

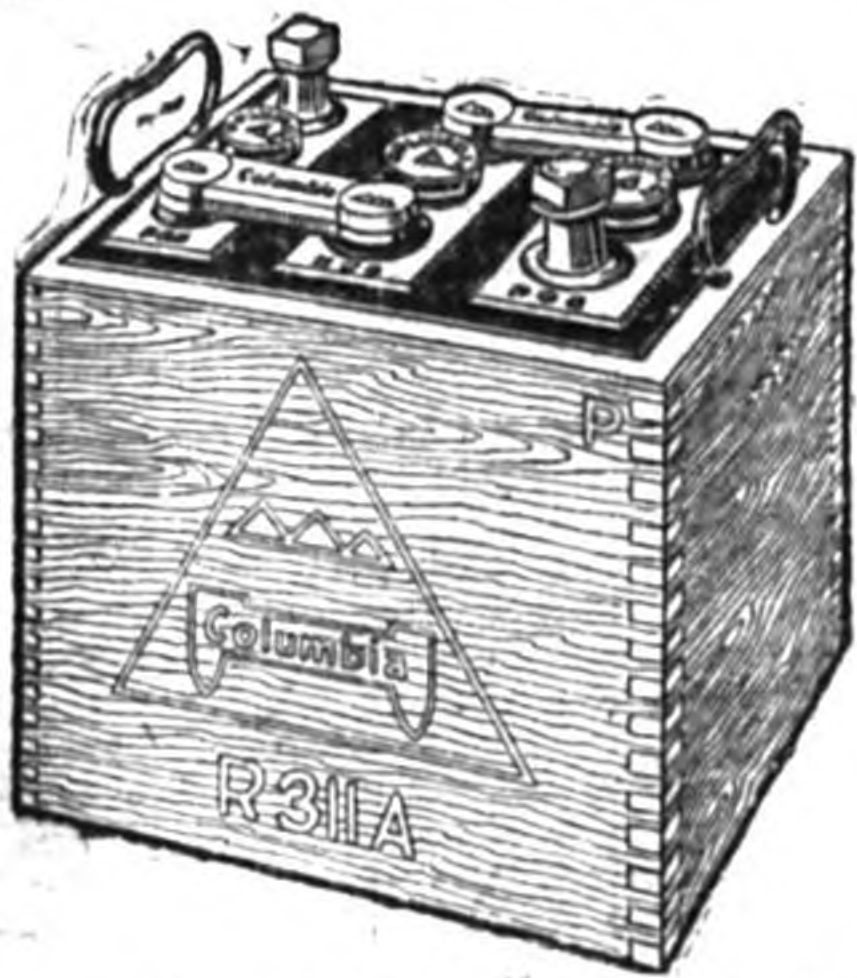
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921.

NO. 20



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

McKimmie's Soft Drinks are excellent in quality and varied in choice. Why not try a case. Orders will be promptly delivered.

FOR SALE.—A Ford Runabout for sale in good condition. Apply to Alfred Marchand, Lachute, C-17.

JUST RECEIVED.—A car load of Good Choice Red Cedar Shingles. They are very good and very cheap. Apply at once to JNO. McPAUL, 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 Chit's, Poultry St.

FOR SALE.—A Ford Car Runabout with detachable box suitable for light delivery. Apply V. A. Paquin.

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.

AGENTS WANTED.—Large Canadian Life Insurance Company require agents in all parts of the Province. Address, R. J. Dean, 142 Notre Dame St., West, Montreal.

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

Reswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Trinnee, of Calumet, spent Monday in town.

Mr. John McMillan and Adam Myers, of Harrington, were visitors in town.

Dr. and Mrs. Crabbe, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Rev. and Mrs. Adamson.

Mr. P. Jones, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. I. Laurin, of East Settlement.

Messrs. E. Christie, Douglas Davis and Frank Davis, of Morin Heights, were visitors in town this week.

Mr. & Mrs. Healey & son Poibie, of Capreol, Ont., were guests of their mother Mrs. Hendre this week.

Mr. Howard Fraser and Miss Amy McQuat, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McQuat this week.

Mr. H. Slater has his enumerators all lined up and ready to proceed with the census taking throughout our County.

Visitors at Ivan Bower for the week-end were, Mr. & Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Bonehill and Miss D. Hunter, of Montreal.

Messrs. D. and J. McMillan and Mr. Adam Myers, of Harrington, spent the early part of this week with friends in town.

Mrs. Graham left this week for Waterloo, and after spending a few weeks there will go to Kansas to visit her son Mr. Walter Graham.

Mrs. Jost of Montreal was the week-end guest of Mrs. Dan Joss and renewing acquaintances with her many old friends in town.

The Messrs. E. and M. Robinson who have been visiting their mother Mrs. Jas. Robinson, for the past five weeks, left on Monday for Montreal.

Mr. David Laurin and the Misses Laura, Bertha and Blanche Laurin, of Pointe-aux-Trembles College, arrived home last week for the summer vacation.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, intend, holding their Annual Bazaar on Wednesday June 8th. Fancy and useful articles, home-cooking, candy, etc. will be sold. Tea served from 4 to 6, sale to commence at 3 p.m.

Last Sunday our Catholic residents celebrated the feast of Corpus Christi, by a very large procession, alters being set up on Foundry Street where consecration took place at noon and also in the West End at seven p.m.

There will be no services in the Methodist Church this Sunday on account of "Conference" which is being held at Cornwall. Representatives from Lachute include Rev. Mr. Adamson, Rev. Mr. Morrison and Mr. L. M. Hooker.

CARD OF THANKS.—For all kind expressions of sympathy given and to all kind neighbors and friends who in any way assisted us in our recent sad bereavement, we wish to extend our most sincere thanks.

Mrs. John S. Gordon and family.

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 Pethany Street, which he is now busily stocking up with a fine display of all new goods.

The old Presbyterian Manse is no more. With a gang of 38 men Mr. P. Mason soon brought it down and much of the material will be used in the construction of the new building which is to be erected immediately.

We are pleased to note that Mr. Cecil Bradford has received the degree of B.S.A. from McDonald College, and has the honor of taking the highest percentage of marks, on record in the Animal Husbandry Option.

A very interesting service was held in the Methodist Church last Sunday morning in connection with the Sunday School. After the opening hymns and Bible responses, patriotic exercises were given. Much credit was due to the leaders for the able manner in which the programme was carried out.

At the monthly meeting and tea of the W.M.S. of the Methodist Church on Thursday last, special reference was made to their regret at the loss of Miss Stevenson from their ranks, and thanking her for the generous assistance so ungrudgingly given by her to the work among the young people during the past year.

The wrestling match of last Friday in the Albert Hall, was well attended and those who witnessed the contest were appreciative of the efforts made of our townsman, Young Samson to stand up against Eugene Tremblay. The honors were in favor of the latter who scored two falls to 1, the first to Tremblay taking 28 minutes, and to Samson in 8 minutes and 3rd in 6 minutes to Tremblay.

Last Sunday evening Maggie, eldest daughter of Mrs. Wm. Chapman, while playing on the boom at the saw mill at the foot of Clyde Street, had the misfortune to fall into the water, and had it not been for the prompt assistance of Mr. Henry Reilly, who not waiting to divert himself of any of his clothing, jumped into the river and brought her to safety, after she had gone under the second time, she would doubtless have been drowned.

Baptist Church Services on Sunday June 5th, as follows—Lachute 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Mr. Wm. Wilson accompanied by Mr. W. D. Hume left on Wednesday for a trip to Fredericton, N.B., to visit his son S. E. Wilson, of the Experimental Farm.

On Sunday, June 5th, there will be a celebration of Holy Communion in St. Simeon's Church, at 11 a.m., and at Brownsburg 3 p.m. Regular service in St. Simeon's Church at 7 p.m.

Saturday, June 4th.

St. Simeon's Church Annual Sunday School picnic will be held (D.V.) in Mr. Benjamin Hammond's grove, on the Bethany Jerusalem road, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Fraser. Conveyances will be provided for the children who are asked to assemble at the church at 1 p.m. The parents and friends of the children are invited to attend. Those attending will furnish cake or sandwiches.

In Memoriam of the Late Mrs. James Calder.

"The days of our years are three score and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away."

The subject of this tribute had far exceeded in years the allotted period of life as above given in the Holy Scriptures.

Born in Galashiels, Scotland, on the 16th day of May, 1830, she died on the 18th May, 1921, having thus completed her 91st year and started into her 92nd year. She was the eldest child of the late James Heath and was the last existing member of a large family.

Coming to Canada, when only 16 days old, she could be said to be one of the oldest Canadians in the Province. In May 1864 she married the late James Calder of Mount Maple, who predeceased her 25 years ago. Blessed with a strong body and mind, she had a very tenacious hold of life, which had always been a busy and useful one. Her hair was scarcely grey, her hearing markedly acute, her eyes undimmed, & her memory as clear and accurate as many who have only reached the three score and ten. Always in the ordinary sense able to care for herself, she passed peacefully away after four days illness. Her family consisted of two daughters whom she leaves, 11 grandchildren and 5 great-grandchildren.

In her 21st year she united with the Baptist Church in St. Andrews, and for all the years that followed she was a faithful and loyal member of her church, taking an active interest in its work and faithful in her attendance upon its services. But it is her kind and charitable disposition by which she will be most remembered, especially to the young and those who were in need. There was always place at the fireside for the little children attending the school nearby, where they could warm their hands and generally be treated to a "cookie" as only Aunt could make. This feature of her character will be better understood when it is known that besides her own family she raised and nurtured two young lads, who have reached manhood, and that she gave a real home to a young Irish girl sent to her from the Orphans Home at Knowlton, and when after reaching girlhood she passed away, was mourned for, as only one with the motherly instinct can mourn a departed daughter. This desire to help and be useful did not confine itself to her own people, but in the old days, when there seemed to be more of the neighborly spirit than exists in our progressive age, she was ever ready to respond to the call of a sick neighbor, without fear as to the nature of the disease; and many times she saw the spirit leave the body and gave courage and consolation to those who were in sorrow. Truly "she hath done what she could."

The funeral services were conducted at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Tomalty, Mount Maple, by the Rev. J. Victor Collins, assisted by the Rev. G. Eberman and the interment took place at the Ogdensburg cemetery.

BIRTHS

McLEAN.—At Upper Lachute, May 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan E. McLean, a son.

CHARLAND.—At Lachute Mills, on Saturday, May 28th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Charland a daughter.

DEATHS

GALES.—At Birtle Hospital, Man., Cecil L. Gales, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gales, of 2694 Mance St., Montreal, died from typhoid fever, May 30th, 1921. Interment to be at Dixville, Que.

IN MEMORIAM

O'BRIEN.—In loving memory of Mrs. Jas. O'Brien, formerly Sarah McAdam, who died June 6th, 1912.

O spring time, O spring time of youths happy days,
How sad was the morning you passed away
Those sad visions haunt us till life's dream is o'er,
And death angel calls from the echoes shore
Inserted by her father, Mr. D. McAdam.

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 Woollens.

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 Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

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 Dardigny, 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 pass as the missing heir and claim the chest. He goes to France to make some needful inquiries about the Dardigny 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, Hubert Baxenter's body is found, but the police find no clue. Meanwhile, Renton changes his name to Baptiste Dardigny, grows a beard and passes himself off as a Frenchman. He visits the old Chateau.

CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)

A stone bridge spanned the half-frozen surface of the moat and led to the main entrance of the chateau, a massive gateway flanked by little white flowers. Above it, on a block of stone, were the remains of a carved escutcheon, battered and defaced almost out of all recognition. The caretaker, who had been nodding over his fire in the little gate-room, welcomed the landlord of the "Three Lilies" and his guest effusively. To show a stranger over the great house of which he held the keys was to him a source of never-ending delight.

As he led them through the courtyard his tongue was busy recounting snippets of the romantic history of the Dardignys. The old fellow seemed to live in the glories of the past. Here, from the doorway, the Marquis and a Monsieur Perancourt took their departure, disguised as a wine merchant and his clerk. Yes, they reached England; but the nobleman returned, and he was not seen again after the death of his son. Ah! it was a sad time, that of the Revolution.

The old caretaker shook his head as he recounted the history. "No, monsieur, there are no Dardignys left now. There was one who appeared as a claimant in the early part of 1800. He was an emigre, monsieur, and he had no money and could not fight his claim. He disappeared at last, monsieur, and went with two or three other ruined nobles to Ottawa to begin life again."

The chateau, the visitor learned, had been attacked by a mob of patriots led by a friend of Carrier, the infamous butcher of Nantes. This gentleman, with an eye, no doubt, to personal plunder, restrained the fury of the attackers, who, after demolishing the chapel and the carving and armorial bearings over the gates and fireplaces and finding no living being on which to gratify their blood-lust, passed on to more exciting game. The castle ultimately fell into the possession of a prominent Jacobin, who, shortly after the fall of Robespierre, followed his illustrious leader to the scaffold.

The estate after that had fallen into a state bordering on decay, until, in 1860, it was restored by a Monsieur de Barron, a financier, in whose possession it now remained. The building had changed but little in style since the days of the last marquis, and the new owner had so far respected history that he had left the battered escutcheons and restored only what was quite necessary to comfort.

The traveler from Blois was a good listener, and on his return to the "Three Lilies" he was able to fill two pages of his notebook with useful data pertaining to the ancient family of the Dardignys. The gentleman who had gone to Canada particularly interested him; and reference to the notes which he had accumulated in Paris easily located him as the only child of a certain Yvette, sister of the Marquis. This lady, Vivian noted with satisfaction, ascended the scaffold in the Carrousel quite early in the days of the Terror.

He told himself that it was through this emigrant to the New World that his path lay to the chest reposing in the strong-room of the firm of Baxenter. For a few days he lingered in the neighborhood of the chateau, then returned to Paris.

On the 20th of February the good ship *Touraine* left Havre for Montreal. On its passenger list figured the name of Baptiste Dardigny.

CHAPTER VIII. The Claimant.

The sun of mid-June beat fiercely down from a brazen sky, and striking

the big polished reflectors outside the windows, made the atmosphere in the offices of Messrs. Baxenter well nigh insupportable. At his desk in a far corner Cattle nodded over a specification, a page of which he had not turned for the last half-hour.

The second clerk, a young man whose attire showed a continual conflict between law and sport, was marking with a pencil the initials in an evening paper, which, doubled up small, protruded from under his ledger. The office youth, whose desk faced the windows, had skillfully disarranged the wide screen, thereby making it possible to catch ravishing glimpses of the little actresses tripping daintily in their high-heeled shoes and muslin draperies along the Strand to visit their agents.

The Baxenter cat, doubtless from force of a long-established habit, dozed in front of the empty fire grate. It was very peaceful, very somnolent and very stuffy in the domain of the firm of Baxenter.

But upon the handsome face of the young head of the house there was a look of deep intent as he paced restlessly to and fro on the carpet of the inner room. Now and again he would stop and gaze out over the green half-curtains on to the shady side street, then would turn to the letter which he carried in his hand. He had found it among his correspondence when he returned from his lunch, and he had read with curious sensations the echoes of the long-dead past which it contained. It seemed to him that someone was writing to him across the ages, and, involuntarily, he raised his eyes to the painting by Hoppner of the founder of the firm which hung on the gray-green expanse of wall facing the windows. From it they returned to the papers on his desk, resting finally upon a portrait of a lovely girl, who, from her silver frame, seemed to smile upon the young solicitor.

Robert Baxenter crossed to his chair and sat there in a reverie, telling himself that it was in this very room and sitting in this very chair that his ancestor had listened to the romantic story of the Marquis de Dardigny. In his mind he pictured the old nobleman as he leaned forward, eagerly telling of his hopes and fears; saw the candle-light upon his face and upon the ruffles of lace at his throat, and imagined the professional air of old Adam Baxenter nodding sagely over his stock at his visitor.

As he gazed at the portrait on the wall he could almost swear that a new look had come into the painted eyes; that the old man seemed to smile down upon this descendant who was taking on the work begun so long ago. Perhaps there was something after all in the theory that spirits of the dead returned to the scenes of their earthly strivings.

Then the young man pulled himself together and, turning to his desk, struck twice on a bell. There was a little interval—easily understood by anyone who could peep into the life of the outer office—a tap on the door and Cattle entered.

Robert Baxenter looked up from the papers on his desk. "Ah, Cattle," he said; "shut the door, will you, and come right in. Pull up a chair—that's it. I am going to read you a letter which came among these when I was out. I want you to listen carefully and not interrupt me until I have finished."

The old man was all attention as notepaper. "It is dated," he went of papers before him a sheet of thin the solicitor picked out from a litter on the "2nd of this month, and is headed 'The Dominion Hotel, Quebec.' Listen."

"Dear Mr. Baxenter—I hardly know how to address you in this letter, which at best is but an arrow shot into the air. It relates to a tradition, very vague and nebulous, but which has survived in our family for a hundred years and more—in fact, ever since my ancestor Armand, son of Yvette de Dardigny, landed, together with other emigrant French nobles, in Ottawa, in 1801. The story—I can imagine it to be nothing more—is that should a member of the house of Dardigny (now, alas! corrupted into Dardignys) be in London, he should call upon one Baxenter, a notary in that city, using as his introduction the motto of our ill-fated house."

"Referring to a London directory, I can find no trace of a solicitor of that name, but there is, I see, a Baxenter. I venture, therefore, sir, to acquaint you with the fact that, business taking me to England, I will do myself the honor of waiting upon you at eleven on the morning of the 18th inst."

"With my respects, I am, my dear sir, yours very faithfully."

"BAPTISTE DARDIGNY."

As the solicitor put down the letter Cattle half rose to his feet, but sank back onto the chair as Robert Baxenter held up a silencing hand.

"There is a rough drawing," the solicitor went on, "below the signature—some heraldic device—and the motto, 'C'est par la gloire que l'on s'enrichit.' What do you make of it, Cattle?"

"Make of it, sir?" the old clerk's eyes were round with wonder, "only one thing, Mr. Robert, that the claimant has come at last." As his master had done, Cattle raised his eyes to the portrait on the wall. "It is very strange, all the same, sir—uncanny."

Robert Baxenter placed the letter in its envelope.

"It is, Cattle; but, to me, it looks straight. You see, Mr. Dardignys does not even seem to know that there is a chest; you see, he puts forward no definite claim—he is evidently taking

a sporting chance, on some vague tradition. The 17th, why, that's to-morrow. We'll know more then. I'm going to put it out of my mind till to-morrow. Now, we'll look into that matter of the Marsden settlement. The Mackinnon affair is postponed until Mrs. Mackinnon returns from Scotland."

It was a well set-up man of some thirty years of age who entered the offices punctually at eleven o'clock the next morning. He was dressed in a well-fitting suit of light gray tweed and he carried himself athletically. His beard was neatly trimmed to a short point, and his bronzed skin and the low cut of his collar gave him the unmistakable look of a Colonial. In one hand he held a soft felt hat, the other he stretched out to the solicitor.

He greeted Mr. Baxenter with a smile that had something of nervousness in it and that lent a twinkle to his rather grave eyes. In his speech was a suggestion of a Canadian accent. At the solicitor's invitation he took a chair beside the desk, and beneath the seat he placed his gloves and the soft felt hat.

"Well, Mr. Baxenter, here I am—a mighty hunter of wild geese—eh? I appear before you, like Ali Baba, and I say, 'Cheerchez avec l'oeil—presto!'"

"Meaning—?" said the solicitor, with a smile.

"Literally, I think it means 'Seek with the sword.' Yet I come to you unarmed. What it conveys beyond that I cannot guess. Nothing, eh?"



Woman's Interests

Getting an Education at Home.

There are, unfortunately, a number of women who have a sense of inferiority because they lack an education. They would like to take part in the social life and the club work of the community, but are afraid to do so for fear of making mistakes. Their ideas may be just as good as the ideas of the women who "do things," but they do not know how to express them.

Such women can not enter into a discussion nor prepare a club paper, and they have not the courage necessary for taking part in a program. They are forced to acknowledge their inability by their inactivity, and so must sit by, feeling that they are "out of it all." I know the feeling, for I once belonged to that class; and I want to tell how I overcame my inadequacy and thus possibly help others to overcome their difficulties.

My education, in so far as schooling is concerned, ended before I had finished the seventh grade. I married and for several years was so busy with my work and with the "bringing up" of a good-sized family that I took little part in neighborhood affairs. Later, however, I had more time. I attended the Parent-Teachers meetings; but aside from "honoring the meetings with my presence" and paying my dues, I might as well have stayed at home for all the good I was able to do.

Finally, I became so sensitive concerning my mental lameness that I determined to do something about it. I had two eyes and a mind, and there were books. With such a combination, why remain ignorant?

There was not much time for study; but the housewife performs a number of duties that do not require constant application of thought, and I could at least use the time given to those duties for thinking to some purpose. I wrote on paper the particular thing I wished to learn, and kept it before me when washing dishes, doing other kitchen work, and when ironing. When on the move, I carried my "lesson" around in my apron pocket, glancing at it when I could.

I began to study my old school dictionary to find the meaning of words I was using but could not define. I studied words alone and in their relation to other words, tried to form ideas on chosen subjects, and sought the proper words to express the ideas.

When I read I endeavored to get the meaning of each sentence or paragraph before going on to the next. By doing this I was able to fix in my mind what I had read and to remember it. I had my children bring their language and rhetoric books home so that I could study them at night.

I kept, and still do keep, a paper and pencil at hand, and any original thought is welcomed as a fortune would be and is quickly written down. Many times I have taken my hands out of dish-water to do this; I have even jumped out of bed to write down a thought which I feared would be gone by morning.

The more I thought and studied, the better became my understanding; the more I used my mind, the more useful it became. I do not think I possess greater intelligence than the average woman, but I can say without any intention of boasting that the result has been truly amazing. "My mind" has come to life and grows constantly more lively, for I have acquired a hearty appetite for learning, and I find the means of nourishment everywhere.

TENTS

The D. PIKE CO., Ltd.
SPORTING GOODS HOUSE
123 King St. East
No Branch Office Toronto

The solicitor's face was non-committal.

"I didn't say so, Mr. Dardignys."

"Well, well, it's no good fencing, anyway; either there is something in it or there isn't. Shall I tell you my story?"

Robert Baxenter bowed assent. The man seated opposite him cleared his throat and prepared for the effort of his life.

"You will have had my letter," he began, "and you will know where I hail from, and what I have called on you for. I was born in Winnipeg twenty-nine years ago. My father, a simple and somewhat ambitious man, had made a little fortune and seemed very well content with his modest pleasures."

"Our family, Mr. Baxenter, had been settled in Canada since the early part of 1801, when a certain Armand de Dardigny, after a vain fight to recover the estates and position lost to the family during the Revolution, shook the dust of his country from his feet and, together with a small party of ruined nobles, set out to make a new home over seas, and swearing never to set foot again in France."

The narrator paused. He had rehearsed his tale until there was no point on which he considered he could be tripped, yet he found it difficult to keep cool under the keen eyes of his listener. He took a cigarette from his case and, having asked permission, lit it; then he went on:

(To be continued.)

There's Surface Insurance In

RAMSAY'S Paint and Varnish

More than three-quarters of a century of scientific production

"The Right Paint and Varnish to Paint and Varnish Right"

ASK YOUR DEALER

Pitfalls For Foreigners

Sir Ian Hamilton tells a good story of when he was the only foreigner with the Japanese General Staff in the Russo-Japanese War. A geisha, whose name in English would have been Miss Sparrow, sang to the company, and he proceeded to compliment her on her skill.

