when it is fed in this way; the use of pasture crops, such as alfalfa, clover, rape and the like, also provide large amounts of minerals for the breeding and growing animals. The mineral requirements for swine need occasion the breeder no alarm; it can be very easily handled, and quite inexpensively also; all it requires is a little good judgment in the selection of feeds, and possibly some simple mixtures that we have outlined in this article.

Well-ventilated quarters that are clean and cheery, and supplied with an abundance of bright straw litter, tend to make healthy birds, and such are the birds that lay the golden eggs.



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We should more fully appreciate our opportunities could we realize what a blind person with a love of the beautiful would give for just a glimpse of the marvelous world, which is all shut out from him and free to us. What would he not give if he could just have his eyes opened for a few months and be allowed to travel over this beautiful earth and drink in the world's beauties? Just to be able to see the flower, to get one glimpse of the landscape which we see so often that it makes almost no impression upon us, what would it not mean to him?

Conservation of Soil Fertility and Soil Fibre.

Of unusual interest to the farmers of Western Canada is the publication relating to Conservation of Soil Fibre and Fertility just issued by the Commission of Conservation. This pamphlet contains a series of papers and discussions by leading authorities on the problems confronting the prairie farmer. Particular attention is paid to the control of soil drifting, the retention of moisture and to cropping systems for drought areas.

The purpose of this publication is to place before the western farmer the results of the experimental work conducted by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and by the Agricultural Colleges, in their efforts to determine the cropping systems and methods of cultivation most suitable for the various prairie areas, particularly those which have suffered most severely from soil drifting and from drought.

Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained free on application to the Commission of Conservation.

A "Doonum."

In issuing regulations that are to govern the transfer of land in Palestine the high commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, helps to put into the language a word that will be new to most readers of English: the word "doonum," a measure of land. The regulations, intended to protect Zionists, oblige everyone who wishes to sell land to get the written consent of the administration; and to get it he must describe the character and situation of the land and name the price. The buyer must be a resident of Palestine and can buy under the new ordinance not more than three hundred doonums of farming land or more than thirty doonums of city real estate. A doonum is one forty-fourth of an acre.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Germany's Census.

The census of Germany, recently completed, shows a total population of 60,282,000 people. The total number of inhabitants in 1913 was about 65,000,000.

Babies with dark eyes at birth are very rare, most newly-born infants having blue eyes.

Surnames and Their Origin

EDWARDS

Variations—Edmonds, Edmunds, Edgari, Edeson, Edison, Edmondson, Edmondson, Edmondson, Edes, Edwards, Edkins, Edouard, Odouard. Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon. Source—A given name.

The given names of Edward, Edmond, and to a less extent Edgar, are indissolubly bound up with the history of England, and in the understanding of that history are significant in more ways than one.

Edward, Edmund, Edgar and the still shorter form "Edda," the last particularly were all most widespread among the Anglo-Saxons, and, indeed, are traceable together with a number of names popular with the Goths and the Franks to a common Teutonic origin somewhere beyond the dawn of historic light on the Teutonic languages.

Though the Normans were Teutonic, speaking a French developed out of a combination of Latin, Celtic and Teutonic tongues, given names of this group were not common among them, and following their invasion of England appear very infrequently in the period when their connection with Normandy was severed politically, and they began to consider themselves English and to adopt many English names. These names formed a prominent group in the Anglo-Saxon nomenclature of the "common people," which they resurrected, and from that time on Edward was taken even into the royal household. And this was just the period in which family names began to take shape.

The formation of all the foregoing family names, through the addition of "son" to the given name or its various contractions and diminutives, with the subsequent shortening of the "son" to a mere "a" in many instances, is quite clear.

The form Edouard is French, as is Odouard. It is interesting to note that the latter shows quite clearly a Frankish origin. "Odo" was the pronunciation and spelling which the ancient Franks gave to the name that the Anglo-Saxons called "Edda," the lengthening of vowels into the "o" sound being characteristic.

There was a famous bishop in the early Middle Ages in northern France who bore this name.

Web-Footed Folks.

Occasionally it happens that a boy or girl is born with webbed feet—that is to say, with toes united by fleshy tissue. It is a phenomenon called "syndactyly."

This eccentricity is apt to be handed down from generation to generation in a family, appearing in some of its members, but not in others.

The Magazine of Heredity describes one such case, in a branch of an old New England family. The paternal grandfather was web-footed and bequeathed his peculiar toes to a son, who passed them along to three of his six children.

If these people were to intermarry for three or four generations with another web-footed family, all the children born would exhibit the peculiarity. For nature, curiously enough, seems always willing to perpetuate freaks of any kind.

What we call freaks, or "sports," in the animal or the vegetable world are nature's little experiments. It is by his means that she creates new species and varieties. Some anthropologists are of opinion that all human beings were originally black and that the first white man was a sport. It might be said that many white people to-day respond to that description, though not in the same sense.

Lyons, Perfume City.

Lyons, in France, is the city of scents. It is the centre of a region which supplies the world with perfumes and has the only university that offers a course in perfumery making to students.

Within the last few years Lyons has developed a great laboratory system for the manufacture of artificial perfumes by the processes of synthetic chemistry. Thus its technical experts convert oil of verbena into violet and lily-of-the-valley, oil of camphor into heliotrope, aniseed into vanilla and oil of rosewood into bergamot.

Toluene (a derivative of coal tar) they transform into jasmine and artificial rose. From xylene (likewise a coal tar product) they obtain artificial musk.

Roses are grown on an immense scale in the region about Lyons for the manufacture of perfumery. Likewise sage, thyme and sweet marjoram. That region produces 90 per cent. of the total world's output of real lavender oil, representing a value of 20,000,000 francs a year. One concern has ten square miles planted with lavender.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Reserving the Aborigines.

The commonwealth of Australia has taken steps for the preservation of the aborigines of that country and has assigned a tract of public lands in the Northern Territories as reservation for the tribes. It includes the Man and Peterson Ranges and practically the whole of Lake Amadeus. The Governments of South and Western Australia have set aside adjoining areas for the purpose of this reservation.

Thunder is audible at a distance up to eighteen miles.

BITS OF HUMOR



A Clever Husband.

Wife—"Mrs. Jones has another new hat."

Hubby—"Well, if she were as attractive as you are, my dear, she wouldn't have to depend so much upon the milliner."

Advice Followed.

Doctor (to profiteer patient)—"I'm afraid you have not needed my advice to adopt some hobby or fad that would take your mind off your ordinary business."

"Oh, yes, I have doctor."

"What did you take up?"

"Going collecting."

He Couldn't Wait Forever.

A young fellow who was the crack runner of his town—somewhere in the south—was unfortunate enough to have a very dilatory laundress. One evening when out for a practice run in his rather airy and abbreviated track costume he chanced to dash past the dusty lady who at the time was a couple of weeks in arrears with his washing. He had scarcely reached home again when the bell rang furiously and an excited voice was wafted in from the porch:

"Foh de Lawd's sake, won't you all tell Marse Bob please not to go out no more till I kin git his clothes round to him?"

Pass the Salt.

Mr. Green's radish-bed had been attacked by slugs.

Distressed, he sought the advice of a neighbor.

"If you want to exterminate the pest," said the neighbor, "place salt between the rows of plants."

Mr. Green went off full of hope.

A few days later they met again.

"Did you do as I told you?" asked the neighbor.

"I should think I did!" replied Mr. Green.

"Was it successful?"

"Well, I put salt down one evening, and bless me, when I got up the next morning the slugs were pulling the radishes up, dipping them in the salt, and eating them with such happy looks upon their faces!"

Quite Unnecessary.

At a certain college it was the custom to have the students write the following pledge at the bottom of their examination papers:

"I hereby certify on my honor that I have neither given nor received aid during this examination."

Soon after handing in a paper to a professor noted for his sarcasm, a young fellow hurriedly edited the classroom and said:

"Professor, I have forgotten to put the pledge on my paper."

"It's quite unnecessary," replied the teacher. "I have just finished looking over your paper, and I felt sure that you did not give or receive aid."

Bringing Up Father.

"Father," said James, "why is it they say that the child is father to the man?"

Mr. Jones shivered. The elucidation of an abstruse problem like this was rather more than he felt equal to. Therefore, he temporized.

"Well—because it is so, I suppose."

"Oh, then, if that's so, pa," answered the youngster brightly, "I'm going to see if I can't get you a ticket for the theatre to-morrow and a half-dollar to spend. I always said if I was a father I wouldn't be so stingy as the rest of 'em. Go along, pa, and have a good time while you are young! I never had the chance!"

Whereupon Jones smiled reflectively and handed out the needed. A smart boy like Jim, he considered, deserved it.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

The Childher.

The house that have the childher is the house that has the joy in it. To me 'tis only home that has a girl-teen or boy in it.

And every one that's added only makes the place a-cheerier.

If childher are the gifts of God the more He send the merrier.

Sure, every little one I've had gave something to my bliss the more.

And every little baby face my lips were drawn to kiss the more.

And tho' I know the trouble and the thrall and the care they are,

And tho' I know how often wild, how wayward and how quare they are,

And tho' 'tis many a night I've watched beside the little beds of them,

And held their little hands and cooled the fevered little heads of them,

And tho' I know the surly moods that fall upon the best of them,

Can one who is unkind outweigh the love of all the rest of them?

No, no, the trouble that I've had through them I'll never rue at all.

And sure, without the childher now I don't know what I'd do at all.

—Dennis E. McCarthy.

The transformation of productive forests by fire into idle wastes impoverishes the nation, damages the individual, is wholly needless, and must be stopped.

NERVOUS PEOPLE NEED A TONIC

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Enrich the Blood, Thus Increasing Your Nervous Energy.

Nervous people who have not yet developed a disease that can be recognized and treated by the medical profession, often have great trouble in finding relief. Irritation, headache, sleeplessness, nervous indigestion. All these discomforts make life miserable, but are endured rather than run a doctor's bill.

Such sufferers should know the danger of such a condition, which, if allowed to persist, may result in a nervous breakdown. In this condition what is needed is rich, red blood. As a tonic for the blood and nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been used with much success. They have a direct action on the blood, and through it carry to the nerves the elements needed to restore their normal function, at the same time improving the general health. The benefits that follow the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is shown by the case of Mrs. Norman Seifried, West Montrose, Ont., who says: "It would be hard for me to overstate the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I began taking the pills I was very nervous, weak and run down. I could hardly do my housework, and as there is a great deal of work to do about a home on a farm, I felt very much discouraged. One day while reading a newspaper I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. I could notice beneficial effects after taking a box of the pills, and by the time I had taken a few boxes, I could again do my work with ease, was no longer weak or nervous, slept well at night, and awoke in the morning feeling well and strong. I am happy to say that the pills so greatly benefited me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Awards for Gallantry.

One of the most interesting phases of the work of the Boy Scout Movement is its recognition of acts of gallantry performed by its members. There are three grades of awards which are granted, and oddly enough the highest is not a gold, but a Bronze Cross. The second highest award is the Silver Cross and the third highest the Gilt Cross. All applications for awards of this nature are not made by the boy, but by the Scoutmaster of the Troop he belongs to. All the evidence in each case is carefully considered by a Local Board of Honour, and when complete, is forwarded to the Provincial Board of Honour—a permanent committee whose duty it is to make recommendations to the Chief Scout for Canada as to the action to be taken.

The Chief Scout for Canada has just made awards in the following cases which are of particular interest:

Troop Leader Charles Haddleton and Patrol Leader William Haddleton, of the 29th Ottawa Troop, were awarded the Gilt Cross for their efforts in the attempted rescue of two little boys who had fallen into the Rideau Canal. A brother of one of the little fellows, when he realized what had happened, started to throw stones into the water with the idea of making waves to wash the other two boys ashore. In this way he attracted the attention of the two Scouts, who at once jumped into the water. Only after considerable difficulty were they able to locate the little bodies, but life was extinct before they could be brought ashore.

Patrol Leader E. Goulet, of the 41st Ottawa Troop, is awarded the Silver Cross for his successful attempt at rescuing Mr. M. Villeneuve, of the La Salle Cadet Corps, who was swimming at Britannia Pier when he became exhausted and began to drown. Scout Goulet at once jumped into the water and although very much smaller than the man he attempted to rescue, succeeded in bringing him ashore after a struggle in the water which lasted almost ten minutes. The rescue was particularly plucky because of the fact that the rescuer had never received any instruction in life-saving work.

The Story of Treasure Island.

From all accounts Robert Louis Stevenson never plumbed himself on having written Treasure Island. He used whimsically to grumble that so much of his reputation rested on a book that, he declared, cost him less labor and contained less originality and more unconscious plagiarism than anything else that he ever wrote.

Once in a burst of candor he told how he came to write it. His confidant was Mr. W. E. Clarke, head of the Anglican mission at Apia, who retells the story:

Stevenson, it seems, was on a visit to his father's home near Balmoral Castle in Scotland. The weather was bad, and he and his schoolboy stepson, Lloyd Osbourne, were confined to the house. To amuse the boy "R.L.S." drew pictures in pen and ink, which the boy colored from a box of paints. They pinned the pictures on the nursery wall; and when the boys' friends assembled in the afternoons R.L.S., playing the part of showman, improvised a story to suit each pic-

ture. An island figured in one of the yarns; so R. L. S. drew a map of it, carefully elaborating an outline of the bays and the harbors.

The story of Treasure Island was all woven round the map. R. L. S. declared that his unconscious plagiarism from Washington Irving's Tales of a Traveller, which in his younger days he had read with much delight, was absolutely glaring; the skeleton was obtained from Poe, the parrot from Robinson Crusoe and the stockade from Marryat's Masterman Ready. The audience was so delighted with the first performance that they begged for more; and so it became a continued narrative for many afternoons. He had partly completed writing the story when the editor of a magazine called Young Folks' Paper urged him to finish it for publication. The bargain was made, and R. L. S. sent the story with the nursery map to the magazine. It was printed without the map and without illustrations and attracted no attention.

More than a year later, when R. L. S. was looking through some of his manuscripts with a view to turning one of them into a little much-needed money, he picked up Treasure Island and, deciding that he still liked it, sent the manuscript to Cassell & Co., the publishers, who accepted it. But a tragedy happened. The story had been written to the map; in fact, the map was the chief element in the plot; but the map had disappeared. So they had to go over the whole book and tabulate and arrange all the allusions, and then with a pair of compasses draw a map to suit the facts.

The task was accomplished; but, as R. L. S. whimsically remarked, it killed his liking for the book, which he valued chiefly for the welcome sum it brought him when he sorely needed money.

The Dummy Knob.

On the door of a house at which I was calling the other day I found two knobs. One was a dummy put there for symmetry; when I tried it, it turned round and round in my hand. The other resisted my hand but opened the door.

The two knobs reminded me of Dick Hartley and Dan Cortelyou. Dick's mother feared that his character was weakening. When at her request I urged him to be a man and resist temptation, he smiled and promised to do everything that I asked; but his promises were so glib that I had no faith in them. He was like the dummy knob that turned round and round in my hand. I could not open the door.

Dan Cortelyou was different. When I spoke to him of his wild ways, his color mounted, his eyes grew defiant. How could he help it, he asked, if his pals were doing this and that? Whose business was it what he did? He resisted. I knew that I had hold of a live knob. Before long the door had opened wide enough to admit the truth.

But the door knobs reminded me of other things than people—the easy and the hard way. There was Jim Smedley. As his father was well to do, he had a golden knob that opened every door. He never put his strength against an obstacle, but played with the knob that turned round and round so easily. The doors to real success remained closed to him.

For many years the French missionary Francois Collard, labored among the Barotse, a native tribe in South Africa. When he felt that his death was near he wrote: "I solemnly bequeath to the churches of France, my native land, the responsibility for the Lord's work in Barotseland, and I adjure them in His holy name never to give it up."

Bequeath work? We usually bequeath something that we think the heir will prize. But work—especially work calling for self-sacrifice?

But think again. Is there anything more precious than the chance to do a great work? Many persons find life insipid merely because they have no task that will make them work with all their might. A hard task is something to rejoice in. Take hold of that knob. It may resist obstinately, but it will open for you the doors both of earth and of heaven.

A tree will make a million matches; a match may destroy a million trees. When in the woods take no chances with lighted matches, tobacco, or camp-fire. Get the habit. Be careful with fires in the woods.

CUTICURA HEALS INTENSE ITCHING

Burning On Hands, Could Not Put Them In Water. Lost Sleep.

"My hands were very sore and I could not put them in water to wash them. There were some pimples on my hands, and the itching and burning were so intense that I scratched and irritated them, and I could not sleep at night."

"The trouble lasted two weeks before I tried Cuticura. When I had used two boxes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment for about two weeks I was healed." (Signed) Reginald Dalgie, R. F. D. 2, Fort Kent, Maine.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Dispensary, Toronto, Limited, 245 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without nuzz.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she would use nothing else. The Tablets give such results that the mother has nothing but words of praise and thankfulness for them. Among the thousands of mothers throughout Canada who praise the Tablets is Mrs. David A. Anderson, New Glasgow, N.S., who writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children and from my experience I would not be without them. I would urge every other mother to keep a box of the Tablets in the house." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Spring That Comes to Flanders.

The spring that comes to Flanders Goes by on silent feet, Lost they should wake, remembering How once the spring was sweet.

And streams that flow in Flanders, Past poppy field and hill, Are silver streams and shining, But thoughtful streams and still.

The wind that blows in Flanders, Across the listening air, Is gentle with the grasses That bend above them there— And rain that falls in Flanders Is tender as a prayer.

For years I have never considered my stock of household remedies complete unless a bottle of Minard's Liniment was included. For burns, bruises, sprains, frostbites or chilblains it excels, and I know of no better remedy for a severe cold in the head or that will give more immediate relief than to inhale from the bottle through the nasal organ.

And as to my supply of veterinary remedies it is essential, as it has in very many instances proved its value. A recent experience in reclaiming what was supposed to be a lost section of a valuable cow's udder has again demonstrated its great worth and prompts me to recommend it in the highest terms to all who have a herd of cows, large or small. I think I am safe in saying among all the patent medicines there is none that covers as large a field of usefulness as does Minard's Liniment. A real truism good for man or beast.

CHAS. K. ROBBINS, Chesham Point, N.S.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 111 West 21st Street, New York, U.S.A.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Selge's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.



Warming relief for rheumatic aches.

HE'S just used Sloan's Liniment and the quick comfort had brought a smile of pleasure to his face. Good for aches resulting from weather exposure, sprains, strains, lame back, overworked muscles. Penetrates without rubbing. All druggists have it.

35¢ 70¢ 140¢ Sloan's Liniment (Pain Enemy)

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"Bayer" is only Genuine



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

1880E No. 17-21.

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If coffee keeps you awake nights, change to

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a delicious meal-time drink, wholesome and satisfying, but containing nothing that will disturb your rest.

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Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

—101—
And the people, Ah! the people."

AS I HAVE REMARKED BEFORE, "Our Village" is just a bunch of seeming odds and ends, due chiefly to the smallness of the number of inhabitants and the wide and diversified areas from which it has been gradually recruited.

The history of Our Village is quite a little chip off the history of Canada; an exceedingly small chip, but it is a chip off the same block, and it is quite interesting to notice the inevitable family-like-ness and generic resemblance which appear in the grain and quality of the "chip" and the "old block."

One might imagine that in such a small place it would be difficult for strong characteristics to remain distinct and unchanged for any length of time. There are so few people in the area that they might be expected to exchange and assimilate each others ideas and qualities as quickly as money circulates. One of our village merchants once told me that he had taken the same dollar bill, (a marked one) nine times in one day; but the contrary is the rule. The cranks, and the mildly eccentric, seem to have their peculiarities isolated and emphasized by the circumscription of their surroundings. In a wider atmosphere they would pass unobserved, but within the confines of Our Village they become "characters," and are brought into prominence by the mere fact that no single thing can pass without being noticed and made the subject of remark. This is not due, either to any prominent peculiarities of the individual, in thought, action, appearance, or speech, nor is it in any way a testimonial to the brilliancy of the quality of observation in other folks: It is nothing more or less than a demonstration of a natural law. You must get wet if you stand out in the rain. If an apple falls from a tree you cannot help seeing it, if the only one, and you are doing nothing else but looking at it. It is not necessary for you to proceed to evolve a theory of gravitation, as Isaac Newton did, from the fact that the apple descended, but alone, the falling of the apple becomes an event of importance, because there is nothing else happening at the time.

In this way we can account for many of our villagers being dubbed "peculiar." They have quaint ways of saying things, odd ways of doing things, or at times, noisy and spectacular ways of doing nothing in particular, all of which, being the only things transpiring, assume an importance, which under other conditions, would not belong to them. One solitary tree, standing by itself against the horizon, can attract more attention than nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine other trees covering a hill-side. It is a landmark, a distinctive feature, and it enters into the nomenclature of a district, like "One Pine Hill."

I HAVE GROWN TO REGARD Our Village as a sort of arboretum—a tree-garden containing within its limits as many specimens of native and imported productions as room can be made for, assembled more with an idea of general effect and utility than for study and definite classification. Here are to be found hardy oaks, plant ashes, hard and soft maples, aromatic pines and firs, sturdy cedars, drooping willows, apples, wild cherries, plums, butternuts, with here and there an exotic palm; all in various stages of growth, but distinct in the manner of their kind, and forming a representative epitome of the world's human arborescence, grouped upon a typical Canadian hillside. The idea is fascinating, and it gives an excuse for taking stock of our neighbours, for is it not said "the proper study of mankind is man?"

I sometimes wish that a modern Dickens would visit Our Village. I believe he would become a permanent resident. Not that he would make any great impression upon our inhabitants, — far from it, — but because here he would find material enough to make the place about as thoroughly lively as fiction. He would not have to search for the Dickens types. We have Macawbers and Uriah Heaps amongst us, modernized and dressed out or recognition, perhaps, but so completely true to the character that we imagine they must be lineal descendants. Samson Brasses and Dick Swivellers abound, there are also living images of Peggotty and Davkinses, in new settings, and there are also many others which Dickens never encountered and never could have imagined. They are distinct and local types of a new brand and mentality, which would make the fortune of a competent delineator, if only he could become aware of their hiding places.

Some of these days they will get snatched, if they are not careful, and then, "Our Village" will wake up one morning to find itself famous, and the Mecca of budding novelists, students of character, and such like pilgrims.

LINKSMAN.

SENT FOR BROTHER TO EXPLAIN DEATH

Hormisdas Tasse Died of Bullet Wound After Visit to Rodrigue Tasse.

Coroner McMahon, of Montreal, ordered the provincial police to go to Sixteen Island Lake and bring Rodrigue Tasse to Montreal as a witness for the inquest to be held Thursday morning in the case of Hormisdas Tasse, who died at the Notre Dame hospital early yesterday morning from the effects of a bullet wound in the groin. Tasse was injured on May 1st at Sixteen Island Lake, and it was stated at the time that the affair was accidental. The hospital authorities had been so notified and Chief of the Provincial Police Dan D. Lorrain was given the same information.

Yesterday, however, Mrs. Tasse mother of the victim, told Coroner McMahon that her son Hormisdas had been shot and killed by his brother Rodrigue. Coroner McMahon at once called for a jury, had the jurymen view the body and listen to Mrs. Tasse's evidence. She said that Hormisdas had gone to see his brother on May 1st. Rodrigue was under the influence of liquor and she knew that he was usually in an ugly temper when in that condition. She had warned Hormisdas not to go, but he had gone despite her warning. Hormisdas was later brought back by some neighbors suffering from a bullet wound in the groin. He had told her that he had played a game of dominoes with Rodrigue had laid down on a bed to rest. He had gone towards him and his brother had jumped up, seized a rifle and pointed it at him. He had put out his hand to take the rifle away when the shot was discharged and he was struck. Hormisdas' condition became so serious that it was later decided to bring him to the Notre Dame hospital in Montreal for treatment. He died there.

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 GEOFPRION & PISHE.

5-27 Attorney for Plaintiff.

Rodrique House.

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RAMSAY'S Porch Paint

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"The Right Paint to Paint Right"

ASK YOUR DEALER

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

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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 to another generation of Baxenters to another and carefully guarded in the hope that some day its rightful owner will be found. Renton decides to possess the missing heir and claim the chest. He goes to France to make some useful inquiries about the Dartigny family. The story recalls the events of the French Revolution.

CHAPTER V.

Another Victim.

As Remy waited in the dining-hall for the Marquis to join him he ran over in his mind their program. With his hands clasped lightly behind his back he paced up and down the long room, his eyes fixed on the wall before him. Suddenly he stopped, then walked swiftly to the panelling of the wall to the right of the fire-place.

The panels were large and plain, with the exception of a minute beading and a carved device at the corners. It was the latter which had caught Remy's eye—a device conventional enough, of a cornucopia shedding its wealth of fruit. It was the carved form of an apple which brought vividly to the young man the scene of the night before.

He advanced his hand to touch it when a voice came from the doorway, and turning quickly Remy saw the Marquis—a new Marquis, looking like a provincial merchant, in a long black frock-coat of coarse fustian, black cloth breeches, stockings and well-worn buckled shoes.

"The carriage waits, Monsieur de Perancourt," he said, smiling, and Remy, glancing from the window, saw drawn up in the courtyard a shabby, covered cart, with broken and patched harness, and filled with cases and boxes packed in straw. This was the first step in the journey to the "Taverne de la Lune" at Fezcamp.

"Really, monsieur, it seems to me that the Comedie Francaise lost a likely recruit when Remy Perancourt took to the profession of arms."

The young man, flattered, leaned back in his chair and laughed. "Come, Monsieur le Marquis, the game's been easy. It's poor sport to make fools of these provincials, these jacks-in-office, who tie a three-colored sash around their shapless figures and proclaim themselves the friends and patrons of the people. They can no more penetrate the curtain of their self-importance than a pal!"

The fugitives had rested since mid-day. They were a few leagues beyond Bolbec, and the sight of the "Croix d'Argent," which lay invitingly back from the road, had proved too attractive to the travel-worn men. The rain had poured down incessantly and pitilessly, and the interminable Normandy roads had been for the last few hours rivers of mud and at points almost impassable. The flat fields of the countryside lay desolate to the horizon and the stately rows of poplars loomed up, gray silhouettes, in the mist.

But the little room of the "Croix d'Argent" told nothing of the dreariness without. The light from the wood fire glinted pleasantly on the dark furniture and on the brass and china of the dresser. It was now past ten and the remains of a meal still littered the table; on the shelf over the fireplace two candles burned steadily in their brass stands.

In the kitchen behind the hostess could be heard humming a love-song, a song which was acting as a lullaby on the Marquis, who, comfortably seated in a corner of the settle, was blinking at the flames. A half-empty bottle of excellent port stood at Remy's elbow. The young man took it up to replenish the glasses.

Suddenly his figure straightened rigidly into an attitude of listening. The song in the kitchen had ceased and a voice, gruff and forbidding, was raised in authority. The listener

leaned forward and breathed a word of caution into the ear of the Marquis. Then he again took up the bottle.

The door was thrown violently open and a man entered. He shook the rain from his sodden hat and threw it upon the table. Remy saw that a bunch of tri-colored feathers drooped from the brim. The newcomer, bending his brows, glanced suspiciously across at the pair by the fireside as he drew off his gloves.

"A wet night, citizens."

He was a man of about forty, thin and wiry. His small stature was accentuated by the carriage of his head, which was sunk, birdlike, between his high shoulders. His eyes, large and set close to the bridge of his nose, shone fixedly from beneath his overhanging brows, and gave one the impression that he was always looking up at one. A tangle of reddish hair was pushed back from a large forehead and was tied carelessly behind in a short pigtail. The face showed shrewd cunning and was deeply marked with the smallpox. Altogether, thought Remy, a most undesirable acquaintance for Monsieur the Marquis de Dartigny.

But he returned the stranger's salutation and pushed his chair back invitingly. The newcomer came forward and stretched his riding-boots out to the blaze. The moment before the man's entrance had sufficed for Remy to give the nobleman his cue, and the old man in the settle seemed to slumber.

"You must excuse the citizen here," Remy was speaking with a strong provincial accent; "a keener judge of a bottle of port I never knew. Come, Citizen Braille, get up to bed."

The old man looked up sheepishly, blinking at the stranger. He smiled foolishly and rose unsteadily to his legs. Remy, as he watched him, thought that the stage had lost another capable actor in the person of the master of the Chateau Chauville. The Marquis reached out to grasp the bottle, missed it cleverly, and clutched at the table. The younger man rose and took him by the arm. There was a little tortuous staircase opening out into the corner of the room and leading to the bedrooms, and to this harbor of refuge the old man was piloted.

When Remy returned he threw himself into his chair with a short laugh. The stranger was standing as he had left him, before the fire, the steam rising from his rain-soaked clothes. Remy pushed the bottle over to the motionless figure.

"You will join me, citizen? Our friend appreciates his own wares overmuch, I am afraid. A wine-merchant, citizen, from Limoges. We are on our way to Havre with samples for shipment—that is, if we have any samples left when we get there."

"Ah! And you have been on the road to-day?"

"Yes. And you in the saddle?"

"Since the morning, citizen. The work of the republic needs feet horses. You have your passports—you are patriots?"

For answer Remy stood up and raised his glass. "To the Convention," he said, "and to those brave men who are fighting the people's battle in Paris!" And when he had drained his glass, "Good wine, citizen, but I wish it were the blood of the Austrian woman!"

The other man smiled his approbation.

"The Austrian's blood will flow sure enough, citizen. Your sentiments do you a vast credit. They are wanting men such as you in Paris."

"Ah, Paris! What room is there for a wine-merchant's clerk among the patriots there?"

"You would help, eh? Give me your name, citizen; I have influential friends in the committee."

The speaker paused and took a sip at his glass.

"I wonder," he went on, eyeing the other shrewdly, "whether you passed on your road a party of an old man with a child—a little girl—and an English nurse? I am acting on orders received from Paris."

"They are emigrants?"

"Surely!"

For some moments Remy sat gazing at the dying fire, his brows knit together in thought. The Republican watched him narrowly.

"Supposing I can help you—what do I—"

"Then there is a career awaiting you in Paris. Great events make great opportunities. You have my word on it."

"Well, citizen, my news may amount to but little. It was a league the other side of Lilleburne. We were passing a little wood of pines that lay back from the road. We had noticed a thin spiral of smoke above the trees, but had given it no thought. As we drove on, however, a woman came

running from the little wood, calling to us and asking for a little milk. She was English, citizen, and said she wanted the milk for a little girl who was ill."

The man from Paris was drawing on the boots he had taken off as Remy finished speaking. He was laboring under intense excitement and in his eyes was the fierce look of the animal who scents its game. His instructions had been explicit. Herat, his master, looked upon the arrest of the ci-devant Marquis de Dartigny as essential to his reputation, and to the more important capture of the son—and those who helped him to his reward would themselves reap plentifully. So the man from Paris was drawing on his boots.

He jumped to his feet, and snatching his hat from the table, made for the door. He did not see the smile on the face of the man by the fire.

"Come, citizen, the rain has ceased and the moon is up. Show me the road now. There is little time to lose. I may start to-night."

The two men passed out through the kitchen of the inn. The rain had indeed stopped falling, but a boisterous wind showered the drops from the trees and scattered the white petals of the apple blossoms. The moon, mist-ringed, showed through a storm wrack of clouds as Remy took his companion by the arm and led him across the orchard to where, behind a hedge, the pale light showed the ruts and puddles of the high-road.

"I can point you the direction from that rising ground in the corner yonder. We should see the lights of Bolbec from there. You are a stranger in these parts, citizen?"

The other did not answer and they made their way between the apple trees until they reached the corner indicated by Remy. Here a low, flat wall separated the orchard from the road.

"Allow me, citizen." The younger man held out his hand. "Step up. I will follow you—so."

As the little man leaned on Remy's arm the latter stepped nimbly aside and, losing his balance, the man from Paris fell heavily to the ground. The next moment Remy, his hand pressed tightly over his victim's mouth, was, with a skill and celerity which denoted practice, binding the arms of the servant of the republic with the tri-colored scarf he had taken from the fallen man. Then, propping the trusty figure against a tree, he sat on the wall and laughed.