Proud of the little Japanese he knew, he tried to say to her in the florid Eastern style that he would like to keep her always with him in a cage that she might sing to him. He told her so—or thought he did—and she went away quite crestfallen.

What he had really said to the girl was: "My good sparrow, I wish you would shut yourself up in a box!"

During the war the following advertisement appeared in the "Times": "Jack F. C.—If you are not in khaki by the 20th I shall cut you dead.—Ethel M."

The Berlin correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" was so greatly struck by this terrible threat coming from an English maiden that he telegraphed it to his paper as an example of the brutal method of English recruiting. But he managed to translate it into: "If you are not in khaki by the 20th I shall back you to death!"

That is the result of trying to translate the peculiar idiom of one language into another, and it is not the only instance. There is the old story of the Frenchman who said he had "a cow in his boy," when he meant a cough on his chest.

During the war a well-known French general, who was trying to pay a well-deserved compliment to the British Army, made just as bad a blunder. He compared the Army with a vast machine. He said the privates were the wheels, and that the officers were the cogs who put the wheels in motion as long as they were "well oiled." He

little knew that to be well oiled, in slang English, means nothing more or less than to be intoxicated.

Missionaries have found the translation of hymns into barbaric languages a very ticklish task. "Go, Labor On" in the dialect of the Congo became to them, "Go Blunder On"; but it did not interfere in the least with the gusto with which the blacks sang it.

Physical and spiritual ideas are a good deal mixed up in the case of the cannibal islands, and food and life are interchangeable terms meaning exactly the same thing. So when the missionary set about the task of translating the hymn which says "Sing them over again to me, wonderful words of life," he thought the natives sang it with particular appreciation. He learned later that they were really singing "Wonderful words of stomach."

Another missionary found that the closing hymn: "Lord, dismiss us with Thy blessing" was sung very charily, with a little chirping voice, whereas any other hymn they sang with might and main. He found presently that his translation meant to them, "Lord, kick us out softly, softly."

Once the great Sir Walter Scott made a wilful and very witty mis-translation of a Latin sentence or motto which appeared over the gateway of an old baronial mansion which had been taken over by the Edinburgh Law Society as their headquarters. The motto carved in stone was, "OLIM MARTE, NUNC ARTE," which means "Once by war, now by skill."

When George IV. visited the city Sir Walter acted as showman. The king observed the motto and inquired its meaning. Sir Walter said: "It means, your Majesty, 'Once robbers, now thieves.'"

The Rust Record.

The greatest waster in the whole world is rust. It costs Britain alone \$160,000,000 yearly!

When the oxygen of most air combines with the sensitive surface of a metal it produces an oxide. This is rust and nothing else.

Aluminum is the only metal that will not rust. Gold is generally taken to be a rustless metal, and it is true that it will not combine with oxygen of itself—without air, that is. Given the aid, it will rust.

Ornamental steel—that with a purplish or lilac color—is the worst rust-er, because the color tinge has been produced by part-oxidation, and the process begun artificially is continued naturally.

Dry air will cause rust, but the metal has to be at a high temperature. A poker which has been made red-hot will rust when it cools. Grate-bars do the same. The flakes that come from red-hot iron when it is hammered are but rust.

The best preventive of rust is fat-oil varnish (one part) mixed with rectified spirits of turpentine (five parts), and applied with a sponge. The highest steel polish on mathematical instruments remains absolutely unaffected if this solution is applied.

Tinware is rendered practically immune from the rust fiend if, when new, the ware is smeared with pure lard and baked in a hot oven.

Expected Too Much.

Citizen—"Unless I am mistaken you are the party I gave ten cents to yesterday."

Beggar—"I am, sir. Did you think a dime would make a new man of me?"

The Power of Music.

Music is frequently employed to restore lost power of speech and memory, it having been found by experiment that the neurasthenic and paralyzed are often able to sing, while they cannot speak.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Workmen Who Are Prisoners

Most of the world's emeralds now come from the Muzo Mines in Colombia, where an emerald weighing 630 carats was found recently.

The Muzo Mines are in a mountainous district, about ninety miles from Bogota, and most difficult of access. All the miners employed there are pureblooded Indians, who show an almost incredible degree of skill in breaking through the limestone containing the gems.

Though the pointed bars with which they work weigh thirty pounds, a miner can strike exactly the same spot with the point of the bar fifty or sixty times in succession, deviating not one hair's breadth, and using just sufficient force to break the limestone without damaging the emerald or the calcite in which it is embedded.

Each miner has to undertake to remain at the mines for not less than three months at a stretch, during which period, though well housed, fed, and amused, he is kept a prisoner, so as to prevent any illicit sale of the emeralds.

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The White Grub in Eastern Canada—Methods of Control.

The Dominion Entomologist reports that from information gathered, particularly by Mr. H. F. Hudson of the Entomological Laboratory, Strathroy, Ont., it is expected that injury by the white grub will be effected this year in Eastern Canada. This important insect has been receiving much attention during recent years. The complete life cycle of the insect requires from three to four years. In association with studies on the life-history of the common kinds of white grubs, close observations have been made on the crop rotations followed on farms where the grubs have been decidedly injurious, and also on farms where little or no injury has occurred. As the insect spends the greater part of its life in the soil, where it is not possible to treat the pest, it has been found that almost complete control can be obtained by following a short crop rotation in which grass or clover or a mixture of the same shall not occupy the land for more than two years, and preferably not more than one. In infested fields where grubs are present measuring from one-half to one inch in length the following crop rotation has been found to give almost complete control:—

First year: plant the infested field to oats and seed to clover.

Second year: clover hay crop. Plow under the clover and in the spring of the third year, and plant the land to corn or potatoes.

Fourth year: plant the land to oats and re-seed to clover.

From the above rotation it is seen that the hay crop only occupies the land one year, and that with every four years two crops of clover are grown. This plan, besides giving practical control, will maintain the land in a high state of fertility. Similar procedure should be followed in breaking up an old pasture, except that the sod should be fall plowed and worked as frequently as possible.

If pigs are allowed a free run of badly infested pasture land, they will root out many of the grubs and materially help to control the pest. Domestic poultry feed readily on white grubs, and should be encouraged to follow the plow as much as possible. Black birds, crows and other birds, as well as skunks, also feed on the grubs.

Best Feeding Rations for Young Chicks.

As a preliminary step in the study of the nutrition of poultry the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa made a test with twelve pens of forty-two young chicks last year. These birds were fed for a five-week period, during which time the weekly gain in weight was carefully noted. The annual report of the Farms for that year states that the basal ration in this experiment consisted of finely ground corn, wheat and oats and finely ground bran, shorts and cornmeal. Pen No. 1 received the basal ration only, the rations in the other pens being supplemented by one or more feeds, e.g., greens, eggs, meat, and milk. Pen No. 1, the poorest, lost 31 birds and the survivors made an average gain of only 1.67 ounces. Pen No. 9, fed meat, eggs and greens in addition to the basal ration, suffered the lowest mortality, namely, 4 birds, or 10 per cent, and gained 5.26 ounces per bird; while in Pen No. 11, which had a ration similar to No. 9 but had milk to drink, the mortality was 7 birds, but the gain of 5.87 per cent. was the highest pen average. The relative value of these four feeds can be well shown by a comparison of the results when they were fed singly in addition to the basal ration. Pens 2, 3, 4, and

5 received meat, eggs, milk, and greens respectively, and the mortalities were 26, 18, 28 and 24, while the average gain per bird was 3.32, 3.44, 2.79, and 2.81 ounces. These figures clearly demonstrate the value of eggs as one of the first ingredients of food for young chicks.

Topics in Season.

To exterminate thistles, simply mow them when in bloom.

A barrel which has had kraut in it can be cleaned with salt. Rub dry salt on the inside of the barrel, leave it a while and then wash it off. Or you can fill the barrel with salt brine and leave it in a day or two.

To treat binder twine so that grasshoppers and crickets will not cut it, dip the twine in a mixture of three parts of kerosene and one part of machine oil. Kerosene alone will do, but twine thus treated will be likely to catch and break when running through the binder.

There is no best silo, for any silo rightly made is good. But the most expensive silo, poorly constructed, is worse than none.

I made a toy windmill, placed it on a pole, set it in the garden with the pole about a foot deep. The vibrations and noise keep the moles out.

Never set young plants immediately after a heavy rain. The sun will scald and wilt them. Wait a few hours.

For every dollar's worth of honey which bees bring to their owners, it is safe to say that they bring \$15 in increased apple crops to the owners of orchards.

When tips of shoots on pear trees turn black and leaves wither, blight is the cause. The disease is carried down the branches to the tree by the sap. Hence, the way to check trouble is to cut out the tips as soon as possible. To prevent spreading the disease, disinfect the tools after each cut with corrosive sublimate. This should be kept in a bottle out of the reach of children, and should be labeled "poison" in large letters. In cutting out, cut a little distance below the diseased part, and burn all portions removed.

Ashes or road-dust will kill pear-slugs. The minute dry dust gets on them, they will start to dry up.

The largest grapes in the world are grown under glass in England. Grapes of the Giant Gros variety often measure between four and five inches around, and clusters weigh twenty or thirty pounds each.

I had a neighbor who put a little salt in every hole where she set a cabbage plant, to keep away the cutworms. I reasoned, "Why not salt the whole garden?" The next spring, before breaking up the garden soil, I sowed salt about as thick as I would broadcast turnip seed. I have practiced this for fifteen years, and have not been troubled with cutworms since.

Scattering boric acid on the green-house walks the last thing at night kills many cockroaches that are out to destroy plants growing in the house.

Fighting the cutworm: The growers around here always use paper bands to protect newly set plants from cutworms. It would be quite a lot of work and useless expense to hold these bands together with cotton string. Here is a way to hold these bands together. Take tough paper, long enough to make the band, and about six or eight inches wide. Fold this together lengthwise in the middle, shove one end of this into the fold of the other end about an inch, and there you are. In using, make a little trench around the plant with the finger, so to get the band about an inch in the ground. Draw a little loose ground around the outside to hold the band in place.

fore installing the milker are now giving more milk than they did when I milked them by hand.

It used to take an hour and a half to milk ten cows, whereas I now milk fourteen in about one hour. I have not had a case of teat or udder trouble since putting in the milker. The milker is easy to clean and keep sanitary. Its upkeep has been nothing, with the exception of a few rubber teat-cup liners, which expense is not worth mentioning. I follow the operating instructions to the letter and find that it pays.

Nine months' experience with mechanical milking has made me such a saving that I believe I am safe in saying that a good milking machine will actually pay for itself in a year. And if I had to go back to the old method of hand milking, I feel pretty sure that dairymaking would soon lose its attractiveness to me.

To forget wrong is the best revenge.

Look out for squalls when the clothe-line breaks.

The calendar should contain a month of Will as well as a month of May.

There was once a man who had to drive down a stake to tell where he left off weeding the onion row. However, after he got a farm of his own, that sort of thing came to an end.

Here's Father's Chance to Do Mother a Mighty Good Turn

By F. W. Ives

It was raining. The mud was deep and the roads badly cut up. So, when the top of the ridge was reached, the radiator of my car had boiled dry. A dim light through the misty dusk showed a farmhouse. I walked up to the door, where my knock was answered by a bent old woman who gave me two pails and said: "You will find the path to the spring around in back."

Now, that path wound down into a ravine about 80 feet below the house. The spring was fully 100 yards from the back door. When the top was reached, I was in about the same condition as the car—wet, muddy and hot. I was also filled with wonder as to why it was necessary to carry so much water up hill when so much was falling on the roofs of the buildings.

The old woman said she had lived there fifty years, that she had made at least three trips to the spring each day, that she always took two buckets, and that on washdays more trips were made.

The spring offered opportunity for a hydraulic ram and a plentiful supply of water. Likewise, there was the barn with a driveway on a knoll a little higher than the ceiling of the house. What a fine place for a cistern! Plenty of water from the roof to more than supply all the needs with no pumping.

When I reached home that evening, some calculations showed the following facts: In carrying the water from the spring, this woman had walked a distance equal to that from Montreal to Vancouver and return, or one-fourth the distance around the world. In doing this, she had ascended and descended a mountain 150 times as high as the highest in the world. She had carried 1,100 tons of water all this distance.

All this vast amount of work was useless. A small expenditure of money would have put water in the house with no work on the part of the housewife. With average rainfall, 93 tons of water could have been stored in a cistern from the roof of the barn in the course of a year, or four times as much as the woman had carried up the hill. The spring was large enough for a water ram to force over 400 tons of water to the kitchen in one year. At the time this incident occurred, a ram, complete with fittings, and a kitchen sink, might have been installed at a cost of \$61 for materials. A cistern might have been constructed in the approach to the barn, and connected with a sink, for a total cost, including labor, of less than \$200.

Of course, \$200 is quite an expense. But does a farmer hesitate to purchase a binder costing \$200? The average farm uses a binder about six working days each year. The average binder lasts about six or seven seasons with our careless ways. This cistern, if built right, would last fifty years. The water will be used 365 days every year.

You say, "The binder is necessary in order to save labor."

Very well, I say, "Why should not the housewife save labor as well?"

When a young man is courting, he seldom asks "her" if she is willing to carry 1,100 tons of water up a mountain 650 miles high for him.

There are many ways of getting water into the kitchen that do not cost \$200. Some cost more.

A Sink is Necessary.

In all the methods given in the following discussion, a kitchen sink is included. A kitchen sink must have a drain to take away waste where it will not contaminate the surroundings or water supply. The sink with a drain just long enough to stick through the side of the house is not a sink. Nor is the zinc-lined box with a hole in the bottom that drains into an ancient candy pail a sink. It is just as bad to have to carry water out as to have to carry it in. All of the methods given have been in use on various farms long enough to tell their good and bad points. Most of them may be seen in any community.

The cheapest and simplest method of securing a kitchen water supply is that of placing a rain-water barrel on brackets under the eaves at a height that will allow the water to flow from a tap into the sink. The total cost of such an installation need not exceed \$5. A kerosene barrel, a short length of one-half-inch pipe fitted to the barrel with lock nuts and gaskets, an ordinary bibb or faucet, and a few pieces of scantling may constitute the materials.

To double the capacity, use two barrels, connecting them with a piece of pipe at the bottom. A screen over the top will exclude dirt and leaves, and prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. The objection to this scheme is that it works only when the rains come at fairly regular intervals. It is also useless in winter. But it is good while it works, and is far better than carrying all the water.

The pitcher pump at one end of the sink has the virtue of getting water into the house without carrying, although it does take a little effort to work the handle.

The pitcher pump is of the suction type, hence water may be drawn vertically, only about 22 feet or less. Neither will it work satisfactorily if the cistern or well is located more than 50 feet horizontally from the pump. The above limitations are due

to the force of gravity and the friction of the water passing through the pipe. The cost of installing a pitcher pump complete should not exceed \$15 in addition to the cost of the sink.

The Gravity Tank.

Another successful scheme is to mount a tank just above the sink. This tank, with a capacity of from 30 to 50 gallons, is pumped full by the men in the morning, and will hold enough for ordinary household purposes for one day. A force pump is usually necessary for this sort of work. On one farm the pumping is done by a windmill each morning as the stock tank is being filled, there being a three-way valve installed at the pump. When turned in one direction, the water fills the house tank, and when turned in another direction the water goes to the stock tank. This is merely a modification of the gravity tank as sometimes placed in the attic. Its good feature is that of being inexpensive. It has the disadvantage of taking up valuable space in a small kitchen; also, if the water is used for drinking, it will get quite warm before the day is over. An insulating jacket will help to keep the water cool.

The gravity tank has many applications. It may be located on a tower, in the attic or upper storey of the house or an outbuilding, on a hill, in the bank approach to the barn, or on any other convenient elevation within a reasonable distance of both the supply and the house. The gravity tank may be filled in numerous ways, depending on local conditions. I have seen these tanks filled by force pump, by hydraulic ram, from a spring located on a hill above the tank, from the roof of the barn or house, and from a flowing well. The possibility of a gravity system should be carefully considered before installing an expensive mechanical water-supply outfit.

Where it is possible, the gravity system may not be the cheapest in first cost, but if the water is obtained by gravity or by hydraulic ram the cost of operation is very small.

Nor must the windmill be overlooked. Because the wind does not blow every day, many have abandoned the wind power in favor of gasoline or kerosene. With the prices of these fuels constantly rising higher, the cheap wind power must be seriously considered. The secret of a satisfactory water supply from wind-driven pumps lies in the gravity tank of a capacity large enough to tide over the calm days. Improved windmills, with ball or roller bearings, large oil reservoirs, and scientifically designed vanes and blades take advantage of the lightest breezes.

Gravity tanks of all kinds are susceptible to trouble. Freezing in winter is likely to burst the tank, especially one of small dimensions and square shape. In the case of the large tanks or cisterns for storing water over long periods, carelessness in closing faucet may result in the loss of the entire supply. This may be remedied by the use of good self-closing cocks. Freezing may be taken care of by careful packing of pipes and other exposed surfaces. A tower tank, as usually erected, is not very ornamental, and a tank in a building or built into a bank is likely to be more satisfactory. The attic tank should always be set in a metal pan provided with a drain. Leaks, condensation, or breaks from freezing will then be taken care of automatically. All tanks should be provided with an overflow a size larger than the inlet pipe.

The amount of water that may be collected from a roof will depend upon the annual rainfall, the size of the roof, and the ability of the spouting and gutters to handle the maximum fall.

Calculating Cistern's Capacity.

The mean annual rainfall in Ontario, for example, is very close to 35 inches. Of this, it is reasonable to expect that 25 inches may be conducted into a cistern. The loss of 10 inches comes through small showers that barely wet the roof, from moisture absorbed by the roofing material, from evaporation, snow blown from the roof, and overflow of gutters in heavy showers.

To find the amount of water that may be collected from a given roof in Ontario, we would first measure the ground area of the structure. This area multiplied by the total rainfall will give the volume of water. Thus, a building 30x40 feet has an area of 1,200 square feet. Multiply this by the equivalent of 25 inches, or 2 feet, and we find a volume of 2,400 cubic feet, or 20,000 gallons. Now, if we are using water constantly, it will not be necessary to make the cistern to hold the full amount. An 8,000-gallon cistern will hold the water from one wet season to another in Ontario.

The easier water is obtained the more it will be used, and that is exactly what we wish to lead to. In the average family where the water is carried, the daily consumption may be as low as two gallons for each person. With an unlimited supply, this quantity will be as high as 60 to 80 gallons. This water will be used for more frequent bathing, for better laundry work, cooking, drinking, and toilet purposes. It will be safe to compute the size of cistern or daily water supply, as the case may be, on a basis of 40 gallons each day for

The Welfare of the Home

The Favorite Child—By Frances A. Gray

It was the one unmarried member of our little group who quite innocently started the discussion. Something had been said about Hortense and her children and Grace remarked, "Isn't little Jack, Hortense's favorite child?"

The Sentimental Mother was shocked. "My dear," she exclaimed reproachfully, "no mother worthy of the name loves one child more than another! It's impossible for a mother to have a favorite among her children."

But the Practical Mother, as usual, brushed aside mere superficialities. "Nonsense!" she retorted, "it is impossible that any woman who has more than one or two children should not have a favorite, even if she never admits the fact to herself. Within one family the children will often differ very widely in natural disposition, temperament—in every possible trait. If a mother has several children it is almost certain that there will be one among them who is naturally more congenial to her than the others." She paused, and then added with her surprising frankness, for she is one who openly admits what other people are apt to conceal and deny even to themselves, "Now my little girl is too much like me for us to get along harmoniously. She is quick and high-strung, too, and, frankly, she often gets on my nerves. But little Frank is exactly like his father—very calm and placid and easy-going, and I'm really much more fond of him."

There is something undeniably true in the point of view of the Practical Mother. It is possible that in one of her children a mother may find a more congenial and responsive nature than in any of the others. But the question is not whether it is natural for her to feel such a preference, but whether she is justified in letting it affect her attitude toward her children so that the fact becomes noticeable to other people and even to the children themselves.

In large families, we frequently see

each grown person or two children in the family.

Where the roofs are not large enough to supply the needs of the family, the following scheme has been used: A basin about 40 feet square was made in the top of a rise above the level of the tank. The basin was paved with concrete reinforced with fencing, and sloped to a central drain provided with a trap to prevent entrance of trash. The water was conducted through a filter to the tank located farther down the slope, and from there was piped to the house. This supply nets about 30,000 gallons each year. The land upon which it was built was practically valueless for any other purpose.

The hydraulic ram is a possibility where a spring has a flow of three gallons or more per minute. A watch with a second hand, a vessel of known capacity, and a small dam to flow the water into the vessel are all that are needed to determine the flow. There must also be an opportunity to get a fall of three feet or more below the spring for the operation of the ram. Roughly speaking, the ram will elevate the water about ten times as high as the available working head or fall, and will pump about one-seventh of the water furnished it. The hydraulic ram is not a perpetual-motion machine, but it is a faithful servant. I have known a ram that operated for ten years without stopping, except when the spring failed in an extremely dry season.

Of the mechanically driven water supply systems there are many. A great degree of perfection has been reached by a considerable number of these systems.

A Special School for Farm Boys and Girls.

The Agricultural School at Kemptville, Ontario, which concluded in April the first term of the regular course, is the outcome of an effort of the provincial department of agriculture to provide suitable educational equipment for young farmers in the eastern part of the province. The cost of the undertaking is being defrayed entirely from the Dominion grant to the province under the Agricultural Instruction Act. The regular two-year course has been planned along practical lines, and is calculated to make better farmers of those who take advantage of it. Twenty-five farm boys constituted the first student class.

In addition to the regular course, an extensive course of three weeks was put on during the winter months, which was attended by seventy-three boys. It is the intention another year to add courses for girls in domestic science.

The school has ample land for farming purposes attached to it, and the farm is not only proving to be a valuable object lesson, but is being made a centre from which good seed and good live stock is being distributed.

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parents who give a certain prestige and power to the eldest, permitting him to dictate to the whole family. Even more frequently we see parents, but especially mothers, who favor the youngest child, granting him greater consideration though expecting less from him than from the others; in short, petting him all through her lifetime. "Middle children" are seldom the recipients of extra favors unless in the case of an only girl or an only boy in a family of the opposite sex. I recall one little incident of a stepfather of one girl and five boys which I thought quite touching. He had a beautiful book which they all wanted very much but which they refused to own together. Naturally, he was uncertain to whom he should give the book, but finally, handing it to the third boy, he said, "I'm sorry I haven't a book for each one of you, but I think I'll give this to you, Harry. You aren't the oldest and you aren't the youngest and you aren't the only girl, so you don't get many extras." Then, patting him on the shoulder, he added with a smile, "Besides, I was a middle child myself."

Parents should watch very carefully to avoid partiality, for if they do not, the moment is sure to come when the children will discover it. As soon as any such partiality becomes evident, the favored child is apt to become "spoiled," and the seeds of that ugly quality of jealousy are sown in his sisters and brothers.

A child's nature should be allowed to unfold in the sunny atmosphere of love and trust. By studying his needs, parents can help to bring out the best in him, thus forestalling that coldness and lack of sympathy which we regret to see between parents and those adult children whose attitude toward life is embittered because, when they were young and affectionate, they were subjected to the chilling effect of the consciousness that a little sister or brother always stood first in their parent's affection.

ed. It is believed that from this centre was distributed, during the past year, more pure seed than from any other government institution in Canada. During the year the school held two sales of purebred stock, a plowing match, and several field days for junior farmers. Furthermore, the institution is developing as a real community centre. These activities taken together indicate that the school's influence will do much to benefit farming in Eastern Ontario.

Teaching a Calf to Drink.

A calf that is weaned from its mother should be kept without food for at least twelve hours, at the end of which time it will be hungry and will usually drink milk from a pail much more readily than when not hungry. Warm, fresh milk from the mother should be put into a clean pail and held near the floor, in front of the calf, which will generally start to nose about the pail.

Place one or two fingers in the calf's mouth, and draw the hand down into the milk as the calf begins to suck the fingers. The calf in this way gets a taste of the milk and often starts to drink without further trouble. If not, the process must be repeated.

But sometimes the calf refuses, and force must be resorted to. The feeder, facing the same direction as the calf, straddles its neck and backs the calf into a corner. The pail of milk should be held in one hand and the nose of the calf should be grasped with the other. Place two fingers in the calf's mouth. The calf's nose is then forced into the milk.

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The Dairy

Dairymen buy milking machines for one of three reasons, or for all three reasons. First, because they realize a milker will save them labor if they do the milking themselves, or labor hire if they have many hands. Second, the milking machine saves time. Third, a first-class milking machine milks the same way every day, and the treatment which the cows receive is not dependent upon the whim or humor of a hired man. The three motives, in short, are time saved, labor saved, and the good effect on cows, or increased milk production.

In my particular case, all three of these items were duly considered, and I made up my mind that it would be economy for me to buy a milking machine that would accomplish for me those three things. At that time I was milking only ten cows, but with the intention of increasing my herd, which I have since done.

I bought one of the best milkers and do not hesitate in saying it is everything the manufacturers said it would be. I have been using it twice a day now for the past nine months, and it has always given me complete satisfaction. The cows really seem to like it, and while I have not kept records, and have added new cows to my herd from time to time, I am firmly convinced that the cows I had be-

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1927.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.
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En Passant.

THERE ARE, I should think, more insects to the square inch in and around Our Village, than could be found in an acre in other parts of Canada, and a mile anywhere else.

I have heard of grasshoppers holding up trains in the west, of caterpillars robbing banks in the States, and of beetles claiming the franchise of Egypt, which shows that they must be important and numerous in those places, but Our Village seems to be the cradle of the entire race of minor winged things, ranging in size from a poppy-seed to a butter-bean.

From the early days of May until the time when we lift the last fall or row of our potatoes, we have a succession of every variety of insect, and it appears that we have them all at once. They crowd us out of church, they leave no room for us in the boat when we go to the lake, they break down our fences by resting on them, and I have been told that they have actually drowned out telephone messages by sitting on the wires gossiping, in their own language of course.

I asked our local expert in entomology, one day, what was the reason for so many insects selecting Our Village, and its neighbourhood for their summer resort but his reply was rather ambiguous: "They prefer the simple life," he said, and this has always been a prosperous place for all kinds of bugs."

THE GENERAL WAY of classing most things with wings, except birds and fiery dragons, as "bugs" amuses me. Anything as a bug, whether it belongs to the natural order of Hemiptera and sucks blood, or is only a common scarabaeid shell-back seeking a place in the sun. Flies, moths, beetles, are all "bugs" in our vernacular. I suppose this is caused by their excessive numbers and the way they were crowded together, making it difficult to define them when they are in a solid mass. If all the different kind of insects to be met with in Our Village were represented in the Ark, Noah must have had a special leap-up for their accommodation. It was possible, of course, seeing that he had plenty of time, for him to arrange them so that he could get more of them into the cubic feet than we can pack, around our way, though I doubt it. Why, it is reported that once upon a time they were so thick around our village that they prevented an accident. The story goes that an aeronaut, hurrying on his way to see a sick relative, lost control of his aeroplane and the machine turned turtle and fell. It would have dashed to pieces but for the fortunate circumstance that the Sun was shining after rain. All the "bugs" of the neighborhood were out, and the aeroplane dropping into a shoal of them, was supported in the air until the aeronaut had time to put his machine to rights and proceed upon his journey.

I never quite believed that story, until one day, . . . No, Mr. Editor, I am going to tell "a fish story," but if you don't want to hear it until I have been subjected to Dr. Cotton's Truth-Compelling-Ether-Treatment, you will have to wait a long time. I have a weak heart, and I never yet have been under an anesthetic for any purpose. Besides, I was respectfully brought up, and taught to tell the truth without fear or favour, and I have not altogether lost the habit. I am certain I could embark upon the selling of sulphur, oil, and real estate, without straining the truth any more than do the numerous descendants of George Washington now engaged in that industry.

OUR "BUG" EXPERT informs me that there are 150,000 different species of scabs, and he has lost count of the infinite sorts of moths, locusts, grasshoppers, and other fearsome "bugs," too numerous to mention. When asked why they should all be classed as bugs, he said the name was good enough for pests like them. In Old English the word was spelt "bugge," in Welsh it is "bryg," and in Canadian it is just "bug," but the reformed spelling does not appear to have reduced its ferocity. As a matter of fact both the bugge and the bryg are gentle and retiring compared with their Canadian and American cousins, living under different names and aliases. Another item of interest is that the Potato Bug, (formerly known as the Colorado Beetle), will soon be celebrating its centenary. In 1827, this destructive monster was first discovered, reverently gorging itself among the potato crops of Colorado. It traveled eastwards until it reached the Atlantic seaboard, where it shipped to Canada. As soon as possible after arrival, it took out naturalisation papers, thus evading deportation as an undesirable alien, and the result is that there are more "native" descendants of the Colorado beetle in Canada than there are snails on the sea shore. I should say they are a million to one, compared to the original family at the height of its prosperity. It is a great country for immigrants, is Canada.

A GREAT RELIEF would be felt if the rest of the bug fraternity could be

induced to follow the example of the Cicada Septendecim. This remarkable insect, immediately after being hatched, drops from the tree on which it was born, down to the earth, and with its six little legs digs a way for itself underground, where it stays — for the full period of seventeen years! At the end of that time it returns to the surface, casts its 17 year old shell, and gads about for a week or so, nicely fixed up in a new suit and a pair of wings, and then peacefully expires.

A seventeen year period of seclusion applied to all bugs would be a fine idea. I would be willing to extend the time and make it unlawful for any bug, beetle, moth, or other wild dowl, under twenty-one years of age to show its face. Life then, in Our Village, in the summer time, would be like one long sweet dream of paradise, seen through a lingering golden-brown haze of . . . dust and spent gas left behind them by crazy scurrying automobiles.

LINKSMAN.

Presentation at Brownsburg.

A large Company of the members of the Brownsburg Anglican congregation and choir, together with the rector and Mrs. Lackey, assembled on Wednesday evening, 1st June, at the home of Mr. Jos. B. Davis, to bid God speed to one of their number, Mr. J. H. Mitchell, who is leaving the Burg to take up his residence in Edmonton, Alberta. A very pleasant social evening was spent.

Mr. Mitchell was presented with a valuable set of cuff links, tie pin and the clip, and a very artistic illuminated address, the work of Mr. Davis.

Following is a copy of the address, —
Mr. J. H. Mitchell,
Brownsburg, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Mitchell, —

We, the Rector and Members of the choir and congregation of the Church of England at Brownsburg, wish to express to you on the eve of your departure for the Canadian West, our appreciation of your valuable and faithful services, rendered for several years in connection with our Church work and worship, more particularly as Financial Secretary and as a member of the Choir. Your Christian faithfulness has been an object lesson to many, and a great encouragement to those associated with you in the work. We ask you to accept this address and the accompanying Gold Cuff links, Tie Pin and Tie Clip, with our earnest wish for the richest blessing upon your future life and labours. May these tokens ever remind you of the links and ties of friendship which have united us in the past and which, we trust, shall never be severed. Signed on behalf of those making this presentation.

J. A. LACKEY, Rector.
June 1st, 1927 A.D. Brownsburg.

GRENVILLE

Mr. H. Gill spent a few days visiting here this week.

Mr. Wm. Bradshaw, of Ville Marie, has been visiting his family here.

Miss Eleanor Goudie, of Ottawa, spent a few days with her parents recently.

Mrs. R. Good, of Dorval, spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs. H. Gill. A very welcome rain visited our village on Tuesday last, and everything looks lovely and fresh.

Thér. Calumet, Cushing and Grenville Ladies of the Methodist Church met at the Parsonage last week where they enjoyed a tea and business meeting.

Mr. Wm. Bradshaw has disposed of his business and property here and is visiting his daughter, Mrs. R. Owens. Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw will be missed from their old stand, having occupied it for so many years.

Mrs. Stewart Goudie and son Kenneth, of Laprairie, are spending a few weeks with her mother here. Their many friends are glad to see them recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Goudie, who accompanied them here has returned to Laprairie.

News has been received here that Miss Melissa E. Morrow, Missionary in India under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Society, has sailed from India on May 14th, for her home in our village. We pray that she may have a safe journey home and that we may profit from her sojourn among us whether long or short, and that we shall give her a warm reception home. Her mother, the late Mrs. John Morrow has passed away while she has been in India this term, therefore it will be a sad homecoming. Her father passed away while she was on her first term.

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.

Form a Good Connection

A savings account in The Bank of Nova Scotia gives the depositor a business connection with one of Canada's leading financial institutions.

Such a connection in years to come may be of great value and assistance in business.

Why not form the connection today by opening your savings account?

15A

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve 18,000,000
Resources 250,000,000

JAR. PARRIS,
Manager, Lachute.

Buy Your Supplies at McFAUL BROS.

The 'Popular' Store and Bargain Centre

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date General Store

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

LACHUTE, P. Q.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

Bell Telephone No. 70.

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

If its Drugs, We Have it!

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

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

G. J. Charland, Ph.B. Prescription Druggist, Lachute Mills.

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

Spring Foot Wear.

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

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

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

SEMI-READY TAILORING.

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

QUALITY! STYLE! PRICE!

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

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

To Those Who Want a Good Car?

Right now is the time to buy. The Gray Dort is a very Serviceable 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

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears

the

Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patents promptly secured. By Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

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

N. J. A. VERMETTE
B. A. SC. C. R. Q. C. S.

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CIVIL ENGINEERS

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Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS.

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

THE MOLSONS BANK

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

Why not begin to-day?

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

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 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.

9,178 SETTLERS VIA C.P. FLEET

English Settlers Brought \$175,000 Here to Buy Land

Despite the strengthening of restrictions against fresh immigration into this country, and the continuation of the ruling that all new settlers must show \$250 in cash and their railway fare to their destination before being admitted into the Dominion, these new settlers continue to arrive in large and increasing numbers.

During the months of January, February and March no less than 9,187 new colonists entered St. John via the Canadian Pacific vessels alone, being 1,450 in January, 2,045 in February and 5,692 in March. These numbers would have been considerably larger, so the shipping men aver, if the \$250 requirement had been dropped to the former \$50 rate, as it was recently thought would be done. In fact, steamship officials state that many hundred intending immigrants cancelled their bookings upon learning that the high rate was to be maintained.

In detail, the Canadian Pacific records for the three months are as follows:

During January, five of the company's steamers arrived at St. John, N.B., with a total passenger list of 3,856, of which 1,450 were new colonists for Canada and 1,307 for the United States.

In February, six steamers arrived with a total of 5,022 passengers, of which 2,045 were new colonists for Canada and 1,430 for the United States.

Nine steamers arrived in March, bringing 9,851 passengers; 5,962 being new colonists for this country and 509 for the United States. As to the type of colonists on these incoming vessels, the case of the "Minnedosa"—the last to arrive in March—might be cited as fairly representative.

She brought sixty-five farmers together with their wives, ninety children and \$175,000 to invest in Canadian lands. These new settlers were personally conducted to their western destination by A. M. E. Hill of the C.P.R. Colonization and Development Department. Most of these were for the district around Lloydminster; a flourishing town on the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary. There were also 40 domestics bound for Regina and forty for Toronto.

From which it will be seen that this country is procuring a goodly share of the sort of newcomer it most requires.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association

The aims of this powerful Association which counts to-day 4200 members are the development of Canadian Industries and the promotion of the interests of Canadian Manufacturers and exporters. All manufacturers, whether Members of the Association, or not, are cordially invited to attend this Meeting at the Chateau Frontenac which will last three days—June 7th, 8th, and 9th,—for the discussion of things of interest to the industrial progress of Canada and to the general prosperity of Canada. Among the officers and members of the Executive Council of the Association are the following well known Canadian Manufacturers: John S. McKinnon, President 1920-1921 Canadian Manufacturers' Association and General Manager of S. F. McKinnon & Co., Limited, Toronto; William Shives Fisher, first Vice-President of the C.M.A. and President of the Enterprize Poultry Co. Limited, Sackville, N. B.; John R. Shaw, second Vice-President C.M.A., head of the Canadian Furniture Manufacturers Limited Woodstock, Ont.; Thomas Roden, Honorary Treasurer C.M.A., and head of the firm of Roden Bros., Limited, Toronto; J. E. Walsh, General Manager, C.M.A., head of the salaried staff which the Association now employs at its head and branch offices to operate the various services rendered to the membership; C. Howard Smith, ex-chairman, Quebec Division C.M.A., President of Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited and of Toronto Paper Manufacturing Co.

CASTORIA

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

Registered Belgian Stallion.

Barny 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, Millie Isle, on Tuesday, and Thomas Evans, Lakesfield, on Wednesday, and at Ned Clary'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 \$100 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.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association

(Incorporated)

THE national organization of the manufacturers of Canada, will hold its Fiftieth Annual General Meeting in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, on June 7th, 8th and 9th, 1921.

All the members of the Association are urged to attend and a cordial invitation is also extended to any manufacturers in the Province of Quebec who have not yet joined the Association.

This opportunity is taken to give some information in regard to the history, objects and organization of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

History

The Association was founded in 1872. It was organized on a national basis in 1899, incorporated in 1902 and divided for administrative purposes into five divisions in 1919.

In 1899 the membership was 132; in 1905, 1,604; in 1910, 2,450; in 1915, 3,098; and at present 4,200.

Objects

According to the Constitution "the objects of the Association shall be to promote Canadian Industries and to further the interests of Canadian manufacturers and exporters and to render such services and assistance to the members of the Association and to manufacturers and exporters generally, as the Association shall deem advisable from time to time."

Government

The Association is governed between Annual Meetings by an Executive Council elected by ballot on the basis of one member to every fifty members of the Association.

The finances and general administrative work of the Association are supervised by an Executive Committee, which is practically the Board of Directors of the Association.

Standing Committees of members supervise the work of the following specialized departments, which give service and advice to members:

1. Transportation Department
2. Tariff Department
3. Insurance Department
4. Legal Department
5. Commercial Intelligence Dept.
6. Industrial Relations Department
7. Trade Sections Department
8. Publishing Department
9. Education Department

Organization in Quebec

The Quebec Division deals with industrial matters in the Province of Quebec, through an Executive Committee elected annually by the members resident in the Province.

The Office of the Quebec Division is located in Montreal, in the Board of Trade Building, with branch offices in Quebec, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke.

Standing Committees deal with transportation, legislation, education and other problems peculiar to the Province.

Nearly a quarter of a million people are now earning salaries and wages in the factories of Quebec. Add their dependents to realize the importance of manufacturing to the people of the Province.

Come to the Annual Meeting of your National Association and study the problems that are of vital importance to Canada.

Issued by the Canadian Manufacturers Association (Incorporated)

Growth of the Association in Quebec

In 1900 the Association had 47 members in the Province of Quebec; now it has 994 members, who are located in the following cities, towns and villages:

Acton Vale	Grand Mere	Nicolet	St. Denis
Arthabaska	Hall	Old Lake Road	St. Hyacinthe
Ayers Cliff	Iberville	Phillipsburg	St. John
Aylmer	Indian Lacerte	Plessisville	St. Lambert
Baileford	Iola Verte	Portneuf Station	St. Paoine
Bellefleur	Joliette	Prince	St. Pie (County Bagot)
Berthierville	Kingsbury	Quebec	St. Therese
Buckingham	Knowlton	Restigouche	Terrebonne
Chamblly Canton	Lachine	Richmond	Three Rivers
Cantonn	Lacoste Mills	Rimouski	Upper Bedford
Cookshire	Lake Megantic	River Du Loup	Valleyfield
Cowanville	Laurierville	Rock Island	Victoriaville
Danville	Lonnerville	Sagabec	Ville St. Pierre
Dumoulinville	Levis	Scatowen	Ville Trois Pictou
East Angus	L'Islet Station	Shawinigan Falls	Wakefield
Eschepin Bridge	Louville	Sherbrooke	Warwick, Que.
Farnham	Magog	Sorel	Waterloo
Fraserville	Monte Belle	St. Andre	Westmont
Forterville	Megantic	St. Anne de la Perade	Windsor Mills
Fortville	Montmagny	St. Basile, Portneuf	
Gravelly	Montmorency Falls		
	Montreal		

Growth of Industry in Quebec

Records of the Jesuit Fathers, as far back as 1668, speak of hat and shoe factories in Quebec City and of the proposed linen cloth and leather manufactures. From these early beginnings the industrial growth of Quebec has continued steadily until to-day it has reached great proportions. Progress has been specially rapid since the beginning of the present century, as the following statistics indicate:

Year	Number of Industrial Establishments	Capital Invested	Number of Employees	Value of Products Per Annum
1900	4,805	\$142,000,000	110,000	\$138,000,000
1910	6,584	327,000,000	158,000	350,000,000
1918	10,524	837,000,000	208,000	890,000,000

Note.—These government statistics include in the 10,524 "Industrial Establishments" concerns such as tailor shops, tinmith shops, etc., which do a local business only and are not usually classed as manufacturers. The membership of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers Association includes nearly all the large and medium-sized manufacturing firms and the majority of smaller firms who are considered to be manufacturers, and it is estimated that our members in Quebec represent about 80% of the capital invested in manufacturing and employ about 85% of the workers engaged in industrial occupations in the province.

The splendid growth of manufacturing in the Province of Quebec, as indicated in the above figures, may be attributed largely to the character of the people of Quebec who are intelligent, loyal, industrious and law-abiding, and are distinguished for their skill and efficiency in mastering industrial processes.

The Province is also unusually rich in natural resources, which form the raw materials for manufacturing. Water power is practically unlimited and transportation facilities are excellent.

Stallions for Service.

"Minno" The beautiful and celebrated Coach Stallion, has never been beaten in any show ring in America, and to-day holds the World's Championship at Chicago as a harness horse, his color is dark bay.

"Mar-Cule" A Black Percheron 3 years old and weighs between 1,900 and 2,000 pounds, winner at Chicago in 1919 and at the leading fairs in Canada last fall with reserve championship.

"Black Bruno 3rd." Jet black Belgian 3 years old lots of style, action and weight, and won first in class wherever shown.

"Lion of Arnoldswold 3489." Home bred Black Percheron 3 years old highly bred, his dam Flora D. is one of the best mares ever on our farm, his sire was champion of Quebec Province for several years, this colt is a great growthy fellow, and has all appearance of a show horse.

Several other registered horses not mentioned here can be used for service. Fees from \$10.00 to \$15.00 to insure according to horses chosen. All mares at owner's risk. Pasture at reasonable rates to mares from a distance.

J. E. Arnold & Son, Props., Grenville, Que

DALESVILLE

Mr. Wm. J. Morrow spent Monday last in Montreal.

Miss Ivy Graham spent last week-end with Miss Edythe Silvester.

Mr. S. Tomalty was the guest of Mr. J. Dixon during the week-end.

Miss Alma Dixon, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. MacArthur and family motored to Montreal Sunday last.

We are sorry to report the removal of Mrs. Geo. Gunn to the hospital in Montreal. We wish her a speedy recovery.

We are sorry to report that Miss R. Brown has been removed from the General Hospital and is expected home shortly.

You want the Best Perfect Pressed Brick.

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

Manufactured by Lyle J. Funcheon Telephone 131 r 21. Lachute

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Alterations in Passenger Train Service.

Effective, Sunday, June 5th, 1921
J. S. Giles, Agent.

EAGLE



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

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

T. W. BOYD & SON, 37 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

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, Stainerville, Que

W. J. BOYD, LICENSED AUCTIONEER Sales conducted in English and French.

Telephone 73. LACHUTE, QUE.

CARILLON.

† † †

Mr. Arthur Holt visited friends in Lachute on Monday.

Miss Ethel Bradley and Miss Florence Neve motored into Montreal last week.

Mr. Hosmer Taylor has re-opened up his summer residence on Carillon Hill.

Mr. Harold Nowlan and Mr. Hosmer Taylor spent the week-end with Mrs. Nowlan, Carillon.

LAKEFIELD

Miss Winnifred Silvester spent Sunday last with Miss L. Evans.

Miss Susan Evans was the guest of Mrs. J. Boyd, Louisa for the 24th.

Mr. J. H. Gales and son spent the holiday at their summer cottage, Long Lake.

Mrs. F. Duffie, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. R. Evans for the holiday.

Mr. George Rogers Sr., spent a few days last week visiting his many friends in Lachute.

Mrs. Annie Rogers, of Lachute, spent a few days last week with her aunt Mrs. T. Copeland.

Guests of Mrs. C. Peet for the 24th were, Mrs. L. Kelly, of Montreal, and the Misses Edna Campbell and Maria Peet of Lachute.

These Are Islands of Isolation

When you feel the complications of society bearing too heavily and the roar of civilization too grievous to be borne, pack your luggage and hie to Baker's Island. There, 2,725 miles out from San Francisco, you'll find solitude such as even Robinson Crusoe failed to enjoy, for there will not be even a Man Friday to bother you. As a matter of fact there is little of anything on or off the island but gulls and rock.

Out in the mid-Pacific is another island, Fanning, which will appeal to the person of more sociable habits. It is of atoll formation inhabited by some 200 persons, who dose and eat and dose again in the equable climate and only bestir themselves when the larder is empty. Fish are plentiful and duck and snipe abound, which, taken with tropical fruits, go to make up the native's menu.

In the British Empire the loneliest spot is said to be Tristan da Cunha, a volcano-formed island in the South Atlantic which rises to an altitude of 8000.

There are only 119 inhabitants on the island living in its twenty-two stone thatched-roofed houses. Their food is that which drifts in to them on the tide, they raise potatoes as the food staple, they make their moccasins of soft bullock hide, they obtain a few clothes from an occasional ship which calls there in exchange for geese, fowls, milk sheep, eggs and cured albatross and penguin skins, and for months in succession they do without bread, tea, coffee and sugar. The people are fast deteriorating in type due to interbreeding.

The nearest inhabited island to Tristan da Cunha is St. Helena. This rugged bit of earth is 1200 miles from the nearest part of the African coast. Before the days of the Suez Canal it had some commercial importance, but today its excellent harbor shelters vessels only while they are coaling. Its 10,000 inhabitants enjoy a most equable climate, the mean temperature ranging throughout the whole year from 65 to 71 degrees.

Nauru, though only twelve miles in circumference, with its many beautiful lagoons which mirror its tall coral pinnacles and coconut palms in life-like perfection, is a treasure house of millions of tons of rich phosphate of lime. It is perhaps one of the most livable of the Pacific islands, as the promoters of the phosphate industry have established free laundries, ice, electric lights and refrigerators for the preservation of fresh foods. Employees have their own homes and there is an almost endless succession of social functions to keep them alive and happy.