"So, my little Jacquelin—that will make nine since the 10th of August—no, don't shout, it's quite useless." As Remy spoke a gust of wind swept the orchard, meaning and rustling dimly through the branches. "Besides, it would only hurry matters—you would die a little earlier—that's all."

The man against the tree bent his eyes on Remy.

"And your reputation. I knew you as soon as you entered the room yonder. Remy de Perancourt knows most of the Public Safety men."

For a moment surprise drove the fear from Jacquelin's eyes.

"You are one of Gaspard de Dartigny's men?"

The man on the wall made a sardonic bow.

"At your service, citizen. We are a merry band, are we not? We pay in the coin we receive. 'Kill, kill!' yells the Tribunal, and 'Kill, kill!' say we. You have often wanted to meet Gaspard, eh?—he whose lieutenants strike where they find? Why did you not call on the perfumier, Caron, at the corner of the Rue des Canettes?—what a rich haul you would have had! I am telling you this, Jacquelin, because secrets are safe with you forever. To-night you go to your tribunal."

"You would kill me here—a bound man? Monsieur, you are a soldier—your honor—"

Remy slid down from the wall and brought his eyes very close to those of the informer. A new note had taken the place of the banter in his voice.

"Yes, you are bound; I would per-

haps release you, but I have not the time. My brother, Armand de Perancourt, was bound when your hellish crowd delivered him to the executioner. Yes, there were women in the tumbrel with him that day—bound—bound—all bound! Think you that Sanson or Outredebague would receive their guests for the fete of Madame Guillotine if they were not rendered helpless? No, little citizen, 'Equality' in all things. That is your watchword, is it not? We of Gaspard's company are sworn to kill when and how we please, so long as no mercy is shown. Does one consider the feelings of the viper beneath the heel—the manner of killing the rat?" (To be continued.)

Imposing Heights.

Among other big things, the British Empire contains the tallest mountains in the world, particularly Mount Everest, of which the native name is Chomokankar, the "Lady of the Snows," and which is supposed to be the loftiest mountain in the world.

Very little is known of Everest, though its next neighbor, Mount Kabru (24,015 feet), was climbed so long ago as 1883. Mr. Graham, who achieved this feat, also climbed Jabonu, another peak of 21,400 feet—that is nearly 6,000 feet higher than Mont Blanc.

The Himalayas contain the tallest mountains in the world, but it is in the Andes of South America that are to be found the greatest number of peaks over 20,000 feet in height. In Bolivia are the Cordilleras de la Paz, of which twelve peaks, all together, tower more than four miles towards the sky.

Farther north, in Ecuador, are twenty volcanoes in one cluster, all covered with perpetual snow. The lowest is just on 16,000 feet, the highest, Mount Chimborazo, is 20,498. Three of these volcanoes are still active, and eleven out of the twenty have never yet been climbed.

The highest of the South American Andes is supposed to be Aconcagua, 23,080 feet.

But the Andes, between the Isthmus of Panama and Cape Horn, can show no fewer than 288 peaks, which are more than 10,000 feet in height, 138 over 18,000, seventy-nine over 19,000, and forty-two over 20,000 feet. The four biggest all exceed 23,000 feet.

The Andes possess another record, in the shape of the highest road in the world. This is the famous Oroya Road, in Peru, which pierces the mountains by the Cruco Tunnel at a height of 15,654 feet. This is almost the same level as the topmost summit of Europe's highest mountain, Mont Blanc.

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The Queerest of Creatures

In that part of Africa that was the seat of the war between the British and the Boers there are many ostrich farms. It was at the time of the Boer War a thinly settled country, for the most part bare and comparatively unproductive. As the ostrich farmers of the time left their flocks to subsist on whatever they could pick up, and as an ostrich will pick up anything that is not too large for it to swallow, the advent of the British and Boer forces, with the chance that it gave at the leavings of the camps, was a great boon to the ostriches.

At Belmont a flock of ostriches came roaming into the British camp. The Canadians had never before seen these birds on their native heath. They were tame, and much on the lookout for rations. The Canadians had heard of the "digestion of an ostrich," and were resolved to test it.

One of the men threw the foremost ostrich a bar of soap. The ostrich swallowed it, and looked for more.

Another man tossed out a matchbox. The ostrich swallowed that, and looked pleased. An empty jam can followed, and the bird ate that.

"I wonder if he would eat cartridges," said an Irish member of the regiment.

No one ventured to violate regulations or waste ammunition by trying the experiment, but suddenly an out-

cry was raised among the soldiers near. While the attention of the men had been centred on the bird that was swallowing matchboxes, soap and jam cans, another hungry bird had entered a tent and was actually engaged in eating brass-headed cartridges out of the bandoleers!

All the ostriches had particularly long and naked necks. The soldier-wanderers from the Dominion noticed that any bulky object which an ostrich swallowed went down his throat so near to the skin that its descent could be plainly seen all the way.

So the soldiers stood in a group, throwing bits of all kinds of refuse to a particularly long-necked ostrich. He swallowed one bit after another with lightning speed and then stood up straight, while the soldiers laughed till they could hardly breathe to see the objects chase one another down four feet of neck.

As the ostriches helped themselves to many useful and needed articles as well as to the refuse of the camp, it soon became necessary to refuse them admission to the camp. But before they were banished an untoward accident—for the ostriches only—deprived two of the big birds of life. They were cut up and eaten by the Canadians, who found them very good, the flesh resembling beef both in appearance and taste.

Golden Blooms of the Scilly Isles.

There is trouble in the Scillies. The exquisite Soleil D'Or, most lovely of the daffodil blooms, is threatened with extinction. A disease has seized upon the bulbs, and they are withering away.

Yet even if this particularly beautiful daffodil does become extinct, Scillonians will not be ruined. There are other daffodils; there are narcissi and many sorts of bulbs to fall back upon.

During the war the Scillies flourished as never before. The war cut off the importation of French flowers, and prices went up accordingly. During these years the growers of Scilly were sending nearly seven hundred tons of flowers to England each spring.

Daffodils are native to the Scilly Islands, but they were not thought of as a paying crop until, less than thirty years ago, the late Mr. Augustus Smith took it into his head that there might be money in them, and sent a box of the flowers to Covent Garden Market.

At that time the main crop of the Scillies was—like that of the Channel Islands—potatoes. But potatoes were not bringing much money, and there was distress in the islands.

Once the farmers did turn their attention to daffodils, the tide soon turned, and by the beginning of the present century one quarter of the whole area of the island of St. Mary was given up to the cultivation of these flowers. How well they pay may be judged from the fact that one man, with less than a third of an acre, has averaged sixty pounds a year profit from his daffodils.

The white narcissus, which blooms earlier than the daffodil, is said to be the most paying of all the flowers grown upon the island—better even than the daffodil.

Of late years the arum-lily has been planted in large quantities in the islands, and pays well. Spanish iris, lilies, and gladioli are also found to be profitable.

In the years just before the war the average profits from flower-growing in the Scillies were \$200,000 a year, and during the war they were much higher. Seeing that the whole population is only about two thousand, it is no wonder the islands are prosperous.

The first official census taken in Canada was in 1665, when the population was only 3,251. The first after Confederation was in 1871 and every ten-year period since. A new one will be taken in 1921, requiring 1,600 workers.

Going Below for Heat

The great problem of mankind's future seems to be that of fuel supply. What is going to become of our civilization when oil and coal are no longer economically available?

Sir Charles Parsons, the famous British engineer and inventor of the steam turbine for ships, contends that it is practicable to derive unlimited energy from the bowels of the planet by digging for it.

He proposes that a hole twelve miles deep be sunk into the earth, to tap the furnace that is down below. According to his reckoning, the operation would take thirty years and would cost about \$25,000,000.

One advantage of this scheme would be that the heat could be located wherever it might seem most desirable; that is, at or near a great industrial centre, where the energy would be available for running the machinery of factories and the heating and lighting of cities. In discussing this idea, the Popular Science Monthly calls attention to the fact that, on an average, temperature rises one degree for every sixty feet of descent through the crust of the earth. It is thought that probably the rise is uniform for a vertical distance of thirty miles, but at greater depths remains constant at something like 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit.

The earth's heat, however, is unevenly distributed. Thus a visitor in the Yellowstone Park is struck by the obvious fact that a literal hell is raging not many feet below the surface of the ground. It would not be very difficult to tap the sources of heat in that region and to turn the energy to practical use, if only it could be applied for industrial purposes in the neighborhood.

That this notion is not merely theoretical may be judged from observation of certain doings in the vicinity of Lardarello, in Italy, where, if anybody wants to run an engine, he has simply to tap the earth for steam. Today in that locality more than 10,000 horsepower from this source is converted into electricity for industrial use.

The sinking of a hole twelve miles deep would be attended with important engineering difficulties. The tremendous rock pressure would tend to crumble the sides of the shaft. After pressure, doubled every three miles, would necessitate airlocks. But Sir Charles Parsons believes that these obstacles could be overcome; and, as a means of reducing the terrific heat that would be encountered, he suggests a cooling apparatus with brine kept in circulation by electrically driven pumps.

The Smallest Republic.

The Republic of San Marino, tucked away in the hills of north-eastern Italy, has an area of thirty-eight square miles and a population of not quite 11,000. The capital city of San Marino is perched on the mountain-top, and is approached by only one steep, almost precipitous road.

For sixteen centuries San Marino has maintained its independence, although Italy entirely surrounds it.

The story of the founding of the republic goes back to the fourth century, when two stone-cutters—Marino and Leo—crossed the Adriatic from Dalmatia, in order that they might bring help to the enslaved Christians whom a pagan emperor was employing to build the walls of Rimini.

When the walls of Rimini were finished the two retired to the tops of the neighboring peaks, taking with them a little band of followers, and there they found sufficient to satisfy their frugal wants, and practised their religion in peace. Each built a little church, and the fame of the two communities, ever ready to welcome the tired and oppressed, spread so that a wealthy Roman matron, the owner of the mountain on which Marino had set up his little colony, when she embraced Christianity, gave it to Marino.

When he died Marino left injunction to his followers to regard ever as the two great essentials of life, peace and liberty, an injunction they have obeyed even to the present day.

Though, officially, San Marino was neutral, she was represented in the Italian Army by eleven of her sons, and the little people maintained a finely-equipped hospital at the Italian front, replacing with gallant enthusiasm the one that was wiped out in 1917.

No Horse Could Call Him "Scab."

A prosperous grocer in a certain seaside town recently engaged a new errand boy for the holiday rush. As trade as brisk, the boy had to deliver a great many parcels in different parts of the town.

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

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

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

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

Four churches at least in the City of London occupy sites which have been valued at more than half a million each.

—and the worst is yet to come



Earth Becoming Too Full of People

This is a small world and is getting very full of people.

The population of the globe is at present about seventeen hundred millions, and it is increasing at the rate of fourteen millions annually. The white race is increasing much faster than the yellow or black.

China's population, upward of three hundred million, is virtually stationary in point of numbers. The same may be said of the population of India, which approaches the four hundred million mark.

The reason why these populations show no tendency to increase is simply that they have reached the limit of available food supply. When the crops in a given year fall even slightly below the normal average, the result is wide-spread famine, bringing starvation to millions.

Before very long there will be a similar state of affairs in all habitable parts of the world. Already Europe is overpopulated, and her people are migrating to other continents.

Prof. E. M. East is quoted as saying that "if the rate of increase in the population of the United States during the nineteenth century shall continue, within the lifetime of grandchildren of persons now living this country will contain more than a billion inhabitants."

It is a fact easily proved, however, that the United States is not capable of maintaining a population of more than half a billion. The controlling factor is water supply—water being the fundamental element upon which human subsistence and survival depend. If the United States had twice as much rainfall, properly distributed, her territory could support twice as many people.

In the meantime, while the human population of the globe is increasing more rapidly than ever before, the deserts on all continents are steadily spreading, the capacity of the planet to support life being thereby correspondingly reduced.

QUEEN MARY'S HOUSEKEEPER

A DAY IN HER LIFE IS HERE DESCRIBED.

Every Detail of Domestic Life in Buckingham Palace Receives Her Attention.

It is a quarter to ten in the morning, and the housekeeper at Buckingham Palace has entered her "office," one of the three apartments allotted to her sole use. On a writing-table are a number of papers and a memorandum tablet. On the latter are written some notes concerning the day's work. One of the notes reads, "The Queen at eleven o'clock." Another, "Interview Ella at ten."

The latter refers to the engaging of a new housemaid at the Palace. The girl's name has been on the waiting-list for the past four years. It was entered on the list when she was fifteen; she is the daughter of an employee on the Sandringham estate. It may be mentioned that all the servants in Royal employ are the sons or daughters of those who are, or have been, in Royal employ.

A girl seeking to enter Royal service usually has her name entered on the waiting-list when she is fifteen, and gets summoned to enter the Royal service, as a rule, when she is nineteen. Punctually at ten o'clock the girl enters the house-keeper's office.

Engaged on Probation. She came up from Sandringham the previous evening, and slept at the Palace. She is anxious to enter the Royal service at Buckingham Palace at once, and to escape the usual six months' training at Windsor Castle. She has already been well trained by her mother, and the housekeeper, after a short conversation, decides to allow her to begin her career in Royal service at the Palace.

"You must regard yourself," says the housekeeper, "as a probationer for three months, but I have not the least doubt that you will prove suitable for service here."

The housekeeper then gives her an order for one print dress and two black dresses, and half a dozen caps and aprons, enters her name in the housemaid staff-book, and the girl finds herself a probationer in the Royal service at a salary of \$175 per annum.

The girl takes her departure from the office, and the housekeeper gets busy with her account-books and the household account-sheets that have been sent up for her from the clerk of

the kitchens overnight. These account-sheets show details of all the expenditure for the past month on food supplies and household commodities—such as soap, candles, dusters, etc.

The Queen is to go into the accounts this morning. The housekeeper rises as the Queen enters, shakes hands with her, bidding her a smiling "good-morning." The housekeeper has been in the Royal employ for over twenty years, and stands in the highest regard of both the King and Queen.

The Queen then takes a seat at the writing-table, and begins her examination of the accounts. By this monthly scrutiny of the accounts, conducted as carefully as they would be by any professional accountant, her Majesty, since the outbreak of war, has kept the household expenditure from rising more than eighty per cent. on the pre-war expenditure.

Queen Mary as Housewife. The economies affected include the reduction of the pre-war dinner menus consisting usually of fourteen courses, to ones never exceeding five courses. Drastic economies in other directions were also made by the Queen, until all unnecessary expenditure had been entirely eliminated.

After an hour's examination of the accounts, her Majesty passes them without question. She remains talking to the housekeeper on various matters connected with the management of the household, and informs the housekeeper of a possible visit in the near future from a foreign royalty to Palace, and discusses the arrangements that will have to be made for the reception of the Royal guests.

The interview between the Queen and the housekeeper ends at twelve-thirty, and the latter then at once proceeds to make her morning inspection of various rooms that the housemaids have been engaged in doing up since nine o'clock; the inspection, made in company with the chief housemaid, who is responsible for seeing that the rooms are properly done, takes an hour.

The housekeeper gives the chief housemaid directions concerning alterations in the arrangement of some of the furniture in the King's writing-room and the Princess Mary's boudoir that his Majesty and the Princess desire to have made when the Court leaves London.

At half-past one the housekeeper returns to her room, presses an electric bell, and a few minutes later her dinner is brought in. At half-past two she is again at work. She has a big correspondence to attend to; among her letters is one from Princess Mary, stating that she would like to be present at the next tea given by the housekeeper to some of the maid-servants.

Leisure and Pleasure in the Evening. These teas are regular fixtures, and

Less than 50 per cent. of the tree reaches the final consumer of wood. Most of the loss is at the sawmill, and is unavoidable, being incident to various steps in the process of converting logs into lumber.

There is a great waste also in small stuff that is thrown away because there is no ready market for it. Wood is getting mighty precious nowadays, and, to minimize loss of his kind, the United States Forest Service has organized a "wood waste exchange," through which users of what would otherwise be discarded refuse are put into touch with concerns that are able and glad to sell it.

A manufacturer of school furniture in Michigan was formerly accustomed to burn 1000 board feet of sugar maple daily as firewood. Now he disposes of it to a maker of scrubbing brushes.

A company in Mississippi that makes rims for automobile wheels has large quantities of scrap hickory left over. It used to burn the stuff as fuel, but now it is sold to a tool-handle factory in Connecticut.

A manufacturer of beekeepers' supplies in Wisconsin, using basswood and white pine, now cuts its waste to small sizes for a toymaker in Massachusetts.

A wagon plant in Massachusetts sells its waste beech, birch and maple to a manufacturer of stepladders, cut to size and ready for use.

A manufacturer of bathroom cabinets and other plumbers' woodwork in New York is able to get his material cheaply in specified sizes from

a sawmill which formerly threw it away as scrap. A clockmaker in Rhode Island has adopted profitably the same idea.

An Arkansas concern engaged in the production of oak flooring used to throw away immense quantities of sawdust. Now it sells forty tons a month of the stuff to a manufacturer of artificial wood flooring.

Sawdust is no longer properly a waste product. A Philadelphia firm requires twenty-four tons of it per month for making fuel briquettes. Fine sawdust of white pine, called "wood flour," is used in the manufacture of linoleum, and also as a "dope" for dynamite.

A big woodworking establishment in New York sells its waste white oak and sugar maple, cut to suitable size, to a concern that makes furniture knobs.

Wood that formerly went to waste is now the main reliance for the manufacture of a vast number of small articles which used to be cut from whole lumber—such, for instance, as toys, dolls, dumb-bells, lemon squeezers, shoe lasts, wooden spoons and wooden shoes. More than 75,000 pairs of wooden shoes are made annually in Michigan and Wisconsin from scrap stuff which the sawmills furnish.

These wooden shoes are worn mostly by Swedes and Germans. In the "muck country" of Michigan, where celery is grown, they are a favorite footwear among the farming population and likewise in the cranberry bogs of Wisconsin. Iron workers, obliged to stand on hot floors, wear wooden shoes.

take place twice a month. The housekeeper sends a note to the Princess, thanking her for her letter, and informing her of the date of the next tea.

There are a number of letters from different tradespeople to be attended to, and the housekeeper is kept busy answering them until four o'clock. Then comes tea, and from five o'clock to six the housekeeper has interviews with those of the maidservants who may desire to see her on any special matter, such as a request for an extra day "off," or permission to stay out beyond ten o'clock to go to a theatre or some entertainment.

From six to eight o'clock the housekeeper is free to attend to her private affairs, and then comes supper. Tonight the housekeeper is to be the guest of the maidservants in the servants' hall, and she changes into semi-evening dress. Supper begins at a quarter past eight, and about half-past nine she takes leave of her hostesses in the servants' hall.

From half-past nine to ten the housekeeper is busy settling details for the next day's work, and at ten she retires for the night after a well-filled day.

An Exchange of Talents.

It was a most successful little dinner party, and Daubem felt very gratified that it was in his honor. All these celebrated people had been gathered together to meet him. It was most kind of his hostess, for really he was only a humble—a very humble, he hoped—artist.

Benavolently he smiled round at the gathering. For a moment he imagined that the famous politician opposite scowled when their gaze met. But it could not have been at him. "No; the soup was a little burnt; it was undoubtedly at that."

Another most distracting thing was the fact that the hostess' little son stared constantly and persistently at him throughout the whole meal.

After dinner he managed to get the little man apart, and he asked kindly: "You gazed at me all through dinner, and I feel flattered. Would you like me to draw something for you in your autograph-book?"

"No, sir," answered the youngster. "But mother said that you had a receding chin. Won't you do it for me just once? And then I'll show you how I can wiggle my ears!"

Yellow is said to have a very beneficial effect upon health.

25,000 Boys Recruited to Reforest a State.

The state of Louisiana has called upon its boys to replant 4,000,000 of the 12,000,000 acres which have been denuded of forests, says an American writer. Reforestation clubs have been established by the state department of conservation and, by the end of 1921, it is expected that 25,000 boys will be enrolled.

The call is being sent to farmers' sons, though all boys between the ages of 10 and 18 years are invited to join. A large lumbering corporation of the state has offered prizes totaling \$500 annually.

It is through the "woodlot," the vacant corner, the bit of uncultivated deforested land on the farm, and the farm boy's familiarity with it, that the state hopes to lay the foundation for the restoration of Louisiana's forests. The state has placed a forester, who formerly was connected with the public schools, and thus is familiar with the American boy, and methods of teaching him, in charge of this reforestation plan, and has issued 5,000 copies of a bulletin describing in simple language the trees best adapted to the lands in various sections of the state; how to tell the age of standing trees, how to plant, care for, and protect natural forests, as well as how to dispose of the products of these forests with the best financial result.

Longest Commercial Flight in Canada.

The longest commercial passenger flight in Canada was accomplished a few weeks ago, when an airplane with pilot, passenger, and mechanic, flew from Winnipeg, Man., to The Pas, Sask., a distance of 487 miles. The flying time for the trip was six hours twelve minutes.

The long flight was made without previous arrangements having been made for landing grounds, gasoline, etc. The landing at Hudson Bay Junction had to be made in a "muskeg," or swamp, there being no other place, and great difficulty was experienced in "taking off." This is the first machine to fly north of 53 deg. latitude in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario.

On its arrival at The Pas, tremendous excitement ensued, and Indians from afar came by the score to view the "Thunder Bird," as one old Cree appropriately named the machine.

Do You Follow Your Intuition?

"If I had only followed my first impression; if I had only listened to my intuition, instead of arguing myself into doing something else, I might have gotten somewhere," said a man recently in telling of some of the unfortunate results of acting contrary to his inner convictions or intuitions.

How often we hear similar expressions from men who have failed to listen to the inner voice that said to them: "If I only had done as I first thought of doing!" Or, "If I had only listened to my wife! She told me not to have anything to do with that man; that he had a yellow streak in him; that he wasn't straight, and would turn out badly."

That inner something, which whispers a protest or a warning, tells us to do this or not to do that; is something infinitely higher and finer than any reasoning power we know of. Our inner promptings are more trustworthy than our reasoning faculties, which often bring us to unfortunate conclusions. The voice that speaks to us, what we call intuition, is a sort of spiritual sense, which doesn't stop to reason but almost flies to a decision. It says a man is all right or he isn't all right. If he isn't all right the intuitive person feels it, senses it, because intuition pierces all masks, all pretenses, goes behind all effort to

camouflage, to put up a good front. It's a good impression or a bad impression. It gives you the true, the correct answer to your question without going through the reasoning process.

This is where women have a tremendous advantage over men. They have a much stronger intuition, or spiritual sense, which does not stop to reason, but flies straight to its mark. Men trust more to their reason, and are far oftener mistaken in their estimate of people than women. Several times I have taken people to my home, men I have thought of allying myself with in different ways, to see what my wife thought of them, and when she told me to have nothing to do with this or with that, that it would turn out badly, and I have acted against her intuition I made a mistake every time.

Emerson says, "I believe in the still small voice, and that voice is the Christ within me." It doesn't matter what we call it—sixth sense, spiritual sense, instinct, or what not—that inner prompting is the Christ, the divinity, the God in us. If we lived as much as possible in the consciousness of God in our daily lives, in all our affairs, the inner voice would become an unerring guide, which we could follow implicitly.—O. S. Marden.

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Tinware, Horse Blankets,
Enamel Ware, Halters,
Aluminum Ware, Nails,
Nickel Ware, Glass,
Electric Supplies, Rope,
Saws, Axes,
Skate, Dry Cells,
Electric Irons and Pyrex Ware.

GROCERIES.

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

Willards and Huglers Xmas Chocolates
in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

"The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,300,000 00
Total Assets: \$40,000,000 00

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as
well as efficient service in connection with all busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The most careful atten-
tion is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this
Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by
EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, Antonio Gouvin, Pro. Mgr.
Brownsburg Branch, J. W. Lepine, Manager.
St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,
Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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and upwards. Needles of all
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tended to.

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For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowrey's and Page and Shaw's Choco-
lates and Boudins always on hand.

Development of the West

The proceed-
ings of the Grand
Trunk Arbitra-
tion Board now
sitting in Mont-
real in connection
with the valua-
tion and acqui-
sition of the
Grand Trunk and
Grand Trunk Pa-
cific Railways by
the Canadian
Government, were
enlivened by the
examination of
Col. J. S. Dennis,
of the Canadian
Pacific Railway.
Called as a wit-
ness to the his-
tory of the Cana-
dian West, Col.
Dennis—who per-
haps, has a wider
and more per-
sonal knowledge
of its growth and
development than
any other man.



COLONEL J. S. DENNIS.

Described gra-
phically, the
changes that have
taken place in that great Western
territory from the time when a
young man, in 1872, he first went
West in the employ of the Depart-
ment of the Interior until the pres-
ent day—its early settlement and
struggles, the method of land sur-
vey, first transportation lines, its
agricultural beginnings, commercial
extensions, mineral resources, etc.,
showing by tabulated statements
and maps, the steady increase that
has resulted during the period un-
der discussion, and under cross ex-
amination, giving his opinion of the
future that lies before it.

Col. Dennis then went on to tell
of the development of the West. He
gave figures showing the increase
in population for various periods;
the growth of bank clearings at prin-
cipal points; the increase in elevator
capacity; the total land acreage and
the acreage under cultivation; the
land tributary to existing railway
lines available for settlement; the
suitability of land for settlement;
the growth of the railways; a de-
scription of the Peace River coun-
try; the amount of grain produced;
the value of a settler to the rail-
roads and the country; irrigation de-
velopment and extension; mineral
output and the prospect of the Al-
berta oil fields.

Before cross examination by the
Government counsel, and after a
brief description of the proposed
work of the Western Canada Coloni-
zation Company, the witness was
asked to give his opinion of the out-
look for future development of
Western Canada.

"Very briefly, then," said Col.
Dennis, "my opinion with regard to
the development of the Western
Prairie Provinces is conditioned on
one fact only. We have, as I have
shown, at the present time, thirty-
two million acres of land being cul-
tivated and made productive. We
have adjacent to the railway lines

that serve that present productive
area, an area equally large that is
absolutely unproductive. If in the
near future we can make this two
or three million acres of land that
lie within fifteen miles of existing
railway, productive of settlement, it
is a fair estimate that it will more
than double the productivity of the
country, because, if the thirty-
two million acres that we now have
under cultivation produce the traf-
fic we have at present, the coloniza-
tion of the additional thirty-three
million acres will produce a great
deal more than a similar amount."

"Now," he continued, "whether we
can colonize it or not depends upon
the government. If the government
— in view of the present railway
situation, — are going to impose
restrictions with regard to coloni-
zation, of course that means a
lengthened time within which de-
velopment can be carried out. As-
suming, as is suggested, that we
have the door open to the character
of colonization which brought about
the settlement of the thirty-two mil-
lion acres and the development of
that country from what it was
forty-nine years ago to what it is
to-day, which resulted wholly and
solely from the settlement of the
country — there was not anything
else which brought about this de-
velopment — my opinion is that a
very rapid development can be pro-
duced within the next few years,
and the future of the Grand Trunk
Pacific absolutely depends upon it."

"To sum up I will say that if all
interests take hold of the matter in-
telligently and aggressively and the
Government will consider the in-
terests of the National Railways
and not bar the door, it is my op-
inion we should have a very marked
movement of people to Western Can-
ada, in fact, I will be disappointed
if our immigration does not double
within the next five years."

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACARTNEY
MILKING MACHINE.
FROST & WOOD FARM MA-
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It will tone you up as well as
warm you up.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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Next to J. D. Campbell's Store, Main Street,
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Offers you good suits made to order and according
to your taste for \$25.00 upwards. Call yourself and
examine the superior quality of goods. Ladies' suits
made to order. French cleaning, repairs and changes
a specialty.

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General overhauling and re-
pairs 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.

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Passages booked,
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Children Cry
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Valois, notary's papers.

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Christie.

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Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

PRE WAR PRICES.

You have been a long time looking
for low prices.

They are here now.

Take advantage of them as we
can't tell you how long they will
last.

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

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THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

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Wire Fencing.

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 any-
thing in the wire line.

Best Goods and Lowest Prices at

JOHN McFAUL,

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

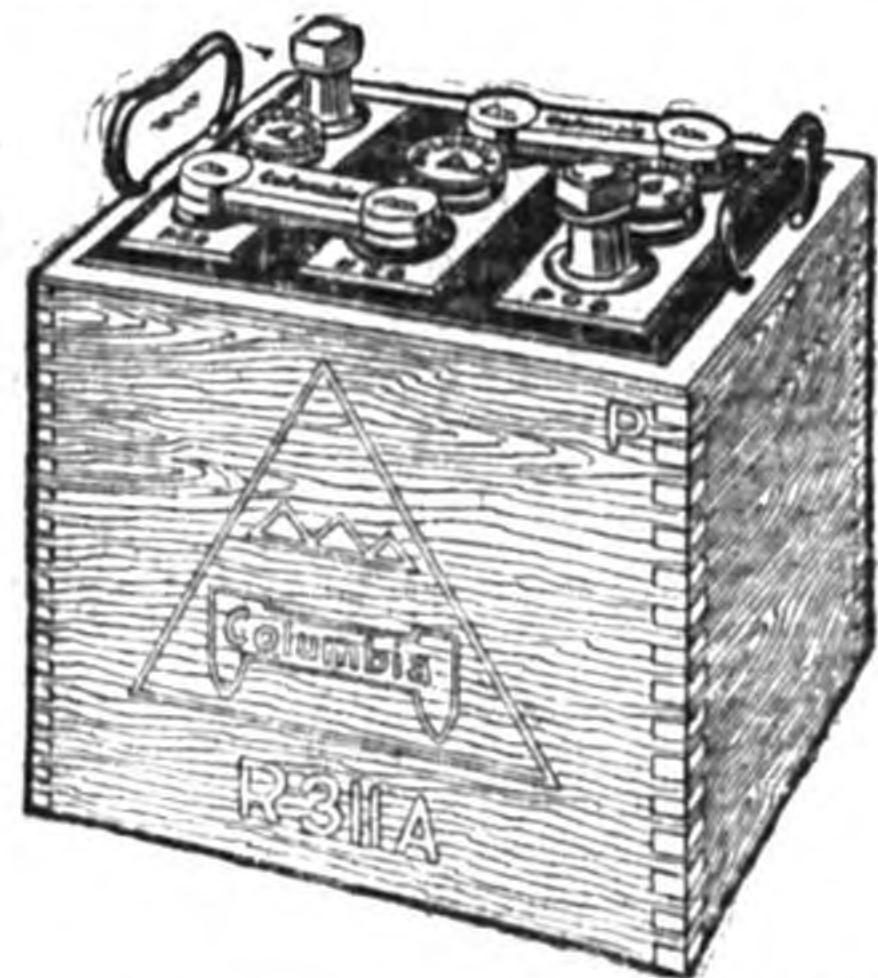
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1921.

NO. 18



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

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The dwelling house and barns adjoining the Post Office, also the lot in the rear of the Post Office. For further particulars, apply to
H. M. GALL.

FOR SALE.—Two good bicycles, both as good as new, and will be sold as a snap to the first who want a real bargain. Phone No. 2, for particulars.

FOR SALE.—A good cook stove with reservoir, 6 pot holes, solid metal, 18 inch fire-box for wood or coal. Apply to Joseph Ethier, Bethany Street, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—One horse power separator and drag-saw complete. Apply to W. D. Hume, Route 6, or Telephone 117 or 23.

WANTED.—Girl to mind two children, ages 5 and 1 year, living in Calgary after July. Apply to Mrs. C. G. King, Box 193, Brownsburg.

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.

NOTICE.—I am now open to do all classes of Watch and Clock repairing. All work guaranteed. All repairs made within a week's time. A. Brown, A graduate of Wescott Institute of Horology. Next door to G. Deacon, Brownsburg.

WANTED.—A good girl for General House work. APPLY MRS. R. L. CALDER, Lachute.

Mrs. Wilfred Duchesne wishes to inform the public that she has rented the flat above Mr. Henry Lavigne's store in the West End, and will take Dress-making. Also she has for sale some household furniture, which can be seen on the premises.