If there is a skeleton in your closet, rest assured that the few inhabitants of Easter Island, 2300 miles off the coast of Chile and the easternmost inhabited Polynesian island, will make no effort to bring it forth into the light, as one traveller says of them that they are not curious enough to turn around on the dock to look at the boat that calls there about once in eighteen months. Gigantic statues, stone houses and sculptured rocks, relics of an ancient people, are found on the island.

The Worlds Highest Bridges.

Work has been started on the world's biggest bridge. It will span the Hudson River from New York to Jersey City, and its total length will be 3,300 ft.

The central span will be 1,000 yards, suspended from two steel towers, each 300 ft. high, by steel cables 5 ft. thick. The bridge will carry eight railway lines and two footpaths, and its construction will cost something like \$40,000,000.

Although, when completed, it will be the biggest and most solidly constructed bridge in the world, it will not be by any means the longest. This distinction belongs to the one built by British engineers over the river Ganges at Sarai, in the Bengal Presidency of India. Covering a distance of about fifteen miles, this bridge cost \$20,000,000.

Next to it, in point of length, comes the Geravoda Bridge, over the Danube, which is nearly twelve miles long, about the distance between Waterloo and Surbiton. It was designed by a Frenchman, built by an Englishman, and bought by the Roumanian Government in 1883.

The world's loftiest bridge is that spanning the Zambesi River, in South Africa, close to the Victoria Falls. It is 400 ft. above the river-bed.

Here's the Answer.

Little Girl (looking over newspaper advertisements): "Mamma, why do all these boarding houses object to children?"

Fond Mamma: "I'm sure I don't know. Go and see what the baby is howling about, and tell Johnny to stop throwing things at people in the street, and make George and Kate stop fighting, and tell Dick if he does not stop banging that drum so hard I'll take it away from him."

What's the Use.

Doris (aged seven, just going to her music lesson): "Mummy, they only play harps in Heaven, don't they?"

Mother: "Yes, dearie, only harps."

Doris: "Then what's the use of my learning to play the piano?"

Penniless Millionaires

Mark Twain once wrote a delightful story, called "The \$5,000,000 Bank-note," in which he described the miserable lot of a man who wandered about a big city, starving and homeless, though all the time he had in his pocket the biggest banknote ever printed, one for five million dollars.

You see, the poor fellow had no other money, and no one who could do so would change the big note.

It has often been said that novelists are prophets. In this instance, at any rate, Mark Twain proved to be one, for years after he wrote that tale, a millionaire, a countryman of his own, actually got into a similar trouble.

Ralph Brandreth, a young American millionaire, was staying at an hotel in Brussels, when he found that he had run short of cash, and had nothing but a cheque for a very large sum.

The hotel-keeper asked him to pay up or leave, but refused to have anything to do with the cheque. Mr. Brandreth thereupon left the hotel to find a friend who, he knew, could identify him. On the way he managed to lose his identification papers, and when he got to his journey's end it was only to find that his friend had left.

Coming back to Brussels, Mr. Brandreth spoke of his dilemma to the police, but since he had no papers, they refused to believe him, and placed him in the St. Gilles Prison, on a charge of vagrancy. And there he stayed for three long weeks, until cables from New York released him.

Saving Lives by Seconds.

A "Lightning Surgeon"—to use the title conferred upon him by his colleagues—is at work in one of the great London hospitals.

His time for a normal case of appendicitis, for instance, is six minutes from start to finish of the operation, as against the fifteen minutes reckoned good time in the profession generally. This implies an enormous diminution of the ordinary risks run by the subject, and a corresponding increase in the chances of recovery. Scarcely less advantageous is the lessening of the strain of suspense which much inevitably be endured by assistants, nurses, and others present.

Those considerations apply with even more force in the case of operations protracted, ordinarily, to the extreme limits of the patient's endurance, lasting perhaps two to two and a half hours. Seconds saved in every manipulation of these more intricate cases amount in the aggregate to a total which represents the difference between life and death.

The whole business, say those qualified to know best, is a matter of almost miraculous mastery of the technique of the knife.

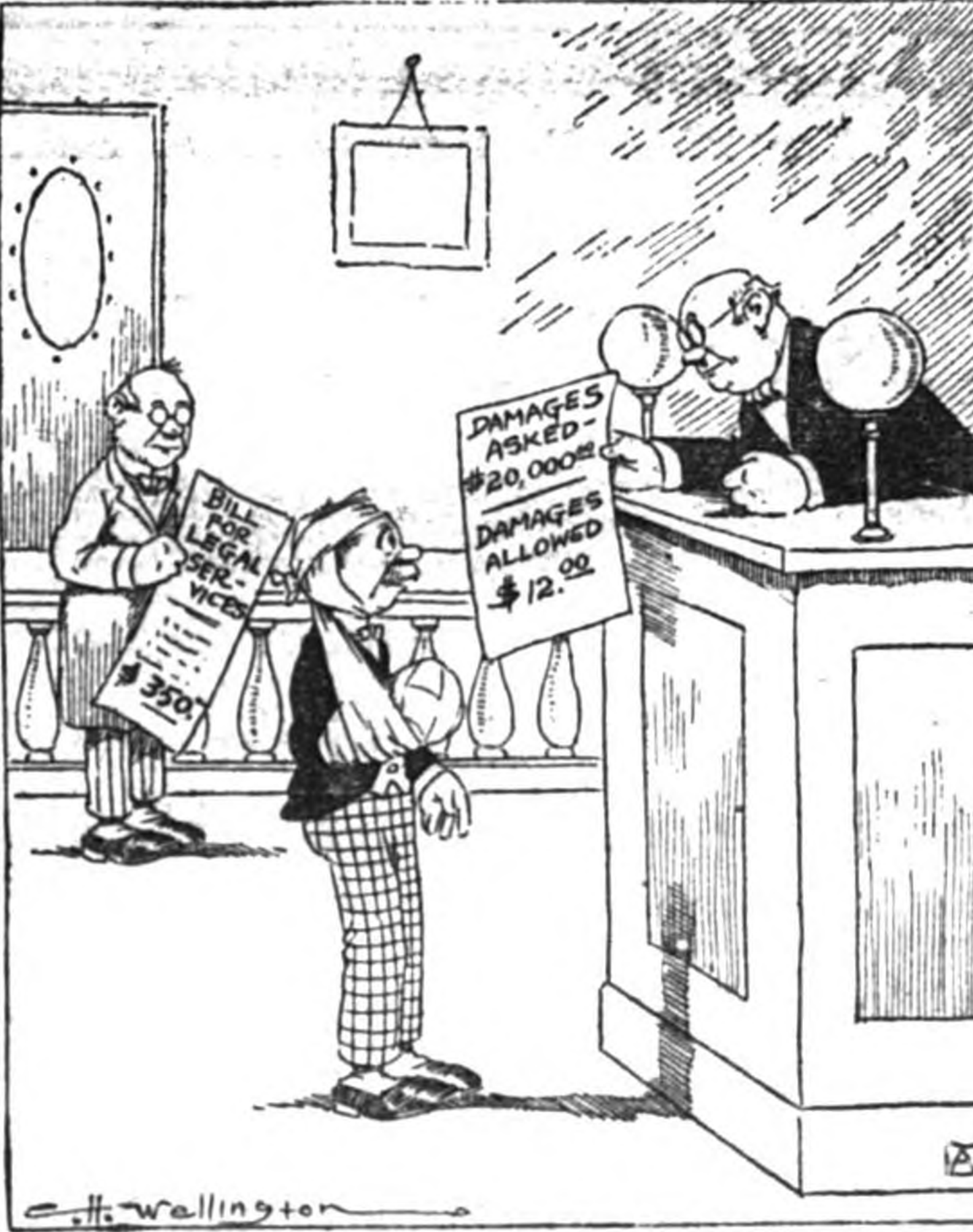
Home of Two Apostles Discovered.

Excavations made under the church of San Sebastiano on the Appian Way have brought to light the most ancient Christian monument yet discovered, says a despatch from Rome. It consists of the remains of a house in which, judging from inscriptions on the wall, St. Peter and St. Paul lived when they were in Rome.

The excavators now hope to solve the vexed question of the locality of the temporary tomb in which the bodies of the two saints were hidden to foil the attempts of Oriental Christians to steal the bodies when the apostles died.

Professor Marucchi, in charge of the excavating expedition, believes that the tomb will be found soon if his funds hold out. Archaeologists are suggesting that a world wide subscription be taken up to make completion of the work possible.

—and the worst is yet to come



SOLVING NATURE'S WONDROUS SECRETS

NAMES THAT WILL LIVE FOR EVER.

Scientists and Physicians Devote Their Lives to Promote Welfare of Mankind.

Most people know the names of some of the scientists who made the great discoveries of half a century ago and more; but few could say much about those who are working to-day.

Yet the discoveries now being made in medicine, electricity, chemistry, and the thousand and one other departments of science are far more wonderful than those made in earlier years.

Who are the great scientists of to-day?

We shall not go far wrong if we begin with the famous Englishman, Sir Joseph Thomson. Born in 1856, he went, at the age of twenty, to Cambridge University, where he took a particularly brilliant degree in mathematics. Since then he has remained at Cambridge, working ceaselessly at the problems of chemistry and electricity.

Every important modern electrical undertaking owes a large measure of its success to Sir Joseph Thomson. In 1906 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics, the highest honor that can fall to any scientist.

Another Nobel Prize Won.

The same prize was won in 1908 by another Cambridge man of an entirely different type—Sir Ernest Rutherford, who has been described as a great, shaggy, Newfoundland dog of a man. He hails from New Zealand, where he was born in 1871, and he obtained a degree with the highest possible honors.

Though he has done splendid work as a chemist, he has specialized for the last few years on radio-active substances and electricity. His work has always been marked by the originality of his methods, and we owe to him a great deal of what we now know about radium.

But the greatest of his triumphs is his investigation of the nature of electricity. He has succeeded in answering a question that has perplexed philosophers and scientists for more than two thousand years. Sir Ernest Rutherford has shown that the electric current consists of a stream of the most minute particles moving at speeds that are almost incredible. This discovery entirely revolutionizes our ideas about electricity, and its effect on the future development of electrical power will be tremendous.

The first man to give to the world any useful facts about radium was Professor Curie, of Paris, whose brilliant career was cut short by a street accident in 1906. His work, however, was destined to continue, for he had always been assisted by his wife, who, after his death, devoted herself to carrying out the task which he had set himself.

Famous Woman Scientist.

Mme. Curie, who is a Pole by birth, is recognized everywhere as one of the cleverest scientists of the day. She is modest and retiring, and no one would guess from the conversation of this slight, grey-eyed little woman that she is one of the world's greatest benefactors. It is owing to her courageous experiments that we are now able to use radium to cure diseases previously considered incurable.

Radium does not give up its secrets without taking toll of those who pry into them. The rays it emits have a very harmful effect upon the human body if it is continually submitted to their action.

Like radium, the X-rays are a source of constant danger to those who are

working upon them, for if they fall for any considerable time on living flesh they kill the tissues of which it is composed. Investigators know the danger to which they are exposed; but that does not deter them in their work for humanity.

Within the last few weeks X-rays have claimed two victims—Dr. Ironside Bruce and Dr. Leray. These men willingly gave up their lives in order to help cure the sufferings of humanity. Each was experimenting with a new and improved apparatus, whose perfection meant an important advance in the great science of healing. Each felt the warning symptoms which told him that if he persisted in his work he was doomed. Yet neither hesitated for a moment; they performed their task and laid down their lives.

Another great name amongst English doctors is that of Professor C. S. Sherrington. You would not find his great book easy to read; its very title—"The Integrative Action of the Nervous System"—is quite sufficient to frighten most people. But every time you pay a visit to the doctor you are benefiting by Professor Sherrington's services. He has made a particular study of the human brain.

The Miracle Gland.

His researches have brought to light all kinds of previously unsuspected facts about the way in which the nervous system acts upon the health of the body. They have given medicine an entirely new outlook. Besides helping the doctor to deal with the more ordinary ailments of mind and body, his work is of incalculable value to those who suffered, or are still suffering, from the effects of shell-shock.

Among the youngest men of science at the present time in England is Mr. Julian Sorel Huxley, a worthy grandson of the great Huxley whose name is a household word. His work so far has been to investigate the peculiar action of certain glands of the body.

Medical men have known for years of the existence of a vast number of glands whose development is essential to health. But just what these glands do, and how they do it, were mysteries. In the lower part of the front of the neck is a gland called the thyroid, which has long puzzled those who sought to discover its purpose. In some cases the gland became enlarged, producing the disease we call goitre. In others it did not develop properly, and where the gland was too small stunted bodies or feeble minds were often the result.

A year or two ago Julian Huxley began a series of experiments upon a South African newt, called the axolotl. This creature, like the common frog, passes through a tadpole stage in its young days. Huxley found that if he dosed tadpoles with extract of thyroid they developed into perfect newts with amazing rapidity. On the other hand, if the thyroid gland of a tadpole was removed it never became a newt. The purpose of the gland was thus found to be to assist development. Though thyroid extract is not, as some would have us believe, the elixir of perpetual youth, the discovery was of tremendous importance. Already it has enabled us to deal with cases of undeveloped minds and bodies, and we shall make still more use of it in the future.

Laugh It Off.

Are you worried in a fight?
Are you cheated of your right?
Laugh it off.
Don't make tragedy of trifles,
Don't shoot butterflies with rifles—
Laugh it off.
Does your work get late kinks?
Are you near all sorts of brinks?
Laugh it off.
If it's sanity you're after
Here's no recipe like laughter,
Laugh it off.

The AUTOMOBILE



Items of Interest.

Patching all tubes every three months, removing with gasoline all old patches, and sticking on new fabric patches on all vents, will add dollars' worth of service to the casing, as well as to the tube.

It cost me \$7.25 in cash for brake lining, and a half-day's time putting the lining where it belonged, to learn that in stopping a truck it is not absolutely necessary to apply the brake each time. Coasting to a stop is a wise practice.

Good tires for trucks and autos are more important than low prices. Get the most service for your dollar. This same is true in buying belts, cylinder-coll, brake linings, bearings—anything, in fact.

When I see a man coming toward me driving an automobile, I am not half so much concerned whether he has non-skid tires as I am whether there is a non-skid man at the wheel. If he acts like skidding, my move is over the fence and out.

Nail punctures in casings let in water and mud. These punctures should be plugged with gum-gum and covered with a patch of fabric before putting the tube in again for inflation. This prevents the seeping of soft mud, and the tire wears longer.

Small cocoa mats for running-boards on autos save floor mats and carpets. These mats can be tacked to the running-board and will prevent much dirt being carried to the car floor whenever you get in. They can be taken off, cleaned, and then put back.

Under-inflation ruins tires. A soft tire will not bounce like a full one, and more readily invites rim-cutting and gashes or cuts that may go clear through the casing and tube. The soft tire also takes more gasoline and makes the engine work harder. You can prove that the engine works hard under these conditions by letting out the air completely in one tire and then driving the car for a quarter of a mile or more to note the effect on the engine. Keep the tires inflated to the pressure indicated on the casings. Use a pressure gauge.

Weak valve springs: When the motor of an old car seems to have lost its pep, and numerous remedies have been tried without success, examine the valve springs. These, especially the exhaust springs, may have lost some of their tension, allowing the valves to remain partially open when firing. This will naturally result in a loss of power. If not convenient to replace the old springs with new, which is the best thing to do, the trouble may be overcome by removing the lock-pins and washers and adding one or more washers to each, thus shortening the spring length and increasing the tension.

Spring bearings are very much neglected on the average car or truck. The man who has never thought of these bearings as being important, should examine his car or truck and see if new bushings and toggle bolts are not needed. If there is as much as an eighth-inch of play, they should certainly be replaced. Often replacing the bushings alone is sufficient. In renewing bushings, the mechanic should be careful to see that grease holes are drilled in all bushings and that these correspond with grease-cup openings. I recently had occasion to have a garage man replace the bushings in the front wheel steering knuckles of my car. No holes were drilled in the bushings to admit grease, so the job had to be done over—at my expense.

Old Age Signs.

When numerous small slits and cracks appear in a tire it is a sign of the approach of old age. Auto casings in this respect are like men and women. Although they don't get

gray-haired, they do become wrinkled and cracked, often chalky white in appearance.

The fabric in an old tire gradually becomes brittle and hard, so that it breaks easily. Like the bones of old people, it is difficult to knit. The tire surgeon's work increases in difficulty with the age of the casing.

Those whose strength is conserved do not so readily show their age. The best way to preserve their usefulness is to take care of them. To hide the effects of age and wear motorists frequently "doll them up," painting the side walls and washing with cleaning solutions. Others pay no attention to their appearance and permit them to go shabby.

Ordinarily the small cracks appearing on the side walls do little harm unless they penetrate through the rubber covering to the fabric underneath. It is well worth the motorist's attention to have his casings regularly inspected.

Tires age fastest when lying around. They are kept in best condition in actual service. If it is necessary to store them they will retain their life longest in an even and moderate temperature and light.

Motor Truck Tips.

Investigate Immediately—Truck drivers should be taught to investigate any unusual noises immediately they are heard. Neglect or delay may make later investigation useless. For instance, an immediate investigation of a noisy differential, followed by a thorough cleaning and filling with fresh oil, may save the cost of new gears and bearings. And this applies in a hundred other parts of the mechanism.

Spring Wisdom—To repair a broken valve stem the fittings should be removed and the stem slipped back in the tube. Now make a small hole in the tube a short distance from the valve stem, bring the valve out again through this hole, and in so doing the fabric in the original valve hole will not be injured. The small cut formerly occupied by the valve stem can be vulcanized easily.

If the valve is battered so that no fittings can be removed the valve can be saved off across to the cut with a hack saw and the nut can then be easily broken off.

Repair Broken Valve Stem—When a spring plate breaks it is important to have it repaired or replaced at once by a skilled spring maker, not by any chance blacksmith. Often a break in a plate occurs at a place where it does not immediately cripple the entire spring, but it is obvious that the breaking of one plate throws extra work on the other plates, which may in turn suffer breakage. If the intermediate plates should break at the centre bolt, the spring clips should be tightened down until it is possible to have the break repaired. Very often rebound clips are loose or broken. Missing rebound clips may result in broken main plates.

Often Seen It Before.

Impressionistic Lady Artist (proudly to Farmer Hick, watching her work)—Did you ever see such glorious colors; such a blood-tinted sunset; such a fiery dancing sun breaking its way through these sulphur-colored clouds?

Farmer Hicks—"No, lady. I ain't seen sich since I became a teetotaler."

Her Memory.

Servant (returned from an errand)—"Please, ma'am, I couldn't get it."
Mistress—"Get what?"
Servant—"They said they didn't keep it, ma'am."
Mistress—"Keep what?"
Servant—"What you told me to fetch, ma'am."
Mistress—"What was that?"
Servant—"Dunno, ma'am—I forget."

On Appreciating Our Privileges

Summer-cottage existence has many pleasures, as the advertising of any result will explain in full detail. But there is one advantage in a few weeks of lakeside life which is not often mentioned, namely, the nightly use of coal-oil lamps and the daily task of cleaning and filling them. A short course in coal-oil illumination is bound to show by contrast the great convenience and efficiency of electric light.

In the city or town, people get used to their comforts and often forget all about them. They turn taps and press buttons in calm confidence that the consequences of the action are as much in the course of nature as the sunrise or as the phases of the moon. Then they encamp upon a lonely sandbank, just beyond the outskirts of nowhere, and begin to remember. When the holiday is over, the prospect of going back to work is less dreary because of the ordinary comforts of home.

There is a distinct advantage to the citizen in thus being reminded of the great work done for the people of this Province by the Hydro-Electric System. By the advice of resolute, far-seeing leaders, Ontario folk were persuaded to enter upon a course of practical conservation. When inventors

had demonstrated the possibility of transmitting electrical energy for long distances, Niagara Falls and other cataracts suddenly became economically important. Private capitalists perceived the fact and hastened to secure possession of the tumbling streams.

If there had been no popular leaders to argue incessantly against the alienation of such important property and to urge the necessity of retaining the sources of energy for the advantage of all the people, rates for electrical service in Ontario would have been no cheaper than they are to-day in New York State and in California. Under private ownership dividends are of prime importance. Service is a secondary thing. The Hydro-Electric System eliminates all dividends and gives a perfected service at cost and without discrimination.

The man who presses a button and floods his rooms with radiance is paying about \$1 per month for that high privilege. The woman who sets the vacuum cleaner humming, and permits a small motor to rock the washing machine, shares with her husband an obligation of gratitude to the men who fought for "Hydro" in the early days, and to the twelve municipalities which first pledged their credit to make the dream come true.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

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

GROCERIES.

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

Willards and Huglers Chocolates
in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. "The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,300,000.00
Total Assets \$40,000,000.0

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as
well as efficient service in connection with all 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.



No substitute can ever equal the "Victrola" and Victor Records.

Come and select from our stock, the Victrola and
Records best fitted to your needs, and enjoy a pleasant Summer.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

Will Exhibit Afternoon and Night at
Lachute, Monday, June 6th.
Under Mammoth Sun and Waterproof Tents.



The Millennium Tent Shows

Presenting a program suited to every
eye and ear with which Only Finished
Aerialists, Noble Acrobats, Gracelu!
Gymnasts, Dashing Equestrians and
All-Feature Artists Appear.

Doors open at 1 and 7 p.m.
Performance 1 hour later.
Don't forget the Day and Date,
Show Rain or Shine.

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

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MILKING MACHINE.
FROST & WOOD FARM MA-
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Visiting brethren always wel-
come.

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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.

James L. Anderson, Prop.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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Next to J. D. Campbell's Store, Main Street,
Lachute

I have just received a new choice stock
of Summer Goods. It is to your interest
to see them before buying your Summer Suit.
My prices reduce with the Manufacturer's
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.
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Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E.
Valois, notary's papers.
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B.Sc., M.D., C.M.
Physician and Surgeon
In office of late Dr. G. H.
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Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20.

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150,000,000 capital, and every dollar of it is behind

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Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.

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Main Street, Lachute.

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You have been a long time looking
for low prices.

They are here now.

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

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

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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.

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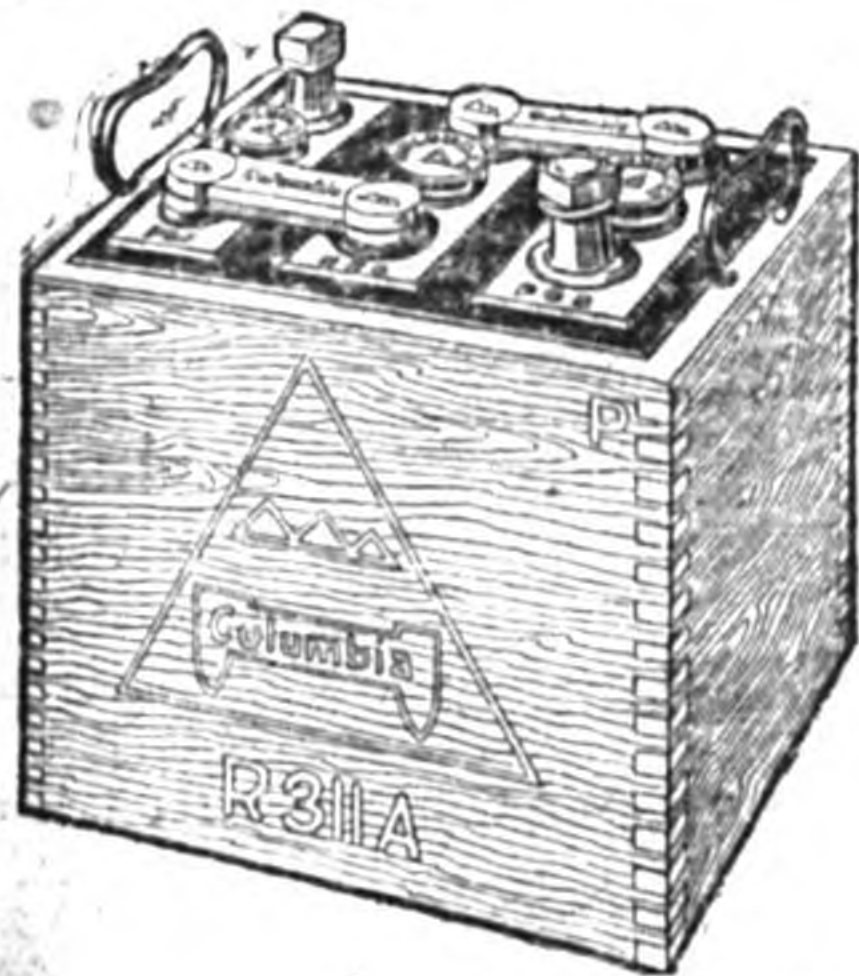
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1921.