ONION SETS.—Just received a Special Supply of Yellow Dutch Onion Sets 2 lbs. for 30 cents post paid. Apply to R. McArthur, Dalesville, Que.

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.

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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

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Registered

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Joseph, will hold its session according to daylight saving time.

J. W. GALL, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Argenteuil Wool Growers' Association will receive wool at the C.N.R. Station, Arundel, on Thursday, June 2nd, and C.P.R. Station, Lachute, on Wednesday, June 8th.

J. W. GALL, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.—An Edison Phonograph and cabinet, with over 40 records. Terms \$50.00 cash. Telephone 49. Apply A. Ethier, Bethany Street, Lachute.

Just Installed

Electric Hair Clippers. Saves time and makes a much neater job. Call in and have your hair trimmed by the latest at Chint's, Fountray St.

—Mrs. J. A. Chambers of Brownsburg wishes to inform the public that she will hold an Auction Sale of Household Effects on Friday, June 3rd at 1 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Municipality of the County of Argenteuil.

Tenders are hereby called by the Municipal Council of said Municipality for the position of Secretary and Treasurer for said Council. Tenders to be sent into the office of the said Municipality on or before the sixth of June next. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order

G. J. WALKER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Lachute, May 16th, 1921.

LACHUTE GARAGE
DISTRIBUTOR



Battery repairing and charging.

Rental Batteries in stock.

Vulcanizing and tire repairs.

All work guaranteed.

A. E. BISHOP, Prop.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss M. Allan is spending this week in Montreal.

Mr. J. P. McKinnon spent a few days this week at Russell, Ont.

Mr. Guy Todd, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Mr. Clifford Boyce, of McGill University, is spending a visit in town.

Mrs. Middleton, and Mrs. A. Riddell spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. Huggins, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Welland.

Miss Edith Beers, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her parents.

Mrs. Robt. Miller and son Charles spent the week-end at 16 Island Lake.

Mrs. I. Mathew, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Paterson this week.

Mrs. Carleton and daughter, of Grenville, are guests of Mrs. Joss this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of Regina, are guests of Mrs. Malcolm Smith this week.

Mrs. J. R. McOuat and Miss Gladys McOuat spent the week-end in Hawkesbury.

Miss Russell and Miss Hattie McCoy, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town.

Mrs. Lamb and children, of Buckingham, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid Giles and son, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Harlow Giles this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Montreal, are spending this week in town the guests of Mrs. John Campbell.

—Ice Cream Bricks for sale, Candies and Fresh Fruit. Call at Bob's Koscy Corner, Main Street.

Mr. Southy, of Newaygo, and Mr. Jas. Lockwood, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Massiah last week.

Mrs. Archie McArthur spent a few days this week visiting her daughter Mrs. Hunter at Rosemere.

Mrs. Hoffman, of Chandler, Mrs. Arnold, of Grenville, were guests of Mrs. P. A. McGibbon last week.

Rev. and Mrs. McKinnon and family are expected in town this week and will occupy Mr. Rice's home during the summer months.

Miss McGregor, of Lachute Road, and Mrs. Loynachan, of Montreal, left this week for a months visit with friends in Minneapolis.

Dr. G. Clunie and Principal Chas. McBurney were in Ottawa for the week-end, attending a meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

Mr. Robt. McArthur and Mr. Wm. MacKimmie were in Sherbrooke this week, attending a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F.

Mrs. D. T. White, of Hamilton, Ont., and Miss Catherine Burwash, of Toronto, are spending holidays in town the guests of Mrs. Robt. Creswell.

The many friends of Mrs. Moore will be pleased to learn that she is rapidly improving from her recent illness and is expected home next week.

Mrs. C. Higgins and children, of Brownsburg, who have been spending the winter in England, arrived home on the Empress of France this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Mason and daughter Freda, arrived home on Monday after spending six weeks visiting friends in California, Vancouver and other points.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday May 22nd as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Brownsburg 3 p.m.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Gordon Miller, of St. Canute, who has been in the hospital for the past week, is now on a fair way of recovering after his serious operation.

Messrs. Jas. Calder, Lyle Middleton, Jas. McGibbon, Keith Owens, Jno. Hope, Irvin Centre, Carswell McClure, Alex. Murray, of McGill University are home for the summer vacation.

—St. Mungo's Church Ladies Aid are holding a social on Monday evening, May 23rd, at the home of Miss B. Nicholls. Adults 25 cts. Children 10 cts. Ice Cream for sale. Come and enjoy it.

As a result of the Liquor Commission having granted permits for beer and wine to our five hotels there has been an unusually busy time in stocking up with the needful and judging by the amount that has been delivered around there must be an awful thirst abroad. In addition to the five hotels, a store permit has also been extended to Mr. E. Lacasse in the West End.

There is every possibility that Lachute will be favored with a new industry in the near future. For some time past Mr. Houston has been in touch with a firm interested in the manufacture of a milk powder that will solve all the problems of the housewife in securing an article that contains all the qualities of good rich milk. A representative of the Company was in town this week and Mr. Houston reports he was much pleased with the prospects Lachute affords for the proposed plant.

Successful Concert.

The Anglican Church entertainment held at Brownsburg on Wednesday 11th, and repeated at Lachute on Thursday 12th inst., fulfilled the high expectations of its patrons. There were a few disappointed ones at Brownsburg who could not gain admission, as the hall was filled to the limit. There was also a very large audience at Lachute.

Solos were rendered by Miss Neill, Mrs. C. Fletcher, Mrs. Parris and Mr. H. Butler. Duets by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Houston, Mr. MacNeil and Mr. Talbot, Mrs. Parris and Mr. Houston and Quartettes by Mrs. Luckey, Mrs. Parris, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Houston, all of which were well received. The lovers of music present certainly had a great treat, as Mr. Slater remarked, in moving a vote of thanks at the close of the programme. "We do not have to go to Montreal for high class entertainments for we have, at Lachute and Brownsburg, our Caruso, our Melba and our Martin Harveys."

The singers were fully accompanied on the piano by Miss Hazel McGibbon, of Lachute and Mrs. Davis of Brownsburg.

The more amusing features of the programme with two plays, (1) "A Scheme that failed," in which the characters were impersonated by Mrs. Mosman Gall, Miss K. Giles, Miss B. McOuat, Miss A. Riddell, Mr. Houston and Mr. Alfred Miller. The actors worked out the plot with admirable skill and though the scheme in the play failed, the play itself was a great success. The rendering true to life and evoked great laughter and applause. (2) "Friday afternoon in a Village School." Pupils, Mrs. Talbot, the Misses Lily and Edith Secker, the Misses Annie and May Petley, and Messrs. Connelly, W. Talbot, Bert Secker, Harold Butler and James Davis. The costumes, the conduct and the compositions of the pupils and the comments of the teacher moved the audience to almost continuous laughter. The village school exhibition and the whole programme concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

CUSHING

Mr. Fred Cushing is in Montreal this week.

Mr. Wm. Arnott spent the week-end with his family at the Hall.

Miss House, of Hawkesbury, was the week-end guest of Miss Lois Kestley.

Mr. R. Hodgson spent last week-end the guest of her sister Mrs. Frank Fuller.

Mr. Geo. Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. P. Nicholls motored to Lachute Saturday afternoon.

Miss Ivy Graham was the guest of the Misses Bryerton, of Carleton on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. T. Hammond and Mr. W. Duncan of Lachute, are spending the week at Mr. Archie Graham.

Spring in a Little Town.

The way of Spring with little steeped towns

Is such a shy, transforming sorcery
Of special lights and swift, incredible

That grave men wonder how such things may be;
But friendly spire, no daily trodden way

But somehow alters in the April air—
Grown dearer still on some enchanted day.

For shining garments they have come to wear.

The way the spring comes to our Town is such,

That something quickens in the hearts of men,

Turning them lovers at its subtle touch,
Till they must lift their heads, again

As lovers do, with frank, adoring eyes,
Where the long street of lifted steeples lies.

DAVID MORTON.

LAKEFIELD

Miss Susan Evans spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Alma Boyd, of Lachute, is at present visiting Mrs. H. Scott.

Mr. Ralph Andrews has returned from the West and is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Evans.

The Misses Marjorie and Grace Mount and Miss V. Myers, of Montreal, spent the week-end at Rosemount Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott, Miss M. Sheritt, Miss A. Boyd and Mr. Wilbert Sheritt motored to Morin-Heights on Sunday and spent the day.

BIRTHS

EVANS.—At Lakefield, Que., on April 12th, 1921, to Charlotte and the late Wm. J. Evans, a daughter.

Western papers please Copy.

DEATHS

CALDER.—At Mount Maple, on Wednesday May 18th, 1921, Johanna Heatlie, aged 91 years, widow of the late James Calder. Funeral from her late residence on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—Died at Pasadena, Calif., on April 16th, Mrs. D. B. Taylor, formerly from East Hawkesbury, Ont., but for many years residing in Southern California, widow of the late D. B. Taylor. Interment took place at Carleton Hill Cemetery on Sunday May 15th.

New Costumes & Coats.

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

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MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

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E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Jeweller and Optical,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The Boy's Own Room

By Adeline B. Whitford.

No one can give a very good reason as to why the boy's room is not generally as carefully planned and as artistic as his sister's, but, it is safe to say that in nine cases out of ten, the boy's room in a home is not quite equal to any of the other family bedrooms, either in location, light or furnishing. If it should be argued that this room demands less thought, since the owner spends so little time there, or that the decorations and furniture hardly matter "because boys care so little for such things," both statements remain to be proven, for it is quite possible that if this room were to be planned in detail as carefully as other rooms are, and the boy were to have some share in choosing the decorations, and arranging the furniture (even making some of this) for himself, he might suddenly come to feel an owner's pride in it all. In making good use of the chance to bring his belongings, his various collections and his friends there, he would very likely develop the habit of spending more rainy days and long evenings in this place, until gradually its good colorings and solid comfort would make it as dear to him as his sister's room is to her, though it may be long years before he understands why he loves his surroundings or how a room's beauty and good art can come to mean so much to its owner.

We are all so made that we learn more through our eyes than through our ears; learn and remember more from what we see than from what any one tells us; for this reason the boy's room and the girl's room, their colorings, furniture, pictures, conveniences and order, are fully as important as any text book of the grades. If they are well provided and in good taste, their rooms will do more towards making young minds, bodies and souls grow in the right direction. Usually the boy's bedroom is upstairs, back, and very often it has a sloping ceiling and dormer windows. Sometimes there are rafters showing but it hardly matters what the first conditions are if it has good windows, heat, and is not too small; the room may easily be made attractive.

A Place to Entertain.

Girls entertain their friends downstairs and in the living rooms but the boy's ideal room must be large enough for himself and his friends. The finest possible arrangement is found in a large room has an alcove for the bed, or if a door from the room leads out onto an upstairs porch and this is used for an outdoor sleeping room. Either of these arrangements would leave the larger room for playroom, gymnasium, workshop and study. No matter how roughly finished its walls and woodwork are, it can be fitted up perfectly.

A boy's room is often wrong in one of two ways: either it is furnished with such shabby left-overs of old furniture, rugs and draperies that he is ashamed to bring his friends there, or else it is furnished almost as daintily as his sister's room, and there is no chance in it for a group of live boys to have a good time. A room somewhere between these two is the one for which to strive. If one plans with the boy and uses suitable colors and materials, the result should be a room where every detail of the simple, durable furnishings suggests both a sturdy manly refinement, and some of the informality and freedom of camp life. The whole should be in keeping with a boy's needs and use.

There should be simple, straight-line furniture, in craftsman or mission style, but certainly not the large heavy pieces of mission. What is called cottage furniture is of lighter weight and smaller size, more suitable for the average-sized room. The most necessary pieces are the single or three-quarter bed of wood or of straight-line metal. These are now made in brown wood colorings; a good strong couch, to be sprawled upon at any time by "the whole bunch"; a comfortable arm chair, one or two straight hickory rush-bottom chairs or plain wooden chairs painted in the room's coloring; a table that will stand firmly, and endure considerable wear in games or work; a set of book shelves. For clothes and toilet conveniences there should be a chest of drawers, a mirror and, if a bath room is not near, a washstand.

With this substantial furniture, all

draperies, chair coverings, cushions and so on, should be of practical materials, carefully chosen in harmony with the room's colorings. Homespun bedspreads, denim curtains or hangings of drilling, galatea or light weight awning cloth; heavy, braided rugs, copper lamps, burlap or canvas couch coverings, walls papered in a plain, coarse-weave paper, or if of rough plaster, kalsomined or stained; these are the materials which make the room suitable for a boy's use.

Share in the Planning.

As I have said, the boy himself should have a voice in planning the room, if one expects him to take a real interest in caring for it. He should be encouraged to express something of his own taste in the decorations, books and furnishings, though no doubt he will at first ask for some starting decorations and vivid colorings and will decide, too, that he wants nothing but Indian and detective stories on his book shelves. You have only to remember, gladly, that children are born without habits and settled tastes, and that if your grown ones are better than his beginnings, he will rapidly change for the better as you educate him.

Let him start his room decorations in things which are temporary such as banners, posters, flags and so forth, against the neutral gray or tan wall which you provide. If you furnish him with a box of glasshead picture pins, the walls will not be marred. Or, if one space of the wall is covered with a panel of stretched burlap, this could be the place for his picture experiments and would show no marks whatever.

As a balance for his choice of poster pictures, you should place two or three framed pictures on the walls. Copies of good art but boy subjects, such as hunting, ranch life, or animal subjects, with a print of some one of the boy heroes of history, and always one of Sir Galahad.

If he declares that red is his choice for the room's coloring, there is no reason why he may not have it, but you yourself know that walls of red are impossible for a good room, so you will first see to it that the walls are of soft gray, and then give him a rich deep shade of red in chair cushions, couch cover and door hangings. For side curtains and bed coverings use some dull blue, such as plain galatea or denim, faced back with a plain band of the red material. With these strong colorings, his furniture could be of substantial but old odd pieces, all painted a dull black, and the effect would be very good indeed.

If the boy chooses yellow as his color, the wall background could be of pale buff or a deep ecru tone. And the hangings, cushions and bed coverings be carried out in browns and yellows, with a few touches of orange. In this case the furniture would be in brown or painted a dark green, or black.

A strong blue room could be worked out against either of the above wall tones but with the blue hangings and covers, use a little of either gold or dark red, to warm and cheer the room.

The success of such furnishings depends upon using only one or two materials for all of the draperies, covers, cushions and so on and having these plain and dignified in tone and rather heavy in weight. Leave all of the dainty, flowered materials and vine-covered wall papers for his sister's room.

The Main Essentials.

At the centres of the windows thin white or cream curtains are necessary. These are of the simplest scrim, unbleached muslin or cheese cloth, cut by the thread, in order to hang well, and made to come just to the window sill. There should be two sets of these, changed often. The colored side curtains are not very full, reach a little below the sill and are tied back with a band of the same.

A hardwood floor oiled or varnished and waxed or a soft wood floor stained and varnished or painted are equally good, but the varnish must be of a very durable quality and the painting done in several coats. Either floor treatment should be allowed to dry thoroughly before being used.

Light colored and light weight rugs are altogether out of place here. Something rather dark and heavy but in small sizes so as to be lifted and cleaned easily is the right floor covering.

Good lamps are very important. For comfortable reading and study, a shaded table lamp is necessary, but for lighting the whole room one or two of the large, modern barn lanterns make an excellent choice. Paint their frame-work red or black and hang them on the end of extending bracket hooks. These make a lighting which is both safe and decorative. It is of the utmost importance that the room should have a good closet and plenty of shelf and drawer room, for, without these, it is useless to attempt to teach order and neatness. If the closet has laundry bags, trouser hooks, coat hangers, tie rack and shoe-blacking outfit; the washstand its towel rack, bath mat, tooth powder, soaps and shaving materials; the dresser its pin cushion, clothes brush, trays for collar buttons, and a case

of manicure articles, personal neatness and the habit of keeping both clothes and room in order ought to follow naturally.

Long window seats may have hinged tops or doors in front, allowing a place for ball and tennis things. Don't Forget the Desk.

Very early in the boy's life he should own a solid little writing-desk fitted with all the conveniences for letter writing and in after years his long newsy letters from college or his distant home will pay you a royal return on this investment.

And just here one may well suggest that all through the work of planning this room there should be the thought of making its influence fine and far reaching—of watching the boy's bent and finding ways in which to help him make something of that.

During all of his growing years a boy has one or another of the collection hobbies, almost any one of which should be encouraged and made the most of while it lasts, as this is often an important part of his early education. Do not consider it an extravagance then to provide a cupboard, with shelves and glass doors, for holding "his collections" as they grow, nor count it any waste of time to help about marking and arranging his little displays in regular museum fashion. If your own book shelves hold a good atlas and an encyclopedia, you and the boy and his friends may spend many a profitable hour in reading about his stamps, minerals, arrow heads or butterflies—and the countries where they are found—and some of this information could go on to the labels, printed by himself, and be fastened to the articles. In this way he makes order and learns much out of what might otherwise be simply a clutter of odds and ends. And the study he had made of these few shelves of specimens will help him, no one knows how far, along the road to a wise man's education, while your part of it will be just one more delightful hold and influence upon the best years of his life.

Surely there are many ways in which a boy's room can be made a joy forever.

Orchard Cultivation.

It is a well known fact that growth in the orchard tree is made during the months of June and July, after which the growth fills out and ripens. It is also known that early cultivation stimulates growth. The loosening up of the earth aids in the warming of the soil and makes it possible for soil organisms which liberate plant food to become active earlier; air will penetrate better and these organisms will become active to a greater depth than if cultivation is not given. Hence the importance of

early spring cultivation to furnish suitable soil conditions for the tree and the organisms upon which the tree is dependent for the liberation of plant food.

Uncultivated areas may be made suitable for the tree by supplying nitrogen in an available form—early through the use of nitrate of soda and by using a mulch to conserve moisture, but on the whole the practice most suitable for general orchard areas is early cultivation followed by frequent cultivation at intervals of a week or ten days to the middle of June or July 1st, after which orchard cultivation should cease.

The first cultivation may be shallow plowing, four to five inches deep, after which surface cultivation with the disk and smoothing harrow to maintain a surface mulch of fine earth is all that is required. Deep cultivation is not desirable, as the feeding roots naturally grow in the surface soil and deep cultivation may injure them. Shallow cultivation prevents the formation of a surface crust, thus checking excessive evaporation and moisture and retaining it for continuous growth of fruit, and insuring a proper moisture supply for the tree later in the season. As soon as the ground is dry enough after rain it is wise to start the harrow, producing thereby a dust mulch.

After the middle of June a cover crop should be seeded to occupy the ground during the fall; take up excess plant food, and develop humus for the following spring. The common vetch seeded at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre is the best cover crop. This plant can extract nitrogen from the air and increase the store of nitrogen as a result. This crop makes vigorous growth on most soils but will be better if the soil is limed. It is a crop fairly easily turned under and it is satisfactory at picking time, as it flattens down after making considerable growth. This cover crop may be plowed under in the fall or not until the following spring, but the usual practice is to fall plow and work with the disc harrow in the spring, which is considered the best method.

The area close to the base of the tree looks better if kept well cultivated, but the cultivation of this area is not necessary and very often much injury is done to the main roots from plowing too deeply close around the tree. It usually is better to leave this space untouched and keep the grass cut to give a neat appearance.

Discarded pillow shams make excellent curtains for a closet or pantry window.

Fine nature is like poems; a glance at the first few lines suffices for a guess into the beauty that waits you if you read on.—Bulwer Lytton.

The Welfare of the Home

Most Don'ts for Children Are Based on Selfishness.

A great many people on the train the other day were both amused and horrified at a young woman. She had a little boy and she shook him regularly every fifteen minutes just on general principles.

The little boy's gravest offence was wiggling. And so with each shake would come "sit still." The youngster was about four—a little boxed-hair, cuddly sort of a gray-eyed boy any one might be tempted to let squirm around a little if it made him any happier. The mother was young and well dressed. It got to be quite a joke among the passengers—that is, among those who weren't too incensed to laugh. As regular as clock-work she would stop reading her book and shake that wondering boy.

We laughed and got mad in turn, because it was so fearfully silly for anyone to punish a child on general principles; and yet it occurred to me as we sped through the April sunshine that more children are brought up in this way than in any other. For instance, if you would take a census of the vocabularies of all mothers it is safe to say the word "don't" would take the prize for being in the lead in 75 per cent. of them. Whole families are raised on the "don't" plan. Looking around, it's a marvel to wonder we're all here and we've any initiative left at all.

The trouble is, though, now that we're here in the land of do-as-you-please, we've forgotten the painful process of arrival. It would be interesting to apply the "don't" system to parents. For instance, if one of us had dared to go to the lady with the child-shaking propensities and demand that she stop reading, I have not the slightest doubt that an uproar in the train would have resulted. Yet, it is thoroughly possible that that young woman had no more the right to read than her little boy had to squirm, and not half as much. Perhaps she should have been at home doing her spring housecleaning or darning stockings. Yet, who is there to say "don't" read; "don't" go to your mother's house over the weekend and save yourself the trouble of cooking the Sunday dinner?

Even this surprise is unfair in its comparison with the little boy. To squirm is not to sin. What healthy youngster of four can sit through a two-hour train ride without moving around a little? I wonder how the little chap explained away the shakings in his small mind. When they were administered he looked bewildered, then resigned as though he thought that was the way things were

in the world and he had to put up with them. Little boys had to be "shook" just so often for some reason or other, and that was all there was to it. What a splendid way to break a child's spirit and train him to be a doormat for others to walk over later on in life!

If only women would try the "do" system instead of the "don't." That little chap could have looked at pictures or he could have been made to count cows or white fences. A child has the right to be happy. If that mother had no substitute amusement to offer for wiggling around the seat, the boy should have been allowed to squirm. Unless a boy is doing something wrong he should not be confronted with "don't." Twenty-five per cent. of the "don'ts" are based on the selfishness of mothers.

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Buying Cows at Auction.

When a farmer sells a cow from his herd at a private sale he seldom wishes to sell one of the best cows in his herd. At an auction sale he often closes out his herd and the buyer has a chance to obtain the best cows in the herd. Then it pays to go to the farm at least a couple of hours before the sale and look over the cows that are of special interest. Sometimes the inexperienced buyer can obtain help from some dairy farmer who knows good cows. But be careful in obtaining such information not to try and get it from other bidders on the same animals. It is not to their advantage to encourage rival bids on cows they wish to buy.

Before attending a pure-bred sale it helps to obtain a catalogue and give the pedigrees careful study to see how they will match up with cows in the home herd. Then their value can be estimated. This may save errors at the sale when the mind is sometimes confused by the crowd and the rapid change of animals in the ring and the talk of the auctioneer. Many a buyer has been influenced too much by the auctioneer and gone home feeling rather depressed at the price paid for certain stock. It is better to know your own purse and buy judiciously.

Do not pay too much attention to the records of distant relatives in a cow's pedigree. Most any cow of any breeding at all can have the name of some good one in her pedigree if you go far enough back. This does not mean that such a cow may not be fine. But it pays to know something about her close relatives and her vigor. I believe a cow is no good if she lacks vigor and breeding powers regardless of how many fine cows are in her pedigree. The farmer buying pure-bred cows at auction is buying more than the animal on which he bids. He is buying seed stock. The purchase is not only the one cow but the chance of producing many more like that cow from her and her daughter, and so on down the line. So the vigor of the cow is of great importance.

When buying cows at neighborhood sales it is often possible to learn considerable about the best cows in the herd by visiting the barn at milking time several days before the sale. Then it is possible to see the cows before milking time and note the amount of milk produced and see how they look after being milked. This information will be valuable when the bids are rolling in and a man is in doubt as to the cash value of a certain cow.

It is also useful to see those cows before they are fitted for the ring. A certain amount of trimming often makes cows look better than they are. It takes a little study to find out the accurate value of the cow which has been carefully fitted for inspection in the auction ring.

Buying of a reliable farmer is one of the surest ways of obtaining good cows. When such a man holds an auction he describes his cows accurately. He not only tells the good points of the cow but he tells the bad ones if there are any. He does not necessarily run down his own herd but he does not misrepresent the cows by leaving unsaid anything that a buyer should know.

Why His Berries Won.

Not many years ago a gardener I know, named Brown, determined to put one over on the weather man and, for once, to raise some really mon-

strous blackberries. That spring he rigged up an irrigation system to use as soon as dry weather showed up. The canes flowered profusely, and a bumper crop of berries set on. When dry weather came, the gardener set his windmill going. Whenever the moisture got low, the pump got a good wetting, and the berries flourished.

At marketing time Brown supposed his berries were the best in the section, so he set his price a little above the market and began to brag. Customers came, looked, and went away empty-handed. After a little he learned what was the matter. A few miles away another gardener, named Thompson, had berries of the same variety that were just a little bigger and nicer than his, and he was selling them for less money. Finally an irate customer told my friend what he thought about it.

"What's the reason you are charging three cents more a quart than Thompson, when his berries are bigger and nicer and better flavored than yours?" he said.

"His berries aren't bigger and nicer and better flavored than mine," Brown hotly replied. "They can't be. I've gone to a big expense to irrigate these berries, and there hasn't been a day when they lacked water. It takes plenty of water to make blackberries. I'm the only one around who has irrigated. I have fertilized my berry patch and kept it in the best condition. This other man simply can't have better berries than I've got."

"Yes, they are; and if you don't believe it jump in the buggy with me, and I'll take you out there and prove it to you."

So Brown climbed in, and drove out to see those wonderful berries. On arriving at Thompson's patch he was astonished to find long canes loaded down with fine fruit. There were more canes and more berries per cane than he had, and he readily admitted it. The berries were a little bigger too, and were selling at three cents a quart less. He admitted his defeat but started at once to find out why.

It developed that Thompson ran a crushing mill each fall, and utilized all the crushed stalks as a winter mulch for his berry bushes. The water from the winter snows and rains soaked down into the soil around those briars, and some of it was stored up for future use. As the soil was well drained, I suspect that a greater portion of the surplus water ran down into the neighboring creek. Yet the stalks themselves absorbed a large amount of water, and held it. During the drought this mulch did not dry out, and the soil underneath remained well filled with water. The root bed was like some enormous sponge that held an unlimited supply of moisture. The rainfall soaked down into the stalk mulch, and the soil became capable of holding more water each succeeding season. Evaporation was stopped by the loose mulch. Artificial irrigation was wholly unnecessary.

Judging from these two gardeners' experiences it seems folly to use irrigation with berries. Instead, let's utilize the old corn stalks.

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RUSH TO OIL FIELD ON RIM OF ARCTIC

RICH FINDS ALONG MAC- KENZIE RIVER.

Tremendous Distances and Short Summer Season to be Cut by Inventions.

The eyes of the world are rapidly being focussed upon the sub-Arctic region of northern Canada along the banks of the Mackenzie River at a point some fourteen hundred miles from a railroad, from which stretches what now appears may develop into one of the richest petroleum fields in the world. The first news of the immense possibilities became known to the world at large in October, 1920, when a discharged employee of the Imperial Oil Company related at Edmonton, Alberta, how the company had brought in a gusher averaging about 1,000 barrels a day.

Edmonton is the city nearest to the strike, a distance of 1,600 miles, but where the recording office for the Northwest territories still is. The news of the new field spread rapidly until by March men in all parts of the world had begun preparing to rush to the sub-Arctic region as soon as navigation opens.

The irony of the present excitement is that the knowledge that the Mac-

kenzie River region is rich in oil possibilities is not at all a new thing. Alexander Mackenzie, the celebrated explorer, made much mention of the oil seepages along the Mackenzie 130 years ago, and Sir John Franklin also mentions how the oil exuded from the earth in great quantities. The existence of oil was also known to many men in recent days, but the immense distance of the field from rail head and the tremendous difficulties of navigation and the shortness of the season discouraged any individual or small company from going into this so far field, lying only 150 miles from the Arctic Circle.

Imperial Oil Co. in Field.

But the Canadian Government geologists had not overlooked the region, and one other concern, unhampered by any lack of means, and to which a few years of waiting did not matter, went into the Mackenzie River region a number of years ago, and for the last five at least, as far as can be known, has kept a number of men at work prospecting for oil. This concern was no less than the Imperial Oil Company of Canada. With the demand for petroleum, and particularly its by-product, gasoline, continually growing to such enormous proportions and to threaten to exceed the supply, it was but natural such a large company should eagerly seek a new field.

So immensely important did the Dominion Government of Canada consider the new field that on January 25, 1921, all previous petroleum and natural gas regulations were suspended by an order in Council. Following this on February 12, new regulations were made known which read: "If oil is discovered the lessee will be allowed to take out a twenty-one year lease for an area of one square mile, the remaining three-quarters going to the Government. That is, though the man discover oil on 2,560 acres, which he is allowed to stake under his permit, three-quarters remain Crown reserve.

Location of the Strike.

For those unfamiliar with the great

northwest of Canada a good map of the region should be studied while reading the following lines regarding routes into the new field. The oil strike is in latitude 65 N. and longitude 128 west. In this vicinity begins the oil field. The most direct summer route is covered by rail, steamer and land portage. The new railroad into the northland runs some three hundred miles, to near Fort McMurray. Over this, much of which is still skeleton track, a light auto runs on rails. It can travel faster than a train could with safety. Fort McMurray traffic into the great north goes down the Athabasca River, across Lake Athabasca and down Slave River to Fitzgerald, here is a sixteen mile land portage to Fort Smith, on the Mackenzie, which portage is now traversed by modern caterpillar tractors and big lorries.

From Fort Smith, the Slave River, Slave Lake and Mackenzie River offer easy transportation to the Arctic Sea. An alternate route can be taken from Peace River Crossing, travelling via the Peace River to Fitzgerald. Upon both these routes steamers of very light draft, gas boats and flat scow boats carry all supplies and machinery that goes into the north. The Athabasca River opens about May 1, the Mackenzie about May 22, but Slave Lake cannot be depended upon until July 1. For nearly three centuries these great waterways have been travelled by white men, first the voyagers in their canoes and Yorks boats, then the later rivermen in their flat bottomed scows.

Not since the Klondyke rush in '88 and '89, when Edmonton, Alberta, was one point of entrance to the gold fields, has excitement reigned so high. All berths on steamers have been booked for the first trip in the spring. From all parts of the world queries are pouring into the northern metropolises. The Hudson's Bay Company, the historic trading company of the land, received so many queries it had to set aside a special staff to attend to the work. Many firms are working on large orders to go in in the spring.

Airplane Route Short.

The feature of greatest interest to the average man and particularly to the historian is the part the aeroplane will play this summer in conquering this last frontier, this fastness of Nature which, but for this strike, might have remained forever the haunt of the Indian and the fur trading white man. The Imperial Oil Company so far has led all others in preparation. It has two all steel monoplanes ready to go north. These machines were flown from New York to Edmonton, a distance of over two thousand miles, in the dead of winter, but though this was a very important event in the way of a cross continent flight, almost nothing was made known of it. The Dominion Government is preparing to put on a seaplane service to carry mail and members of the geological and registry staffs which will go north this spring.

The value of the air route is its shortness, as from Peace River town to the scene of the strike is only four hundred miles in an airline, cutting the distance by river more than in half. The Imperial Oil Company has hangars at Peace River Crossing, Lieut. J. Gaylor and Capt. Fred McCall, two famous Canadian aviators with notable records, have ordered from England two specially designed passenger seaplanes. The quoted fare to the oil fields is one thousand dollars.

A SPLENDID MEDICINE FOR THE CHILDREN

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They are a mild laxative which quickly regulate the bowels and stomach and are guaranteed to be entirely free from any injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. A. D. West, Loreburn, Sask., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have given me more satisfaction than anything else I have ever given my children. They are easily taken; always work well and though I have given quite a few to my baby they seem to work as well now as at first, which is something other laxatives seldom do." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Best Ford Story.

It is not perhaps generally known that Mr. Henry Ford keeps a book in which are pasted all the many hundreds of different jokes that have appeared in the American and English newspapers concerning his cars.

So far from resenting the silly digs he rather welcomes them, as affording him a good free advertisement, and recently he himself told this one in public, with the added comment that it was the best of the batch.