NO. 21



Do you require a
New Storage Battery?
If so, do not buy until
you have asked our prices
We can save you money.

T. McQUAT & SON,
Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills

FOR SALE—Pure bred Holstein Bull,
2 years old. Apply to Jno. Cruise,
Lachute.

FOR SALE—Motor boat with Eolree
engine and battery, will carry 12
passengers in good running order.
Apply to T. Dallaire, Lachute Mills.

McKinnies soft Drinks are excel-
lent in quantity and varied in choice.
Why not try a case. Orders will
be promptly delivered.

FOR SALE—A Ford Runabout for
sale in good condition. Apply to
Alfred Marchand, Lachute. 6-17.

FOR SALE—The lot on the North side
of Foundry St., and west of Barron
Ave. For further particulars apply to
Mrs. Chas. Calder.

JUST RECEIVED—A car load of Good
Choice Red Cedar Shingles. They are
very good and very cheap.
Apply at once to
JNO. McFAUL, Lachute.

Just Installed
Electric Hair Clippers. Saves time
and makes a much neater job. Call in
and have your hair trimmed by the
latest of Chas. S. Fournier St.

FOR SALE—A Ford Car Runabout
with detachable box suitable for light
delivery. In first-class running order.
Apply V. A. Paquin.

Ice and Motor Carriage, Lachute

FOR SALE—A five passenger Over-
land Car in first-class condition. Ap-
ply to
John A. MacGibbon, Lachute

PROPERTY FOR SALE—The dwell-
ing house and barns adjoining the
Post Office, also the lot in the rear of
the Post Office. For further particu-
lars, 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 bar-
gain. Phone No. 29 for particulars.

FOR SALE—A good property in
Browsburg, with restaurant, private
house and picture hall. Same will be
sold separately or as a whole. Every-
thing in good condition. Reasonable
and easy terms made known on ap-
plication to P. Goyette, Brownsburg,
who is selling out owing to ill health.

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 Wesconsin Institute of
Horology. Next door to G. Deacon,
Browsburg.

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

A. RAYMOND
Foundry Street, Lachute

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

PARISH COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Parish
Council took place on Monday last at the
Cath. House, when were present—Coun-
cillors, Armstrong, Paul, Gordon, Robert-
son, Muller, Scott and Secretary J. W.
Wall. The following business was trans-
acted: Complaints were made that trees
along the highway were being cut. At
the parties were known, the Secretary
was ordered to collect the price of the
trees and damages from same.

Road inspectors were ordered to pro-
ceed with the annual Spring repair work,
subject to the plan as follows, per day—
Men \$2.25, Horse and Cart \$3.50, Team
\$4.75.

The Secretary was authorized to bor-
row as required, from the Molsons Bank
for current expenses.

The contract for painting the Iron
Bridge at Caprean's Monte was given to
Mr. Percy Carpenter at a price of \$500
the parish to furnish all material.

The question of fixing the Jerusalem
Road was passed unanimously and as
soon as word is received from the De-
partment of Roads at Quebec, work will
be commenced on a further two miles.

The Women's Institute of St. Jerusalem
and Bethany are holding a Lawn Social
on Thursday evening, June 23rd, on
Mr. Andrew Walker's lawn. Ad-
mission Adults 35c, Children 20c.
Ice Cream and cake on ticket.

Lachute Que, June 7th, 1921

Until further notice, and taking ef-
fect today, I have much pleasure in
announcing the reduction of prices of
Ford Cars and Trucks, which is as
follows:—

Touring without starter	List \$625
Touring with starter	List 710
Run-about without starter	List 560
Run-about with starter	List 645
Chassis without starter	List 520
Chassis with starter	List 605
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Coupe	List 900
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LOCAL NEWS

Miss Tester, of Montreal, was the guest
of Mrs. Dr. Clunette recently.

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

Mr. Turner, of the Anchor, Donaldson
S.S. Line, was in town this week.

Mr. O. Harrison, of Russell, Ont., is
the guest of Mr. Dean this week.

Mr. Owen Todd is spending a few days
with friends in Ormstown this week.

Mrs. Beattie and Miss Gladys, of St.
Faustin, are guests of Mrs. J. Armstrong.

Mr. Geo. Tucker, of Montreal, was the
week-end guest of Mr. Russell Rodger.

Mr. G. L. Sanford, of Montreal, was
the week-end guest of Mrs. Archie Mc-
Faul.

Miss Elsie Crooks, of Ottawa, spent
last week the guest of Miss Hazel Mc-
Gibbon.

Dr. A. Hawthorne, of Montreal, was
the guest of Mrs. Geo. Calder over the
week-end.

Miss Brownrigg, formerly of the La-
chute Academy Staff, spent the week-end
in town last week.

Mrs. Crawford Ross, and Miss Ross,
of Ottawa, are the guests of Mrs. Thos.
Christie this week.

Mr. W. Switzer, of Syracuse, is home
for a few weeks, the guest of his mother
Mrs. A. Bishop.

Miss Cameron Hay, of Montreal, spent
the week-end with her parents Mr. and
Mrs. Geo. Hay.

Mrs. Wan, Cottingham is visiting her
daughter, Mrs. Ralph McDuff, at Orm-
stown this week.

The Misses Agnes Wallace and L.
Kennedy, of Montreal, week-end guests
of Mrs. P. Cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCrea, of West-
mount, spent last week the guests of
Mrs. Henry McCrea.

Dr. Cassidy, of the General Hospital
Staff, Montreal, spent the week-end,
the guest of Mrs. Drew.

Mr. Whyte, of Montreal, leaves short-
ly for Japan, on a business trip in the in-
terest of Ayers Limited.

Mrs. Scott and Miss Scott, of Ottawa,
are spending a few days this week the
guests of Mrs. Mackie.

Rev. Rural Dean and Mrs. Lackey
visited Rev. and Mrs. I. H. Lackey at
Morin Heights this week.

Mrs. Robt. Tomalty, of Louise, left on
Friday last for Palmer, Mass., owing to
the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Nelson
B. Jones.

The Misses Jean and Doris Campbell,
also Miss Larkins, of Montreal, were
guests of Mrs. Jno. Campbell over the
week-end.

CARD OF THANKS—Mr. and Mrs.
Jno. Paul wish to thank all their friends
for sympathy shown them in their re-
cent sad loss.

Mrs. Geo. McIntosh and daughter
Audry, of Ste Agathe, is spending a few
weeks the guest of her mother Mrs. R.
E. Carrière.

The Misses Irene and Gertrude Riddell
of Montreal, spent the latter part of last
week, the guests of their parents Mr.
and Mrs. Alex. Riddell.

Mrs. Alexander MacGregor and three
children, of Moose Jaw, Sask., also Miss
Elendy, of East Orange, N. Y., are guests
of Mrs. Thos. Barron.

The Ladies' Aid of the Lachute Presby-
terian Church, held their Annual Sale of
Work and Tea, on Wednesday last and
the sum of \$255.50 was realized.

Methodist Church Services will be held
at Seignory to 30 new time, Clubhouse
3.45, new time, Mille Isle 7.30 Standard
time, D. T. Irwin Forsyth in charge.

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

—Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Dobbie are giv-
ing their house and lawn to the people of
St. Mungo's Church for the purpose of
holding a sale and social within the next
few weeks.

Some 8,000 lbs. of Wool was received
by Messrs. Gail, Bothwell and Parineton
for the Wool Growers Association; same
will be shipped to Lennoxville to be
graded.

The Circus which visited our town this
week was rather a disappointment, espe-
cially to those who had come from a dis-
tance. On account of its being a small
company the turnout was rather meagre,
however it is reported that we are to have
a real one in town shortly.

Messrs. Fletcher, of Ottawa, Wm.
Shuffoneer, of Quebec, R. O. Savary and
J. Roy, of St. Raymond, C. Miller, of
Bertherville, were in town this week in-
specting the Pine Plantation at Messrs.
Nicoll's and Doig's where students have
been planting recently.

Mr. Geo. Bain, who recently received
his B.Sc. Degree at McGill, left this
week for Ottawa to join Dr. Young's
Survey Party. Their destination is
Belcher Islands in the Hudson Bay.

Travelling by Transcontinental as far as
Pagwa Bridge, the remaining part of the
journey will be made by canoe and motor
launch. The party expects to return
about October 1st.

OBITUARY

THE LATE CLARENCE PAUL.

Death has again visited our community
and taken from us another of our young
boys in the person of Clarence Edward
Paul, who passed away on Friday last, at
St. Anne's Military Hospital, the result
of wounds and gas received while over-
seas. This is the 3rd time the family has
been bereaved during the last 15 months;
another son Stanley having died in
England on February 2nd, 1920, whilst
their daughter Lillian was taken only
recently. Clarence who was only 23
years of age, enlisted in April 1916, and
during his service in France, saw many
hardships being wounded near Cambrai in
September 1918, and was finally discharg-
ed in Canada in June 1919. In August
1919 he accompanied his mother to Eng-
land to visit his brother Stanley, who
was then in hospital at Brighton where
he passed away in Feb. 1920. Mrs. Paul
and Clarence returned with the remains
a few weeks later.

The funeral was held on Tuesday after-
noon, service being conducted at both
the house and Presbyterian Church prior
to interment in Lachute Cemetery.
Seven of his soldier chums acted as pall-
bearers—J. M. Hooker, G. Calder, T.
Hammond, S. Burrows, H. Mason, W.
Fraser and R. Gilles, a flag being draped
over the remains as a last token of re-
spect and faithfulness to God and Country.
The floral tributes and large attendance
at the funeral bespeak of the deep sym-
pathy felt for the sorrowing family.

St. Simeon's Sunday School Picnic.

A large number of children and adults
attended the annual picnic of St. Simeon's
Sunday School, held on Saturday after-
noon, 4th inst., in Mr. Ben. Hammond's
grove on the Jerusalem road. The weather
was ideal and all present enjoyed a
thoroughly good time.

There were ten straight races for the
boys and girls according to the age and
size of the competitors. The winners in
these races were as follows:—

No. 1.—Doris Boyd and Dorothy Mc-
Faul, equal.

No. 2.—1st Bobbie Miller, 2nd, Alvin
Ward, 3rd, Lloyd Graham.

No. 3.—1st Lulu Miller, 2nd, Alvin
Ward, 3rd, Margaret Graham.

No. 4.—1st Gordon McFaul, 2nd, E.
Chapman.

No. 5.—1st Catherine Mackrith, 2nd,
Edith Boyd, 3rd, Agnes Duncan.

No. 6.—1st Verner Thompson, 2nd,
Robt. Kneeland, 3rd, Elvord Kneeland.

No. 7.—1st Reta Boyd, 2nd, Annie
Miller, 3rd, Stella Scott.

No. 8.—1st Wm. Painter, 2nd, Henry
Miles, 3rd, Russell Elliott.

No. 9.—1st May Velland, 2nd, Kath-
leen Morrison, 3rd, Grace Smith.

No. 10.—1st Kenneth Elliott, 2nd, L.
Somerville, 3rd, Freddie Barker.

The winners in the other contests were
as follows:—

Young Men's Race.—1st F. Scott, 2nd,
Leonard Boyd, 3rd, George Miles.

Young Ladies' Race.—1st Miss Farmer
2nd, Miss Eva Boyd, 3rd, Miss A. Boyd.

Married Ladies' Race.—1st Mrs. Ward,
2nd, Mrs. Lackey and Mrs. Jno. Boyd,
equal.

Boys three legged race, (Juniors).—1st
James Velland and Russell Elliott, 2nd,
Henry Miles and Wilfrid Small, 3rd,
Forbie Chapman and Gordon McFaul.

Boys two legged race, (Seniors).—1st,
Ronald Westgate and Benjamin Rogers,
2nd, Lloyd Somerville and Kenneth
Elliott, 3rd, Freddie Barker and Edgar
Barwash.

Girls Potato race, (Juniors).—1st C.
Mackrith, 2nd, Reta Boyd, 3rd Edith
Boyd.

Girls Potato Race, (Seniors).—1st K.
Morrison, 2nd, Miss Farmer, 3rd, Amy
Combie.

Tug of War, (Mens and Boys) cap-
tains, Russell Rodgers and Ronald
Westgate. This was a very close contest,
Ronald Westgate's team finally won by a
very small margin.

Tug of War, (Ladies) captains, Mrs.
Samuel Rogers and Mrs. Ward. This
was also a close contest, won at last by
Mrs. Rogers and her stalwart band.

Hearty cheers were given for Mr.
Hammond who so kindly gave his grounds
for the picnic, for the ladies who furnis-
hed the delicious refreshments; for the
men who furnished conveyances to take
the children to and from the grounds, and
also for Mr. and Mrs. Lackey. Before
dispersing all joined in the singing of
the National Anthem, the Doxology and a
familiar hymn.

BIRTHS

PAQUIN.—At Lachute, on June 1st, to
Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Paquin, a son.

ROBINSON.—At Lachute Mills, on June
6th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. J.
Robinson, a daughter.

COX.—At Lachute Mills, on Sunday,
June 6th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Sey-
mour Cox, a son, (George Raymond.)

DEATHS

PAUL.—At Ste. Anne de Bellevue Mil-
itary Hospital, on Friday, June 3rd,
Clarence, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jno.
Paul, age 23 years.

PIPER.—In Calgary, Alta., on June 1st,
Mrs. W. W. Piper, formerly Mrs. Robt.
Fraser, of Lachute, (nee Ida Nolda.)

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.

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

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It's GOOD!

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and we shall be pleased to execute all orders entrusted to us.

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Purity Flour is unexcelled.

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Baker & Confectioner.

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VOILES AND SILKS.

Complete Range of Mousch 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.

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MAIN STREET.

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DISAPPEARING EYE

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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

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

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MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.**

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 Dardigny, 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 and claim the chest. He goes to France to make some inquiries about the Dardigny 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, Hubert Baxenter's body is found, but the police find no clue. Meanwhile, Renton changes his name to Baptiste Dartin, and visits Canada; then he presents his fictitious claims to Robert Baxenter, new head of the firm.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

During the last century our family has suffered many vicissitudes, but in the main we have prospered. From father to son the tradition of our motto has been handed down. It is said that the head of the de Dardigny family, a cousin of my great-grandfather, emigrated to England at the time of the Terror, and that this gentleman's son, who took an active part in the Royalist cause, on his way to the guillotine, had time to whisper to a man dressed as a peasant in the crowd that he should go to Baxenton, in London, and that his credentials should be the motto of our house. That peasant, Mr. Baxenter, was my great-grandfather, Armand, who went to Canada in 1801.

"Why he did not choose to act upon the advice I do not know. They were times of stress and when anyone who showed signs of gentle birth was hounded from pillar to post. I imagine, too, that he was very short of this world's goods, and I expect the party of young bloods about to start for a new land appealed to him more than the vague utterances of a man about to die. He, no doubt, thought it better to join them than to take what might be a fruitless journey to England.

"In later years, however, he had not forgotten, and the Baxenton affair was looked upon as rather a joke. A message was once sent addressed to 'Baxenton—Notary—London.' This was, I think, in the early forties, and it elicited no response. There were no directories then, and it was I who had the idea that perhaps a mistake had been made and that the name was Baxenter."

Mr. Baptiste Dartin leaned down and picked up his hat and gloves. "That is all, Mr. Baxenter. I felt I could not return to Canada without calling on you—one never knows, does one? If I have taken up your valuable time needlessly, I can but apologize."

The solicitor smiled.

"There would be no call for an apology in any case, my dear sir—also, I think you have hit the right nail on the head. Even if it were not so, it would have been worth while to listen to your story. There is so little romance nowadays in this old world of ours that we welcome anything that favors of it. May I ask you a few questions? You can answer them or not as you like."

"Certainly; anything that I can answer you may be sure I will."

Robert Baxenter leaned down and pulled out a drawer in the right-hand pedestal of his desk. He took from it a few papers, which he placed upon the blotting-pad before him.

He was not looking at the man in the chair as he did this or he would have noticed a sudden pallor bleach the tanned cheeks. The gray eyes fixed themselves with a fascination upon the parchment endorsed in the angular writing of Adam Baxenter. In his mind's eye Vivian again saw a darkened room, the winter sunshine cutting through the drawn blinds. He again seemed to hear the tick-tack of the clock and to breathe the foul air

of the shut-up house in Mortimer Terrace. There was a clock upon the office wall, and to Vivian's ears it took up the monotonous refrain of that other clock—tick—tick—mur—der—tick—And then the cool voice of the solicitor came through the maze of his reminiscences, and, with an effort, he braced himself to listen.

"And so," Robert Baxenter was saying, "perhaps you may have heard of the name of this ancestor of yours, whom, you think, came to London?"

"I have—it was Marie Brissac de Dardigny."

"And can you produce any papers—any documents of family affairs?" His visitor had been evidently expecting that this question would be asked him soon or later, for he answered readily:

"Ah! there I'm afraid I have only my bare word to give you. Before I was fifteen my father joined an expedition to the Yukon. He had had heavy losses, and the tales of gold to be found in the North tempted him. He never returned, and I was taken care of by a good woman of the village. I had a little money, and when my protectress died I rounded the world. I visited Australia and India, and finally drifted back to Canada, where I have built up a good little business. It is this business which has brought me to London—not this other 'pig in a poke,' he added, with a laugh.

Robert Baxenter had referred to the parchment when the old aristocrat's name had been mentioned; now he put the papers back and sat for a moment drumming the tips of his fingers together. He reasoned rapidly.

"Perhaps it was unwise to part with this trust to a man without written credentials; but again, his visitor in mentioning the motto had done all that was required. The transaction was a little loose legally, but the solicitor was more than half anxious to see the end of the white elephant in his strongroom—and he told himself that this man was beyond all doubt the legitimate descendant of the aristocrat who had visited old Adam more than a century ago.

His mind made up, Robert rose and held out his hand.

"I am more than satisfied, Mr. Dartin. True, I would have preferred some documentary evidence as to identity—just as a matter of form. I offer you my very sincerest congratulations. Please come with me."

As the solicitor crossed the room he drew from his pocket a key-chain, and selecting a flat key from the ring, proceeded, followed by Mr. Baptiste Dartin, through the clerk's office and down a flight of stone steps.

At the foot, great double doors guarded the entrance to the strong-room. Each of these, fitted with combination locks, delayed the solicitor for a few moments; then he switched on the light of a couple of green-shaded bulbs and Dartin saw that they stood in what was practically a large safe. The chamber was some seven feet in height and the air was hot and heavy, and even the electric fan, which the solicitor set in motion, did little to dispel the odor of musty parchments and old leather bindings.

Above the men the traffic of the Strand rumbled and rolled, and the confined feeling of his surroundings acted strongly upon the already disturbed nerve-centres of the visitor. But he mastered himself with an effort and looked around him. It was difficult to keep calm, now that the scheme upon which he had worked so hard had come to fruition and was about to receive the reward.

Ledgers rose, tier upon tier, to the height of, perhaps, six feet, and ranged upon them black jannaned deers, like vaulted coffins of dead secrets, frowned down upon him. Baptiste noticed that the names painted in white block letters on their sides had among them some of the oldest and proudest in the kingdom. Along one side of the chamber a bench had been erected at writing height, and a pad of blotting-paper, together with quill pens, an inkwell and a round box of wafers, were placed at one end. At the other a stack of heavy ledgers reached nearly to the roof.

The solicitor had bent down in the far corner and was dragging from its obscurity beneath the bottom ledge a small wooden chest. It was a plain affair, bound strongly with iron corner-clamps, and on the lid a rough device of the de Dardigny arms had been branded with a hot iron. Dartin pointed this out and at the same time held out his hand and showed a signet ring bearing the same device on his finger—a stone that Vivian Renton had had engraved in Paris and set in a circlet of dull gold of antique workmanship. Had Robert Baxenter felt any doubts of his visitor's good faith it would have needed but this to dispel them.

A few formalities over and the bold signature of Baptiste Dartin was put to the receipt which the solicitor then and there prepared—a document setting forth briefly the history of the trust and the manner of its claiming. The signet ring was pressed into red wax at its foot and the men ascended to the offices above.

To Robert's disappointment the new owner of the chest did not suggest opening it at once. Instead, the clerk and the boy were requested to put it carefully into a cab, and, with an arrangement to dine with the solicitor the next night to hear the result of the inheritance, Mr. Vivian Renton, alias Baptiste Dartin, drove off to take his place in the ranks of the ancient nobility of France.

Left to himself, Robert Baxenter placed the documents of the case to-

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gether in an envelope, endorsed it, and gave it into Cattle's keeping. With a smile he crossed the room and made an elaborate bow to the picture of Adam Baxenter. Then his eyes rested upon the girl's photograph on his desk and he looked hurriedly at his watch.

CHAPTER IX.

Stella.

On the evening of the day when Baptiste Dartin drove away from the offices in the Strand, Robert Baxenter was sitting taking tea in a well-appointed flat situated not a hundred miles from Maida Vale. He was sunk comfortably among the cushions in a wicker-chair beside the open window, looking out upon a raised-in square of lawns and paths in which some children were at play. Their voices rose shrill in the evening air with the abandon of little ones who know that bedtime is near and that the best must be made of the flying moments. At the other side of the window a small, middle-aged lady, delicately pretty, was crocheting lace, and a black kitten dabbed hopefully at the ball of cotton at her feet.

"I didn't know Stella had a rehearsal to-day."

As he spoke Robert stole a glance up at an oval frame which hung on the wall between the two windows. It contained the portrait of a girl, young and adorable. A determined little face it was, squarely built, with a chin that spoke of a will-power strangely at variance with the roguish eyes that laughed out from beneath the level brows.

"And so, of course, Stella"—the little lady was speaking, and the man came back to earth with a start.

"I'm sorry, Mrs. Benham, I didn't hear what you said—I was watching the children," he lied. "The little one

with the plaid sash has lost her nurse. You were saying?"

Mrs. Benham rescued her ball of cotton from the kitten and placed it beside her on the table.

"I was saying, Robert, that Miss Foster was taken ill very suddenly, and Stella has to play her part till the end of the run. I thought she telephoned to you. Perhaps she forgot; she is very excited, and there is so much to learn in—"

There came the rattle of a key in the outer lock and the drawing-room door was burst open and a whirlwind entered—a storm of muslin and flowers and smiles.

"Oh, mummy, it went splendidly! Old Mosenthal says—why, Bobby, I expected you to meet me. Oh, I forgot, I couldn't get on to your number. I'm crazy, Bobby, crazy with happiness!"

Robert had risen and was leading the radiant girl to the chair he had vacated. She threw herself into it and fanned herself with her long gloves. Mrs. Benham was handing the kettle to the trim maid who had followed her young mistress into the room.

"And so you have got your chance, Stella?" An observant man might have noticed a lack of enthusiasm in Robert's voice.

"No, Bobby, I've got the chance of a chance. If all goes well to-night I'm made, Bobby, made. The world will—why, what's wrong?"

The young man was leaning forward and looking up into the lovely gray eyes.

"I'm glad, Stella, that you are so happy, but—"

"You're thinking of my promise—my answer, Bobby?"

"Morning, noon and night, dear. You see, I wouldn't like you just to taste the delights of power, to inhale the incense of applause. You might not feel inclined to leave it all—for me."

The girl turned and looked out over the gardens. She took hold of the cool muslin curtain and pressed it against her hot cheeks.

"Don't you think so, too, Stella?"

"Oh, Bobby, you know I think the world of you—you know I do. But my art, I do—like that, too. Life is such a little thing, isn't it?—and I do want to cram so much into it and squeeze so much out of it. Why can't I give you my answer and act as well?"

(To be continued.)



Woman's Interests

Mother and Daughter.

Usually, though not always, the intimacy between mother and daughter is greater than that between father and son. It is natural that it should be so; mother and daughter are in each other's company more than are father and son. Yet sometimes the very fact of such continuous association leads to impatience and to friction, especially in the years when the daughter is growing up. The restraints that the mother then seeks to impose are often either rejected outright or accepted with rebellious protests. The wisdom of the older generation appears folly to the younger. Between the soberness of mature years and the gaiety of youth there is always likely to be a clash. In order that home life may be happy and family affection unbroken, it is important that the clash be averted.

Of course the preparation to avert it should begin in the girl's infancy and should be carried on all through her growing years. The only preparation that will insure the safe passage of the difficult years is that of friendship, cultivated by love and intimacy. The mother who makes a friend of her daughter from the earliest days will not be confronted later by the necessity of "managing" her. When the relation of true friendship exists between mother and daughter no question of management arises. Sympathetic understanding and mutual confidence solve without difficulty problems that in less happy relations demand discipline and management and leave a sense of soreness or rancor behind.

Just as the boy should get his chief lessons from his father in the qualities that should assist him to make his life useful and measurably successful, so the girl should get her chief lessons to the same end from her mother. To share with her mother the homely, household tasks, to acquire from her through intimate association cheerfulness, sympathy and courage, to be inspired by her with ideals that are tempered with charity and sweetness, is to receive the best preparation that a girl can have for a happy life in a home of her own. The success of the preparation depends, of course, on the kind of mother the girl has. Mothers should feel—and most mothers, we think, do feel—that their children are an incentive to them to be more admirable persons than they were before they had children. Or perhaps it would be truer to say that until they had children they never fully realized their faults and deficiencies, or strove so faithfully to correct them.

Destroying Household Insects.

To aid the housekeeper to rid the home of insects the following directions are mentioned:

AUTO USED PARTS

We carry a full line of used parts for all makes of cars, cleaned and free from grease and dirt. Magneto, gears, springs, complete engines, tires, etc. Highest prices paid for old cars. Write, wire or phone.

AUTOMOBILE USED PARTS CO. 1420 Dundas St. West, Toronto

Roaches: Coal oil is one of the best agents for the destruction of roaches and their eggs. It should be sprayed freely by means of a machine oil can into the cracks and crevices of the floors and other woodwork where they breed. Powdered borax mixed with a little sugar is also a good remedy, but in the presence of other food borax is not very effective.

It is suggested that cracks and crevices, which are their hiding places, be closed with putty or paint. Since these pests hide by day and go forth at night to feed, it is essential that all foodstuffs be kept under cover and crumbs carefully swept from the floor. The kitchen sink should be kept scrupulously clean, while the kitchen closets should be thoroughly scrubbed from time to time.

Ants—These little busy workers can easily be destroyed by pouring into their nests gasoline, benzine or coal oil. When using these substances, remember that they are highly inflammable.

Fleas—Human fleas, dog fleas and cat fleas are familiar household pests, the last being the most prevalent. The larvae or embryo young of fleas live in the interstices of carpets, matings and in the corners and cracks of floors. Since cats and dogs generally bring these pests into the home, care should be taken that these animals be kept thoroughly clean. Special rugs should be provided for them to sleep upon and the dust from the rugs burned.

Hot water, soap and the scrub brush are very effective in destroying the pests, which hide in the crevices of the floors. Here, again, gasoline is one of the best destructive agents. Carpets and heavy draperies should be disinfected with during the warm weather.

Bedbugs: Gasoline is one of the most efficient agents used in the extermination of the bedbug, and should be sprayed freely in cracks and crevices with a machine oil can. Turpentine and kerosene are less efficient and leave oily stains after their use.

Moths—Thoroughly brush and clean the clothes before they are put away for the summer. Pack them in large paper bags or boxes, which should be made airtight by sealing the edges with strips of paper. Wardrobes should be free from dust and thoroughly cleaned. Naphthalene or tar balls should be freely distributed in trunks, closets and in the pockets of the clothes. It is also a good plan to unpack these clothes occasionally in the summer and give them an adequate airing in the sun.

Brown Betty With Caramel Sauce.

Use two cups of cooked prunes and raisins in place of apple in the betty as follows: Butter a baking dish and place a layer of coarse bread crumbs in a dish; then a layer of stoned cooked prunes and raisins. Repeat until the dish is full and then sprinkle with brown sugar and cinnamon over each layer. Pour one and one-half cups of liquor in which the prunes and raisins were cooked over the top of the betty. Now place in a bowl one-half cup of flour, four tablespoons

of brown sugar, two tablespoons of butter, one teaspoon of cinnamon. Work to fine crumbs and then spread over the top of the betty and bake in a slow oven for three-quarters of an hour.

Caramel sauce—Place one-half cup of sugar in an iron-frying pan and cook slowly until a dark mahogany color and then add one and one-half cups of cold water, five tablespoons of cornstarch dissolved in the water, two-thirds cup of sugar, two tablespoons of butter. Bring to a boil and cook for five minutes. Strain into a bowl and add two teaspoons of vanilla. Cool and use over the betty.

Lullaby.

The mother bird sits in her nest and sings.

Under the twilight sky;

And her babies cuddled under her wings.

As the night time breeze creeps by.

But I hold you close in my arms, dear heart,

And I sing you a little tune;

And kiss your cheek, that is like a part

Of the pinkest rose of June.

The mother bird sits in her swaying nest,

In the top of a tall old tree;

And her babies cuddle close to her breast—

But, oh, little heart of me,

I hold you tight till your eyelids fall.

And I rock in a comfy chair—

And, dear, as the evening shadows fall,

I whisper a little prayer.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

Qualities for the Housewife.

Recently a noted lecturer summed up the necessary qualities for the successful housewife as follows: Sense of personal responsibility, power of initiative and a real ability to distinguish between the essentials and non-essentials.

The housewife who considers cooking as an opportunity for constructive and experimental work, and not just the means of putting food on the table because the family must be fed, will be a successful housewife.

The styles change in everything but babies.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

His Trade Training.

The detail had just arrived near the front lines when the captain looked around and noticed a private, hatless and coatless.

"Where's the rest of your uniform?" he demanded.

"Back where we came from."

"Go back and get it."

The private vanished and later reappeared, correctly uniformed, but without his rifle.

"Where's your gun?"

"Left it back where we came from."

"Listen!" bellowed the captain. "You're a fine soldier. What were you in civilian life?"

"Plumber's assistant."

Good Financier.

He "Yes, darling; and it shall be the purpose of my life to surround you with every comfort and to anticipate and gratify your every wish."

She "How good of you, Harry! And all on \$15 a week, too."

Civilization is advanced only by widespread cultivation of the home science and arts, and the true and gentle housewife will put into her daily tasks these loving essentials which are so important for the betterment of the family. In this way all home foods will be a real treat for them.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

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FOR EVERY PURPOSE

FOR EVERY SURFACE

Spruce Up

Paint Up

Now is the time you can greatly improve the appearance of your home with a touch of paint here and there. Don't neglect your furniture and woodwork. A coat of protection will work wonders. Save the surface and you save all.

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

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NEU-TONE—the washable, sanitary finish that will not fade or rub off. Many pleasing tints and suggestions for stencilled borders.

For Woodwork, etc.
MARTIN'S WHITE ENAMEL—the enamel de luxe! A beautiful finish for bathrooms, bedrooms, etc. It stays white.

For Floors
SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT—a wide range of colors. It dries hard with a beautiful enamel finish that wears and wears and wears.

For Hardwood Floors
MARBLE-FIT—the perfect floor finish that withstands the hardest usage. A hard finish that will not mar nor scratch which can be washed with soap and water.

For Furniture
WOOD-LAC STAIN—in many shades, Oak, Mahogany, Cherry, etc. Gives to inexpensive woods the appearance of the more costly. Easy to use.

For Verandahs
OUTSIDE PORCH PAINT—dries hard in a few hours and wears like iron.

There is a special MARTIN-SENOUR product for every surface and for every purpose. Consult our nearest Dealer Agent, or write us direct. Our booklet "How to Choose the Right Martin-Senour" mailed free on request.

The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.

PRODUCERS OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

"Save the surface and you save all"—Paint & Varnish



1931 No. 21-21

THE AUTOMOBILE

Owner Is To Blame.

That phrase in the automobile world, "guaranteed for so and so many miles," has been a snare and a delusion to many a motorist. It is apt to give the driver of a car the impression that no matter how or where the auto is driven nothing can prevent the tires lasting that many miles. Didn't the manufacturer put that guaranty on his tires going that far under the most adverse conditions before he took the risk involved in his guaranty? And if they don't go the prescribed distance isn't the manufacturer and not the owner of the car the loser, since he has to make his guaranty good?

No, the owner is the loser, if he doesn't get through good care of his tires, every possible mile out of them. A tire guaranteed for 5,000 miles ought to net its owner 10,000 miles under normal conditions. The manufacturers win out if tires are not given proper care, since more tires must be bought under such circumstances.

Yet the maker of tires prefers to have his product treated decently. If his guaranteed tires last 10,000 miles instead of 5,000 the buyer is apt to be so pleased that he becomes a permanent customer. If the tires wear less than the allotted miles there is apt to be controversy and dissatisfaction in the necessary settlement, which makes the customer vow that the next time he buys tires it will be from another concern.

If the owner, through carelessness, can't bring about complete destruction within the prescribed mileage limit and the tires go bad when run much farther, he is disappointed that his troubles came outside the guaranteed limit and straightway decides to try another brand. So while the misuse of tires creates a demand for more of them, the makers still encourage their customers to apply common sense to the care of this important part of an automobile. No tire is good enough to score 75 per cent. against a driver's indifference or neglect, and folks who make tires want their products to score 100 per cent.

One can guess at the inflation in the price of tires, if there is any, and yet be helpless to remedy the causes. But no one need to guess at the inflation of the air in his tires. A pressure gauge has been invented to take the guesswork out of this inflation problem. A person may think that a kick at a tire or a pound on it with a monkey wrench as a good enough test, but it certainly isn't accurate.

Sunday morning, just before starting with the family to attend divine

worship, is said to be the best time for using the pressure gauge. If there are twenty pounds of air to every inch of tire diameter the owner can hope for a day of rest free from tire troubles. If not, he will have just enough time to add the desired amount of air while friend wife is putting the finishing touches on her Sunday-go-to-meeting gown. It pays big to give the tires proper nourishment. It means fewer punctures and consequent expensive operations and longer life of the tires.

Small injuries to tires need prompt and careful attention. A bruise in live rubber means a dead spot. It should be fixed before gangrene sets in.

Like humans, tires need a bath occasionally. Cleanliness is highly desirable, and Saturday evening is not a bad time to clean tires. Grease, oil and gasoline, which are frequently conspicuous on garage floors, when brought in contact with the tires tends to deteriorate them.

Tires need proper shelter. The hot sun is not good for their complexions. Rain and mud are a handicap to their healthful condition. When not in use a well-built, dry garage is the best habitat.

A change in scenery is often highly desirable. When a rear tire shows wear, let it change with a forward one. Do the same from left to right when the outsidies show wear. A tire gets tired of always going in the same rut.

Sharp turns do more damage to tires than sharp stones. Don't skid, turn sharply or stop abruptly when such nerve-racking experiences can be avoided. Quick stops are akin to collisions for all-around damages to tires and the car in general. And skidding is tire destruction at par.

The anatomy of a tire is made up of six major parts—the tread, which is at the point of contact with the road; the breaker strip, which protects the carcass against ruptures; the cushion, which absorbs shocks; the side wall, which protects the carcass against gravel and water; the carcass, which carries the load, and the bead, which holds the tire in place on the rim.

About one-third of the cost of running a car goes into tires, another third into gasoline and oil and another third into general wear and tear. On this basis, a third of the owner's attention to his car should be devoted to the tires. Some such proportion of care to the tires would increase the joys and decrease the expense of motoring tremendously.

"I'm certain I saw a wolf sneaking through the underbrush towards me just now. Look!"

He was still pointing, but though the moon was shining brilliantly Joe could see nothing at first. Then he discovered a faint shadow moving along the edge of the bush towards them. It was a wolf, without doubt. The brute strode into the moonlight, regarding them curiously, and Joe saw to his horror that its coat was shaded with brown! Quietly he took up his axe and gripped William's hand.

"We'd best get out of this," he muttered. "I don't like the looks of that brute."

"Throw the axe at him," suggested William. "That will fix him."

Joe had more sense, however, than to deprive himself of his only weapon. He hurried out of the timber into the open, where he felt sure the wolf would not follow. Just across the expanse of snow gleamed the homely lights of the shanty, where all was comfortable and safe; and Joe had never heard of a timber-wolf that would approach a lighted hut.

On this occasion, however, he was dealing with an exceptional leader and an exceptional pack, and what was his dismay when he saw that not only the brown wolf was following them, but also four very large companions. The brutes were drawn out in the shape of a crescent behind and on either side of them, and in the moonlight Joe and William could see the sparkling crystals of ice on their coats. The two at once quickened their pace, when suddenly the piebald wolf, which was on their right, bounded forward and got between them and the cabin. William gave a cry of alarm and gripped his brother's hand tighter. Joe raised his axe in readiness, and, shouting at the wolf kept on straight ahead.

To their horror the brute would not move. It stood directly in front of them, regarding them wistfully, but as they drew nearer its mane rose menacingly on end. In the meantime, the four remaining members of the pack had seated themselves in a circle cutting off every way of escape, and from their attitude Joe could tell that the brutes were desperate and meant business.

They were now, however, within a hundred yards of the cabin, and, putting his hands to his mouth, Joe called to his mother to bring a torch. William was shouting at the wolves with all the vigor of his young lungs, and fortunately their united cries reached the shanty. The door opened and their mother appeared, holding aloft a flaming torch of hemlock soaked in resin. At sight of the gleaming light the wolves drew back, and in two minutes the lads had safely reached the cabin.

—and the worst is yet to come



Demons of the Trail.

But their adventure was by no means over. No sooner had the door closed than they distinguished the sound of muffled snarls outside and the patter of moving paws. Evidently the wolves were taking stock of their stronghold. One of the brutes leapt on to the roof, while another sniffed round the edge of the window.

The window consisted of an eight-inch square cut in the log wall, and over this aperture was nailed a stretch of transparent skin, which had been buried in hardwood ashes to take off the fur, and then cured in soft soap. The door was made of cedar logs nailed together, and instead of being hung in the ordinary way, was pivoted at one end. There was no bolt; it was secured by means of a stake placed at an angle between the door and the lower batten. The only invulnerable part of the whole abode was the chimney, which was built of stone. Joe's father having been a mason by trade.

Joe wiped the perspiration from his forehead and piled more wood on the fire. William was kicking at the door and shouting, in the hope of driving the wolves away.

"Mother," whispered Joe, drawing her aside, "it's that brown and white wolf that nearly finished Perrie; the musher."

To Save His Mother.

The widow looked more alarmed than ever, and lighting three candles, placed them in the window-sill, whereupon the sniffling round the framework ceased. Almost immediately, however, one of the wolves started scratching at the door, working with such savage energy that the heavy structure vibrated. They could hear the brute tearing away great pieces of wood and bark with its teeth; then there was a low growl, and apparently the other wolves joined in. The hubbub increased in volume and for some minutes it seemed as though the animals would tear the door down. Presently one of them returned to the window and deliberately tore away a portion of the parchment. The cold night air wafted into the cabin, making the candles gutter and smoke.

Things were now beginning to look very ugly, and those inside the cabin knew well that there was small chance of outside assistance coming. Joe had long intended buying a gun, but his meagre savings had never quite run to such extravagance. Bitterly he regretted it now, but never had they contemplated such a contingency as this.

"Mother," he said, presently, "I'm going out to make a fire. Those brutes mean tearing the hut down."

"You stay here," his mother advised. "They'll go away presently."

"Will they?" answered Joe, significantly. "They'd have gone away before if they meant leaving us."

With this he snatched up a burning faggot, and, holding it in his right hand and the axe in his left, he went outside. The wolves retreated at once, and, scraping away the snow, Joe shouted to the others to throw out some kindling. They did so, but as he stooped to lay the foundations something leapt from the shadows dashing the burning faggot from his hand. It was the dreaded brown and white wolf!

Joe slammed the door, then stood with his back against the wall, his hunting-knife in one hand and the axe in the other. The plucky boy had made up his mind to fight it out with the wolves there and then, rather than take the risk of the brutes breaking into the shanty and killing those for whom he felt himself responsible. His mother called to him to come in, but he shouted back that they were to keep the door closed, and that he meant "teaching these wolves what they were up against."

haven't been able to keep your job open for you."

"I hardly expected it," Joe answered, quietly.

The manager looked at the boy's disfigured face and his crippled hands. "Think you could manage to run the launch with those hands of yours?" he inquired. "There's four and a half dollars a day to it, and it isn't heavy work."

"Guess I can try," answered Joe.

This is a true story, and one of the few authentic cases on record of timber-wolves having made an unprovoked attack upon man.

EUROPE HAS ALL KINDS OF MONEY

PAPER, LEATHER, PORCELAIN, ALUMINUM.

All of Excellent Design and Workmanship but Lacking in Purchasing Power.

International exchange in recent months has been doing more slight of hand tricks than the most skilled magician. This is largely because the markets of the world have been flooded with paper money to such an extent that currency values have lost all stability.

Since the beginning of the World War the presses of several European countries, particularly Germany, Austria, Russia and Turkey, have been turning out paper money with little regard for gold or any metal whatever as a basis. To add to these woes coins have rapidly disappeared from circulation, so that other tokens have had to take their place—tokens without any more intrinsic value than the bushels of paper notes.

From 1914 to 1920 there has been

Unconscious Humor

The following notice was read out in a church in England: "There will be a procession next Sunday afternoon in the grounds of the Monastery; but if it rains in the afternoon, the procession will take place in the morning."

A man arriving very late at a dinner party was overcome with confusion. "I am sorry to be so shockingly late," he said.

The genial hostess, anxious to assure him that he was still welcome, replied, emphatically: "Oh, Mr. —! You can't come too late."

A prisoner who was under sentence of death was taken seriously ill on the evening before the day fixed for his execution. The prison doctor was called in. He sent a hurried note to the Governor to this effect: "In my opinion the prisoner cannot be removed from his cell to the place of execution without imminent danger to his life."

A singer who was due to appear at a concert in Ireland met with an accident, and there being a rumor among the public that it would be impossible for him to appear, an advertisement was inserted in a local newspaper. It read: "Signor — has so far recovered that he will appear in three pieces."

An army man tells of a chaplain who lamented the fact that many men spent their evenings at the club. "Undoubtedly," he said, "the club is the place for a bachelor. It is not right, however, for a married man to pass the evenings away from his home while his poor wife sadly rocks the cradle with one foot and wipes away her tears with the other."

"Hurry up," said a wife, impatiently. "Have you never buttoned a dress behind before?"

"No," replied her husband, also impatiently: "you have never had a dress that buttoned behind."

A young man was giving a graphic

heard a dead thud, a whine of anguish, then Joe's voice muttering, gleefully: "That's finished him." They heard, too, the metallic snap of powerful jaws as the wolves leapt time after time to the attack only to meet the keen edge of Joe's axe or to come violently in contact with the wooden walls of the shanty.

How long the struggle lasted they did not know. To them it seemed an eternity. Suddenly they heard a low groan and Joe's voice whispering, hoarsely: "Mother! Mother!"

Headless of the risk she was running, Mrs. Stoorbrook threw the door open, and found her son cowering towards it through the snow on all fours. At the threshold lay the body of the brown and white wolf, its skull smashed, while a little distance away a second wolf sat disabled on its haunches, whining miserably. The remaining three had drawn off to a respectful distance, and with savage side glances were watching the fainting Joe.

Little William snatched up the axe, and with angry cries ran towards the wolves. Fortunately he had kicked off his snowshoes on first entering the hut, and he did not get far. Ruth and Mrs. Stoorbrook hastily dragged Joe into the house, and, calling the hot-headed William back, fastened the door. Finally the wolves dispersed, but not before they had dragged the remaining parchment from the window and eaten it.

Poor Joe had been horribly mauled and mangled, and to this day his wrists, chest and face are covered with scars. Thanks to his mother's care and the generous hospitality of neighbors, however, he finally recovered, and now suffers little from his terrible encounter.

A bounty of two hundred dollars had been subscribed for the scalp of the piebald wolf, and Joe got it. When at length he returned to the sawmill, some weeks later, the manager said, in a curious tone of voice: "Sorry we no less than 600 per cent. increase in the paper currency of the world, while the gold reserve behind it has increased only 40 per cent. The four Central powers—Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey—show an advance of billions."

But Central Europe is not alone in its excessive paper money issues. In one year since the signing of the armistice France has increased its paper money by \$1,000,000,000. Every city and town and hamlet that had its own bank received permission from the government to issue paper money. Five and 20 franc denominations have been most frequent, but 50 centimes, or half franc notes, also have been issued, and some banks even went to the extent of issuing 5 and 10 centime notes.

account of a narrow escape he had had from an enraged bull. "I seized him by the tail," he exclaimed, "and there I was. I was afraid to hold on and I dared not let go."

"Between the horns of a dilemma, as it were," ventured a listener.

"No," replied the young man. It wasn't between the horns at all; and, besides, he wasn't a dilemma—he was a Jersey."

During a very wet day after a long spell of drought, a farmer was heard to remark to a friend: "An hour of this rain will do more good in five minutes than a month of it would do in a week at any other time."

"Why didn't you come when I rang," demanded a mistress, impatiently. "I didn't hear the bell ring, ma'am," replied the maid. "Well, in future when you don't hear the bell ring you must come and tell me," said the mistress.

An Irish woman, recounting the troubles of her children, said: "Lucky are the parents who have no children."

"He was speechless drunk and using awful language" is taken from the evidence of a London policeman.

A stage manager, directing a stage crowd, called out to them: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, I want you to do this simultaneously, one after the other."

"Sleeping in church is a sin people commit with their eyes open," is how an Irish pastor admonished his flock.

The following advertisement appeared in an Irish newspaper: "Wanted—A gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees it will be profitable to the undertaker." While another amusing advertisement read: "For sale, baker's business, good trade, large oven; owner has been in it for seventeen years."

What Do We Plant?