The head of a government department at Washington (said Mr. Ford) wanted a car, and rang up the garage where they were kept.

"Sorry," came the reply. "We've only a couple of Fords in just now."
"All right, send one along. And I say, while you're about it, send a squirrel with it, will you?"
"Squirrel?—What do you want a squirrel for?" asked the puzzled garage keeper.
"To pick up the nuts."

Why is it that a man considers his wife extravagant when she spends a dollar and himself prudent when he spends five?

HOW RHEUMATISM CAN BE OVERCOME

Not by Rubbing, But by Enrich- ing the Blood.

Rheumatism is a disorder of the blood. It attacks people when the blood is overcharged with acid and impurities, thus setting up inflammation in the muscles and joints. Wet weather or cold weather may start the tortures of rheumatism, but it is not the cause. The cause is in the blood. Victims of this malady have every reason to fear the first dull ache in the limbs and joints, followed by sharp pains through the flesh and muscles; these are the symptoms of poison in the blood, which will shortly leave the victim pain-racked and helpless. Liniments, hot applications and rubbing may give temporary ease, but cannot possibly root the trouble out of the system. That can only be done by enriching the blood. This new blood drives out the poisonous impurities, and the rheumatism disappears. If you are a sufferer from this painful malady, begin the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and see how soon the pains and stiffness of the joints fade away. Among those who have benefited by the use of these pills is Mr. Freeman Irving, Baxter Harbor, N.S., who says: "Some time ago my blood was in a terrible condition, leaving me very much run down, and with boils breaking out on my body. To add to my misery rheumatism set in, and I not only suffered greatly from the pain, but could only get around with the greatest difficulty. After trying several medicines without much success, I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, as they had been warmly recommended to me. I think I used nine boxes altogether, but the results met my every expectation, as both the boils and the rheumatism disappeared. Naturally I feel that I cannot praise the pills too highly."

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

Boy Scout Notes.

Hamilton's Boy Scout Camp will be held this year at Woodlawn Park, near Seikirk, on Lake Erie. It will operate during the whole months of July and August and an equipment large enough to take care of one hundred boys a day will be installed. Hamilton Troops under their own Scoutmasters will go into Camp at dates now being assigned.

The Boy Scouts Association is now for the first time giving definite recognition to the place of athletics by establishing a new proficiency badge for scouts attaining to certain standards of proficiency along various athletic lines. To qualify as a Boy Scout Athlete a Scout must pass tests including sprinting, jumping, throwing the baseball, chinning the bar, push up from floor, 8-pound shot put, "scout pace," a demonstration of proper method of sitting, standing and running, method of starting in a race and dieting and regular exercise. A different set of standards is laid down for each age group of Scouts, and to hold the badge each boy must repass the tests annually.

Another troop which has already started its 1921 camping season is St. George's Troop, Sarnia. The Patrol Leaders and Seconda recently held a very successful week-end camp on the shores of Lake Huron.

A Scout conference of far-reaching possibilities was held last week in Toronto, the participants being members of the Dominion Headquarters Staff of the Boy Scouts Association and of the National Headquarters staff of the Boy Scouts of America. The primary purpose of the meeting was to decide on the best possible arrangement of material under consideration for use in the creation of new all-Canadian scouting literature. In discussing the possibilities of scouting in general, emphasis was laid on scouting as a community activity, and one of the great character building factors in the life of the nation. To the furtherance of these ideals both the Canadian and the American organizations are directing all their efforts. Several important features of the Boy Scout scheme of organization in Canada have recently been adapted to the needs of the American organization. The most important of these changes has been the establishment of twelve regional councils corresponding to the provincial councils in Canada.

Might Be Either!

A certain officer brought home with him from Africa an intelligent but illiterate Kaffir to carry on with the duties of a batman he had learnt in the Service.

One day the officer was reading when he became painfully conscious of Pete constantly peeping over his shoulder.

"What do you want, Pete?" he asked at length.

"I wants ter ask yer a qesham, sah," replied the nigger, grinning.

"Well, what is it?" invited the officer kindly.

"I has seen folks reading books and do like, an' I jess wants ter know which it is yer reads—do white or do black?"

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Proving Up.

"What right have you to wear that medal for bravery in combat?" asked the officer.

"Best right in the world, sir. I licked the fellow it was issued to."

How it Worked.

"We made a solemn compact on the day we were married that in all minor affairs my wife's word should be law, while I should decide all major ones."

"Has the scheme worked?"

"Yes, I think I may say so. No major affairs happen to have cropped up."

Just Like That.

Teacher—Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?"

Thomas (after reflection)—"A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by a halter. Halter is a conjunction because it connects the horse and the fence.'"

What He Prayed For.

The pastor was interrogating the pride of the family.

"And do you always say your prayers before you go to bed?"

"Yes, sir," replied Johnnie.

"And what are the things you pray for?" pursued the good man.

"Well," responded Johnnie, thoughtfully, "mostly that pa won't find out what I've been doin' during the day!"

Wise Willie.

It was the week before little Willie's birthday, and he was on his knees at his bedside petitioning for presents in a very loud voice.

"Please send me," he shouted, "a bicycle, a tool chest, a—"

"What are you praying so loud for?" his younger brother interrupted. "God ain't deaf."

"I know he ain't," said little Willie, winking toward the next room, "but grandma is."

Collecting Overdone.

Miss Madge was making her first trip in a train.

The ticket-collector came along and called for the tickets. Madge readily gave up her ticket.

But later they stopped at a station, and a station-boy came down the platform calling:

"Chocolates!"

"Never!" cried Madge bravely. "You can take my ticket, but not my chocolates!"

Show a Little Gratitude, Do!

A captain in the Mercantile Marine, who received much commendation for his wonderful courage and endurance during the war, was asked to address a meeting.

The local mayor spoke first and at considerable length.

When he had finished the audience rose, almost to a man, to leave the building.

The mayor sprang to his feet again and rushed to the edge of the platform.

"Come back and take your seats!" he called excitedly. "Come back, every one of you! This man spent some rotten hours for us during the war, and it is up to us now to do the same for him."

"Whenever you are feeling blue, Something for someone else go do."

There is no inferiority or depravity about the man that God made.

Of the men in the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards 98 per cent. are English.

For years I have never considered my stock of household remedies complete unless a bottle of Sloan's Liniment was included. For burns, bruises, sprains, frostbites or chilblains it excels, and I know of no better remedy for a severe cold in the head, or that will give more immediate relief than to inhale from the bottle through the nasal organ.

And as to my supply of veterinary remedies it is essential, as it has in very many instances proven its value. A recent experience in reclaiming what was supposed to be a lost section of a valuable cow's udder has again demonstrated its great worth and prompts me to recommend it in the highest terms to all who have a herd of cows, large or small. I think I am safe in saying among all the patent medicines there is none that covers as large a field of usefulness as does Sloan's Liniment. A real truerism good for man or beast.

CHAS. K. ROBBINS,
Chebogue Point, N.S.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Ad-
dress by the Author,
W. C. Glover Co., Inc.,
113 West 31st Street,
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CORNS
—
Lift Right Off
without Pain

Magie! Drop a Little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Doesn't hurt a bit.

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses.

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.

N EAT APPEARING LADY TO ACT as our representative introducing useful line of fast selling articles. Write Anderson Manufacturing Company, London, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliouness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised, since it was first manufactured in 1888, by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonso O. Bliss Medical Co., 115 St. Paul St., Montreal. Mention this paper.

Population of Paris is 2,880,000.

The population of Paris based on this year's census figures in sixteen out of the twenty districts is in the neighborhood of 2,880,000 persons, an increase of 40,000 since 1911. But Paris will retain her place in world statistics when the subway and street car extensions are carried out as provided in the greater Paris plan, which, by including the suburbs of the Seine department, will bring the total population to nearly 4,000,000.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

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."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

German guns were recently being destroyed under the Peace Treaty at the rate of 1,000 a week.

"There are three kinds of employees; the one who does it, the one who wishes he had done it, and the one who promises to do it."

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 told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acidester of Salicylicacid.

OLD STANDBY, FOR ACHES AND PAINS

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

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

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

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

Sloan's Liniment



Luxuriant Hair Promoted By Cuticura

Cuticura kills dandruff, stops itching, the cause of dry, thin and falling hair. Treatment: Gently rub Cuticura ointment with the end of the finger, on spots of dandruff and itching. Follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing better than these fragrant, super-creamy emollients for all skin and scalp troubles. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Tubes 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: 1206-1208, 344 St. Paul St., Montreal. 1206-1208, 344 St. Paul St., Montreal.

There's More Than Flavor

Many foods, while pleasing to taste, contain but little nourishment.

Grape-Nuts

combines with its rich, sweet flavor the full nutriment of wheat and malted barley which makes it an ideal food.

It has been the favorite ready-to-eat cereal for a quarter of a century.

"There's a Reason"

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MAY 20 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. 5c 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.

"O that we two were Maying."

Every heart this May morning in joyance is beating full merrily.

THE MERRIE Month of May is with us once again! The month of growing and shooting, the happy glad month of singing, and dancing, and—what else? Go, ask a farmer! He will put you right about the Merrie Month of May, all right. He will convince you, if you have not heard it before, that May is the hardest-working, most worrying month, in all the wearing year; and not only is it full of labor, but it is the period when he has to re-educate his wife, and his manservant, and his maid-servant, and his cattle, and all that is his, into the mysteries of the daylight-saving madness which casts its blight on all farming operations for five months of the First of May.

May is the month of the young and light-hearted! There is something in the air which makes their feet want to twinkle on the greenward, and their voices to warble like the song-birds. A few weeks ago, they began to evince a restless sprightliness which has developed into a kind of contagious spring fever. Even elderly people catch it. Quite recently, I overheard a fifty-five year old youngster crooning to himself—

"Spring is caw-aw-aw-aw-aw-ing,"

as he carefully covered up his onion sets, and warned away the chickens with a garden rake.

Despite whatever the farmer says to the contrary, May is the month of poetry and onions, and flowering gladness, and it is a great thing to be alive in May, even at an age when May-days and May-poles are fast becoming but rare memories.

Milton's "May Morning Song"—
"Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Come dancing from the East, and leads with her
The flowry May....."

sets the measure of spring gladness which has inspired Tennyson, and you, and me, and all people, young and old, since the world began.

The other day I began digging into May-day outcome: I was soon bewildered and bemused with its antiquity, and surprised at my colossal ignorance of the subject. I began to feel how little the people of the present day are in touch with the manners of by-gone days. It appears that dancing round the May-pole on May-day, going a-Maying, and electing a May-queen, are all remnants of Sun-worship, and may be traced to the most ancient times. Later, the Roman youths used to go into the fields and spend the calends of May, the first days in dancing and singing in honor of Flora, goddess of fruit and flowers, and the early English consecrated May-day to Robin Hood and Maid Marian, the anniversary of the favorite outlaw's death. The villagers used to set up May-poles, and spend the day in archery, morris dancing, and other amusements, save and except that of getting married. It was the survival of an ancient Roman superstition that May was an unlucky month for weddings. The Romans seem to have had reasons for everything, and excuses for anything, notably for feasts. In May, they had "feasts of the dead" which in some obscure way was regarded as an unfavorable time for weddings. I notice that even now, weddings are infrequent in May. I cannot find anybody to give me an intelligent reason for it. They just say it is supposed to be unlucky, and people "are not willing to take any chances." This is the most unreasonable reason I can imagine. The absurdity of people contemplating matrimony, the greatest of all lotteries, and yet being unwilling to take "any chances," seems to me to be the most inconsistent argument they could put up.

THE NAME of the month is of doubtful origin. In one cyclopedia it is clearly stated that May, the third month in the Roman calendar, was named after Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom sacrifices were made, but it does not say that marriage was one of the sacrifices. Another authority says that "May" is derived from "Mai," as the word existed before Maia or Mercury were introduced. Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

Some time ago I was talking to an old-countryman about the children's game, in which they sing "Here we go gathering nuts in May." We agreed upon the absurdity of gathering nuts in the spring but differed over his reading over the reading of the refrain. He thought it should be "Here we go, gathering Knutsford nuts," suggesting that hawthorn blossom, grown at Knutsford, in Cheshire was meant. Cheshire may be famous for oysters, but I cannot admit that it is the garden of England. I would sooner believe that "Here we go, gathering nuts in May" is the original. It would certainly apply in the neighborhood in which I live, for, in the last two weeks I have gathered more nuts or mesquite flies than "knots of may,"

which I have now learned is the true meaning. "Here we go, gathering knots of may," meaning knots, or sprigs, of hawthorn blossom, sounds just right. I have done it many times myself, without making a long about it.

MAY is also the month of those gatherings called "May Meetings," the annual assembling of all kinds of Societies For The Abstraction Of Subscriptions From People's Pockets. Homes for Lost Dogs, Asylums for Orphan Cats, Societies for the Propagation of Temperance among Canaries, and other Associated Pools, have to be provided with funds, and they plan their programmes of aggressive propaganda, in May. Labor, also, (with a capital L) revels in May. Ever since the London Apprentices started their memorable riot on the 1st of May, 1517, Labour has adopted the date, just as a hint that a "Jack" the Green" is as good as his master, at other times, as well as on a May morning.

LINKSMAN.

BE CAREFUL.

THIS is the time of year when the careless fisherman or camper can do damage that cannot be undone in a century. Already the newspapers all over the country are printing stories of severe bush fires. In Ontario they are unusually serious, and, unless more care than usual is exercised in the Quebec bush, we shall have them here.

There has been abnormally little rain in Eastern Canada this spring, and in consequence bush fires are especially dangerous. It takes so little to start them, and, once started, they must burn themselves out. A carelessly smothered campfire, a match thrown away still alight, even the contents of a smouldering pipe, a cigar, or cigarette stub dropping into a handful of dead leaves or dry moss and a whole country side goes up in flames.

It is an easy matter to be careful. Anything but care where great natural wealth and human lives are at stake is inexcusable.

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 GIFFORD & PISHE.
5-27 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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.



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.

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Sales conducted in English and French.

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, QUE.

Ladies' Suits For Spring.

A full line of everything you require.

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

HENRY M. LAVIGNE,

Opposite T. McQuat's Foundry.

Automatic Increase

The moment you open a savings account in The Bank of Nova Scotia it begins to increase, and every time you add to it from your own savings that increase is increased automatically by the interest it draws.

Nothing is more certain than the stability and increase of a savings account.

Why not open one to-day?

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve 15,277,000
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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.

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SURGEON DENTIST
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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.

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

Spring Foot Wear.

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

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

SEMI-READY TAILORING.

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

QUALITY! STYLE! PRICE!

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

Boots Neatly Repaired.

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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

In Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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

THE MOLSONS BANK

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

Everything in Washing Machines



CONNOR "CANADA FIRST"

Just think of being forever rid of Washday 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. Necklets and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons Cuff and Collar Buttons, Eye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver.

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

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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

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

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McFAUL BROS.**

**The 'Popular' Store
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Bargain Centre**

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date General Store

ROYAL L. E. SAUGH N. J. A. VERMETTE
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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

To Those Who Want a Good Car ?

Right now is the time to buy. The Gray Dort is a very Servicable Car and very Comfortable, no Car of its class can be bought at as reasonable a Price and few have as many Points of Excellence you get length Cantalever Springs, Westinghouse Starter and Lighting Equipment the same kind is used on cars selling at four and five thousand dollars. Any person wishing or intending to purchase a car can see and have a demonstration of this car at Mr. Jas. L. Anderson's Garage, Main Street, or at my residence.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

**If it is not marked
MACDONALD'S
it is not Macdonald's
Tobacco.**

The Tobacco with a heart



The singer:
Miss Betsy Lane Shepherd,
famous soprano.

The test:
A direct comparison between her voice and its Recitation by New Edison.

The Jury:
185 public audiences, aggregating over 100,000 people.

**The verdict
(unanimous):**
No difference!

**Let us show you
The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph with a Soul"**
that
made this
phenomenal
record of realism

Come in and tell us which voice or instruments "get" you most quickly. We'll give you the "personal favorite" Realism Test. This test will show you what the New Edison's perfect realism does, how it brings the keener, finer, subtler joys in music.

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**You want the Best
Perfect Pressed Brick.**

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

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

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.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.
Canada }
Province of Quebec } LANERY &
District of Montreal } DEMERS plain-
No. 4985. } tiffs; vs. W.
HETU, defendant.
As belonging to the said defendant to wit:

The lots of land number four and five C (Nos. 4 and 5c) situated in the first range of the Denonville, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts, county and district of Terrebonne—with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church door, in the town of Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts, county and district of Terrebonne, on the SEVENTH day of JUNE, one thousand nine hundred and twenty one, at FIVE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheriff's office. J. W. CYR,
Sheriff.
Sainte-Scholastique, 30th, April, 1921.
First publication, 7th May, 1921.

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.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.
SUMMARY PROCEDURE.
SUPERIOR COURT

Canada }
Province of Quebec } Francois Xa-
District of Terrebonne } vier Clothier-
No. 1794 Thomas William Flaherty plaintiff; vs.
et al, defendants.

As belonging to the said defendants to wit:

The lots of land situated in the parish of Saint-Amand-des-Montagnes, said district, known and designated as being the numbers 485 and 486 on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish of Saint-Amand-des-Montagnes, county and district of Terrebonne—with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the parish of Saint-Amand-des-Montagnes, county and district of Terrebonne, on the SEVENTH day of JUNE, 1921, at FIVE o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time.)

Sheriff's office J. W. CYR,
St. Scholastique, May 3rd, 1921.
First publication May 7th, 1921.

Registered Percheron Stallion.
Hiawatha.

Hiawatha is a beautiful dapple gray, three years old, standing on the very best of legs and feet, with a strong short well muscled back, and good sloping shoulders, will tip the scales at about 1,500 pounds. His dam weighed 1,700 pounds, and sire weighed 2,200 pounds.

This horse will stand for the season at Mr. Austin Morrow's stables, Dalesville, Tuesday afternoons, and at Mr. Alex. St. Onge's stables, Friday afternoons, and the remainder of the week at the proprietor's stable. Horsemen will do well to look over this horse before breeding elsewhere.

TERMS: \$8.00 to insure. Payable 1st of March 1922, all mares disposed of before foaling time, the original owner will be responsible for insured rates. All mares at owners risk.

James H. Murdoch, Staynerville, Que.

CAN YOU

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

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

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

The DEAN Business College.
Desjardins Block, Main Street, Lachute.



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 Offices 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**

Canadian National Railways.

Canadian National Railways announces changes in passenger train schedules effective Sunday, May 1st, 1921, on and after which date the leaving and arriving times of trains at Lachute will be as follows:—All times mentioned herein are STANDARD TIME.

LEAVING LACHUTE.
8.45 a.m. Daily except Sunday, for Hawkesbury. Connects at Hawkesbury with train for L'Orignal, Rockland and Ottawa.

2.31 p.m. Daily except Sunday, for St. Jerome and Montfort sub-division points.
8.25 a.m. Daily except Sunday, from St. Jerome and Montfort Sub-division points.
2.31 p.m. Daily except Sunday, from Hawkesbury.

Montfort Subdivision.

A number of important changes have been made in the Montfort sub-division services in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, trains to and from Montreal, particulars of which may be obtained on application to Ticket Agents.

For further particulars apply to nearest Ticket Agent, Canadian National Railways.

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 Offices 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.O.L. No. 2231,
LACHUTE**

Meets in Rice's Hall the Fourth Friday of every month at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren always welcome.

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.

Lowe Brothers

Clean-Up Paint-Up

Let your home show the pride that is within you. Plant flowers and grass seed. Trim up the shrubbery and vines. Paint your house with Lowe Brothers High Standard Liquid Paint.

You can always bank on the quality of the paint bearing the Little Blue Flag trademark on the label. It may cost a little more per gallon than other paints, but it spreads further and easier, so you'll save money at the start on both your material and labor bills.

This paint also holds its color and lasts longer than most other paints. That means you will not have to repaint as often as formerly.

We will be glad to show you that the difference between Lowe Brothers and other paints is more than a mere difference of opinion. Ask for color card and interesting literature.

G. L. Meikle & Company.

Paints

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

CHAPTER V.—(Cont'd.)

The man of the people did not take his eyes from his tormentor. On the gray face the perspiration stood out in little globules. He struggled with his bonds and made as though to cry out. But the wind took the grasping moan which fluttered from his white lips and scooped it with it and whirled it out over the fields. Remy drew a pistol from his pocket and cocked it.

He said no more after this, but sat and listened for a gust of wind of sufficient sound to deaden the coming shot. Jacquelin, divining his purpose, listened also. They could hear it away up the road, whistling through the little wood that lay on the hillside. Nearer it came, plowing through the fantastic shapes of the fruit trees and scattering the bickens like snow. Then it was upon them—passed and went sobbing away over the plains.

The grass at the spot in the orchard where the execution took place grew high, and a heap of straw manure stood near by. As Remy returned to the inn the moon coming from behind a bank of cloud shone on an apple tree, peppered with petals. The trunk from which the branches spread out their twisted arms was hoary with age and patched with gray green lichen. Near the ground there was a darker patch, showing with a sinister significance.

The hostess was in the kitchen when the young man pushed open the door. "Your guest, citizenship, has decided to go on to Lilleburne. The rain has ceased and he has gone on foot. He wishes you to let the horse rest the night in the stable here and send it on to him in the morning at the 'Wolf'."

Left alone, Remy took out his pistol and on the stock of it he cut a notch, the ninth which showed there; then, taking the bottle and two glasses, went, whistling, up the little staircase to rejoin the Marquis de Dartigny.

The old man was standing at the window, but he faced round when his companion entered.

"What has happened, Remy? It was you, was it not, who went out just now? There were two—only one returned."

Remy Perancourt sat down on the edge of the bed and laughed shortly. "Yes, there were two," he said.

"I left the bantam from Paris in the orchard, Monsieur le Marquis," Remy looked at the nobleman keenly. "Perhaps you do not understand the work your son and his followers have undertaken? Six of us there were who met at the perfumier's in the Rue des Canettes—there are four now. The Committee of Public Safety are not the only men in France who prepare lists; there are others whose lists are every bit as fatal. The 'patriot' who lies out there was on mine. I knew him at once; Henri Jacquelin is notorious in the Marais section; it was he who sent the Comte de Massarey and his daughter to the guillotine. She was seventeen, monsieur—and as fair as a lily."

A sob came into the young man's voice and he paused a moment; then: "Can you wonder, Monsieur le Marquis that we little band of men kill these reptiles when we meet them? All of us have lost relatives or friends; and until we, too, follow them to the scaffold we are sworn to kill. Oh! you have not seen what we have seen—you have not heard the prayers of maidens in the tumbrels! It is not the people—the poor devils who swallow the lies of their leaders and are driven like a pack of silly sheep. They shout through fear of their masters, and believe me, I have seen deeds of heroes among the canaille who surround the scaffold—have even seen a man smuggled out from among the condemned. Oh! I am anxious, monsieur, to get back to Paris and to my work. Perhaps my own time is short and there is so much to do first—so much—to do."

The Marquis laid his hand on the young man's shoulder.

"It is not for me to judge your actions, Remy, nor those of Gaspard. I can only weep for my poor country. We move in troublous times, without hope, without faith, and I cannot judge things by the old standard. We will go to bed now, Remy; we will start early to-morrow. Sylvia should be at Pecamp by now. God grant they have met with no mishap."

The Marquis de Dartigny slept but little that night. The wind moaned dismally around the eaves of the old buildings and whistled through the orchard. He thought of the man he had seen in the room downstairs, and in his imagination he saw the white face gazing up from the sodden grass, staring with unseeing eyes through the blossoms and leaves of the apple trees.

But Remy de Perancourt had no such morbid fancies. His tale would be good to relate at the next meeting in the Rue des Canettes, and he slept like a child, his hand clasped loosely round the stock of the pistol with the nine notches.

Two days after the happenings at the "Croix d'Argent" a little party could have been seen leaving the back door of the "Tavern de la Lune" at Pecamp. The little Sylvia, barely awake, lay in the arms of the old Marquis. Susan, stolid as ever, carried the rug and the small chest, which contained a portion of the wealth of the Dartignys, and which

had been safer in Susan's care than that of the men. Remy was there, too, and a small, dark man, with rings in his ears, who led them down the steep path between the gorse-covered rocks to the little silver crescent of sand.

By order of the authorities all sailing craft had to be unrigged each night, but here, beneath a rock, a small rowing-boat lay in waiting; the oars had been buried near by in the sand, but now lay ready to hand.

The sea was steel-gray before them, its surface cut up into little waves by the wind that was blowing from the shore. The eastern sky was aglow with opal and shell-pink. Half a mile from shore and almost hidden in the mists of the morning a chase marie rode at anchor, her three masts showing faintly.

Remy watched the little party embark, waving to them as, under the strong strokes of the oarsmen they sped toward the vessel. Then, when the mists had swallowed them up, he turned and set his face toward Paris.

CHAPTER VI.

The Body on the Roof.

"Strange, isn't it, Cattle, that Mr. Hubert hasn't written—this is the 21st?"

The clerk, who stood by Robert Baxter's desk in the green-curtained private office, gave a little cough behind the sheet of papers he held in his hand.

"Mr. Hubert, sir, likes to feel free when he goes away—wanderlust, I think, they call it."

"Wander—grandmother! I know all about that. But this time I can't understand it at all. That affair of the Mackinnon Trust must be decided this week, and here's a letter from Captain Freemantle, saying he is calling to-day about the mortgage on Priory Manor. To tell the truth, I've never looked closely into that Mackinnon affair, and it's not like Mr. Hubert to leave things to the junior partner in this way. It rather puts me in a hole."

Robert Baxter paused a moment, his brows puckered in annoyance, then:

"What hotel are you sending his letters to, Cattle?"

"As usual, Mr. Baxter, the 'Maurice.' If he leaves Paris he always tells the manager where to send on to."

"Then I think it would be as well if you were to send a reply-paid wire to the manager. Just ask if Mr. Baxter arrived on the 15th, as he intended. I don't know what it is, Cattle, but I have the feeling as though something were wrong. Send the wire now, will you? We can go through the letters afterward."

The old clerk placed his sheet of papers on the edge of the solicitor's desk and went back to the main office. Edward Cattle had entered the firm of Baxter in the late sixties and was now as much part and parcel of the establishment as the brass plate on the door, the keeping bright of which had been his early care. Slightly bent and with white hair and small side-whiskers, he looked all of the sixty-one years to which he laid claim.

The principals of the firm had time and time again thought of pensioning off the old fellow, but at the least suggestion of such a calamity the keen brown eyes, which seemed so strangely out of place between the shaggy white brows, would flash in defiance—and so it was more than probable that Edward Cattle would live to his last day among the dusty ledgers and jangled deed-boxes of the solicitor's office.

He took a sheet of forms from his desk and wrote out the telegram to the hotel in Paris; then, ascertaining from Mr. Robert that there was nothing among the letters to need his immediate attention, he took down his overcoat, then his silk hat, from the peg beside the door, brushed it tenderly upon his sleeve, and passed out into the teeming life of the Strand. He dispatched the message himself from the office at the top of Arundel street and turned his steps again toward the Baxter premises.

He had gone but a few steps when he pulled up sharp and turned to a little man who had touched him on the arm. The man was respectably dressed, and his keen, intelligent face showed signs of nervous excitement and strain.

"Why—Jowett?"

"Oh, Mr. Cattle, I'm so glad I met you. Mr. Baxter—Mr. Hubert, I mean—is he in—can I see him—has he been here—has—"

Cattle took the man's arm and led him slowly down one of the quiet streets that run steep down to the Embankment.

"Now, Jowett—one question at a time. What is this mystery about Mr. Hubert—what do you know?"

"I only know, Mr. Cattle, that I was to return to meet my master at Mortimer Terrace yesterday. I went there—and again to-day. Perhaps you'll laugh at me, sir, but the house somehow looked—oh, I can't say how—only it looked deathly."

Cattle turned on him sharply. "Don't be a fool, Jowett; how can bricks and mortar look deathly? Come, we won't worry Mr. Robert yet; we'll go to Mortimer Terrace together."

The old man, without waiting for an answer, hailed a cab that was crawling up toward the Strand, and within half an hour they drove up at the residence of Mr. Hubert Baxter. Truly the house looked strangely desolate, with its shrouded windows and the accumulated litter of bills and circulars on the dusty steps.

There are some who assert that a crime brings in its wake an atmosphere of its own, and that an intan-

gible air of tragedy pervades the scene of murder. If this is so, then No. 9 Mortimer Terrace was surely beneath some evil influence.

Even old Edward Cattle, prosaic as he was, felt it as he pushed open the little iron gate and made his way up the gravel path. It seemed to him that he stood on the threshold of some mystery and that discoveries and happenings were in the air. He looked at Jowett and saw that the valet's face was chalky and drawn into tense lines around the mouth and eyes.

The old man gave a little cough to steady his voice.

"Have you a key, Jowett?" "No, Mr. Cattle. Mr. Hubert was to have arrived at Charing Cross yesterday morning very early—about five, I think. He would come home here and I was to meet him at nine o'clock."

The old clerk regarded the house intently, rubbing a nervous hand over his raven chin.

"There is a window, perhaps?"

For answer the valet turned and led the way round to the back of the house, taking a little winding path half hidden by evergreens. He stopped at a square window which gave light to the kitchen—a room which, although scarcely a basement, had its floor a foot or so beneath the level of the garden.

Jowett gave a look at his companion and began to work at the hasp with a penknife. In a few minutes the rash was raised and the two men stood together upon the floor of the little scullery which adjoined the kitchen.

If an air of horror had been manifest on the outside of the house, it was more apparent still in the musty interior. For some reason which he would have found difficulty in explaining, Edward Cattle walked on tip-toe, crossing to where the stairs showed dimly.

It was deadly silent, and as the men entered the dining room the scene of desolation and stillness was marked indeed. All was as it had been left a week ago. The cards lay scattered over the table, and a few had fallen on the carpet; the chairs seemed as though they might have just been pushed back when the players had risen from their game. The clock on the mantelpiece had stopped at twenty minutes to ten, and the air was foul with the stale odor of spirits and tobacco smoke. Over everything was a layer of dust.

(To be continued.)

Ruins of Babylon.

The ruins of Babylon are the dearest of all dead things in the wastes of Mesopotamia. They are located about 100 miles south of Bagdad, and scattered over a wide stretch of territory. Incidentally, it might be remarked that German archaeologists were the last excavators here. They came with a force of about 200 workmen—engaged for several years—who remained until the summer of 1914, when apparently they went on strike and never returned.

The greater part of the city which has recently been brought to light belongs to the comparatively modern period of Nebuchadnezzar, about 600 B.C. But traces of the first Babylonian kings (2500 B.C.) are left in the ruins, and successive strata reveal the streets and houses built by succeeding dynasties of the Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian, Persian and Graeco-Parthian periods. Also there are relics to prove a prehistoric Babylon, but, as in the case of Nineveh, it is impossible to carry the excavations deep enough, owing to the rise of the water level.

The city, when built by Nebuchadnezzar, formed one of the greatest and most magnificent the world has ever seen. Ancient historians can find no words to describe the grandeur of the palaces, the splendid edifices, large gardens and pleasure grounds, especially the hanging gardens, a sort of lofty terraced structure supporting earth enough to grow trees.

Earliest Almanacs.

One of the earliest almanacs was the elog almanac, in use both in England and Denmark. This almanac was a square stick or box eight inches long and made either to be hung in the parlor or to be used as a cane.

Each corner and side represented three months. The holidays were marked with symbols of the saint or occasion which they were designated to celebrate. Christmas was indicated with a horn, and November 23 was pictured as a pot of ale because that day was St. Clement's Day, on which custom decreed that the poor should go about begging for ale to make merry with.

The first written calendars were made by the Greeks of Alexandria in 150 A.D. Perhaps the oldest almanacs known are those of Solomon Jarchus, published in 1150. A manuscript copy of the almanac of Petrus de Dacia, published in 1300, is preserved at Oxford. Almanacs became prevalent during the fifteenth century.

The first almanac to be printed in Europe was the Kalendarium Novum, the author being Rigiomontanus. The almanac was issued three years, 1475, 1494 and 1513; was sold for ten crowns gold, and circulated throughout Hungary, Germany, Italy, France and England.

England's first calendar was the Shepherd's Kalendar, which, translated from the French, was printed in 1497. Each month started with an appropriate poem.

Brazil is to have an irrigation reservoir 100 miles long with an average width of between five and six miles.

For the first time in history, not a single gold coin was struck at the French Mint in 1920.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.



Teach "Safety First" To Save the Children.

For several years past, the subject of health has been treated more and more extensively in our public schools. There have been daily health talks, understood by large and small pupils alike; and the importance of fresh air, pure water, wholesome food, and cleanliness of person has been thoroughly drilled into thousands of children. In a few instances, health charts are provided for each child, and on these, by means of colored squares, he can keep a record of the accomplishment of numerous and necessary "health chores" essential to good health.

Healthy children mean strong, healthy men and women. Any time spent in imparting health knowledge to our boys and girls is time well spent. No teacher is properly fulfilling her duties toward the little folks placed in her charge, unless she is doing all in her power to make them healthy individuals. A knowledge of the principles of right living and the ability to impart to children such knowledge should be as essential a qualification for the position of teacher, as a knowledge of the time-honored "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic."

But all the health instruction in the world amounts to little in the case of the child who thoughtlessly runs into the road in front of a speeding automobile. If health talks are important, talks on safety are equally so.

Automobile accidents are all too frequent. The news item, "child run down and killed by an automobile," might almost be stereotyped, so frequently do we see it in our daily papers. Cities are supposed to take the big toll of young lives through automobile accidents; yet the country is far from immune from the perils of the "death car."

A child who has been reared in the city is accustomed to dodging the cars and automobiles with which the streets are flooded. The country child, on the other hand, accustomed as he is to quiet, open spaces, easily forgets that there are perils in the road, and carelessly darts back and forth, without thinking to look up and down the road first. Without the city child's sixth sense of avoiding impending danger, the country child is more than likely to step out of the path of one car directly into the path of a car coming from the opposite direction.

Again, city children have only crossings to negotiate safely; country children must walk sometimes for miles along roads which boast of no more than a footpath. In any crowd of boys there is sure to be some bully who thinks it a great joke to push a smaller youngster into the road just when a car is approaching, and dangerous results sometimes ensue.

A not infrequent form of accident is due to the habit of "catching a ride" or "hopping a wagon." A depression in the road, or the sudden starting of the vehicle, is responsible for loss of balance, which may or may not be attended with serious results.

Children are not given to considering danger of their own free will. The possibility of danger must be impressed upon them by some older individual. Obviously, the parents should teach children that it is dangerous to "hop rides," to play in the road, or to jostle little fellows into the pathway of oncoming cars. All parents should talk "safety first" to their children. Some do talk it, but many seem to think that the children can look out for themselves. Such being the case, it falls upon the teacher in the community to impart such instruction and issue such words of caution as are necessary to safeguard the lives of their pupils.

Automobiles alone are not responsible for the preventable accidents which cripple and maim and kill so many promising boys and girls each year. Guns reap an annual harvest of young lives. Thin ice claims its victims during the winter, and in summer overturned boats take their toll. The practice of running with open knives has accounted for many serious injuries; so, also, has fooling with powder and dynamite found lying on the ground or hidden in some cache where there has been blasting.

The lectures need not be given every day. Interspersed with health talks, one a week would be sufficient. But they should not be omitted. Carelessness breeds accidents. If children are impressed with the necessity of being careful, of looking before they leap, of not taking chances because they are dared, though there will still be occasional accidents, the number of fatalities from unnatural causes will be greatly diminished.

Ugh!—Flies!

Don't have them! Keep your kitchen in spotless condition. Keep the garbage well covered. Don't allow food to lie around. See that your screens are in good shape. If you've an open fireplace see that the chimney is screened.

Kerosene in drains will prevent fly eggs from hatching.

A strong solution of washing soda in boiling water, if poured down the sink at night, will keep it clean and pure.

You can disinfect drains—and should, regularly—with a solution of two ounces of chloride of lime to a gallon of water. And chloride of lime should be frequently shaken in the bathroom and first-floor toilet.

A dish of cream into which ground black pepper and sugar have been shaken will kill flies and have none of the danger of the usual poison solutions.

The Backyard Ship.

The Backyard Ship has goodly masts. It doubtless is a clipper. And every week it braves the blasts With Mandy Jane for skipper.

With churning suds upon its trail 'Tis always booked for Monday; It spreads much canvas to the gale, Enough to drive to Fundy.

Yet while it starts its countless trips As every boat should hanker, More prudent than the other ships, It never weighs its anchor.

Tested Recipes.

Popcorn and Nut Crisp—1 cup sugar, 1-3 cup corn syrup, 1/2 cup water, 1/4 cup dark molasses, 2 teaspoons butter, 3 quarts popcorn, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1 cup shelled peanuts. Cook the sugar, corn syrup, and water until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Then add the butter and salt, stirring constantly. When the mixture becomes very brittle in cold water, pour it over the popped corn and peanuts, stirring constantly, so all the corn and nuts will be coated. Spread out on a buttered platter, so it can be broken apart when cool.

Tapoca Ice—1 cup instant tapoca, 2 cups cold water, 1 cup honey, 1 egg white, 2 cups shredded pineapple. Cook tapoca five minutes in cold water; then add honey, and cook in a double boiler until it thickens. Pour over the pineapple and stir well, adding the white of an egg, beaten stiffly. Pour into dessert glasses, and serve very cold.

Cookies Disguised—1 bar sweet chocolate (1/2 lb.), 1/2 cup milk, 4 cups cookie crumbs. Cut the chocolate into small pieces, add milk, and melt over the flame. When melted, let it stand until cool. Break any kind of cookies into small pieces, and pour over them the chocolate and milk mixture. Place in the refrigerator or any cool place, and let stand an hour or several hours. Serve as a pudding with plain or whipping cream. Vanilla wafers used in this way are delicious.

Honey Popcorn Balls—2 cups strained honey, 6 cups popped corn. Boil the honey until it becomes very thick;

Used Autos

BREAKEY 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.

Breakey's Used Car Market
402 Yonge Street, Toronto

stir in the freshly popped corn, and mold into balls when cold.

Meringue—2 egg whites, 4 table-spoons sugar. Beat whites until stiff; add sugar. Pile roughly on top of the tapioca pudding, and brown in a very slow oven.

Uncooked Fruit Cake—1/2 pound nuts, 1/2 pound dates, 1/2 pound figs, 1/2 pound raisins, 1/2 cup shredded coconut, 1/4 pound citron, 4 table-spoons lemon juice, grated rind of one lemon. Put the nuts, dates, figs, and raisins through the food chopper. Add the grated rind of the lemon. Then add the lemon juice, and blend with a wooden spoon. Pack closely into an oiled tin, alternating layers of the fruit and nuts with the coconut and citron, which is cut in long strings. Press down closely, weigh, and leave at least twenty-four hours. Keep in a closed cake box, and slice as needed.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

A leading New York shop has installed an ingenious X-ray outfit which permits its customers to see how their feet fit any pair of shoes.

Geese's eggs are stated to be the best, from the point of view of nourishment. Hen's eggs come fourth on the list.

The bronze propeller screws first fitted to the Mauretania were out, through the action of salt water, in three months.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

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It is the children who tax the Crown Brand factory to its capacity. There is some vital need of children that it satisfies better than anything else. That is why it does them so much good—whether used as a spread, as a table syrup, in baking, cooking or candy-making.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup

"The Great Sweetener"

S. O. S.

Help Save the Home!

To Principals and Teachers,
Scholars and Parents:—

We will send "Home Inspection Blanks" to the teaching staff throughout Ontario for distribution among their pupils.

As patriotic Canadians your sympathetic co-operation is sought in the important work of conserving the lives and property of our people from destruction by fire.

The inspection is planned to take place throughout the Province during the week of May 2nd. The primary object of this inspection is to draw attention to hazardous conditions in the homes and have the fire menace removed or corrected by the house-holders.

The housing problem makes the protection of dwellings of paramount importance.

CLEAN UP

Prevent fires by removing the cause.

Information and text-books, "Conservation of Life and Property from Fire," "Lightning, Its Origin and Control," free on request.

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Canada's Contribution

Though much naturally remains yet to be done, the war wound which Canada received in the great European conflict is commencing to heal. Many vexing problems of reconstruction have been solved, and to quote one authority, the nation's feet "are firmly planted in the new road, and she is stalwartly stepping out once more in the ways of national development."

In 1920, Canada harvested a wonderful crop, and the wealth of her agriculture, the basis of her prosperity is reflected widely. Her forests, mines and fisheries contributed more than usual, whilst other countries, recognizing the opportunities, established branch factories and industries in various parts of the Dominion. Indications of progress, pointing to a period of conservative and reasonable advance, are evident.

Though Canada has many problems before her and has her share of non-producers and unemployed, both of which classes are, from the economic point of view, misfits in the community, and in spite of the large sums diverted from production of real wealth, yet the Dominion, as will be seen from statistics issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior, is well ahead of the numbers of her population in

her contribution to the world's needs. In two of Canada's greatest resources, quoted here, viz., lumber and fish, although definite percentages are not yet available, it is within the mark to say that Canada produces 20% of the lumber and 20% of cured and canned fish.

Canada is second in the list of the world's lumber producing countries, her annual production being about 4,000,000 M.F.B.M.

The total exports of pulp and paper for the last current year are valued at \$163,000,000. If pulpwood exports are added, it brings the total to \$173,000,000 as compared with \$107,000,000 for 1919.

The Government estimate of last current year's total mineral production is \$200,000,000. The estimated value of gold production is placed at \$16,000,000 and the estimated value of coal production is \$70,000,000.

Agricultural products take first place amongst Canada's exports for the last twelve months, according to the trade statement from the Bureau of Statistics for period ending January, 1921. The total value of agricultural products exported was well over \$550,000,000, in a total exportation of Canadian products valued at \$1,235,000,000.

GAYETY IN A ROYAL SERVANTS' HALL

TRUE-TO-LIFE WORD PICTURE OF PALACE FETE.

Their Majesties Take Active Part and Prince of Wales and Princess Mary Join Dancers.

It is nine o'clock, and the servants' hall, where the dance-to-night will be held, is brilliantly lighted. The walls are a blaze of color, provided by the various flags with which they are draped.

At one end of the hall on a raised dais the King's band is beginning to tune up. Standing near the dais are some of the senior servants, including the King's valet, the housekeeper, and the house steward. The latter has been high forty years in the Royal service, and presents a dignified-looking figure with his well-cut features and grey beard. All are in ordinary evening attire.

The Royal Party Arrives.

A dozen footmen in the scarlet Royal livery are on duty for the occasion in the hall and the adjoining room, where supper is to be served. These men were off duty at the last dance, and were among the dancers, so it is their turn to be on duty tonight.

At nine the men and maid servants and their guests—mainly servants from Marlborough House and Kensington Palace—begin to fill the room. One sees many pretty faces and dresses. Many of the latter are gifts from Queen Mary. Her Majesty gives each of the maidservants every Christmas an evening or a day gown.

On the dance programme there are several modern dances, including the tango waltz, a two-step, and fox-trot. In this respect the programme at the servants' dances at the Palace is more up to date than it is at the State balls, where all modern dances are banned.

Their Majesties, however, allow their servants to dance what step they please, and most of the younger servants of both sexes have learnt all the modern dances.

Dancing With the King and Queen. One girl, indeed, is so good a dancer that she had an offer from a dancing teacher to train her as a professional dancer free of charge, but the girl preferred to remain in the Royal service.

The first dance on the programme is a quadrille, in which the King, Queen, Princess Mary, and the Prince of Wales take part. The dance is to open at half-past nine, and a couple of minutes before the half-hour the Royal party enter the hall, the band strikes up "God Save the King" as they do so.

The King opens the quadrille with the house-keeper as partner, whilst the Queen's partner is the house steward, who is the senior servant present. The Prince of Wales has for his partner his mother's maid, and the senior groom of the chambers is partner of Princess Mary; he has known her since she was a baby.

Twenty of the other servants take part in the quadrille, at the conclusion of which the Royal party take their seats on a raised platform at the north end of the spacious room.

All Expert Dancers.

The second dance on the programme is a fox-trot; no exaggerated movements are introduced into it by the dancers. It is well danced by all, for the least skillful of the dancers have been practising it for the past few weeks.

Nevertheless, in reply to a remark of the Prince of Wales in praise of the skill of the dancers, her Majesty says: "They dance quite prettily, but I shall never have any of these new dances at the State balls; they are only intended for young people, and would be quite unsuitable for numbers of older people who come to the State balls."

The maid already referred to, who is a particularly clever dancer, gives

an exhibition of modern dances partnered by one of the grooms, himself an accomplished dancer. The exhibition is loudly applauded by the King and Queen and the rest of the Royal party. Her Majesty afterwards tells the girl "that if all modern dances were danced as she and her partner performed them, there would be no fault to find in them."

The Royal family remain in the hall until the dancers go to supper, which is served in a large apartment used as the servants' reading and writing room.

At the long tables running nearly the full length of the room there is accommodation for sixty people. The tables are all aglitter with glass and silver, and bright with the vivid colors of the beautiful floral decorations, sent up from the hot-houses at Windsor Castle and York Cottage.

Here is the menu of the supper, which is, of course, provided by their Majesties:

Soup
Oysters.
Roast Chicken and Ham.
Lamb Cutlets and Peas.
Pêche Melba.
Pineapple—Peaches.

The supper is prepared by the chief chef, one of the finest culinary artists in Europe, and he himself joins the supper-party. The wines are the best to be found in the Royal cellars, which is to say, they are the best that can be purchased for money.

At the Supper-Table.

At the head of the table sits the house-steward, and at the conclusion of the supper he proposes the following toasts, which are honored with cheers and drunk standing:

1. The King and Queen.
2. The Prince of Wales and members of the Royal Family.
3. To those members of the Royal Household who fell in the war.

A tablet on the wall bearing the names of all members of the Royal Household, servants and officials, who died in the war, shows that the number exceeded a hundred.

After supper the Royal party once more enters the servants' hall, walking about and chatting to the different servants and their guests for about a quarter of an hour. Then comes the concluding dance—a quadrille—after which their Majesties bid good-night to the servants and the entertainment comes to an end.

Ice Age Mysteries.

When did the Glacial Period end? Was it, an American scientist pertinently asks, when the ice began to disappear, or had entirely disappeared?

If the last-mentioned, then we are still in the Ice Age, for Europe has its glaciers, and so has Labrador, the Rockies, Alaska, and islands in the Arctic regions, and, as every school-boy is aware Greenland is nearly covered with an ice-cap.

Can the question be settled by a reference to climate? If so, then the Glacial Period ended for, say, the Ontario region at the beginning of Lake Iroquois, for its trees belonged to a cold, temperate climate.

Probably the point is best settled by making the Glacial period a progressive event, regarding it as ending in one region perhaps thousands of years before it ends in another.

Without doubt, this far-off epoch of thick-ribbed ice constitutes one of the great mysteries of the world's history. It is absolutely hedged in with uncertainty.

Though it is generally believed that there was more than one Ice Age, no one can say with any degree of certainty whether there were three, four, or six, or a dozen, for the matter of that.

And the deepest of all the mysteries connected with one or any of these ice periods is what was the cause of them. Both geologists and astronomers have, so far, failed to solve that problem. It is not yet even agreed as to what extent the ice-cap covered the globe.

Mystery in Sun Spots.

One of the mysteries connected with sun spots is their appearance in larger numbers than usual every eleven years or so.

and the worst is yet to come



MARTIN LUTHER DEFIED THE WORLD

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO, ON APRIL 18, 1521.

Modern Educational Methods Had Their Origin in Historic Stand Taken by Reformer.

Four hundred years ago, on April 18, 1521, Martin Luther followed the Imperial herald from the hotel of the Knights of St. John past eager crowds which lined the streets of the city of Worms, into the presence of Emperor Charles V. and his council. The following day Luther appeared for the second time, and then made the unshakable stand which has become historic.

A man and a message that have lived throughout 400 years are likely to abide through all times. The historic place of Martin Luther's unshakable "Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen," as the birth moment of modern civil and religious liberty is assured.

Besides the spirit of progress which modern democracy owes to Luther, unquestionably 400 years of progress in modern educational methods date back their birth moment to his historic stand on April 18, 1521.

Luther was emphatic in his conviction that the church had an educational mission and that it should inculcate civic morality. He declared that we would need schools, "were there neither soul, heaven, nor hell." He leaves no doubt, however, as to his position on the relation of religion and education.

Attacked Educational System.

The calling of mayors and magistrates to account for dereliction in the performance of duty is not an unprecedented Twentieth Century sensation.

The conscience of certain city fathers of 400 years ago were somewhat rudely awakened from reposeful inactivity by a communication given through the pulpit to the press and addressed particularly to mayors and aldermen.

Martin Luther dared to attack the whole educational system of his day and to lay upon the consciences of civic officials their duty to make adequate provision for the education, not of selected classes of people alone, but of every man, woman and child in the realm.

Luther called the attention of the civic officials from their banks and city walls and munition factories, on which they relied themselves, to the boys and girls in their streets whom they were neglecting. He addressed a letter to mayors and aldermen, in which he said: "The welfare of a city does not consist alone in great treasures, firm walls, beautiful houses and munitions of war; indeed, where all these are found and reckless fools come into power the city sustains the greater injury. But the highest welfare, safety and strength of a city lies above all in a good education, which furnishes it with able, learned, wise, upright, cultivated citizens, who can secure, preserve and utilize every treasure and advantage."

A gentle rap to the feeling of security and indispensability that apparently accompanied election to civic office was administered in his daring suggestion: "We can do without mayors, princes and noblemen, but not without schools, for these must rule the world."

Luther was one of the first—who dared to face princes and prelates and declare that every man, woman and child, irrespective of class or color, was entitled to an education. To his day there were ecclesiastical schools designed especially for theological

students, parochial schools to fit the children of the church for membership, burgher schools for the commercial and artisan classes and night training in the arts of chivalry, but the laboring classes were left in ignorance and want with no popular schools for the common people.

He was the pioneer of compulsory education. Maintaining that "civil authorities are under obligation to compel the people to send their children to school," he said: "If the Government can compel such citizens as are fit for military service to bear spear and rifle, to mount ramparts and perform other martial duties in time of war, how much more has it a right to compel the people to send their children to school."

Pioneer of Modern Education.

The foundation stones of the school and college gymnasiums of our day were laid 400 years ago by this pioneer of modern education.

"Since the young must leap and jump or have something to do because they have a natural desire for it that should not be restrained (for it is not well to check them in everything)," he declared to the ancient schoolmasters, who held that the boundaries of education were the four musty walls of the classroom, "why should we not provide such schools and lay before them such studies?"

Gymnastics he labeled as an effective antidote to licentiousness, gambling and gluttony.

Music had an important place in Martin Luther's school curriculum. Before the day of specialists and the creation of the position of "director of music in city schools," he generalized by saying: "A schoolmaster must be able to sing, otherwise I will hear nothing of him." He held with King Saul of old that music has power to banish the evil spirit. "Satan," said he, "is a great enemy of music."

The tendency to discard ancient languages from the curriculum met with no approval from the reformer. He argued for language studies, not alone as an "educational gymnastic," but for their aid in carrying on Government and missionary enterprise.

"I do not hold with those who give themselves to one language and despise all others," he said. "The Holy Spirit did not wait till all the world came to Jerusalem and learned Hebrew, but he bestowed the gift of tongues upon the apostles so that they could speak wherever they came. I prefer to follow this example, and hold it proper to exercise the young in many languages." So wisely did he follow the example that his conversational methods for language teaching are recognized in modern schools of to-day. "Printed words are dead," said he; "spoken words are living."

Edible Flowers.

The use of edible flowers was well known to the ancients, and from the earliest time the violet, especially, has formed one of the greatest confectionery delicacies, and with the extract of this flower was made a sherbet that is described by classic writers as most delicious. In some regions of Eastern Europe it is the custom to-day to mix violets, roses and limes with sweetmeats in order to add a floral tincture to the taste of the fruit.

In Turkey sweets are of carnations, lilies and lavender. Floral sandwiches are made in Greece and Turkey with nasturtiums, a most edible flower, which grows in warm and temperate climates in profusion. Sandwiches are also made of peppermint, finely ground and spread over thinly sliced and buttered bread.

It is said that the dahlia is an excellent food, though somewhat acid. In the kitchens of China and Japan dahlia is as much in use as vegetables in the preparation of rich dishes. In these countries a cook is said to be able to prepare an entire banquet made exclusively of stock made from special flowers.

Building in Canada in 1920

Building in Canada in 1920 exhibited a gratifying increase over the years immediately preceding it both in residential, business and industrial construction, and indicated a steady insistent movement towards the energetic activities of pre-war years. Building was practically at a standstill during the years of hostilities, due not only to a dearth of labor but a discouraging mounting of prices of all the materials used in construction. An energetic attempt to alleviate the situation was made in the first post-war year, 1919, to meet the enormous shortage which the situation had evolved, with the result that twice as much construction was undertaken and put through as in 1918, the last year of the conflict. The activities of 1920, though still hampered largely by the high prices which prevailed for construction materials and labor, saw a very large increase in the amount of building performed which has had some salutary effect upon the acute housing problem which has been serious since the war, and the return of the army from overseas.

Construction contracts awarded in Canada during 1920, including all cities, towns, villages and rural districts, amounted to \$255,605,500, comparing with \$189,821,300 in 1919 and \$99,842,300 in 1918. Of this total, \$21,395,000 contracts were awarded in the Maritime provinces, \$54,904,600 in Quebec, \$108,120,800 in Ontario and \$71,185,100 in the Western provinces. The value of contracts in residences was \$54,891,100; business construction, \$86,073,200; industrial, \$64,625,900; and engineering, \$50,015,300.

THE WORLD'S MOST "WANTED" MAN

MICHAEL COLLINS, M.P., SINN FEINER.

Chief of the Irish Republican Army and Minister of Finance to the "Republic."

Michael Collins, M.P., chief of the "Irish Republican Army" and Minister of Finance to the "Republic," is the most sinister figure connected with the Irish republican movement. He is the most "wanted" man in the world. No character in fiction has surpassed his record for audacity and there is no man living about whom so many tales of narrow escapes can be told.

It is probable that when history comes to be written his name will sink into insignificance, for he is not a statesman and does not believe in a peaceable solution to Irish problems.

But to-day his name is mentioned in whispers throughout the land of tears and he holds complete sway over several thousands of young men who, having taken the oath of allegiance to the I. R. A., dare not disobey his orders. Even loyalists are forced by sheer terror of his name into helping the republican cause.

Nor is his influence felt in Ireland alone. His power extends all over the British Isles and in the heart of London his agents are known to be at work planning deeds of violence to be committed in the name of the republic he represents.

Details of his early life are little known. He was born 39 years ago of humble parents in County Kerry. He had an ordinary elementary school education and after working with his brother, in the grocery business, entered the postal service. At one time he was employed at the G. P. O. in London as a sorter, where he astounded every one by his extremist views on the Irish question.

He is a man of more than average height, rather strongly built. His face is at once intellectual and cruel, he has a square jaw and his eyes are strangely piercing.

Connected With Casement.

He was first heard of officially in connection with the Sinn Fein movement in October, 1914. Strangely enough this first official report proves him to have been living under disguise. The white paper on Sinn Fein's plot with Germany describes him as "a priest named Michael Collins," who accompanied Sir Roger Casement on a mission to Germany to visit the Irish prisoners of war. He became notorious in the rebellion of 1916, where he commanded part of the rebel army, of which P. H. Pearce (executed May 3, 1916) was Commandant General.

Like all other Sinn Fein M. P.'s, he has never sat at Westminster, but is an important member of Dail Eireann, the Irish Republican Parliament. He makes his headquarters in Dublin, although he has of necessity to be prepared to move from one district to another at a moment's notice. Many houses used by Michael Collins for meetings have been raided by the military, the R. I. C., the Auxiliary cadets and the "Black and Tans," but always "Mysterious Mike" has managed to elude them.

By his very boldness he succeeds where other men would fail. He is a past master in the art of disguise, and it is said that he never goes into the street without a bodyguard of six gunmen. He employs a large number of scouts and intelligence men, who keep him supplied with information regarding the movements of the Crown forces.

Information was received some time ago that he was attending a wake in the Dublin district, and when the house was raided he evaded capture by taking refuge in the coffin after removing the body. The military, out of respect for the dead, made a cursory examination of the room containing the coffin.

Rules by Terrorism. Many men have been arrested in mistake for Michael Collins, and he has been reported killed on several occasions. It is believed by many that if he were captured the extremist movement would cease to have any importance, as a large number of his men are bound to him solely by dread of the consequences if they attempted to evade service.

Because of the large price on his head there are men in Dublin, in addition to the Crown forces, who are making it their business to track him down in the hope of getting the reward. Recently two of these amateur sleuths met him walking alone in one of the many squares of Dublin. They approached him with revolvers pointed toward his heart.

"You are Michael Collins and you must come with us," they challenged him.

The chief of the I. R. A. smiled in

assent.

"You are quite right," he replied.

"I am Michael Collins, but"—pointing to a spot a hundred yards in the rear—"do you see those men?"

There were two men standing still

and looking in Collins's direction.

"They are with me," he said, and indicating two more men a hundred

yards in the other direction, "so are they, as well as the two looking in the

shop across the road. Every one of

them is armed, and if you dare touch

me you will not live five seconds from

now." Needless to say he escaped

once more.

Daring and Resourceful.

His "eyes" are everywhere. Day

after day and night after night the

combined forces of the Crown carry on

their ceaseless search, now among the

slum byways of Dublin and now to

some stately mansion on the outskirts

of the city. When loading their rifles

the men make it a practice to put in

"one extra for Mike."

Always the buildings chosen by him

for his meetings have some cunning

emergency exit arranged apart from

the front and rear doors. A large

house at Rathmines, in which he is

reported to have stayed, was raided

recently and was found to contain

countless secret doors, sliding panels

and hidden corridors.

But no man could stand the terrible

strain of such a life for an indefinite

period, and the most recent reports

say that he is beginning to show signs

of fatigue. It is prophesied that it is

now only a matter of weeks before he

will be caught.

"No man is indispensable," was a

saying that gained great popularity

during the war, but it is a matter for

doubt whether the extremists of Ire-

land in the event of his capture will

be able to find another man so daring

and resourceful as the elusive Michael

Collins.

Great Achievement.

A traveller saw an Irishman on the

river bank and watched him hauling

up water.

"How long have you been doing

this?" he asked.

"Tin years, sorr."

"And how many bucketfuls do you

carry off in an hour?" continued the

traveller.

"Tin to fifteen, sorr," replied the

Irishman.

"And how much water would you

say you had carried since you start-

ed?" pursued the inquisitive gentle-

man.

"All the water you don't see there

now, sorr."

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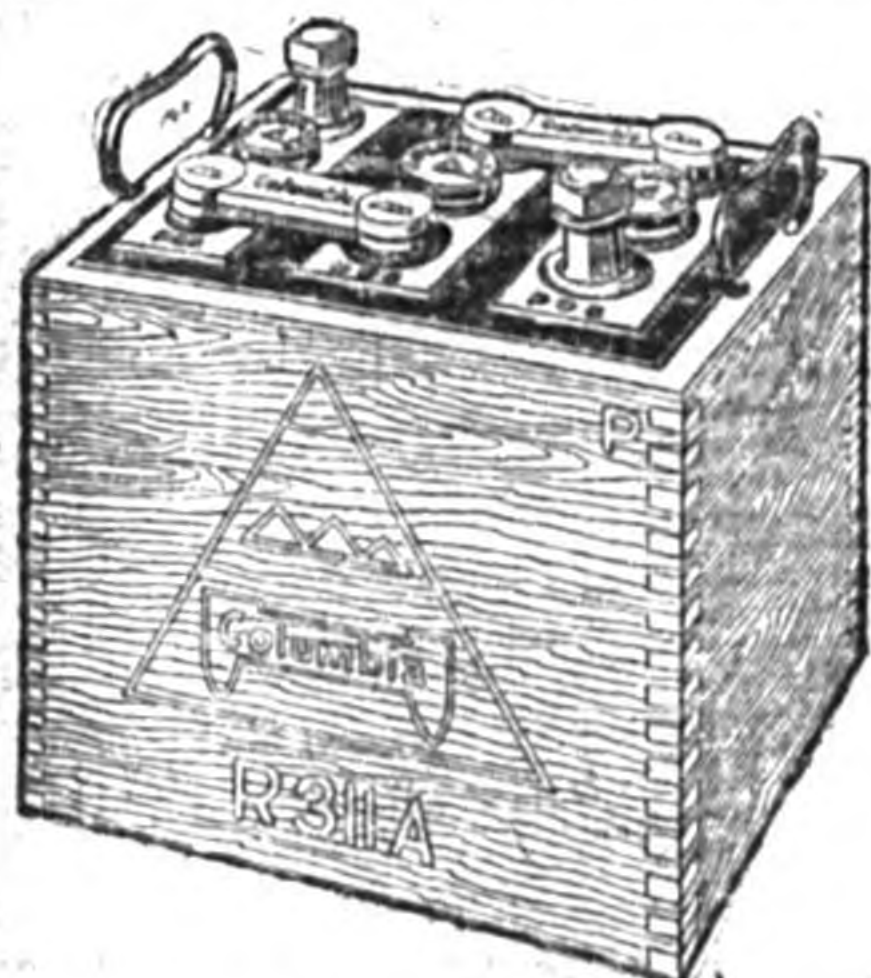
The Watchman,

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VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1921.

NO. 19



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Just Installed

Electric Hair Clippers. Saves time and makes a much neater job. Call in and have your hair trimmed by the latest at Chit's, Pogntry St.

FOR SALE.—A Ford Car Runabout, with detachable box suitable for high delivery. In first-class running order. Apply V. A. Paquin, ice and Motor Carriage, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A five passenger Overland Car in first-class condition. Apply to

John A. MacGibbon, Lachute.

Municipality of the County of Argenteuil.

Tenders are hereby called by the Municipal Council of said Municipality for the position of Secretary and Treasurer for said Council. Tenders to be sent into the office of the said Municipality on or before the sixth of June next. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. J. WALKER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Lachute, May 16th, 1921.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The dwelling house and barns adjoining the Post Office, also the lot in the rear of the Post Office. For further particulars, apply to

H. M. GALL.

FOR SALE.—Two good bicycles, both as good as new, and will be sold as a snap to the first who want a real bargain. Phone No. 29 for particulars.

FOR SALE.—One horse power separator and drag-saw complete. Apply to W. D. Hume, Route 6, or Telephone 117 or 2-3.

FOR SALE.—Touring Car for Sale. In first-class running order and has just been overhauled. Apply to Stan Barrows Garage, in rear of J. D. Campbell's feed store, Lachute.

NOTICE.—I am now open to do all classes of Watch and Clock repairing. All work guaranteed. All repairs made within a week's time. A. Brown, A graduate of Wisconsin Institute of Horology. Next door to G. Deacon, Brownsburg.

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.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Douglas Picken spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mr. Douglas Galt, of Montreal, spent the holidays in town.

Mrs. Kelly, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Arnott this week.

Miss Hannah Smith spent the holiday with her sister at Smith's Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. Adamson this week.

Mr. Reg Henry, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mr. Harold McPaul spent the holidays with friends in Toronto and other points.

Miss Small, of Montreal, spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs. Hampton.

Mrs. Garretson and daughter Anna, of Hawkesbury, were guests in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grier and daughter, of Vankeek Hill, were week-end visitors in town.

Miss Ruby Burnett, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. MacKinnon this week.

Mrs. Duffy, of Lachute, was the guest of Mrs. Robert Evans, Lakefield this week.

Mrs. H. Mason and son returned on Monday from a pleasant visit with friends in Montreal.

The Rev. W. A. White, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. Eugene Jousse over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and Mr. Hale, have re-opened their summer homes at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Burnett, of Rosemere, spent the week-end as guests of Mr. H. Neill at Louise.