What do we plant when we plant a tree?
We plant a ship which will cross the sea.
We plant a mast to carry the sails,
We plant the beams to withstand the gales—
A keel, a keelson, and prow and knee;
We plant a ship when we plant a tree.
We plant the houses for you and me.
We plant the pillars, the shingles, the floors,
We plant the studding, the laths, the doors,
The rafters and roof, all parts that be;
We plant a home when we plant a tree.
What do we plant when we plant a tree?
A thousand boons that we daily see;
We plant a spire to out-climb the crag,
We plant a staff for our country's flag,
We plant a shade, from the fierce sun free;
We plant all wealth when we plant a tree!

—Henry Abbey.

Artistic French Notes.

All the French notes were beautifully decorated with artistic designs. Even the paper money of the smallest denominations had splendid figures. A 50-centime note of one department carried engraved statues of Joffre and Charles Martel; the two men who had kept the Hun at bay. The one-franc piece of the Bank of Rochelle had the Bastille. When it became apparent that Verdun was to be one of the turning points of the war engravings of the rock of Verdun became popular. Most of these notes have been issued for two years or less, but they have been renewed more than once.

As a natural consequence of the increase in paper, there has been a dearth of coins. France once resorted in her extremity to the issuing of leather money, and postage stamps have been extensively used as currency.

In England paper money was hardly known before the war, as there was enough gold and silver coins for currency, but during the war and since England has issued paper money in the denomination of one pound.

Germany has had many different issues of paper money since 1914. Every kingdom, grand duchy or other division of the empire has had its own issues. In addition numerous municipal banks have issued notes of their own.

Paper money in Germany has been issued in all sorts of denominations. The smallest paper currency in the world—the pfennig—has been issued from German presses. The note is 2½ by 1½ inches in size, and is now in general circulation throughout Germany.

The city of Naumburg quite recently issued paper money with artistic designs illustrating Grimm's fairy tales. So popular was the new money from a pictorial standpoint that it was bought up before it had a chance to go into general circulation, and is now saved by artistic and curio collectors.

Porcelain Coinage.

It remained for Germany to issue the only porcelain coins during the war, and, indeed, besides paper, the only substitute for metal coins resorted to by any government during the war. But Germany was so pressed for coins that porcelain was "coined," even though it had no intrinsic value.

The porcelain coins are issued in 20 pfennig, 50 pfennig, 1 mark and 1 mark denominations. The reason for this issue is that the mark has depreciated to such an extent that it would hardly pay to count in anything more valuable than copper or iron, and porcelain seemed to be an excellent medium of exchange.

In Russia ruble values are so low at present that the Bolshevik government now issues 10,000 ruble notes. These notes are already considered small change and are carried around in sheets by shoppers, which is not surprising, as the price in Petrograd for two pounds of tea is 1,000 rubles and the price of one pound of butter is 3,500 rubles.

An interesting view of Russia's attitude toward paper money was brought to this country recently. Le. line, it is said, plans to manufacture so much paper that it will destroy money's value altogether. He is obsessed by a plan to do away with money in the world.

"Hundreds of thousands of ruble notes are issued daily by our treasury," says Lenin. "This is done not in order to fill the coffers of the state with practically worthless paper, but with the deliberate intention of destroying the value of money as a means of payment. There is no justification for the existence of money in a Bolshevik state, where the necessities of life shall be paid for by work alone."

Rubles are so cheap now that they are sold only in five-ruble denominations for five cents a piece, or a penny a ruble—one fiftieth of their previous value. Pretty soon, if Lenin is in power, he will have his wish. They will be kept only as souvenirs, and will be free for the asking. Then they may be cheaper than wall paper and just as pretty.

All in Good Time.

It was at a children's picnic, and they were playing at farmyards, each youngster pretending to be his or her favorite animal. The woods echoed with grunting, barking, and crowing—but one little girl sat silent.

"Why don't you play?" asked one of the teachers.

"Please, miss, I am playing," she replied.

"What are you, then?"

"Please, miss, I'm a hen, and I'm laying an egg. When I've finished, I shall cackle!"

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1921.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

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

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

A WORDY WARFARE is surging Mr. Edison's now celebrated list of questions for testing the mental quality of applicants for employment at his works. All sorts of critics, professional and amateur, are at work on the list, and with equal impartiality they either praise it as a brilliant inspiration for making the discovery of talent easy, or they tear it to pieces as a common place collection of inconsequent scraps of information.

It is a long time since I felt so interested in any so called "Educational Question," and I think it deserves more than passing notice. I was glad to find the complete list, with answers, given by the "New York Times"; every little while I am compelled to have another look at it. It is a reading a book, or doing chores, or watering the garden, or hunting for potato bugs, the question of "Where do we get pea-nuts from?" flashes across my mind, followed by "What is the price of 12 grains of gold?" and I have to reluctantly leave my task and look it up.

I append the list, and I have no doubt it will be welcomed and carefully preserved by readers of the "Watchman." It will be completed next week.

Edison's "QUESTION."

With Answers, From "New York Times."

1. What countries bound France?
Spain, the tiny independent state of Andorra in the Pyrenees, Monaco, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg, and Belgium.

2. What city and country produce the finest china?
Some say Limoges, France; some say Sevres, France, some say Dresden, Germany; some say Copenhagen, Denmark.

3. Where is the river Volga?
In Russia.

4. What is the finest cotton grown?
Sea Island cotton, or Egyptian cotton, according to different experts.

5. What country consumed the most tea before the war?
Russia.

6. What city in the United States leads in making laundry machines?
Chicago.

7. What city is the fur centre of the United States?
St. Louis has been the raw fur centre until the month of April of the present year, when New York apparently eclipsed it. It is in and back between the two cities, with New York leading. New York is incontestably the center of fur manufacturing and retail selling.

8. What country is the greatest textile producer?
Great Britain is so considered, but the United States is a close competitor in volume, and may even be slightly in the lead at the present day.

9. Is Australia greater than Greenland in area?
This is a catch question. Greenland looks far bigger on the square, flat maps on Mercator's projections, which represent the world as a cylinder, exaggerating the size of areas as they approach the poles. Australia is in reality more than three times as large as Greenland.

10. Where is Copenhagen?
In Denmark.

11. Where is Spitzbergen?
In the Arctic, north of Norway.

12. In what country other than Australia are kangaroos found?
In New Guinea.

13. What telescope is the largest in the world?
That at the Mount Wilson Observatory in California.

14. Who was Bessemer and what did he do?
An English engineer. He invented a process for making steel by taking carbon out of molten iron by the iron-blast.

15. How many states in the Union?
Forty-eight.

16. Where do we get prunes from?
Prunes are grown in the Santa Clara Valley and elsewhere.

17. Who was Paul Revere?
The Minuteman who spread the alarm of the British march on Lexington.

18. Who was John Hancock?
The first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

19. Who was Plutarch?
A Greek of the first and second centuries A.D., who wrote the "Lives" and miscellaneous works.

20. Who was Hannibal?
The Carthaginian general who conquered most of Italy in the third century B.C.

21. Who was Danton?
A French Revolutionary orator who was sent to the guillotine by the Committee of Terror.

22. Who was Solon?
An Athenian lawgiver, famous for twenty-three centuries for the remark to Croesus (which modern historians say he did not make), "Count no man happy until he is dead."

23. Who was Francis Marion?
General Marion was a principal leader of the Revolutionary forces in the Southern States.

24. Who was Leonidas?
The Spartan general who led the heroic defense of Thermopylae.

25. Where did we get Louisiana from?
By purchase from France.

26. Who was Pizarro?

The Spanish conqueror of Peru.
27. Who was Bolivar?
The hero of the South-American wars of liberation from Spain.
28. What war-material did Chile export to the Allies during the war?
Nitrates.
29. Where does most of the coffee come from?
From Brazil.
30. Where is Korea?
A peninsula on the northeast coast of Asia.
31. Where is Manchuria?
A northeastern province of China touching Korea.
32. Where was Napoleon born?
Ajaccio, Corsica.
33. What is the highest rise of tide on the North Atlantic coast?
Seventy feet in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
34. Who invented logarithms?
John Napier.
35. Who was the Emperor of Mexico when Cortez landed?
Montezuma.
36. Where is the Imperial Valley and what is it noted for?
In southern California, on the Mexican border, and noted for melons.
37. What and where is the Sargasso Sea?
A vast tract of seaweed floating in the North Atlantic Ocean.
38. What is the greatest known depth of the ocean?
Thirty-one thousand six hundred feet, at Nero Deep, near Guam.
39. What is the name of a large inland body of water that has no outlet?
The Great Salt Lake.
40. What is the capital of Pennsylvania?
Harrisburg.
41. What State is the largest? Next?
Texas, California.
42. Rhode Island is the smallest State. What is the next and the next?
Delaware, Connecticut.
43. How far is it from New York to Buffalo?
Three hundred and ninety-six miles by the shortest route.
44. How far is it from New York to San Francisco?
Three thousand three hundred miles.
45. How far is it from New York to Liverpool?
Three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven and one-half nautical miles.
46. Of what State is Helena the capital?
Montana.
47. Of what State is Tallahassee the capital?
Florida.
48. What State has the largest copper-mines?
Montana has the largest single mine in the Anaconda. The mines of Arizona have the greatest combined output.
49. What State has the largest amethyst-mines?
Virginia.
50. What is the name of a famous violin-maker?
Stradivarius.
51. Who invented the modern paper-making machine?
The major discovery was made by Robert, a Frenchman, tho it is often attributed erroneously to Fourdrinier, who introduced it into England.
52. Who invented the typesetting machine?
Mergenthaler was the first to perfect a highly practical one.
53. Who invented printing?
Nobody knows. Somebody in China, Japan, or Korea. Probably first invented in Europe by Laurens Janszoon Coster, of Haarlem.
54. How is leather tanned?
By immersion in an infusion of oak or hemlock bark or other material strong in tannic acid.
55. What is artificial silk made from?
From cotton or wood-pulp treated with acids and drawn into threads.
56. What is a caisson?
An enclosure to keep water from seeping or flowing into a space where engineering operations are taking place.
57. What is shellac?
A base for varnish made from lac, which is a resinous incrustation formed on certain trees in the East Indies by an insect resembling the cochineal.
58. What is celluloid made from?
Wood-pulp primarily.
59. What causes the tides?
The gravitational pull of the moon exerted powerfully on the ocean because of its fluidity, and weakly on the earth because of its comparative rigidity.
60. To what is the change in seasons due?
To the inclination of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic. In the earth's revolution around the sun, this causes the sun's rays to be received at varying inclinations, with consequent variations of temperature.
61. What is coke?
Coal after the more volatile components have been driven from it by heat.
62. From what part of the North Atlantic do we get codfish?
Off the Newfoundland banks.
63. Who reached the South Pole?
Amundsen, and then Scott.
64. What is a monsoon?
A periodic, alternating wind in the Indian Ocean.
65. Where is Magdalena Bay?
There is a Magdalena Bay in Lower California, one in Spitzbergen, and one in Colombia.
66. From where do we import figs?
Mainly from the Smyrna region in Asia Minor, which was formerly Turkish, but which since the war has become part of Greece.
67. From where do we get dates?
Arabia, India, North Africa, California, Arizona, and elsewhere.
68. Where do we get our domestic sardines?
From Maine and California.
69. What is the longest railroad in the world?
The Trans-Siberian.
70. Where is Kenosha?
In Wisconsin.
71. What is the speed of sound?
In dry air at freezing it travels about 1,093 feet a second. In water its speed is about 4,680 feet per second. It traveled at 11,403 feet 4 inches a second through an iron bar 3,000 feet long. Sound moves at a constantly diminishing rate of speed.
72. What is the speed of light?
Approximately 186,700 miles a second in a vacuum and slightly less through atmosphere.

To be continued.

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The temptation to spend money in your pocket is greater than when your money is in a savings account in the bank. That margin of temptation may mark the difference between an opportunity to go into business later on or of working for wages with nothing saved and nothing ahead, at the end of your working years.

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Resources 237,000,000

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Manager, Lachute.

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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. Skirts, Overalls, Gloves and Hosiery, Ready-Made Clothing for Men and Boys.

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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.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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The Molsons Bank wants every farmer to feel that he has a real friend in the Manager, that he will receive a hearty welcome and can safely discuss with him his money needs.

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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.

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Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass and Electric Table Lamps for Wedding, Birthday and all other Presentations. Necklets and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons. Cuff and Collar Buttons, Eye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver. Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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

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

GRENVILLE

Rev. G. W. Sherman was in Hawkesbury on Monday.

Mr. Harold Gill spent this week the guest of his parents.

Mr. Fraser Carson was the guest of his parents recently.

Mr. G. Danseman's fine new brick residence is nearing completion.

Miss Dora King, of Montreal, was the weekend guest of Mrs. William Byrnie.

Rev. Mr. Bochart, of Ottawa, spent a few days the guest of Mrs. James Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest King and two children were guests of Mrs. Florence McKay recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Thibault, of Shawinigan Falls, were guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Levesque last week.

Mr. Weymouth, of Grandby and little daughter Sylvia, of Montreal, spent Saturday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gaudry.

Mr. Victor D. Gaudry, of New York, spent a few days recently with his brother Weymouth, and other friends in Montreal and St. Rose.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JOHN COLLIER, Brownburg

Saturday, June 18th, 1921

The following effects:—Three bed room sets, 2 other beds, 3 rocking chairs, 2 chairs, 1 large cupboard, 1 refrigerator, 1 dining room set, 1 sideboard, cooking stove, Quebec heater, about 10 cords of stove wood, about 1 ton of coal, baby's crib, dishes and other kitchen utensils, rack sleigh, 1 organ, 1 kitchen table.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS CASH.

Everything to be sold without reserve, as proprietor is leaving Brownburg.

Registered Percheron Stallion

Hlawatha.

Hlawatha 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 Morton's stable, Daleville, Tuesday afternoon, and at Mrs. Alex. St. Onge's stable, Friday afternoon, and the remainder of the week at the proprietor's stable. Horsemen will do well to look over this horse before breeding elsewhere.

TERMS: \$500 to insure. Payable out 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, St. Lawrenceville, Que.

Stallions for Service.

"Minno" The beautiful and celebrated Coach Stallion, has never been beaten in any show ring in America, and today holds the World's Championship at Chicago as a harness horse, his color is dark bay.

"Mar-Cule" A Black Percheron 3 years old and weighs between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds, winner at Chicago in 1919 and at the leading fairs in Canada last fall with reserve championship.

"Black Bruno 3rd" Jet black Belgian 3 years old, best of style, action and weight, and won first in class wherever shown.

"Lion of Arnoldwold 8489" Home bred black Percheron 3 years old highly bred, his dam Flora D. is one of the best mares ever on our farm, his sire was champion of Quebec Province for several years, this colt is a great growthy fellow and has all appearance of a show horse.

Several other registered horses not mentioned here can be used for service.

Fees from \$10.00 to \$15.00 to insure according to horses chosen. All mares at owner's risk. Pasture at reasonable rates to mares from a distance.

J. E. Arnold & Son, Props.,
Grenville, Que.

General Automobile Repairs.

Ford Cars a Specialty

Work and Service guaranteed

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Garage in rear of Campbell's Feed Store

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To Those Who Want a Good Car?

Right now is the time to buy. The Gray Dord is a very Serviceable 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



"Yes, Mary, that floor will be perfectly dry for your party"

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

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

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

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

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Paints

County Council.

The regular meeting of the County Council was held in the Court House on Wednesday last, when were present:—Warden J. E. Seale, Mayors D. Black St. Jerusalem; C. J. Stanforth, of Arundel; Wm. Beauchamp, Township of Grenville; and Augmentation P. Girard, of Carrillon; A. Kerr of the Gore; S. Boyd, of Westworth; H. Pariseau, of Chatham; C. Raymond, of Sixteen Island Lake; Dr. Legault, of St. Andrews; A. MacI. Erdham, of Grenville; E. D. Chantel, of Calumet; James Duncan, of Montcalm and the Secretary Mr. G. J. Walker.

It was moved by councillor Pridham seconded by Dr. Legault, according to notice given at last meeting, that the By-law passed by this Council at Session of Dec. 1915 bearing No. 18 prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the County of Argenteuil and the issue of licenses therefore be revoked and repealed, the whole in virtue of Section 15, Chap. 5, Title 4 of the revised statutes of Quebec.

Mr. Legault Advocate spoke in favor of the passing of motion.

Councillors Duncan and Black voted against the motion, the remainder voted for, and so the same was carried.

Accounts were rendered and ordered paid.

Financial Statement was read and approved.

Tenders were received for the position of Secretary from J. W. Gail, Geo. Calder Jr. and Jno. A. Rice, all at \$200. On Motion of Councillor Black seconded by Councillor Pariseau the tender of Mr. Gail was accepted.

The meeting then adjourned. Mr. Walker, who is replaced by Mr. Gail, has been secretary for the past 53 years.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Canada's Timber Crops—A Great Possession

It is commonly agreed that Canada holds the largest and finest areas of spruce timber of any country in the world. At the same time the total forest resources of the Dominion are less than one-third of the forest resources held by the United States, and Siberia outranks all other countries in the vastness of its timber supplies. As regards the forests of Canada, there has come about a remarkable transformation in the public point of view during the past fifteen years. In the days when timber industries were only moderately important and when the lack of accurate information concerning the forest resources fixed upon the public mind a fictitious view as to the supposed "inexhaustibility" of the storehouse of timber, it was not surprising that conservation policies should have been mostly of sentimental rather than practical value. Investigation has demonstrated that the forest area is very much more contracted than was first thought to be the case. It was also learned that, contrary to common belief, forests once burned down or devastated by the axe did not usually reconstitute themselves except at incredibly long periods. On the basis of this new information, the man-on-the-street was not slow to recognize that unless the rate of forest destruction were abated by public laws and vigorous administration and an awakened sense of public responsibility, Canada would sacrifice a great industrial magnet and would put beyond reach the essential wood materials without which the most ordinary business of the country cannot be undertaken.

Nowadays, with the enormous increase in the manufacture and use of print paper for newspaper purposes and the adaptability of pulp to a thousand of the every-day necessities of mankind, the timber-covered country has come to be looked upon, not as a barrier to agricultural development, but as an incredibly rich asset, capable of attracting industrial capital and providing employment for new population and contributing directly to the prosperity of the country in which it is situated.

An excellent example of how a forest area, which yesterday was a wilderness, can become in a few months the scene of a highly prosperous industrial town, is supplied by the history of Iroquois Falls in Northern Ontario. Only a few years ago the townsite was occupied by a few settlers and travellers. To-day, by the establishment of a pulp and paper industry, 2,500 men are given regular employment and the wage distribution each year is over \$3,750,000.

The term, "forest conservation" is frequently misinterpreted to indicate that the conservationist would place a Chinese wall about the standing timber and slow down the wheels of all wood-using industries. This, however, is the antithesis of the aim of the true conservationist. The desire is not to prevent the utilization of timber trees but to encourage such a system of forest fire protection accompanied by such scientific methods of timber cutting as should maintain the forest areas as a productive source for all time to come.

In the past, the areas cut over were in many cases turned into permanent barrens. Increasing value of timber and the present enormous costs of establishing a pulp and paper mill have rendered necessary in the eyes of all progressive forest owners a changed method of operating so as to keep each area growing successive timber crops at

Stonefield School. FINAL EXAMS.

Grade VI. Max. Marks 1500.—Mary Derrick 1216, (1.) Harris Dewar 1190, C. Graham 1152.

Grade V. Max. Marks 1400.—Clifford Mann 1252, W. Welden absent for exams.

Grade IV. Sr. Max. Marks 1400.—Frances Browning 1305, Edith Derrick 1207 (1.)

Grade IV. Jr. Max. Marks 1300.—C. Cameron 1115, Jack Cameron 765, absent for 4 exams.

Grade III. Max. Marks 1200.—Beatrice McKinnon 1070.

Grade I, part II. Max. Marks 1200.—Mabel Gouden 1126, Nellie Browning 1087, Gertrude Derrick 971 (1.)

Grade I, part I. Max. Marks 1100.—Fred Dewar 1009, Anne McKinnon 1005, Lizzie Browning 993, James Canning 977, Douglas McKinnon 932, Morris Welden 931, Tommie Derrick 883 (1.) Russell Laughran, absent for exams.

Prizes for good conduct—Mary Derrick and Clifford Mann.

Regular Attendance and Punctuality—Nellie Browning and Lizzie Browning.

Figures in brackets denote the number of exams not taken.

LAURA A. COUSINS, Teacher.

Chatboro School.

The following are the results of the pupils of the above school at the final examinations. Prize for general proficiency Grade VI. Mildred Gaston. Prize for punctuality Mildred Gaston. Prize for general proficiency Grade V. Hilda Donaldson.

Grade VII. Max. Marks 1500.—Lila Murdoch 1344, Lena Graham 1325, Alton Murdoch 910.

Grade VI. Max. Marks 1500.—Mildred Gaston 1283, Johnnie Douglass 1040, S. Donaldson absent.

Grade V. Max. Marks 1400.—Hilda Donaldson 1103, Ruby O'Brien 1085, W. O'Brien 1026, Perley Murdoch 959.

Grade II. Max. Marks 1000.—Freda Gauley 880.

Grade I.—Percy O'Brien absent.

M. WEIR, Teacher.

COUSHING

Miss Leila Cleland spent part of last week in the city.

Mrs. James McRae spent the week-end the guest of Miss Wilson at Grenville.

Mrs. E. O. Keatley and Miss Whelehan spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mahoney, of Montreal, spent a few days here last week the guests of the latter's uncle Mr. E. Whelehan.

M. P. Wiley of the Junction returned on Monday from a two week's vacation which he spent at his home in Gananoque, Ont.

Mr. H. Hartley and Miss Grace (Nurse) Hartley are away on a trip to the West where they will visit friends at Watson, Sask., and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dunn also Miss Eileen Smith, of Montreal, are spending the week at Mrs. E. O. Keatley's. Miss Nora Smith also spent the week-end here.

We feel that we owe an apology to our readers for once more reverting to what must be to those uninterested a somewhat tiresome subject—i.e.—Cushing station but in justice to a certain section of this community, we would like to refer to it for what it is hoped will be the last time. Immediately after the attempted (?) dynamiting of the station two weeks ago several articles appeared in the Montreal papers which referred very pointedly to the people in question. Being perfectly innocent and law-abiding citizens, they were naturally very indignant and wish to take advantage of the columns of the Watchman to repudiate all knowledge or part in this "outrage."

The "irresponsible youths" referred to in the articles had no difficulty in commencing the detectives of their innocence when questioned by them as they were able to prove by their own testimony and that of their guardians that they were in their beds when the affair happened. We would like to say in closing that "irresponsibility" is not always confined to those of youths ages of which we have abundant proof at present.



(1) Canadian timber that has the unique property of reproducing itself. From a scene taken on Vancouver Island, B.C.

(2) Indiscriminate cutting followed by forest fires not only destroyed all the production value of this great forest area but erosion has now set in to complete the work of devastation.

regular intervals. The forest must be "anchored" as securely as the mill dam.

Of the total area of Canada, about eighty per cent. is designed as a permanent forest-growing estate and for that reason quite useless for agricultural development. This means, of course, that over one-half million square miles can return no useful services unless it is made to grow timber. The weakness in Canada's national position as a forest-growing country at the present time is not the scarcity of natural forest land but the low average production of timber per acre characteristic of the areas east of the Rocky Mountains.