Mr. John Robertson, of Vankeek, and Mrs. Robertson, of Montreal, spent the holidays in town.

Miss Alice and Helen Houston, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. Houston over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. W. J. Bryant over the week-end.

Messrs. Harry and Peter Todd spent the week-end in Montreal the guest of Mrs. D. Ferguson.

Mr. Slater, Census Commissioner, is holding a meeting of instruction to his enumerators to-day.

Mr. Mooney, Mr. Watson and Mr. Wm. Holland, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town.

The Misses Lea and Laura Dion spent the holiday the guest of Mrs. Peter Rigas of East Settlement.

Mr. and Mr. Blair and Master Hugh Blair, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. T. Christie for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Deacon, accompanied by Miss Milly Davis, of Ottawa, spent the holidays at Morin Heights.

Mr. Gordon Todd and Sam Russell, of Brownsburg, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Todd on Victoria Day.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie and Mr. Robert and sons, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Miss Margaret Roberts and Mr. Bert Mees, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Duncan McPhail for the holidays.

Miss Margaret Archibald, Miss C. Barron and Mr. R. H. Barron, of Montreal, were guests in town for the holidays.

—Miss Hampton announces her summer millinery opening on Tuesday May 31st. Summer hats in mohair, tulle and organdy.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Jas. Earle, wishes to thank all the friends for their kind sympathy during her recent and bereavement.

Mrs. Vasey who has been the guest of her daughter Mrs. F. Roberts for the past two months, returned home to Montreal on Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Champ and Mrs. R. Nicholson and daughter Eleanor, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. A. A. McGibbon for Victoria Day.

Mr. Duncan Paul, accompanied by Mr. Williams, of Saranac Lake, were in town this week and spent several days at his summer home at Lake Louise.

The Willing Workers of Genoa and Jerusalem, will hold their meeting on Thursday afternoon, June 2nd, at the home of Mrs. W. H. Gordon, St. Jerusalem.

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

Mr. Wilbur Fraser has rented the summer camp of Mr. Robert McPaul at Lake Louise and Mr. Sharpe of Montreal, has rented the Lattre cottage now owned by Mr. Duncan Paul.

Mrs. Holland has re-opened her summer cottage for this season. Mr. and Mrs. Copping and sons and Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, of Montreal, were week-end guests.

The many friends of Miss Edith Davis of St. Amelie, who spent some years attending Lachute Academy, will sympathize with her in the loss of her father, who died suddenly on Tuesday, May 27th, 1921.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tomalty desire to thank their many friends for kindness and sympathy shown them in their sad bereavement.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday May 29th as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. Brownsburg 7 p.m. There will be no afternoon service in St. Simon's Church, Lachute.

Lachute was favored with a specially large influx of visitors who came to enjoy their holiday period in our pleasant surroundings, many of whom went on fishing expeditions but the greater number remaining to make and renew friendships.

Friday night the Albert Hall will be opened for the advertised picture entertainment and also the Wrestling Match between Eugene Tremblay and Young Simon, advertisement of which will be seen on back page.

Mr. J. D. Lemay wishes to inform his many patrons and friends that he is removing about the first of June into his new and commodious store on Lethany Street, which he is now busily stocking up with a fine display of all new goods.

Mr. C. McBurney, Masonic Grand Master of the Province of Quebec, and Mr. W. G. Rodger, District Deputy Grand Master, were in Timiskaming, Que., this week and instituted a new lodge, the members of whom took the opportunity of presenting Mr. McBurney with a nice cane with gold band, suitably inscribed.

Methodist Church services Sunday May 29th: Special "Go to Sunday School programme" at 10.30 a.m. Lachute; also Envelope offering for the Religious Educational Association of this Province. Services at 5 p.m. at St. Canute and East Settlement. 7.30 p.m. at Lachute and Brownsburg. Mrs. C. Freeman, of Montreal, and the pastor will be the speakers for the day.

A large number of motor parties, also visitors by train from Montreal, Ottawa and all points along the line arrived at Carleton on Tuesday May 24th, to attend the ceremonies arranged to take place in memory of Dollard on the actual scene of his fight with the Iroquois in 1600 near the Long Sault Rapids to hear the speeches prepared in honor of the French Canadian Hero.

Mr. J. T. Ayers had the pleasure of entertaining a number of distinguished friends at his beautiful summer home at Carling Lake over the holidays, the party including Sir Henry Drayton, M. P., of Ottawa, Geo. Allen, M. P. for Winnipeg, Thos. Tweedie, M. P. for Calgary, Robert Cruise, M. P. for Dauphin, Thos. Wark Esq., of Three Rivers, P. Chabot, Lachute.

Mr. Wm. Miller has returned from a twelve day fishing trip to Lac des Isles, where he has had a real successful time, as proof of which he brought with him a nice eight pound salmon trout among his catch. Mr. Yelland was there the previous week and landed a seven and a half pounder which he was pleased to exhibit on his arrival, but the honors go to Mr. Miller in the meantime until Jimmy gets another chance.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. JAS. EARLE

The death of Mr. Jas. Earle in his 73rd year, took place on Monday morning last, after an illness of about two years. Deceased was a much respected farmer and lived on Bethany Road on the old homestead, where he was born, until a few years ago when owing to illhealth he removed to town. The funeral took place on Tuesday last conducted by the Rev. Mr. McKinnon. Besides his loving wife he leaves two brothers Messrs. Edward and Harold Earle of Lachute, and one sister Mrs. Patterson of Calgary, to mourn his loss.

THE LATE MR. JOHN GORDON.

The whole community was shocked on Saturday morning, when the news was heard that Mr. John Gordon of Ville St. had been suddenly called by the hand of Death. Leaving his home early in the evening. In the best of health apparently, he executed the message he set out to do, and on his return home he called at his neighbors to get his wife and family who were there waiting to return home with him, when he was taken ill, all that medical and human skill could do, was done, but without avail, he passed away in a few minutes. A loving husband and father, a good friend, and a kind neighbor were the epithets heard from all present and he will be sadly missed by all. He leaves to mourn his loss a loving wife and six small children, besides a host of friends.

The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in this vicinity. Beautiful floral offerings were sent by Mr. and Mrs. Mossman Galt, The Wilson Telephone Company, Mr. and Mrs. Q. R. McAdam, The children of the deceased, The Teacher and Pupils of the East End School, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Black. His age was forty years and a months.

DEATHS

EARLE.—At Lachute, on Monday May 23rd James Earle, in his 73rd year.

LEMAY.—At Lachute Road, on Saturday May 27th, Lione Lemay, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Lemay, aged 3 years and nine months.

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.

New Stock!

LADIES' SUITINGS and Linings to Match.

VOILES AND SILKS.

Complete Range of Monarch Wools.

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 \$15 and up.

Jeweller, all Optical,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

A Crop of Goslings.

More geese would likely be raised if it were understood that a pond or stream is not necessary for the raising of this class of poultry. Undoubtedly geese that have the opportunity of a daily swim present a better appearance than those which have to depend on a trough or pool for their water supply.

Two year old birds do better than yearlings and may profitably be retained, as a rule, up to five years of age. Geese have a special liking for grass and green foods and therefore can be raised at very little expense from a food standpoint. They should not be allowed, however, to roam over a pasture where other stock are kept on account of fouling the pasture. Nor should they be pastured in seeded fields as they do great damage by eating the plants down to the crown.

The Dominion Poultryman at Ottawa recommends gathering the eggs from the nests as early as practicable in order to avoid chilling. It is important, however, to leave one or two dummy eggs in the nest to ensure the same nest being used day after day. The mother goose will cover from ten to fifteen eggs, which should be placed in a flattened nest on the ground. While the sitting goose will generally leave the nest to take food and water, it should be made available close at hand. Some goose raisers find it advantageous, more especially during the first few days, to carefully lift her from the nest at feeding time. In doing so, however, it should be seen that the goose does not retain an egg under one of her wings which might be dropped and broken as she walks. The goslings should be allowed to make their own way out of the shells and removed one by one as they hatch so as to prevent the mother leaving the nest before the hatch is over. They should be placed in a basket lined with cotton or wool, or in a brooder. When the hatch has been completed they should all be returned to the mother and the gander allowed to assist in protecting the brood.

While the goslings are quite young they should be given such foods as bread crumbs, bran, shorts, cooked potatoes, hard-boiled eggs and green vegetables. When about two weeks old the goslings may be allowed to run with the mother, but they still require protection from rain or very hot sun.

If two or more geese have been set at the same time, one goose may brood the entire hatch up to thirty goslings. As the goslings increase in age less hand feeding is necessary, provided they have plenty of good pasture.

Economy Hints in Cultivation.

Great economy in farm work may be secured by the use of wide implements drawn by three or four horses. Tests have been made in regard to this matter by the Dominion Experimental Farms with all classes of farm work. Ploughing with two horses in a single plough cost about \$2 per acre and the ploughman walks, whereas, if a two-furrow plough and four horses are used the work will be done at a cost of \$1.50 per acre and the ploughman may ride.

It costs about \$1 to double disc an acre with two horses, whereas the same amount of work can be better done at a cost of 60 cents, either with a double disc and four horses, or two single discs, one following the other, each turning the soil a different way. One man's time is saved in this operation. The saving with wide implements in ordinary harrowing and seeding is equally great. When it comes to cultivating hoed crops the large machines are equally economical. With a one-horse implement one man can do about four acres at a cost of \$1, whereas with a two-horse machine seven acres can be just as well cultivated at a cost of about 60 cents per acre.

Value of Community Market.

The development of community markets is one interesting phase of the general campaign to cut down the margin of cost in the movement of food products from producer to consumer.

By means of these community markets large quantities of vegetables and fruits, which might otherwise be wasted, are utilized, and townspeople can obtain the product while fresh and at a comparatively low price. In a number of the markets, canning kitchens are also conducted, and fruits and vegetables not sold are canned either for the owner at cost or to be sold later.

The great problem in the whole marketing question is to bring the consumer and producer into closer touch, cutting out the work of superfluous middlemen and thereby earning money for both. The waste of perishable food products because of marketing expense aggregates a tremendous sum each year. The development of the community market offers one method of preventing this waste.

The roadside market is another considerable project in localities where there is considerable road travel. An attractive market stand at the farm front gate can be operated to great advantage if the de-

It has also been found out by test that a saving of from one to two days in thinning an acre can be secured with cultivating roots by turning the hillers inwards when the plants are small, cutting close to the plants.

Faster work can be accomplished with the hand hoe, more especially in thinning root crops, when the hoes are shaped with four square corners, and both ends, as well as the cutting edge, sharpened. The work of thinning can be done much more expeditiously with such a tool and without handling the plants.

The Control of Swarming.

Swarming is the natural method by which bees increase, but is a hindrance to the best results in honey production; especially is this true of comb honey production.

The uncertainty of swarming, the reduction of the honey crop through a division of the working force of the colony, the possibilities of losing swarms and the difficulty of controlling swarming without considerable labor, all make the control of swarming the biggest problem in bee management.

Colonies do not all require the same treatment. Swarming may often be prevented by the following manipulations. The introduction of a young queen. Giving ample room for brood rearing just previous to and during the early part of the clover flow. Providing plenty of super room for the storage of honey. Giving adequate ventilation during the hot weather by raising the front of the hive on small blocks to enlarge the entrance. Raising a few combs of emerging brood from the brood next to a super to relieve congestion of the brood chamber. The destruction of queen cells before they are far advanced.

Colonies that have made advanced preparation for swarming and have capped cells or cells ready to cap over, will often require more drastic treatment.

The destruction of queen cells every nine or ten days requires too much labor and is not always effective.

In localities where the swarming season is short, the separation of queen and brood is usually effective. All the brood is removed from the brood chamber and placed in an empty super and the brood chamber is then filled with empty combs. The queen, and some of the bees brushed from the combs of brood, are left below with the empty combs and a queen excluder placed over them. Two supers of combs are placed over the excluder and the super containing the brood is now placed on top. All queen cells should be destroyed when the brood is placed in the super, and again eight days later.

A more effective method is to remove the queen from the colony at the time the first active queen cells are found and to destroy the cells. Eight days later again examine the colony and destroy all the queen cells but one, or destroy all and give a ripe cell of select parentage. In this way a young queen is obtained that will not swarm. This plan, however, may cause a certain amount of loafing, until the new queen starts laying. This may be overcome to a certain extent by giving a ripe cell at the time of removing the queen.

It is a good plan to keep the queen's wings clipped for, should a swarm emerge, the queen will be unable to fly and will fall to the ground when she leaves the hive. The queen is then caged and the parent colony moved to a new stand. A new hive is placed on the vacant stand and the swarm will return, when the queen can be released and allowed to run in with the swarm. The supers from the parent hive should be given to the swarm. Eight days later destroy all queen cells except one in the parent colony, to prevent after-swarming.

mands of the passer-by are studied and their supply undertaken. Many farmers add greatly to their incomes by supplying this trade.

Farmer Should Spend Time With Son.

The best crop any man can raise on a farm is a crop of just plain kids. What would be the use of working hard to develop a fine farm unless there were some good dependable boys to leave it to in the end? But boys and girls are more difficult to raise than record-breaking cows or fine horses.

A farmer who is developing a fine farm that he hopes to turn over to his boy some day should devote as much time to the boy as to the farm. He should make him proud of his business. He should develop in him an early interest in agricultural matters. The farmer should give the boy his ideals and be sure that he brings the lad up an honest, dependable man. He should look after his health to be sure that the boys are strong and vigorous. And by constant effort on his part he should develop in the young man habits of thrift and industry that will insure his success. It takes time and trouble to raise a good crop of children but it's worth it.

A Carefully Planned Farm Home

By MRS. E. C. WAGAR.

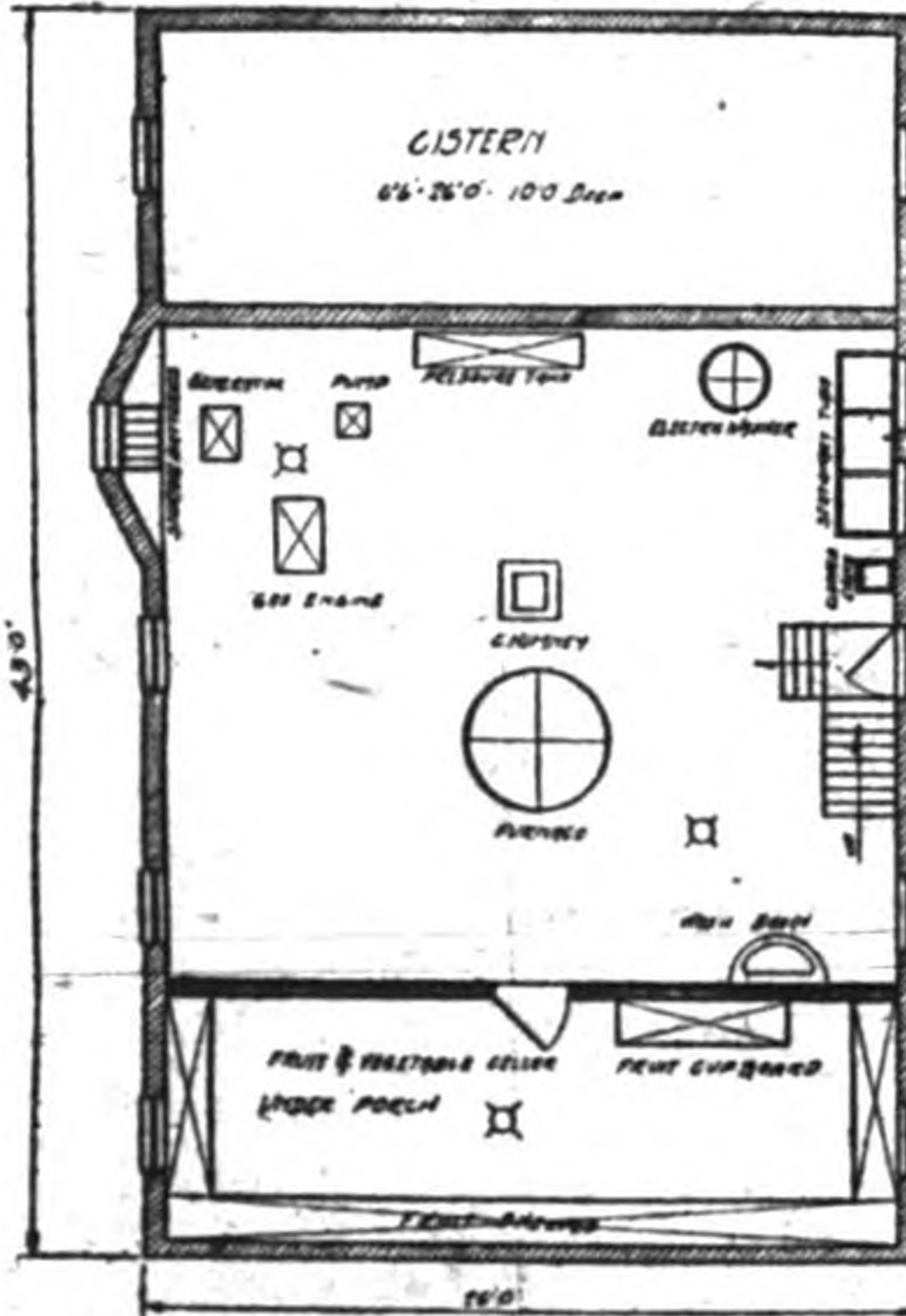
We moved the old house and built where it stood, as the trees would not be moved—and must not be sacrificed. We live on a slight rise of ground—and deemed it best to build a semi-bungalow, with hip-roof for a better appearance. Every room is used every day—not too big for a small family, yet arranged to accommodate any crowd necessary on a farm for business or pleasure.

The water supply, hot and cold, for bath-room, kitchen and basement, comes from the cistern and is rain-water. As yet we have no well water piped into the house, but hope to have some day. We only use it for cooking and drinking purposes.

We have a hot-air furnace and find

use at that time. The arch between living and dining-rooms was made wide enough for French doors if they were wanted at any time. The colonnade between living-room and den has two book cases, to keep my precious books, yet save floor space. The full length glass door opens from the living-room rather than the den, as I wanted a place somewhat secluded for my writing, etc., and find we are more apt to use the living-room for family purposes when the door goes directly to the porch.

The telephone is easy to reach from any part of the house, and easy for the men to reach in a hurry from outdoors. The sewing-room and cloak closet is ideal. We wanted a cloak

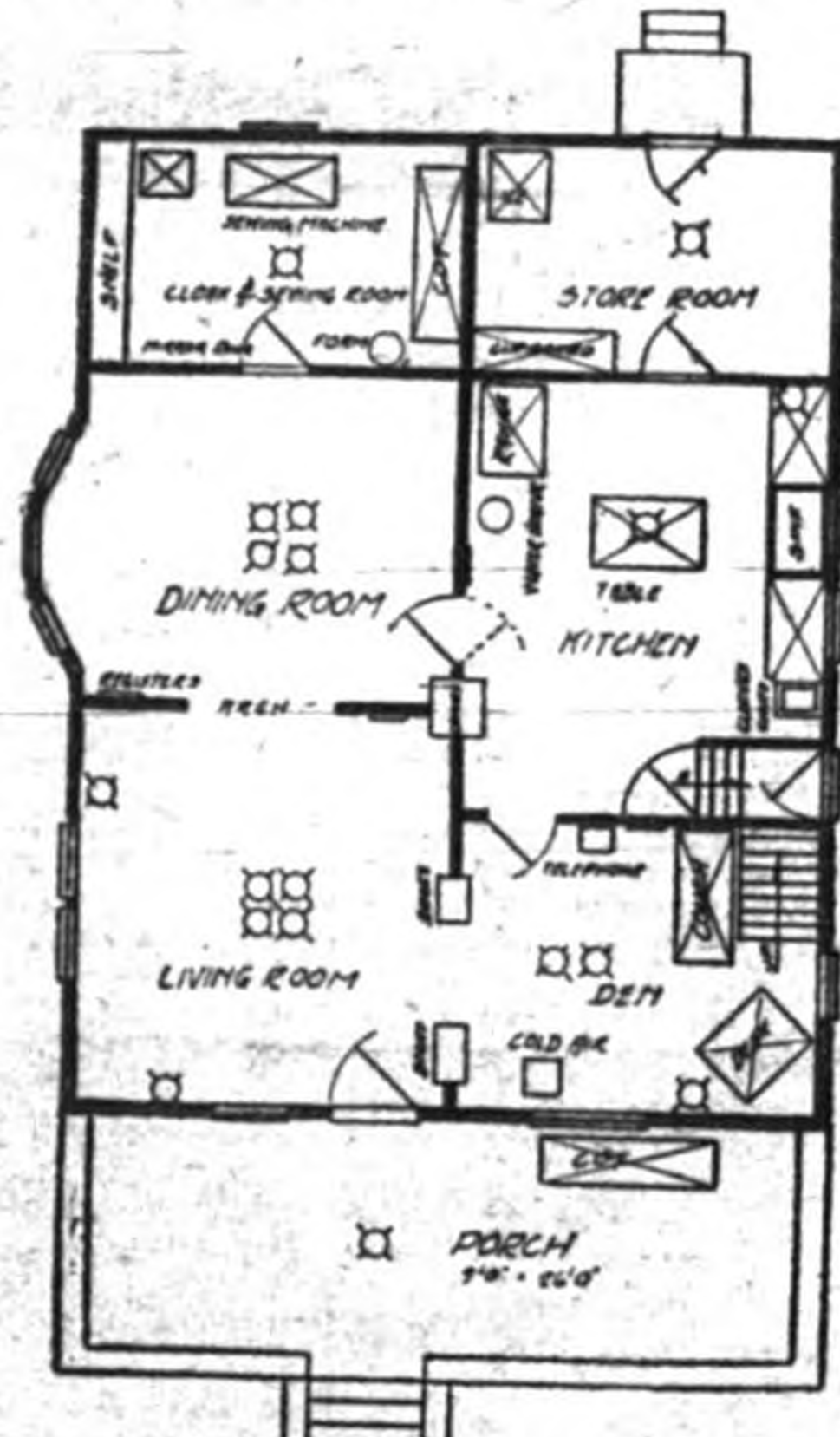


Eight-foot Basement Extends Under Whole House.

it is very satisfactory, have a register in every room of the house but the storeroom at the rear of the first floor. That saves any running up and down the stairs to the cellar in the winter. We use an ice box in the summer. There are more modern lighting plants now than ours, but this has been in use nearly five years, with no trouble at all. It serves the double purpose of lighting house and barn. The men use the grade door ex-

closet on the first floor, yet begrudged any of the front of the house for that purpose as it always leaves a dark corner and we wanted all the light and air we could get—so we combined the two. It was necessary to build this room and the storeroom next to it as we wanted to cover the cistern and could not have so big a cistern in the basement otherwise.

The cot is in the sewing-room dur-



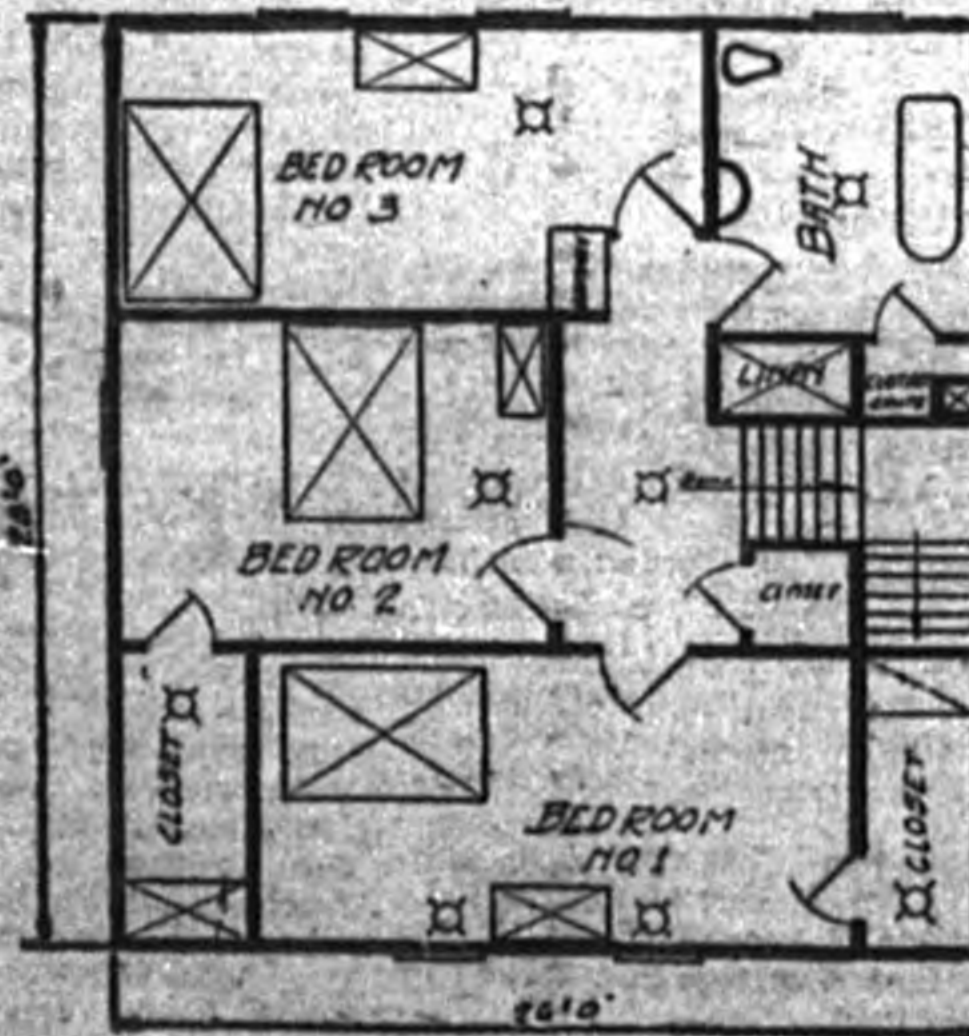
First Floor Twenty-six by Forty-six Feet.

clusively. They wash in the basement, leave their boots, hats and coats there, and can reach the dining or living-room without going through any part of the kitchen. This is a grand thing on a threshing day.

The porch floor is cement. It is easy to clean and will not rot, is entirely screened, and has porch shades that can be lowered when needed. It is used all the time in summer, for

ing the winter, and on the porch summers, and can be opened in case of emergency. The mirror door between dining and sewing-rooms was my one extravagance, yet we could not part with it now. For fitting dresses, etc., it is in the ideal place.

The laundry corner of the basement is heaven for washday. I cannot say too much in favor of three laundry tubs, if there is room at all to have



The Second Floor Has Ample Closet Space.

working, sewing, etc., by day, and as a sleeping-porch at night. It has wide cement built-up sides that hold all of our plants in summer. The twin windows of the living-room are short enough that a table or couch can be placed under when necessary, and the two side lights were placed there to

them. And have them placed at the right height for the woman that uses them. Notice the two windows over the tubs on the south side of the basement. This means plenty of light and air when needed. The clothes chute is very conveniently placed on all floors. The basement is eight feet

deep—so there is chance for plenty of light, and room for furnace pipes.

And now the kitchen. How we planned and planned. The range and hot water tank just fit in their space—we measured and re-measured to get that chimney in the right place. Across the south side under the two short windows is the sink, at the proper height, and on either side is a cupboard below and a drawer above, with work table at the same height as the sink top above each. The cupboard on the left holds griddle, spiders, toaster, cookie pans, etc., and bread can. The drawer above has mixing spoons, paring knives, forks, etc. The cupboard on the right has two shelves—for all the tinware and kettles. The drawer above holds hammer, cook-books and all kinds of miscellaneous things needed around the kitchen. The large cupboard on the side, flour bin, and a cupboard with two shelves hold all of our groceries at the bottom, and two drawers above, one for towels and one for aprons and handkerchiefs. Above that is a space about a foot high that gives ample serving room. Above that is the cupboard proper, with four shelves—the doors are broken, two above and two below that the entire space is not exposed when a door is opened. We keep our large roaster, extra kettles, etc., on the top shelves. This built-in pantry runs to the ceiling.

The kitchen floor is covered with linoleum, also the floor of the storeroom. Rugs are used on all other floors.

I must speak of the water faucet outside—that saves many a trip after water when doing little jobs outdoors. The sewage from the bathroom and sink goes into a septic tank near the barn, from which it is connected with a tile drain to the large drain of the farm. This septic tank is in two compartments, made of cement, air-tight, and has been very successful in every way. In fact, it has never been opened since made.

The linen closet in bathroom consists of three large drawers below and three shelves above, with two doors. The closet in bedroom No. 2 has a chest of three large drawers in the rear with shelf above. The small closet from hall has five shelves on one side. The broom closet from bath holds broom, dustless mop, extra toilet paper, stool brush, plunger, etc., also the clothes chute. Each bedroom has two windows, each closet a light. This house has a hip-roof, hence the closets along the sides. A medicine cabinet is over the wash basin.

I do not wish to leave the impression that we have an expensive house with expensive furnishings. We cut corners in every way we could. As yet, after four years we have not decorated any of the walls. The plaster was clean, and not ugly to look on, so what it would cost to decorate we put into some permanent feature of usefulness. We chose fixtures with an eye to substantial worth, rather than to appearance alone.

The Farm Goose Business.

A small flock of geese on the farm can be made a profit-maker if there is plenty of range and some member of the family is sufficiently interested in the birds to help the goslings to make a good start. Farmers that wish to enlarge their business in geese be-

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

MUSKIEATS
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.
WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

yond the stage of the "small flock" should be very careful not to attempt too much and become overstocked. The ganders are apt to fight if they are near together on a small range and if the range is overcrowded it will not be good for any of the birds.

Geese require attention in the spring and they should not be allowed to steal their nests. The first eggs produced can be hatched under hens and when the goose comes to the end of her laying period she can be given some eggs and allowed to set.

The goslings are tender at first and should be confined on a limited range where they can be fed and protected when serious storms arrive. Sufficient green food must be included in the ration at that time. Most of the pests, such as weasels and skunks, that trouble chickens will also cut down the profits from geese. It pays to fasten up the goslings at night in a rat and weasel-proof colony house. Hawks will occasionally kill the awkward young goslings.

The general farmer will find the goose business the most profitable if the flock is limited and quality is emphasized. Then there will be chances to sell both hatching eggs and breeding stock and the maximum profit per bird will be made.

The stock should be pure-bred and unrelated. When obtaining a start with geese it is a good investment to buy a trio of the best breeders obtainable and then increase the stock only as the profits appear and the experience becomes broader.

Rules for Clean Milk.

Any dairyman can produce clear milk with small investment and a little extra care. This was proved by experiments made in a poor dairy barn, to determine the expense of producing milk with a low bacterial count. The only changes made were:

1. A simple sterilizer for utensils.
2. Clean cows—especially clean udders.
3. Small top pails for milking.
4. Proper manure removal and good bedding.

The bacterial count fell from as high as 1,200,000 to an average of 2,154.

Don't throw away an old macintosh, but cut out the best part and use as an apron when washing or gardening; also make bathing caps and wading knickers for the children. The small pieces make sponge bags or socks to place in boots on wet days.

Made by The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.

AMERICAN

ORIGINAL AND
GENUINE FENCE
STEEL FRAME GATES

Ask Your Dealer for this better, stronger, heavier galvanized fencing. He buys in large quantities, secures lowest freight rates and can sell to you cheaper than anyone else.



Cheapest Trouble Insurance

that a car owner can carry is a spare DOMINION TIRE and an extra DOMINION INNER TUBE.

Then—if accidents or emergencies arise, you can quickly change tires and reach your destination without delay or inconvenience.

While you are fitting out your car with new DOMINION TIRES, be sure to get the extra one for your tire holder and an extra DOMINION INNER TUBE in a carrying case.

No matter what make of car you drive, or whether you use it for business or pleasure, you will find that DOMINION TIRES will give you a service and mileage that prove their supreme quality and workmanship.

Sold By The Best Dealers Throughout Canada.

DOMINION TIRES

ARE GOOD TIRES

PAINTER OF FAMOUS MEN DESCRIBES THEM

SIR W. ORPEN, OFFICIAL MILITARY ARTIST.

Marshal Foch Mapped Out Battles for Months Ahead While Sitting for Portrait.

Sir William Orpen, who, during the war was official military artist for the British government and painted the portraits of most of the leaders of the Allied forces, has proved that he can paint with words as well as colors. He has just published a volume, "An On-looker in France," that gives delightfully intimate pen pictures of the many world famous men who sat for him, including Marshal Foch, Woodrow Wilson, Clemenceau, Balfour, Earl Haig and General Smuts. He was present at the peace conference, and gives an amusing description of his impressions at the Quai d'Orsay.

Schedule of War Operations.
In August, 1918, he went south to Bon Bon to paint a portrait of Marshal Foch. Sir William said:

"There was the great little man, deep in the study of his maps, very calm, very quiet. . . he 'sat' like a lamb, except that his pipe upset him. It seems that some of his English friends thought that he was smoking too many cigars and they had given him a pipe and tobacco and asked him to smoke it instead.

"But up to that date the Marshal was not a star at pipe smoking. He could light it all right, but after about two minutes it would begin to make strange gurgling noises, which grew louder and louder until it went out.

"The next day I brought some feathers and cotton wool, and the Marshal looked on me as a sort of a hero because each time we rested I used to clean out the pipe and dry it.

"During the time he was sitting great battles were going on and the Germans were being driven back. News was brought to him about every ten minutes. If it was good he would say 'Bon.' If it was bad he just made a strange noise by forcing air out through his lips.

"I remember one morning (the Marshal did not know that I understood any French at all) a general came in and sat with him, and the Marshal quietly gave him times, dates and places where battles would be fought up to the end of December, 1918 (this was in August of that year) and named the French, British and Ameri-

can divisions, and so forth, that would be used in each.

"When I got back to the mission I wrote down the dates and places I remembered and as far as I could judge everything went exactly as he said it would until about the middle of October, when the Germans really got on the run. Then things went more quickly than he had expected.

"What must the little man have felt? The responsibility of it all—hidden in the brain behind those kind, thoughtful eyes. Apparently his only worry was 'my pipe.'"

A Fidgety Batman.

An amusing story in the book is that of the sitting of General Plumer, of the British army, whose batman, or soldier servant, was much worried for fear the artist would not do justice to "the governor." Sir William says: "When I got the General the way I wanted him the batman leaned over my shoulder and asked: 'Is the governor all right now?' 'Perfectly,' I replied. 'No, he ain't,' he said, 'not by a long chalk.' And he went over to the General and started pulling the creases out of his tunic and said, 'Ere, you just sit up proper—not all 'unched up the way you are. What would 'er ladyship say if I let you be painted that way?'"

"The next morning the batman was on hand bright and early to see that the General did the right thing, but left after he had got him adjusted to his fancy.

As soon as he had gone the General said: 'We've got him on toast—he's worried to death because you haven't painted the gold leaves on my red tab. Don't do it until the very last thing.'

"It worked splendidly. The old chap was really upset. Every hour he used to come in and tap me on the shoulder, point to the red tab and say: 'What about it? If you don't get them gold leaves proper I'll get it from her ladyship.'"

Sir William speaks with great candor of the way the various sitters impressed him. He says: "General Botha was big, large and great in body and brain—elephantine.

"President Wilson was very genial and sat well, but even then he was very nervous and twitchy. He told endless stories, mostly harmless and some witty.

"Why Paint Me?" Asked Haig.

"General Smuts sat, a strong personality, with great love for his own country and a fearless blue eye. I would not like to be up against him, yet in certain ways he was a dreamer and a poet in thought.

"Balfour came in for a sitting at about 12.15. He was sound asleep by 12.35, but woke up sharp at 1 o'clock and went out for lunch."

General Douglas Haig impressed Sir William as one of the strongest personalities he painted. He says:

Sir Douglas was a strong man, a true Northerner, and well inside himself—no pose. When I started painting him he said: 'Why waste your time painting me? Go and paint the men. They're the fellows who are saving the world and they're getting killed every day.'

Prince Will Entertain Crown Prince of Japan.

The Prince of Wales will be the constant companion of the Japanese Crown Prince during the early part of the latter's visit, says a London despatch. The British Prince will meet him at Portsmouth on his arrival and will "take him under his wing" for a week. They will visit Aldershot and Sandhurst, where the Japanese Prince will be shown how both British soldiers and officers are made.

Following this the Prince of Wales will go on a long planned tour of the west of England, including his Duchy of Cornwall and his seldom visited property on the Scilly Islands, where he is deeply interested in early fruit, flower and vegetable growing in the mild air of the Gulf Stream.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, who is commander in chief at Portsmouth, will have charge of the first reception to the Japanese Crown Prince. He is one of the few British naval officers who have actually commanded a Japanese naval unit, having had a division of Japanese destroyers under him when he was in command in the Mediterranean during the latter part of the world war. He paid a warm tribute to the keenness of the Nippon seamen and was decorated by the Mikado.

The visit of the Japanese Crown Prince is counted as the star feature of the London season, which is promising now, for the first time, to reach pre-war levels of gaiety—if the coal strike is settled. That already has caused the cancellation of many pre-season festivities, but it is settled there will be three courts at St. James's during May. The first will be on May 4, which will be largely official and diplomatic. There are a large number of debutantes waiting for presentation on May 23 and 24, and at the other courts later in the season.

Fashionable shopkeepers of London accordingly are counting on a revival of trade as soon as the industrial crisis is settled.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION

Nothing is more common in childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more dangerous to proper growth, more weakening to the constitution or more likely to pave the way to dangerous disease. Fully nine-tenths of all the minor ills of childhood have their root in indigestion. There is no medicine for the little ones to equal Baby's Own Tablets in relieving this trouble. They have proved of benefit in thousands of homes. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Lunette, Immaculee Conception, Que., writes: "My baby was a great sufferer from indigestion, but the Tablets soon set her right and now I would not be without them." Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Redeem the Time.

Cling fast to hours that soft are crooning
Of joys; redeem them ere they go.
The after-life is but the blooming
Of flowers that budded here below.

The fleeting moments bind together;
The days of life are all too brief;
In sunshine and in stormy weather,
Go seek and give some heart relief.

Do good; all thought of self forsaking,
Some benison life will afford,
And watchful spirits now are making
In Heaven for you a rich reward.

—Allen Ward.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Women in Scotland Yard.
Conservative Scotland Yard is finding women of decided value on its detective force, especially in ferreting out the intricacies of certain sorts of crime, says a London despatch. The talent of these feminine sleuths, it is said, is due largely because of their greater success at practicing deception. And it has been found that they can keep a secret.

Many of the women detectives cover assignments at social events where it is necessary for them to wear evening gowns and jewels and to display the social graces. Women detectives were employed first in London, but now their activities have extended to the provinces.

Practice Keyboard.

Depressions in the centres of the keys of a new practice keyboard for piano students are intended to guide the fingers into the right position for the best work with a real instrument.

Hearths in the centre of the room were built as late as the 16th century. The Desert de Carilite, in the Pyrenees, nearly 10,000 feet above the sea, contains as many as sixty lakes of varying sizes. According to local tradition, these were left at the time of the flood. When the waters subsided, it is said, Noah and his family landed on the Bay of Prigue, one of the highest peaks in the district. To prove the truth of this tradition travellers are shown an iron ring to which, the peasants declare, the ark was moored when the landing was effected.

THE FATEFUL YEARS FOR EVERY WOMAN

How to Overcome Troubles That Afflict Women Only.

So far as a woman's health is concerned, probably the most fateful years in her life are those between 45 and 50. Many women enter this period under depressing conditions, through overstrain in household cares, or a neglected condition of the blood, and so they suffer heavily.

Among the commonest symptoms at this time are headaches, pains in the back and sides, fever flushes, palpitation, dizziness and depression. It is well to know that these variations of health can be relieved by home treatment. What women stand in need of all their life, but never more so than in middle age, is rich, red blood. As a tonic for the blood and nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are always useful, but especially will they help women at this time. Among those who have found benefit through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. J. A. McDougall, Rhodena, N.S., who says: "I was greatly troubled with nervousness, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, and a generally run down condition. It was only with difficulty that I could do my work, and although I had been taking medicine for some time I did not improve. Finally a friend advised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a supply and began taking them. The result more than met my expectations, and I am feeling better than I have done for years, sleep well, eat well, and do my housework much more easily. In my case the pills certainly did what you claim for them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Tree.

In the great woods, one tree
Was by the cunning seasons builded fair,
With the rain's masonry
And delicate craft of air.

Unknown of anyone
She was the wind's green daughter.
Her the dove
Made, between leaf and sun,
His murmuring house of love.

Quiet as a seemingly thought
Her infinite strength of shade she
spread around,
Peace as a spell she wrought
For that enclosed ground.

Bred of such lowly stuff—
Blown seed, a sheltering day, a tender night—
Now stars seem kin enough
To company her height.

She knows not whence she grew,
So in my heart, from some forgotten seed,
The lover thought of you
Towered to the lovelier need.

—M. L. C. Pickham.

Foch's Religious Side is Revealed.

Two new stories of Marshal Foch illumine a side of his character which adds to his influence and charm.

At a crisis in the war Clemenceau went to see him at the front. When the premier arrived he was told by an officer at headquarters that the marshal was at mass, "but," he added, "if it is a matter of special importance I will call him out."

"No, no," was the quick response, "leave him alone. He has carried him through very well so far."

In March, 1918—such a month as France and Britain may well hope never to see again—a Methodist Council in London adopted a resolution to send a telegram to Marshal Foch with the words:

"We are praying for you."
The telegram was sent but no reply was received. After the armistice, Foch, in conversation with an English statesman, confided to him that one of the things which had moved him most in the war was the receipt of an extraordinary telegram stating that the Methodists of England were praying for him.

Towns Toppled by Mines.

There are a million and a half tons of coal of very valuable quality underneath Glasgow, it was stated recently at a meeting of the city corporation.

And there, it may be added, it is likely to remain, since the inhabitants of Scotland's premier city—premier that is in point of population—are hardly likely to consent to disfigure it to the extent of starting a coal mine in their midst.

Beside, experience has shown that there is real danger in carrying out mining operations in the vicinity of human habitations.

Some years back, for example, extensive phosphorite deposits were discovered beneath Logroan, in Spain, once one of the most substantially built towns in Estremadura province. To-day there are less than a score of houses left standing. The rest have disappeared bodily into the cavities in the ground created by the withdrawal of the deposits in question.

In like manner Northwich, in the salt-mining district of Cheshire, bid fair to be completely swallowed up at one time owing to a series of subsidences due to a similar cause.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Mistake Somewhere.
"Ma, did you ever hear a rabbit bark?"
"Rabbits don't bark, dear."

"That's funny. My story-book says that rabbits eat cabbage and bark!"

Feminine Accounting.
"My wife made out an itemized expense account for last month," said Mr. Dubwaite.
"Could you learn from the statement just what she bought?"
"No. Most of her purchases were listed as 'Etc.'"

His Gain.
"She declined to marry him after all."

"I suppose he's heart-broken?"
"I don't think so. He says things worked out all right. He asked for a raise in pay, thinking he was about to get married, and received it, and so he's that much ahead of the game."

He Should Worry.
The other day Theodore, aged five, had to visit the dentist, and when he came back his father said:

"Well, old chap, how's the tooth-ache now?"

"Dunno," was the reply.

"But you must know whether the ache's gone!"

"Dunno," was the matter of fact answer. "The dentist kept the tooth."

Doing Business.

Mr. Multitrox—"Want to marry my daughter! What nerve! Why, do you think any jury would convict me if I'd knock your block off and kick you out to the street?"

Counselor Everbrooke—"The verdict would doubtless be 'guilty with extenuating circumstances.' The fee for my opinion will be ten dollars. Come across."

Not Seen.

A tight-fisted old gentleman, who recently recovered from a severe attack of fever, called up his physician on the phone and made complaint with reference to the total of the bill rendered by him on this occasion.

"See here!" shouted the old gentleman, "you have me charged for five weeks' calls. I will pay for four weeks only."

"But, my dear sir," expostulated the doctor, "I visited you each day for five weeks."

"Perhaps you did. I don't know," replied the tight tone, "but for one week I was delirious, and I didn't see you come in."

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

It is the custom on the birth of a Japanese baby to plant a tree. This is carefully tended until the child is about to be married, when it is cut down and made into an article of furniture for the new home.

Whatever vicissitudes may befall a man, he can always keep the wisdom life has taught him.

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 Pains. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drugists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Satisfaction in both Cans

Imperial Mica Axle Grease contains just enough powdered mica to form a smooth, hard surface on the axle which relieves friction and enables grease to do its work better. It prevents hot boxes and scored axles, and outlasts other greases two to one.



Imperial Eureka Harness Oil penetrates every fibre of leather, thereby excluding moisture, dust and sweat. It preserves harness, and prevents cracking and breaking of stitches. Harness that is treated with it lasts for years, looks well all the time and requires little repairing.

Ask your nearest dealer about these two high quality products. He has both in convenient sizes.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.
NEAT APPEARING LADY TO ACT as our representative introducing useful line of fast selling articles. Write: Anderson Manufacturing Company, London, Ontario.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

On March 20 occurred the sixtieth anniversary of the publication in book form of Harriet Beecher Stowe's deathless story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." And it still lives, both in the cinema and on the speaking stage.

You know, of course, that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first published serially in the National Era, and that Mrs. Stowe was paid \$300 for her effort.

Had it not been for a young Boston publisher, J. P. Jewett, who took the risk in its book publication in 1853, the famous characters of the story would have been unknown to fame. He arranged publication on a 10 per cent. royalty basis. Its success was astounding. Before long eight presses were running to keep pace with the demand.

Though slavery may be dead, the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will persist, and the souls of Uncle Tom and Little Eva, like that of John Brown, will go marching on.

MONEY ORDERS.
A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Test Your Lung Power.

One of the tests of fitness for airmen is measuring the length of time a man could hold in his breath.

The average time a normal healthy man or woman can keep in the breath after a deep inspiration varies from forty to fifty seconds.

Persons suffering from chronic bronchitis cannot hold their breath longer than twenty seconds; consumptives, only fourteen seconds.

Where the lungs or the heart are affected the period during which the breath can voluntarily be held decreases in proportion to the gravity of the trouble.

The fact that one cannot hold one's breath for long, however, doesn't necessarily imply deficient lung power. Many persons who can inhale a large volume of air are quite incapable of holding the breath for a normal period of time.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 38 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours. It rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to relieve cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc. Yours truly,
J. G. LESLIE
Dartmouth.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author
W. C. Glover, Co., Inc.
111 West 57th Street
New York, U.S.A.

Miss Ella Johnson Tells How Cuticura Healed Pimples

"My trouble began as small pimples and in a few months they got worse and my forehead was just a mass of large pimples. They were hard and red and caused me to scratch, and I was disgusted for the time. They made me embarrassed when out in company. I triedassarfas but it was of no help. I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and sent for a free sample. After using them I bought more, and when I had used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment for about a month I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Ella Johnson, Box 65, Camas, Idaho, March 9, 1920.
Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health when used all else fails.
Sole U.S. Distributors: 25 and 26, Johnson St., Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: London, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

You'll Take More Pleasure in the meal-time drink if, besides its fine taste, you know it makes for health.

POSTUM CEREAL

is a wholesome and satisfying CEREAL BEVERAGE

It has a rich, full-bodied flavor, but contains nothing that can possibly disturb nerves or digestion.

Quickly Prepared—Economical

Sold by Grocers Everywhere

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MAY 20 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.—\$1.47 per inch.

En Passant.

Truth Will Out
DR. COTTON, of Toronto, quite appropriately named, has got the world "on a bit of string." That scientific explorer has issued for publication, a half truth which will set everybody on pins and needles until they get to know the other half.

He has discovered that people, under the influence of ether, will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in spite of all consequences. It seems impossible that Dr. Cotton can have realized the tremendous responsibility he has assumed in launching this bolt from the blue. With an assumption of naïveté, the Doctor has hinted that he has held some particulars of his discovery, on the ground that it would be embarrassing to let the whole cat out of the bag at once, but I am afraid the precaution will be useless. His truth-compelling discovery must be true to itself. It must surge up from the bottom of the well, where it has hitherto lurked, and flood the world anew until a dove, sent out to spy the land, would not find one single spring of tergiversation, one tiny twig of a lie, whereupon to rest its foot.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE, in days of old, was always dangling itself before the eyes of students of alchemy, but never allowed itself to be discovered. Even if it had been found out, it would have had to rank second to this momentous revelation of the spirit of truth, the like of which has never been heard of since the world began. Let us look the matter squarely in the face. According to the newspaper reports, it stands thus:—Any person, temporarily under the influence of ether, as administered by Dr. Cotton, will tell the truth and shame the devil, no matter what else may happen.

What, may I ask, is going to happen to society if this is allowed to take place? Everything will have to be re-arranged from the very roots. Look at the tangle which it will cause in legal matters, in private and public life, in business, in farming, and in politics! The legal profession will be utterly ruined. Contracts will be self-confessed, and no amount of cross-questioning will alter the spontaneous truth of their depositions. Instead of there being a few grains of fact in a bushel of evidence, the truth will burst out freely in the courts, and there will be no need for lawyers to turn unwilling witnesses inside out and find nothing but terminological inexactitudes.

In private life the state of things will be disastrous, unless a qualifying spirit of charity and forgiveness grows up with the other treatment. Husbands will be like open books. Late hours at the office will vanish in thin air, and all former romances in this respect will be laid bare! The prospect is frightful to contemplate. Wives will know to a cent the exact financial condition of their husbands, and will levy their domestic and personal taxations in accordance with that knowledge, added to their own notions of equity, which, at the best of times, are variable and impulsive.

To public life the state of things will be chaotic. Every politician who was straight before will say "I told you so," and all the crooked ones will have so much to explain that they will talk more than ever. The civil service will have to be re-organized. Every income tax return will be a true statement. All taxes will come in automatically, and assessors and collectors will be out of work.

In business affairs, the result of always telling the truth will be that all trade secrets will be given away; patents will be abolished, profits reduced to a standard, buying and selling reduced to a mere formality, and no premiums will be permitted for skill and cleverness in dealing or keenness in driving a bargain. Everybody will know as much as everybody else, and life will be degraded into a treadmill sort of existence without any spice of enterprise. The stock exchange, of course, will be the first to succumb, for the motives which actuate it will be laid wide open, under ether, and there will be as much life in the money market as may be found in a bag of sand or a cedar log.

THE FARMER ONLY will benefit, as far as I can see. As a reward for his consistent veracity in the past, he will probably ask for, and get, compensation for all the hardships and sufferings, and losses he has had to endure, since he started farming. This will naturally enable him to look upon the brighter side of things, and when farmers begin to look cheerful, and talk hopefully, perhaps the rest of us will learn to look favorably upon the changes, the drastic changes which will follow in the wake of this ether-induced habit of indiscriminate truthfulness.

The gravity of the situation however is great. The number of people who will be thrown out of employment will be considerable. I should not wonder if a prohibition bill were rushed through parliament before the ether habit over-whelmed the various interests likely to be affected.

I am wondering how the change will affect the newspapers, and the novelists and writing people generally.

The newspapers will be dreary productions if they are all reduced to the level of the Encyclopedia Britannica, with every report passed by a "Commission of Ethical Investigation." Then there are the unofficial newsmongers, untutored verbal reporters of events which never happened, including those who invest ordinary trivial events with all the embellishments which the gift of imagination renders possible. They are going to have a hard time unless it is made possible to obtain licenses of exemption, or a three mile limit is established.

LINKSMAN.

CUSHING

Miss Edna Patton spent May 24th the guest of Miss Helen.

Mrs. Jordan, of L'Orignal is visiting Mrs. Kains at Greece's Point this week.

Mr. S. Wheelan and daughter Miss Katie spent the week-end and Empire Day here.

Miss Ruth Dobbie of Calumet, was the week-end guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Dobbie.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brombe and children spent the week and 24th with the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir.

Mrs. Smith and Nurse White, of Montreal, also Mr. Jas. Robertson spent the holidays at the home of Mrs. E. O. Keatley.

Mrs. Kains entertained a party of friends from St. Andrews amongst whom were Mrs. Kilgour and Mrs. Morrison, of Beauharnois.

Mrs. James McRae, of Black River, N. B. (formerly Miss Grace Fraser) arrived last week and is visiting her aunt Mrs. Kains at Greece's Point.

Mrs. Fraser Watson spent the early part of the week with her mother Mrs. R. Dawson of Stonfield Heights, who was we regret to say somewhat seriously ill.

A very successful and well-arranged social was held at the home of Miss B. Nichols on Monday evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's.

Miss Florence McGillivray and Miss McLaren, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McPaul at Chute-au-Blondeau, over the week-end and also visited Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nicholls.

In our last reports from Cushing we referred to the fact that the C.N.R. Station had been moved from its former site to a point a mile further east. Evidently there were some individuals not yet satisfied with the location and during the night of Monday 23rd just made an attempt to move it still further by the swift method of a stick of dynamite. Rather they were amateurs at the work or were interrupted at their task as there little damage was done. As soon as it was discovered the affair was reported to headquarters at Montreal and detectives were soon on the spot. At present no further developments have taken place but it is reported they have found a clue which all interested will sincerely hope will lead to the detection of the guilty party or parties.

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 14th, 1921.

VICTOR GAUDET.

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 this 4th day of April 1921.

St. Scholastique, 16th April, 1921.
PHILIP GLOFFRION & FISHER.
5-27 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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.

Ladies' Suits For Spring.

A full line of everything you require.

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

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

No Savings Account too small

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

That is why the smallest savings account is valued in

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve 18,000,000
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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.

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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.

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W. G. STANFORTH,

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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

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Capital and Reserve \$10,000,000

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 Washday 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

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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, Bye-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-stops, Safety-rasors, 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
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Lachute Office:
SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS.

Cleaning & Repairing

All kinds of Boys' and Men's Suits

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

A good assortment of
Men's and Boys Pants.

N. GLEENER, Lachute.
Opposite Provincial Bank

To Those Who Want a Good Car?

Right now is the time to buy. The Gray Dorr is a very Servicable Car and very Comfortable, no Car of its class can be bought at as reasonable a Price and few have as many Points of Excellence you get length Cantalever Springs, Westinghouse Starter and Lighting Equipment the same kind is used on cars selling at four and five thousand dollars. Any person wishing or intending to purchase a car can see and have a demonstration of this car at Mr. Jas. L. Anderson's, Garage, Main Street, or at my residence.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

White Star Line Entertain Agents on New Liner Vedic

We had the pleasure recently of joining with the other agents of the White Star Line Company in a banquet tendered on board their new liner for this port "The Vedic." She is entirely given over for Third Class Passage, but with first-class accommodation. Everything is of the very best, and the berths are so arranged that parties of 2, 4, 6 or 8 may have their separate rooms, each of which contains spring beds and just the same roomly accommodations and conveniences as are found in the higher-priced boats. The passengers having the entire free run of the boat, which is a wonderful advantage. The agents were taken in land by Mr. Tobin, the genial general ticket agent, assisted by Mr. Hay and Mr. Jorkland, who after showing the visitors around the boat from stern to stern, adjourned to the dining saloon where a magnificent spread was done full justice to by the two guests and their friends, after which adjournment was made to the Harbor tug which had been procured to give the agents a sail down the river as far as the Vickers Docks where everyone was amazed at the wonderful improvements that are being proceeded with in making Montreal's harbor the largest and best in the world, and that is no idle boast, for with its 12 miles on either side and the marvellous growth of Montreal, this will soon be an accomplished fact. Rousing cheers were given for the Vedic, its officers and crew and to the White Star Line for the progressive spirit they have displayed in inaugurating this new Third Class Service of which their agents are bound to be big boosters, and anyone with meagre means may travel with the very best comfort and care by booking up on this boat. Folders and all information will be gladly supplied by J. S. Gillet, agent for White Star Line, Lachute.

Ferryboat Sank in Fifteen Feet of Water at Carillon Wharf.

Over one hundred passengers on board the steam ferry, "John," running from Point Fortune to Carillon across the Ottawa River, had a narrow escape on Tuesday afternoon, when the steamboat sank at the wharf at Carillon, as it was about to leave its moorings.

The boat was filled to capacity, and two automobiles had been taken on board, it being a holiday when a warning ground from the hull of the boat was heard. Captain Ferdinand Ranger, owner of the boat, ordered everyone off. Men, women and children, who had taken places a few minutes before, landed in an orderly manner while the boat was going down. The two automobiles, however, could not be taken off in time, as the boat sank in about five minutes.

The line was still tied at the mooring posts, and the boat sank in about fifteen feet of water at the wharf. The funnel and top of the deck may still be seen above the water, as well as the hood of one of the automobiles. The boat was used as a ferry between Point Fortune and Carillon, and had been in service for a long time. Since the discontinuance of the service of the old Empress, it used the same wharf where the old boat used to moor.

The passengers, most of them, visitors for the day to Carillon, proceeded by other routes to their destinations. The John was a craft of unusual type, being built on the lines of a steamship.

E. LOCKHART GALL,

B.A., M.D., C.M.,

Parque 63 ring 3

Dr. Alexander's old offices.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

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Main St., LACHUTE.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.

ST. PHILIPPE, QUE

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burk, of Greece's Point visited friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Steele, of Brownsburg visited friends here Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dixon, of Brownsburg, spent Tuesday with Mrs. R. Silverman.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McQuat, of Brownsburg were guests of Mrs. A. Campbell Sunday last.

Rev. A. White, of Montreal, spent the 24th of May here and was the guest of Mrs. R. S. McArthur.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Kennedy and Miss Elsie Cregeen spent their holidays visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Derrick and the latter's brother, of Montreal, spent the 24th with Mrs. R. McCormick.

Mrs. Walker and daughter Margaret also Herbert and Wesley Walker visited Mrs. A. Morrow Sunday last.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the

Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS, and TRIMMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

PIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada } Francois Xé

Province of Quebec } vier Clouthier,

District of Terrebonne } plaideur; vs.

No. 1794 Thomas William Flaherty et al, defendants.

As belonging to the said defendants, to wit:

The lots of land situated in the parish of Saint-Sauveur-des-Montagnes, said district, known and designated as being the numbers 485 and 486 on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish of Saint-Sauveur-des-Montagnes, county and district of Terrebonne—with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the parish of Saint-Sauveur-des-Montagnes, county and district of Terrebonne, on the SEVENTH day of JUNE, 1921, at FIVE o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time.)

J. W. CYR,

Sheriff's office

Sheriff

Registered Percheron Stallion.

Hiawatha.

Hiawatha is a beautiful dapple gray, three years old, standing on the very best of legs and feet, with a strong short well muscled back, and good sloping shoulders, will tip the scales at about 1,500 pounds. His dam weighed 1,700 pounds, and sire weighed 2,200 pounds.

This horse will stand for the season at Mr. Austin Morrow's stables, Dalesville, Tuesday afternoons, and at Mr. Alex. St. Onge's stables, Friday afternoons, and the remainder of the week at the proprietor's stable. Horsemen will do well to look over this horse before breeding elsewhere.

TERMS: \$8.00 to insure. Payable 1st of March 1922, all mares disposed of before foaling time, the original owner will be responsible for insured rates. All mares at owner's risk.

James H. Murdoch, Staynerville, Que.

Registered Belgian Stallion.

Barney is a beautiful dark chestnut, three years old, standing on the very best of legs and feet, with a strong short well muscled back, and good sloping shoulders, will tip the scales at about 1,450 pounds. This horse will stand for the season at Mr. Moses Brown's stable, Shrewsbury, on Monday, and at Amos Riddell's blacksmith shop, Mille Isle, on Tuesday, and Thomas Evans, Lacfield, on Wednesday, and at Neil Clarey's stable Louisa on Thursday, and at Robert Brown's stable Dalesville, on Friday, and at Rodrigue's stable, Lachute, on Saturday. Horsemen will do well to look over this horse before breeding elsewhere.

Terms to insure \$10.00 payable 1st of March 1922. All mares disposed of before foaling time the original owner will be responsible for insured rates. All mares at owner's risk.

Edmond Brown, Shrewsbury.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MRS. J. A. CHAMBERS, Brownsburg.

Friday, June 3rd, 1921

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

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m.

TERMS CASH.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Canadian National Railways.

Canadian National Railways announce changes in passenger train schedules effective Sunday, May 1st, 1921; on and after which date the leaving and arriving times of trains at Lachute will be as follows:—All times mentioned herein are STANDARD TIME.

LEAVING LACHUTE.

8.45 a.m. Daily except Sunday, for Hawkesbury. Connects at Hawkesbury with train for L'Orignal, Rockland and Ottawa.

2.47 p.m. Daily except Sunday, for St. Jerome and Montfort sub-division points.

8.25 a.m. Daily except Sunday, from St. Jerome and Montfort Sub-division points.

2.31 p.m. Daily except Sunday, from Hawkesbury.

Montfort Subdivision.

A number of important changes have been made in the Montfort sub-division services in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, trains to and from Montreal, particulars of which may be obtained on application to Ticket Agents.

For further particulars apply to nearest Ticket Agent, Canadian National Railways.

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.O.L. No. 2231,

LACHUTE

Meets in Rice's Hall the Fourth Friday of every month at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren always welcome.

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.



Lowe Brothers



This paint film is less than 1/100 of an inch thick. What does that mean to you?

When you stop to realize that a two-coat film of paint is less than 1-100 of an inch in thickness, and that this thin film stands between your house and the weather, you can see the vitalness of buying the right kind of paint.

Lowe Brothers High Standard Paint forms a tougher film than any other paint we know of. It is elastic. It will not crack with the weather's changes. It is both weatherproof and waterproof.

It costs a little more than most paints, but it always covers more surface, therefore less paint is required and you actually save money at the very start. This fact, coupled with its long lastingness, makes it really an investment paint.

If you want to prevent future trouble, come in and talk over your paint problems with us.

G. L. Meikle & Company.

Paints



MACDONALD'S

PRINCE of WALES

CHEWING TOBACCO

The Tobacco with a heart

Canada's standard since 1858

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 Transmitter 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 us with request for Price List, "C" and ask us anything you would like to know about Amateur Wireless.

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88 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

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 needful inquiries about the Dartigny family. The story of the mysterious chest goes back to the troubled days of the French Revolution and the escape of the Marquis and little granddaughter to England, where the chest and document were given to the Baxenters for safe keeping. Now, more than one hundred years later, search is made for the missing Hubert Baxenter.

CHAPTER VI.—Cont'd.

Candle crossed the room and pulled aside the curtains, the rings making a harsh rattle against the brass poles. He unfastened the French windows and pushed them back, and the cool morning air seemed to leap past him into the house. He stood for a moment on the little balcony, then a cry from his companion sent him hurrying back into the room.

The valet was standing at the folding doors, his face a mask of terror, gray and drawn. He was making movements with his throat and mouth as though he wished to speak, and he pointed with a crooked forefinger that shook pitifully to the pile of luggage in the corner of the bedroom.

"Look, Mr. Castle—I knew something had happened; I felt it—I packed those bags for him, Mr. Castle—my poor master never left London," and Jowett sank trembling on to the Chesterfield, his face buried in his hands.

The mystery of the situation was communicating itself rapidly to his companion. Castle touched the little man on the shoulder.

"Come, Jowett," he said, "this affair is too—Mr. Robert must be told. Come; don't touch a thing. This is a matter for the police."

Silently the two men looked up the windows and left the room. As they did so the old clerk stooped and picked up a small piece of folded paper. It was part of a sheet of letter paper; the few words on the fragment were unimportant, and were evidently part of a score of some card game. He slipped it into the pocket of his great-coat and left the house with Jowett.

When Castle entered Robert Baxenter's office that gentleman was reading the telegram from Paris which had just arrived. He was visibly excited.

"What does it all mean, Castle—my cousin never reached the 'Maurice'?"

"I know that, Mr. Robert," answered the old clerk quietly—and told his tale.

The detective sent from the "Yard" to inquire into the disappearance of Mr. Hubert Baxenter was rather a heavy official, and the secret of Mortimer Terrace might never have been elucidated had not a sweep's broom at No. 8 become fixed in the kitchen chimney of that residence a fortnight later.

The chimney sweep, ascending through the trap door of an attic to right matters, noticed a curious shape huddled beneath the coping of the next roof. Investigating further, he found that it was the body of a man—a young man in evening dress except for a Norfolk jacket, and that the cause of death was not apparent.



And then London roused and shook itself and said nasty things about the police and Scotland Yard, and gave themselves up to the delights of this new sensation. The illustrated Morning Press threw itself into the matter body and soul, and photographs ranging in interest from a picture of the late Mr. Baxenter at the age of twelve to the sweep's entire family taken picturesquely in a back garden kept public interest at fever heat until a divorce case of more than usual sporting interest pushed the crime of Mortimer Terrace into second place—and so by easy stages into a niche as another of the undiscovered mysteries of the Great City.

CHAPTER VII.

Alias Baptiste Dartin.

Vivian Renton had in his short but evil life played many and varied parts, and his nefarious schemes had taken him often to the city which, being the hub of the ever-speeding Wheel of Pleasure, offers a happy hunting ground to those who live by their wits—and by the lack of them in others.

In fact, Vivian knew Paris as he knew the palm of his hand, and his mastery of the language was no less perfect. Ordinarily his French possessed the cultured accent that one hears spoken so much in Brussels, but did he wish it, he could roll out the idiomatic jargon of Montmartre or the speech of the provinces with equal ease.

It was not usual for the immaculate Vivian Renton to take up his quarters anywhere but within a hundred yards of the Place de l'Opera, and his friends would, had they known, have expressed surprise that he had this time chosen an unpretentious resting place in the Quartier. The Cafe du Dome was situated at the junction of the Boulevard Raspail with the Montparnasse, and Vivian found it both comfortable and secluded, and eminently suited to the game he had on hand. For it was a deep game and one which, for the present, he intended to play single-handed. It was hardly likely that he would meet any of his acquaintances at the Cafe du Dome.

It is somewhat awkward when one is engaged in changing one's outward appearance to run against even the best of friends. It calls for explanations—and Vivian did not wish to explain his presence in Paris, nor the reason that he had altered the fashion and color of his hair, nor why he had decided that a pointed beard and waxed moustaches suited him better than a clean-shaven chin and lip.

And now it would have to be a very intimate friend indeed who would see in the little dapper Frenchman who, under the name of M. Baptiste Dartin, passed a placid existence at the Cafe du Dome, the erstwhile Vivian Renton.

The metamorphosis from the Saxon to the Gaul had been as gradual as it had been thorough. During the time that he had been in Paris—and it was now mid-January—he had not been heard to utter a single word of English and he had never been seen reading an English paper. It would perhaps be useful, he told himself, in the future to feign an ignorance of his native tongue.

True, he walked each morning to the little kiosk opposite the Gare Montparnasse and purchased the Paris edition of the Daily Mail, but this was quickly hidden in the folds of Le Matin and read only in the privacy of his apartment, or perhaps some secluded seat in the Luxembourg Gardens.

He devoured with avidity the details of the affair at Regent's Park and he noted with satisfaction how his connection with the crime was not even hinted at. After all, he did not see how it could be otherwise unless he had left some stupid clue behind him. There was only one other man who was at the card-party at the solicitor's house—and Eddie Haverton was hardly the one, voluntarily, to place himself in the searchlight of publicity. His career was quite notorious enough without the aid of the sensational press.

It was another case in which the police were entirely at fault. London had been searched for the parties who had been playing cards with the deceased man. But no one knew of his acquaintance with Eddie and Vivian and there was no shadow of a clue.

He thought sometimes of the scrap of paper he had placed under the chair and which he did not remember having picked up again. But the few words which were on it had no connection with the case and certainly did not bear his name. A few notes he had taken on a game of cards—that was all, which could hardly be identified with him. He cursed himself, nevertheless, for his carelessness, and hoped that this faint clue had escaped detection. There was no mention of it in the papers, and Vivian told himself that had it been found it would

have been photographed and published in the hopes of identification.

The man in Paris had noticed the accounts getting less and more meagre, until now, for a fortnight, with the exception of an interview with the sweep's aged mother, they had entirely ceased, and Vivian began to look into the task he had set himself.

The preliminaries, as it were, being now satisfactorily arranged and his identity sunk in that of Baptiste Dartin, he gave himself up, with the thoroughness which showed in all his doings, to the matter in hand—which was no less than to pierce the more-than-a-century-old secret of the wealth of the Dartignys.

He read greedily every line of writing he could procure from the archives relating to the history and records of the time of terror which swept France in the seventeen-nineties. His room at the hotel was a library of books dealing with the period, and in Wallon's records he came across what he sought—the mention of the death of Gaspard de Dartigny. There were others of the family mentioned by Wallon who had gone to the guillotine in those fateful years of '93 and '94—Gaston in June, Pierre in August, Sophie in the same month and Marguerite in the following January. Truly the hand of the Revolution had fallen heavily on the lords of Chauville. Vivian traced the origin and the history of the famous family and its many branches, and he put beyond all doubt that these red years had, to all intents and purposes, wiped them out root and bough.

But he decided to pay a visit of inspection to the district of Chauville. He would study also the archives in the adjacent town of Blois, giving out as an excuse that he was writing a history of the Revolution and was studying the subject on the spot. It was necessary that he should make himself acquainted with the lie of the land round the chateau which he intended adopting as his ancestral home.

Still, Vivian told himself that it would be foolish to hurry matters. It would be as well for the Baxenter family to recover from one affair before another bolt was launched upon them in the shape of a claimant for the de Dartigny chest. Perhaps even the astute brain of the reigning Baxenter might be inclined to associate the two events, and the claimant had no wish to court more inquiries than need be.

It was a bright morning in early February when M. Baptiste Dartin set out to walk the two miles which separated the little village of Massey from the ancient town of Blois.



Woman's Interests

Make Your Own Fireless Cooker.

As a labor-saver, an odorless cooker and a pleasure-spenders the fireless cooker can take first place among our modern household devices.

It is a labor saver because it saves the housewife the constant watching of the boiling pot. It is an odorless cooker as none of the disagreeable odors escape and circulate through the house. It is a pleasure-spenders because milady housekeeper can leave her meal to cook, go off for a few hours of pleasure, returning to find that dinner is all ready to be served.

The first fireless cooker was a hay box in which the European peasants placed hot dishes with the idea that when set in this non-conducting material they would finish cooking while the workers went about their work.

It was not long before it came over to this side of the water. The home-made fireless cooker can be made quite easily and is very similar to that used by the thrifty European peasant. You can take any strong wooden box with a hinged lid. Be sure that all cracks are filled in so that when the lid is closed it will be airtight. Fill it with excelsior, asbestos wool, crushed newspaper, straw, or any other non-conducting material.

Then procure a cooking vessel, preferably of aluminum with a tightly clamped lid. These can be bought separately in the stores. Make a hole in the excelsior the size for the vessel to fit in nicely, being sure that the top is firmly clamped. Cover over with more excelsior. Make a cushion of factory cotton the exact size to fit the top part of the box and fill with excelsior or hay. Put this cushion over all and close down the lid. This kind of a home-made fireless cooker will keep food at an even temperature for 8 hours, when it will begin to cool. If one sleeps only for seven or eight hours, it is an excellent and inexpensive device for cooking the breakfast.

There is another kind of fireless cooker that can be made at home, which will guarantee the cooking for an indefinite period. But it would be necessary to employ a carpenter to make it.

Just have a wooden box large enough for one, two or three containers as you wish. Have it lined well with a sheet of aluminum, tin or zinc, as well as the lid, which you must be sure will fit tightly. Then enter the insulating material which can be excelsior, etc. For the nests have a metal lining, preferably aluminum. Inside the nests the aluminum containers must fit—but not tightly. At the bottom of the nest the soap stone or iron plate must be located, then the container on top of it. To fit over the top of the containers the same pad can be used of factory cotton lined with excelsior, then the aluminum lined lid is closed on top of all, which makes a first rate home-made fireless cooker. In this instance it is also

AUTO USED PARTS

We carry a full line of used parts for all makes of cars, cleaned and freed from grease and dirt. Magneton, gears, springs, complete engines, tires, etc. Highest prices paid for old cars. Write, wire or phone.

AUTOMOBILE USED PARTS CO.
1630 Dundas St. West, - Toronto

It had snowed heavily the night before, but now the sky was blue and cloudless, and the sun shone with dazzling brilliance on the white which mantled the plains and cloaked the tops of the pine trees in the forests. A thin edging of ice ringed the banks of the little marshy lakes, which, dotted here and there, reflected the glory of the morning sky. The towers and battlements of the town he had left behind him rose in graceful clusters above the snow-covered roofs. From the belfry of the church the sound of bells stole across the plain, melodious in the still air.

The traveller lunched at the comfortable inn which, together with the Chateau de Chauville and some half-dozen cottages, made up the village of Massey. During the meal, which he ordered to be served in the large front room, he entered into conversation with the landlord, who (the district not attracting visitors in the winter months) was glad to join M. Dartin in a bottle of the excellent claret the cellars of his inn afforded.

Yes, the castles of the country round Blois were very beautiful—was monsieur going far?—merely walked out from the town to lunch—yes—the snow had not been deep enough to make bad walking—no—ah!—but monsieur should stay the night—one day—two days—a week—there was so much to see—

The stranger interrupted the flow of talk.

"I have heard and read of the Chauville estate, and I"—

The excitable little landlord of the "Three Lilies" jumped up, and crossing to the door pointed with many gesticulations to where two white towers with conical-shaped roofs rose above the trees.

"Monsieur is fortunate. Monsieur de Barron is away—oh, no, not Dartigny—they are dead—the caretaker is a friend of mine, a fine fellow, he will show monsieur everything. You would like to go to him?"

Dartin was anxious, but diplomatic. "Above all things—after I have had some of that delicious coffee which the good madam is preparing. It smells good, and—ah, a little drop of cognac."

(To be continued.)

of the robin, and the squall of the catbird—to know the birds by sounds as well as by eye, as he knows the whistles and calls of his boy friends.

Call the children's attention to the voice of the little brook that dances down cheerily through the meadow: "By day its voice is low and still—A charming, dancing little rill; But when the silent night is here, Its voice is heard so loud and clear And yet so sweet, if often seems As though the brook brought pleasant dreams."

Help unstap these young ears that they may learn to love and understand the voices of the birds and brooks, insects and animals; that they may not be deaf when the soft winds whisper to them in the tree-tops—it may speak to them of God.

Do not preach to the children; call their attention to God as the source of all that is beautiful and good.

Speaking of sounds for young ears: Is the sound of Mother's voice and Father's voice music or discord to the ears of the child? Are the tones harsh, impatient, nagging? Or are they patient, soft, musical? Long, long years from now the tones of your voice will echo and re-echo in the memory of that child of larger growth. Will the memories be tender and lovely to them?

Change of Diet.

Sick children as well as sick adults are fanciful about their food. "This bread tastes like a blanket," one little convalescent complained to her nurse. "I can't eat it." Instead of insisting

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on the bread, the nurse made what she called oatmeal biscuits. Three ounces of fine oatmeal, three ounces of flour, half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful shortening. Put oatmeal, flour and salt in baking bowl, boil and stir well together, rub in shortening, and add cold water to mix paste. Bake brown. A favorite with children.

Wed In Bridegroom's Home.

In Japan the marriage ceremony takes place at the house of the bridegroom, to which the bride is taken, accompanied by her relatives. Her trousseau and the household goods, which the bride brings with her, are borne by men, who follow the carriage of the bride, forming a procession which always meets with cheers from the crowd as it passes through the streets.

Of 2,728,000 persons driven out of the battle regions during the war, 2,023,000 have returned.

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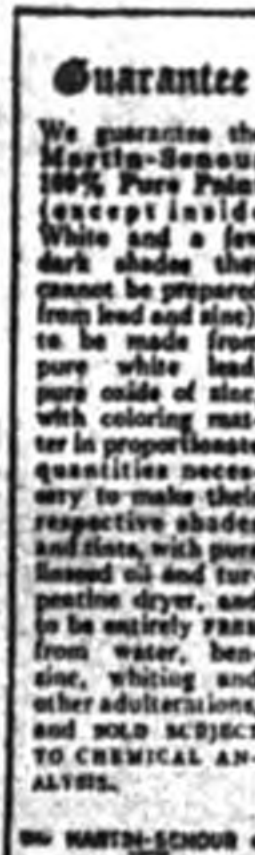
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ISSUE No. 19-21.

The AUTOMOBILE



Your Car's Finish.

You may mistreat the engine frequently before it begins to complain, but the finish of the car can be mistreated once or twice—then there is little finish left to damage.

Lack of washing or not knowing how to wash a car will go further towards ruining the appearance than any other thing. The varnish of a new car is benefited and hardened by washing with clear cold water, but mud that is allowed to dry upon the body takes the oil from the varnish and leaves the finish mottled and streaky. Dirt is not the only enemy, for gases from the garage, and even the atmosphere of some districts, attack the finish of the car that is not frequently washed.

Begin by cleaning the top. Take a good stiff brush and remove the dust; then either sponge it or use a soft cloth with warm water and pure soap. A chamois kept especially for the purpose will tend to hasten the drying. The top must not be folded until it is thoroughly dry. The upholstery, if of cloth, is best cleaned by sponging with water containing a little salt and alcohol. If of leather, a woolen cloth dipped in clear water to which a few drops of ammonia has been added is best.

In cleaning the chassis be sure to remove the nozzle of the hose and flow the water over every part of the body. This will serve to wash off most of the dust and also loosen the mud. In cases where the car is very dirty it is best to do this and then let it stand for a few minutes before going over it again with the hose.

Then take a soft sponge and follow the hose over the body. If certain portions are greasy spotted these should be washed separately with pure water and castile soap—but except in this one instance soap of any kind should be avoided on the body.

You Carry Your Own Vulcanizer.
Every automobile carries an excellent steam vulcanizer.

This may be news to many motorists who fancied themselves on intimate terms with their machines.

The radiator, when full of hot, steaming water, is a very satisfactory vulcanizer for inner tubes, and has been used to advantage by ingenious motorists miles away from anywhere with a tube needing patching.

A little vulcanizing cement is smeared on the rubber patch and around the hole in the tube and then the two are put together, placed patch downward on the radiator and held firmly with the pressure of the hand until the rubber is cooked into a solid mass.

If no vulcanizing cement is at hand a little tube rubber dissolved in gasoline may be used as a substitute.

Truck Tips.
Kerosene as Tractor Fuel—When kerosene is used as fuel in the motor tractor it will be found necessary in many cases to change the oil in the crankcase after every twenty hours of running. This is because when it is not properly heated it mixes with the oil and destroys its lubricating qualities.

Mounting the Governor—In mounting the flexible drive shafts of the governor care must be taken that there are no bends in the shaft within two inches of either end. The shaft must never be bent into a circle of less than ten inches in diameter. The proper practice is to make all bends as long and easy as possible.

Weight and Truck Capacity—In selecting trucks the factors of weight and size of the products to be hauled must be carefully considered. A product that is bulky but light in weight calls for a comparatively light vehicle with large body capacity. On the other hand, the man who must haul heavy material that is compact in form will make a great mistake if he buys an ordinary light truck.

Trailer Costs—When trailers of any type are being used in connection with truck service it is to be strongly recommended that all cost and operating records covering the trailers be kept separately from those of the powered vehicle.

The Cylinder Head—The holding down nuts of the cylinder head should be tightened periodically if the cylinder head is taken off for any reason. In replacing, the part should be tightened up again by screwing down opposite nuts. Each nut should be turned a little, then its opposite should be screwed down somewhat, and so on, working around the cylinder head. If one nut is tightened all the way there is danger of springing the part.

Before Taking a Trip.
Look over the car before taking a tour. A little inspection now and then will never hurt any car, and it will go a long way in giving you a smooth running car and save a lot of bills.

Be sure to try out the brakes. Speed up with the accelerator and apply the foot brakes to see if the car comes evenly to a stop. Try this several times and try the emergency brakes. You might need them while on the road.

Test the fan at various times to see

if the belt is tight enough. If you find that the fan will slip with the slightest effort, the fan is all right.

Be sure to watch the ammeter. It tells the automobilist everything about the batteries. If the engine is stopped and the lights are put out, the ammeter should show zero. When it indicates a discharge there is a short circuit.

Never run up against the curb as it will throw the front wheels out of alignment and cause the front tires to wear out rapidly.

A knock is very often due to overheating and will be noticed upon going up a hill, but it is also likely to be noticed on a level road. It is always accompanied by steam from the radiator. It is very easy to remedy.

It quite often happens that after new piston rings have been put in for the purpose of preventing oil leaks, the condition continues. If that is the case, lap in the rings. If the cylinder is worn out of round it will be absolutely necessary to fit the ring to the proper shape, and lapping must be done.

Never under any circumstances use a cloth to wipe the dust off an automobile, as the dust forms itself into a fine grit. You rub the dust into the car instead of rubbing it off. The best thing to use is a feather or a hair duster.

Carry a fire extinguisher. You may have a fire on the road, where there is no fire department handy.

The New Man.

Take a look at the new man," said the coast guardman to the minister as he sought the warm shelter of the life-saving station. And indeed the new man was worth looking at—a quiet, clean-skinned giant, sitting with his back to the wall.

Outside, the wind, roaring savagely, dashed the loose sand against the windows. On such nights, when the thermometer was ten degrees below zero, the minister reflected, these men patrol the beach and watch the sea for wrecks. The new man, the minister knew, was equal to the work.

A little later the minister was astonished to hear the giant say, "You see, cap'n, I have never been on the ocean. What does a lobster look like?" That was an astonishing thing for him to ask! But the old captain expressed no astonishment; he merely took a pencil and some paper and began to draw while the new man watched him closely.

"A lobster," said the captain, "has a body like this and long claws that run out here."

What did it mean? Going quickly into the boat room, the minister said to one of the guardsmen, "What does this mean? The new man says he never has been on the ocean, and he has just asked the captain what a lobster looks like."

"Oh," said the guardsman, smiling, "he was transferred from the Great Lakes and got here just this afternoon."

The skill in saving life that the new guard had acquired on the inland sea he was going to use on the ocean. Even though he knew nothing about the small facts of ocean life, he could still do his duty.

There is a lesson here. God calls on us as Christians to rescue men who are morally lost; but frequently we say that we cannot become Christians because there is a passage in the Bible that we cannot understand. What if the life-saver should refuse to go out to dying men on a vessel because he yet lacked knowledge of some simple thing about the sea? When the government ordered the new coast guardman to go to a seaport station he had gone. What he had learned to do on the ocean. Similarly, if a man can the Great Lakes he could also do on toll and plan for his life, he can also watch, pray and work for the kingdom of God.

Killing "Skeeters."

A mosquito-breeding swamp is not only a source of neighborhood discomfort and danger but also an economic liability. Often it may be converted into a valuable asset by inexpensive draining.

The United States Public Health Service notes an illustrative case in the State of Georgia, where an experimental operation—was recently performed upon a twenty-acre swamp. It was a mucky place, nearly all of it under water, with tree-stumps plentifully scattered.

The operation consisted of ditching with dynamite, a trench 1,500 feet long being blown with sticks of the explosive placed in holes two feet deep at intervals averaging one foot. Extra charges were used for stumps.

The resulting ditch averaged a width of seven and a half feet at the top and a depth of three and a half feet. Total cost, including labor and 1,000 pounds of dynamite, was \$270. When the job was finished there was a freely running stream through the ditch.

By this simple and rapid means the swamp was transformed into twenty acres of good land.

Lake Superior has an area of more than 31,000 square miles, and is the largest body of fresh water in the world.

HANDS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

UNION AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES.

An English Writer, Alfred B. Cooper, Discusses a Vitaly Important Question.

The future of civilization, of an ordered, progressive, happy evolution of society, is in the keeping of the English-speaking peoples, writes Alfred B. Cooper, in a London magazine. Of these there are on the earth, at the present moment, something in the neighborhood of 200,000,000; and this number, if the precedents of the two half-centuries immediately past are followed, will have become something like 400,000,000 in 1971.

This huge aggregate of folk who "speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke"—or something approximating thereto, at least—will not be confined to one corner of the earth like the congested populations of China and India, but will form six mighty nations, each powerful and populous, in several far-separated quarters of the globe.

The six nations of the English-speaking folk will be the British Isles, the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand, and half the population—possibly more than half—of this great congeries of kindred peoples will reside between the latitude of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the latitude of the Mouth of the Mississippi, in that wonderful Republic we sometimes call "the States" and sometimes simply "America."

From One Motherland.

Now, it is a fact of first-class importance and vast significance that the last-named is the only member of the original firm which has dissolved partnership. Nearly 150 years ago now, Britain and her intensely loyal colonies in America differed, then quarrelled, then fought, then parted, and that political cleavage has continued to this day.

It is an interesting and not unprofitable speculation as to what might have happened, and what might not have happened in the world, had Britain never attempted the impossible task of coercing America, and had America grown up under the old flag, like Botha and Smuts, who had fought against us a dozen years earlier, fought as valiantly on our side. Within a week of the declaration of war, every colony and dependency of Britain had declared its unflinching and unhesitating adherence to the old flag.

When the Empire Spoke.

Is it too much to suppose that the 100,000,000 of the greatest colony of all, the colony founded by the "Pilgrims" in New England, and by Raleigh in Virginia, would have hesitated any longer than the Anzacs and the Canadians did? That would have meant the shortening of the war by three-years at least—if there had been a war. But can anyone believe there could have been a war, had Britain and America been one nation of the most inventive, keenest-witted, most enterprising, most law-abiding people extant?

We might go farther and say that had Britain and America held together the Franco-Prussian War, the dragons' teeth sown in 1871, which produced the terrible harvest of devastation, misery, and unrest of these latter days the tap-root of a noxious weed which threatens to ruin the fair garden of ordered progress, would never probably have happened.

Well, there is nothing quite so futile as crying over spilt milk. "What's done is done and can't be undone," is a true saying, which may be profoundly misunderstood. It means to you and to me that the past cannot be improved upon, that the miasmic shadow of the past must blight the present, that the follies and mistakes of yesterday must make of to-day a failure and a "fizzle," then such a saying is hateful and baneful to the last degree.

If yesterday was wrong, may not to-day be right? If we have been tied to an ancient stumbling stone, for heaven's sake let us cut ourselves loose, that we may continue our journey to the fair land of amity, mutual respect, and kindly co-operation.

What ground have we for supposing that this Peace will be more lasting than any other? None at all, absolutely none; unless America and Britain say it shall be. That Britain is a peacefully inclined nation is proved by the fact that, possessed of a predominant Navy for a hundred years, mistress of all the seas, her outposts in every continent, her agents at every corner on the great world roads, she has never used her power aggressively.

Rather she has used it to guard and police those very highways down which she might have sailed to world dominion.

The Unseen Barrier.

That America is peacefully minded is shown by the most amazing spec-

—and the worst is yet to come



tacle in the history of mankind upon the earth. There is an invisible line drawn across a continent with an invisible pen.

People speak of this as the boundary line between Canada and the United States. You might cross it in a thousand places and never know. It runs across river and mountain, and takes no heed of their strategic importance. A blade of grass divides two mighty countries, the one stretching to the northern pole, the other to the source of the Gulf Stream.

Not a gun, not a fort, not a wire entanglement even, for three thousand miles and more betwixt Pacific and Atlantic. Not a gunboat, not a submarine, not a floating mine in Superior, Erie, Ontario! That is the fruit of mutual trust, respect, and community of interests finding their best realization in peace, amity, and brotherhood.

This state of affairs is possible because it is based on good will, on a strong abhorrence of war and all that war means. Given hatred, and the highest mountains, the deepest rivers, the widest oceans even, cannot form an effective defensive boundary. Given love and good sense, a blade of grass or a chalk-mark suffices.

With the Same Ideals.

Cannot we have the same splendid scorn of defences betwixt the Mother Country and her big grown-up son, the U.S.A.? Why, the very bond of a common language and literature could not allow the two peoples ever really to part, whatever the quidnuncs and pessimists may say. From Atlantic to Pacific, America speaks the language Milton ennobled in his celestial epic, in which Bunyan told of life and death and immortality. Shakespeare is a common heritage; he belongs as much to America as to us.

The literature of the one is the literature of the other. Whitman and Burns are the twin poets of triumph and democracy. Philadelphia and Manchester read the same poets, the same great essayists and historians, the same classic novelists. Their citizens can sit side by side at the same dinner-table, and talk as easily, and find as many subjects in common, as if they lived in the same street of the same town.

America's ideals of civilization are identical with our own. They are summed up in Wordsworth's great phrase, "Pure religion breathing household laws." America believes in the politics of the heart; Britain believes the same. There are no hooligans on both sides of the herring-pond. They would make a hell of heaven if they could ever squeeze through the pearly gates. They would trench and fortify Mount Zion, and hew down the Tree of Life for a barricade.

If the great same masses of Britain and America let these wreckers ruin the fair prospect of a permanent peace, for ever holding back the tides of war, like a mighty breakwater which the storm of an English-speaking quarrel can alone obliterate, then my hope for the world, and the great future of Democracy, withers and dies.

Picadilly's Origin.

"Tipperary," the marching song which had such a vogue in 1914, refers to Picadilly, London, England. One story is that the place was named after the Piccadilla Hall, where a certain kind of lace was made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth was made. The lace was called picadilly because of its spear-points, a diminutive of pica, a pike or spear.

Picadilly was once famous for its gambling houses. In one of these, run by Watler, the prince regent's cook, Beau Brummel won \$75,000 in ten minutes and insisted upon giving one-half to Sheridan.

The eye is now said to give indications of a person's health, spots on the iris indicating the position of the injury, etc.

CANADIAN PIANOS AT ENDS OF EARTH

EXPORTS TO TROPICS SPECIALLY BUILT.

Australia, India, South America, China, Even the Congo, Buying Our Instruments.

Canadian pianos are to be found nowadays in odd corners of the earth. You might stumble on one in the overseer's house on a Ceylon plantation. You might hear the tinkle of one of them in the heart of the Australian bush or in the sweating reek of a night in Singapore.

You might trek across miles of Zululand and find there a rich bachelor planter regarding a high-grade Canadian instrument as a link between the sun-baked veldt and Devonshire lanes and London music halls.

You would find them in the Argentine and in the republic of Columbia, the Straits Settlements and British Guiana, Shanghai (lots of them) and the British West Indies and in England itself. You might even find one thumping out an old-time melody on the upper reaches of the Congo.

For if trade follows the flag, so indeed does the Canadian piano. Pianos made right in Toronto have gone to the strange places of the world already mentioned.

This exporting of Canadian pianos is an achievement of the war. England had her annual production of 100,000 instruments cut arbitrarily to one-third that number. Germany, which had been supplying big quantities to Australia and South America, was absolutely cut off. These countries wanted music, so they looked to Canada and the United States.

Dealers in the Antipodes, South America and the tropics communicated with Canadian firms and sent representatives here soon after the war was well started, with the result that pianos were soon on their way from Canada to far-flung points of the earth.

Here is a cable in the Zulu language received recently by a Toronto firm: Ekeej-Abaji piano umukalibeb biyrr-rooky glib-alkoc. Interpreted this means, "Have decided—adandon piano to insurance company. Cabling shortly for another."

Creosote Composition Used.

Pianos meant for the tropics differ materially, though not in appearance,

from those found in Ontario living-rooms. First of all the wood must be made proof against white ants. This is achieved by using creosote composition to varnish all surfaces. Otherwise in a short time the ants and similar insects would eat them until they were skeleton shells. A man in Zanzibar once had an ordinary piano shipped to him. In two months it fell in pieces, literally eaten by ants.

Moist heat is another enemy which would be fatal to the ordinary piano. So that the bridges on the sounding-board, usually just glued, are screwed with bolts as well. Every tropical piano must have a complete all-over metal frame screwed with bolts and nuts through the plank (where the tuning pins are placed) to an iron bar along the back. The case must be of solid mahogany, teak or similar wood and not simply some softer wood with a veneer finish. All this because the glue would melt, the veneer would peel off and the other parts come asunder. Brass fittings must be used throughout because iron would rust so easily.

In addition the piano must be proof against the incursions of rodents, with a wire gauze back. Otherwise the rats and mice would play havoc with the bridge straps.

All the action parts, which in Canada are simply glued, for the tropics have to be stitched on as well. Ivory cannot be used in the keys; they are covered with celluloid in one piece and pinned at both ends. All the wires must be electro-plated.

In the case of player-pianos rubber tubing cannot be used, for the rubber quickly crumbles away. Metal tubing must be substituted.

Packed in Zinc-lined Cases.

In short-dated shipments such as to England or Europe the instrument, wrapped in oil paper, is packed in a case of which the joints have been fixed with waterproof glue. But for the long-distance trips to the tropics the pianos are packed in zinc-lined cases soldered together. This not only counteracts the salt air at sea and the dampness but cares for the pianos in their many transshipments. Many a piano travels by mule team miles over the South African veldt or up country through the Australian bush.

Many letters have been received locally to say how high the standing is at present in these far-off countries of the Canadian piano. It appears to have been able to find favor against all comers. At present there is depression in Australia and New Zealand, which is hindering the market. The rate of exchange also to some degree militates against them.

So far as the future export of Canadian pianos is concerned, according to the manager of a well-known firm, the policy will continue to be an aggressive one. Trade will be sought and connections formed for putting the Canadian instrument into all sorts of strange countries overseas. But the higher exchange stays, he declares, the more it favors Germany coming back. And Germany, with her lower wages and cost of production, is preparing again to flood the world with cheap pianos. Even in England, where the Canadian piano obtained a solid footing during the war, the German article is beginning to reappear.

But it is expected that a certain amount of the English trade will be held in spite of this. The chance of retaining the oriental, tropical and empire trade generally is much greater.

Is Space Endless?

Einstein's theory that space may not be of infinite extent seems to have obtained indorsement by many eminent physicists.

Nevertheless it would not appear that if this idea be accepted, the cosmos is to be regarded as alarmingly shrunk. For Einstein's own opinion is that a ray of light travelling 186,000 miles a second would require a billion years to make a complete circuit of its outer limits.

The British Parliament has enacted a "rat act," which provides that anyone harboring a rat or a mouse may be fined from five to twenty pounds. There have been few prosecutions so far, since the authorities do not wish to enforce the law rigidly until the people become familiar with it.

Baking With Electricity

While electricity in its various appliances is fast invading nearly every industrial and domestic field, it is only recently that electric bake ovens for turning out Canada's bread in quantity were accepted by leading bakeries of the country, but while their acceptance was recent the swift progress with which the ovens were installed more than made for initial reluctance.

In comparison with the gas oven, the electric oven is a marvel in compactness, for it is less than six feet in height and weighs barely 3000 pounds—a lightweight in modern bakery equipment. In operation, it is quite different from gas ovens, for it does away with a number of the more or less cumbersome accessories of the latter.

The electric oven consists of an insulated cover having the form of a greatly enlarged washing machine. Inside are a revolving rack and a number of over heaters. It is supplied with a thermostat and an electric motor, which together regulate the amount of heat in the oven and revolve the baking rack. This equipment is, perhaps, the simplest of electric heating appliances, and yet it is one of the most effective.

The reel or rack within the baking chamber supports eight shelves, eleven inches wide and seventy-two inches long. Each shelf can hold seventeen pans, so that the capacity of the oven is 136 loaves. Due to the high heat, which can be constantly maintained in the oven, the loaves are baked in an average of thirty-six minutes. As the oven can be loaded with a minimum of delay the capacity for the full hour averages 250 loaves. This average is only for certain size loaves, being those confined in a pan 4 1/2 by 9 1/4 inches. As the size of the pan increases the number of loaves and hourly average decreases according to the size of the loaves. The shelves are perforated and as they revolve stir the heated air in the oven to a certain extent, every load thus receiving the same amount of heat.

Baking with the electric oven is automatic, for the amount of heat is controlled by a thermostat. This is usually set at a temperature of 450 degrees for bread baking, and is maintained without varying from the time the oven heats up until the baking is over. It is another feature in which electricity is supreme owing to its extreme flexibility.

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