In the radically-changed economic conditions which have automatically placed a high market value upon every square mile that produces timber, the annual damage to the forest resources through the single cause of fire, takes on a more and more sinister aspect. Forest engineers are agreed that while the axe has cleared possibly one hundred thousand square miles of the Dominion, the Fire Fiend has stripped fully one million square miles. That the forests have not sprung up successfully in the wake of this devastation is indicated by the fact that nearly two-thirds of the original forest re-

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

The Tobacco with a heart

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agri-Editor, 72 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Destructive Insects Lessen the Food Supply.

The toll taken by destructive insects from field, orchard and garden crops not only diminishes the yield, but reduces the returns the grower should derive from his crops. A conservative estimate places the loss from this source alone at \$200,000,000 annually.

Under favorable conditions, such as an increase in the food supply, or the decrease of natural agencies for keeping them in check, such as our wild birds, some insect or other will at times increase to such an extent as to become a veritable scourge. Instances of this are found in the army-worm outbreak, and still more recently in the grasshopper outbreak in western Canada. Last season the governments of the western provinces expended large sums in combating this menace, undertaking the work in a wholesale manner with the assistance and direction of experts in the service of the Federal Agricultural Department. It is estimated that in Saskatchewan alone 1,400,000 acres of crop were actually saved by systematic organization for the distribution of poison bait, at a cost of some \$338,000. Preparations on a wholesale scale are now being made to meet the outbreak that again threatens western grain growers, and Dominion officials are now advocating the substitution of sawdust for bran in the preparation of the bait, at a considerable reduction in cost.

The presence of the European corn-borer in western Ontario is another menace to which expert attention is being directed. To prevent the spread of this pest, it has been found necessary to prohibit the shipment of shelled corn from infected areas, aggregating some three thousand five hundred square miles.

While the greater portion of the work of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture consists in the application of control measures, research work aiming at the discovery of better and cheaper insecticides is another of the many activities engaging its attention. Continuous investigations are carried on into the life history and habits, and means of control, of insects affecting live stock, fruit, grain and even forest trees. To facilitate work of this kind, field laboratories are maintained at many points throughout the country.

Winter Feed From Muck Soil.

Growing root crops as a winter feed is a good idea which is not being used. Roots were extensively and entirely used as a source of winter succulence before the silo was generally known.

It must be understood that there is nothing better for silage than one can grow than a good corn crop yielding from eight to fifteen tons to the acre. But frost is the serious factor which has made corn, either for silage or grain, a risky crop on muck soils.

On the other hand, there are other silage crops for the muck farmer. The importance of the sunflower was especially well shown on muck under extremely varying conditions last year. Exceedingly hardy to frost,

drought, excess moisture, giving a high tonnage, the sunflower is only waiting for complete agreement by specialists on its feeding value as compared with corn, to be given unqualified recommendation for the muck farmer.

Of course, the muck farmer should have a silo. If he is situated where he cannot grow corn he can grow the sunflower, or oats and peas for silage. The silo is an important factor in farm management of the muck farmer growing general crops.

There are three situations in which it would appear that the growing of roots would aid the muck farmer. It would provide the farmer having a silo with additional winter feed; it would be of greater assistance to the one who expects to purchase a silo but who desires to keep stock until the time when he can make that investment and it is the only sensible course for the man who cannot use the silo at all.

Most muck soil is ideal for root crops. As long as agriculture has existed, roots have been a basic crop in the dairy districts of Europe. Many sections depend entirely upon roots for winter feed. Four tons of roots, such as beets, carrots, rutabagas and mangels equals three tons of silage. Twenty tons of roots to the acre is common on fertile muck soils. Thirty tons have been noted. Blocking and thinning is much easier on muck soil than on upland.

Feeding carrots and mangel hay may not sound ethical, but horses on heavy hauling have come through the winter in splendid condition on such a ration. A test of various root crops has shown rutabagas to be the most satisfactory. The reasons are summed up as follows:

"Besides being the largest yielder among root crops rutabagas have several other advantages: (1) seed is cheap; (2) germination is better than with mangels or sugar beets, therefore insuring a more even stand; (3) rutabagas sprout quicker and can be thinned and weeded sooner, which is a great advantage; (4) being of quicker growth they are less likely to be damaged by insects when small; (5) they are the most hardy of the root crops; (6) they are the best keepers, especially as compared with the flat turnip, which is likely to grow hollow and rot in storage."

"In feeding, a pulper or chopper may be used, though this is not necessary unless one wishes to mix them with grain feed. When feeding rutabagas in considerable quantity to dairy cows, it is important that the feeding should be done after milking time, as the aroma from the roots may taint the milk."

There are several very important practical advantages in growing roots. They can be planted later. Roots are adapted to new land. On numerous occasions my attention has been called to successful crops of carrots which have been grown on new muck. Harvesting may be delayed in the fall until the main work is done. Nothing but a hard freeze can harm roots. Root crops should be considered by the muck farmer as a winter feed. They should be considered as an integral part of his farm management plan.

About Broken Bones.

The stock owner may find it necessary to apply simple surgical treatment when a veterinarian cannot be conveniently be employed, or if the value of the animal does not warrant expense. He should, therefore, be able to determine if a bone is broken, which bone is affected, whether it can be set, and how that should be done.

A fracture may be suspected when after a fall, kick or other injury, the animal ceases to place weight upon the leg, or is extremely lame when made to walk. If the bone is broken, a grating or scraping sensation may be felt when the palm of the hand is held upon the part, or heard when the ear is applied while the leg is moved in different directions by an assistant. Fractures of the pelvis are diagnosed by passing the hand into the rectum and against the bone while an assistant moves the leg.

If the animal is small or young a simple fracture usually will unite successfully. In heavy animals that are well up in years chances of recovery are poor, especially if the broken bone is one that has to bear much weight or is in a part that is much moved.

Breaks implicating joints seldom are worth treating. That, too, is often the case when a bone is smashed to pieces or where broken bones have pierced the flesh and skin. Union will be most likely to take place when a bone of a young animal has broken in such a manner that splinters of one end of it do not protrude into the other end.

Broken bones of calves, foals, pigs, lambs and puppies readily unite if held in apposition and kept rested. The following bones of an adult horse when fractured seldom can be successfully treated: Neck of shoulder blade, humerus or arm-bone, femur or thigh-bone. The leg bones, radius or forearm, and metacarpal or cannon-bone in the foreleg, and tibia or gaskin and metatarsal or cannon-bone of the hind leg, sometimes may be mend-

ed, if the fracture is simple and not in a sloping direction. Fractures of the pastern-bone usually knit readily, but the united part may be left in a thickened or even club-footed condition. Breaks in the pelvis unite readily if the hip-joint is not involved. Breaks causing distortions in contour of parts, such as a fracture of the point of the hip or of the buttock, generally give little trouble, but in some instances pus forms and pieces of bone have to be removed, or a troublesome fistula results. Fracture of the spines of the withers tends to cause fistula. Breaks in the back-bone usually cause paralysis, but partial fracture of the neck will sometimes merely result in a distortion.

Successful treatment of a fracture depends upon bringing the severed parts together perfectly and keeping them immovable until knitting has taken place in from four to six weeks. Joints above and below the broken bone must be rendered immobile. In small animals bandage the leg lightly with cheese-cloth, bring the foot of the injured leg into exactly the same position as the one of the other leg, also matching joint for joint in position. Then fit padded splints of light wood, gutta percha, strong cardboard or tin upon the leg from ground level to top, and hold there with starch bandages or a plaster of Paris cast. A horse has to be supported with slings, and after putting splints and a cast upon the leg from foot to body an iron brace may also have to be applied for support and to keep the leg rigid. If the pastern is fractured, it will suffice to put on a strong plaster cast and turn the horse loose in a box stall bedded with sawdust.

"Corners" in Harrowing.

In harrowing with a tractor—using either disk or tooth-harrow—the beginner usually has trouble in turning corners. He tries not to miss any of the surface and, as the land rapidly narrows down, it becomes impossible to turn quickly enough, and there develops something like a "peninsula." It is much better to begin turning soon enough to make the circle without trouble, leaving a little strip of land each time. Then when the field or land is finished, he can make a trip or two along each turn-row and harrow these missed places. Or, if the operator wants to cover every inch of the land on the first trip—corners as well as ends and sides—he can "circle out" corners when they become troublesome. To "circle out" means to harrow around and around or in a circle at a corner until the curve of the turn is more gentle. Three or four circles will help a corner wonderfully.

For Soldering.

Farmers have a great deal of soldering to do. Oftentimes when it is desired to mend something, it is found that the supply of soldering flux has been used up. It is very easy to make a good flux by dissolving pieces of zinc in hydrochloric acid. The reaction forms a solution of zinc chloride. Just keep adding zinc to the acid until no more chemical action is observed. The solution can be kept in a glass bottle and applied in the usual way.

Raising Capons for Profit

Once a year poultry-raisers meet the question of how to dispose of cockerels to best advantage. If sold as broilers, they bring a fair price, but weigh only a couple of pounds. If kept till fall, they weigh more, but then the broiler price cannot be obtained. Caponizing is one practical answer to the question.

According to the latest Government reports the industry is growing rapidly year by year but the supply does not yet equal the demand.

The best time to caponize cockerels is when they are from two to three months old, or when they weigh from one and one-half to two pounds. The smaller breeds mature earlier than the larger ones.

To get the cockerels in the right shape for caponizing, it is necessary to confine them in a dry cool place without food and water for from 24 to 36 hours. Thirty-six hours is best for beginners. This is done to empty the intestines and have them shrink so as to make the organs visible and easily accessible.

As the organs to be removed are located in the body cavity, very good light is also essential, either bright daylight—preferably out of doors—or electric light. Light prevents bungling.

A very small incision between the ribs on either side is all that is required to successfully remove the testicles. This is much less trying to the bird than a single large incision on one side. As soon as the operation is over, the cockerels are eager for food and water, which may be given them at once; they rarely show any signs of discomfort and are hurt much less than if they were left to grow up as roosters and fight among themselves.

From the time of castration or caponizing, the combs and wattles stop growing, the birds do not crow nor fight and become tame and gentle. The flesh remains sweet and tender as that of a spring chicken. They can be kept with the other chickens or in a separate enclosure, whichever is most convenient. On the farms where they can have free range, they will forage for themselves very much like turkeys and can just about pick their own feed till late fall.

Poultry

The temperature of a setting hen's breast has been found to be one hundred and five degrees, while the temperature of the plumage varies from ninety to one hundred degrees. This proves that the chick is not confined to one temperature when brooded by a hen, but can select a place where it is comfortable. This idea must be followed out in artificial brooding. Do not confine the chicks in a brooder without ventilation and expect them to thrive.

The hen-brooded chick can at any time stick its head out of the mother's plumage into the cool fresh air. When brooding with stoves keep a good fire burning so that the chick can obtain plenty of warmth when it is needed but also give the chicks a chance to run out away from the heat where they can occasionally breathe the cool fresh air which seems to give them health and vigor.

When chicks huddle tightly together around a brooder fire it is a sign that the right amount of heat is lacking. A coal burning brooder fire should be warm enough so the chicks will spend the night close to the outer edge of the deflector. Then if the stove cools down the chicks can move closer. Chicks that are warm enough will not huddle but will rest quietly on the floor beneath the deflector. Only an occasional contented peep will tell the operator that several hundred lively young chicks are resting comfortably for the night.

Do not suddenly go into a brooder house at night with a lantern as the chicks may scatter away from the heat and have difficulty in finding their way back when the lantern is gone. It is best to use a flashlight and only keep the light on when it is very necessary.

Summer Shelter for Hogs.

The practice of keeping breeding swine and growing litters enclosed in expensive hog pens, more especially during the summer months, has been almost entirely discontinued on the more successful hog raising farms. Outdoor life has been found very much more advantageous, but some sort of shelter is necessary to protect the hogs against inclement weather and the sunshine of midsummer.

Various types of small pens designated hog cabins have been kept under observation for several years on the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. These have included: (1) the A-shaped cabin; (2) the straight-walled cabin with tight sides; (3) the straight-walled cabin, with (a) roof section hinged, (b) one side hinged upwards, (c) roof section and both sides hinged so as to be hooked upwards. The latter cabin (c) was found to be infinitely superior for the summer months because it affords relatively cool shelter. Hogs that had access only to tight-sided cabins preferred to remain in the bright sunshine rather than to use the shade that the house provided. The sectional cabin with hinged sides and tops can be made thoroughly adaptable for winter use by proper fastening down and battening the joints.

The Welfare of the Home

Providing a Motive.

"I don't want to get up. I'm going to stay abed this morning. I'm sick," came the grumpy call from the boy of the house.

Neither opposition nor argument was offered by the wise mother. She ignored the remark and merely spoke over the banister to her husband below. "Did you say, Daddy, that those of the children who were ready on time could ride out to see the circus unload?"

Two bare feet slapped to the floor and a smiling boy in good health made a prompt appearance at breakfast.

In another case—"I hate to sell tickets," was the irritable reply to the mother's request.

"These are stamps, John, not tickets. Every one you sell gives food for a day to a starving little Chinese boy."

Visions of a black-queued laundry man who had given John a nut arose in the boy's mind. "So it's saving Chinks," was the boy's wording of his motive, and with zest he sold eight dollars' worth of the three-cent stamps.

The mother who can supply motives in place of arguments finds a harmony in her home that generates peace, which in its turn is a strong factor in promoting good health. Constant friction reacts upon the physical condition of the members of the family.

Many pleasures and joys are due the children, yet it is only right that they should share in a simple way the burdens and responsibilities that go to make for comfort in the home. Where a mature mind can vision the needs and outcome of the work re-

quired, a child can see only the task to be accomplished and often must be provided with a motive. At one time when a new garden plot was plowed many stones were turned up. The father of the family left word in the morning for the children to toss out the stones after school that day. It was easy work for a while, but soon the interest lagged. Suddenly the oldest boy had a happy thought. "Let's get all the stones we can find and build a gate-post. Father will fix the cement and help us when he gets home." The garden plot was searched for every stone and a wonderfully fine piece of work was accomplished there before the father returned.

Many fine acts and homely accomplishments are recognized with honor for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides which provide motives within their vision. However, the motive must be a right one, and not of the kind one mother offered in holding up a twenty-cent piece to calm her boy in his fit of temper. It was an easy way to earn money and the temper fits came frequent. That bit of silver might have accomplished more if offered to the child of that tendency for every week or month when his temper was allowed to show itself. It is that way the child would have learned self-control of life-long value.

Neither rules nor laws can be fine for the varied situations a mother faces, but if she can be equipped with a point of view from which to work it will often meet a wide stretch of needs. To be able to offer a legitimate motive for action is one step towards happy home harmony.

Less Danger from Fire.

We live about a mile from town, our electricity coming from there. We have all our rooms wired, also our front and back porches, cellar and barn. It would be very hard to decide which light we value the most, as we feel now we could not do without any of them.

I also have an electric iron with which the week's ironing can be done in less than half the time taken with other heat. We think no other money invested on our place has paid such returns as our electricity, and, when one considers the great danger of fire from lanterns, too much praise can not be given electricity on the farm.

Mark Your Pigs.

In marking the pure-bred spring pigs use a punch making a long oval notch, as that kind is more satisfactory than a V-shaped one. Any accidental tear is apt to be mistaken for a V-shaped notch, while the oval is

unmistakable. Tags are not generally satisfactory for marking pigs, as they are difficult to read and are easily torn out. The system of notches is swift and certain. In marking young pigs the notches must be out of proportion to the size of the ear, for the pig's ear will grow, while the notches do not get larger. Thus when the animal is full grown, notches that were plainly seen on the young pig are barely visible.

Blindness, in nearly 40 per cent of cases, occurs after the age of 45.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

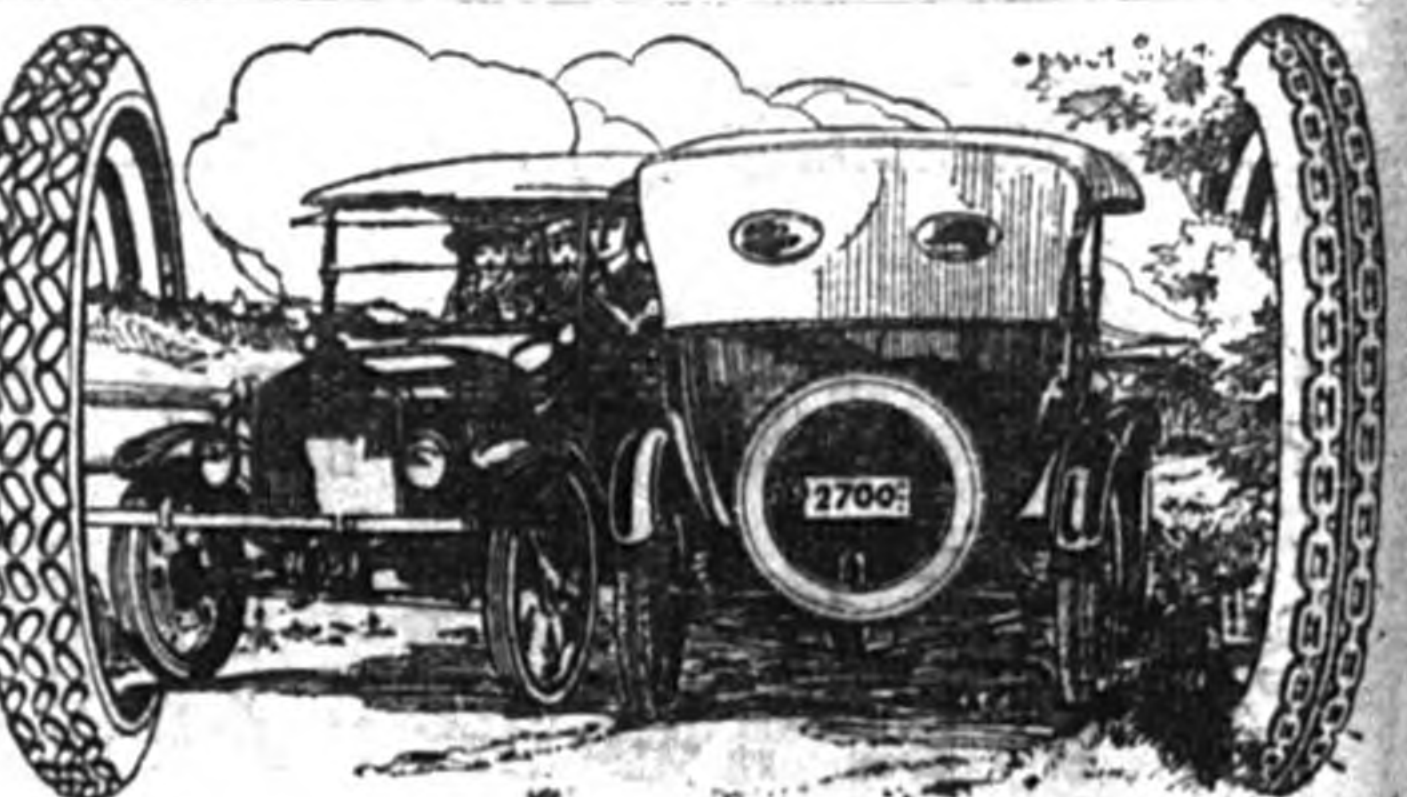
With the coming of spring, you will be having wool, hides, skins and horse hair to sell. Ship it to us or write for prices. We will use you right.

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

AMERICAN ORIGINAL AND GENUINE FENCE

3 WAYS BETTER
Larger Wires—
Heavier Galvanizing—
More Durable, Flexible Weave.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

Manufactured by
THE CANADIAN STEEL AND WIRE CO., Limited
Hamilton, Canada



A Sure Grip on a Narrow Road

Dominion GROOVED, CHAIN and NOBBY TREAD Tires give the small car owner the non-skid type of tire built with the same care, the same time-tested materials, the same workmanship found in the largest sizes for the heaviest cars.

You get DOMINION quality, DOMINION service, DOMINION comfort, DOMINION MILEAGE in Dominion Tires, whether you buy 30 x 3 1/2 tires for a Ford or Chevrolet or the biggest tires made for the largest cars.

Dominion Tires, Dominion Inner Tubes and Dominion Tire Accessories are sold by the best dealers from coast to coast.

DOMINION TIRES

ARE GOOD TIRES



Read the Advertisements

THE publishers of this paper draw your attention to the advertising columns, and particularly to the advertisements of the local merchants.

These merchants have invested their money in goods to satisfy the needs and desires of us all.

Their enterprise is a distinct service to our community. For this reason we should buy from them to the best of our ability and in so far as our needs and judgment of value dictates.

Then, too, the general commodities advertised in our columns are worthy of consideration. It is desirable that readers should ask merchants to supply advertised goods wherever possible. By doing so the cycle of trade is kept alive and inter-community commerce stimulated. We repeat—read the advertisements.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



No Chance.
Sandy McTavish "Why, when I was a young man it was nothing for a youngster to get a job in London in some hotel, and it wasn't long before he owned the whole place."
Angus "Aye. No doubt, but since then they've invented cash registers."

In Haste.
At an amateur musical entertainment given in an Ohio town the host was nervous and inexperienced. He arose hurriedly at the conclusion of one song.
"Ladies and—er—gentlemen," he began in a shaky voice, "before Miss Spinkins started to sing, she asked me to apologize for her—er—voice, but I omitted to do so—er—so—er—apologize now."

An Unjust Teacher.
It was the infant class's alphabet lesson, and the teacher had progressed as far as the letter "B," when she noticed that one little girl was obviously "wool-gathering."
Walking over to her, and pointing to the letter on the blackboard, she asked:
"Now, Maggie, what letter is that?"
Maggie, of course, did not know, so the teacher, with a gentle shake, explained:
"Letter B, letter B."
"Please, teacher," answered the child, with one fearful eye on the child next to her, "I am looking for her!"

Too Bad of Him.
The mother of the young husband went to the bridal nest, and found her daughter-in-law in tears.
"My child," she gasped, "what is the matter? Has anything happened to George?"
"No," sobbed the young wife, "but my heart is breaking. He's taken to snoring late at night."
"What, already?" said the mother, in consternation. "It doesn't seem possible. How late does he stop out, dear—very late?"
"Well," said the bride, "you know he usually leaves his office at half-past five. The night before last he didn't get home till half past six, and last night," she sobbed bitterly, "last night it was a quarter to seven! What shall I do?"

The danger of blood pressure lies in the weakening of the arteries, due mostly to age.

MUCH ILL HEALTH DUE TO BAD BLOOD

If the Blood is Kept Rich and Red You Will Enjoy Health.

More disturbances to health is caused by weak, watery blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or stasis. Muscles subject to strain are undernourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have a special action on the blood and as it becomes enriched your health improves. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is proved by the experience of Mr. D. J. McDonald, North River Bridge, N.S., who says: "For some years I suffered severely with headaches, pains in the back and a run-down condition. At times the pain in my back would be so bad that I would sit up in bed all night. From time to time doctors were treating me, but did not give me more than temporary relief. And then one day when I was suffering terribly a neighbor came to see me, and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking two boxes I felt relief. I got five boxes more and before they were all gone I felt as though they were giving me new life, as in every way they built up and improved my health and strength. I am now working as a baker in a pulp mill, ten hours a day, and feeling none the worse after my day's work. I say with pleasure that this condition is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

"Nuffink Yet!"
Little Teddy was being taken home by his aunt to visit the baby sister who had arrived the day before. On the way they met a lady friend of his aunt's.
"Well, my little man," said the lady, "have you any brothers and sisters?"
"Yes," said Teddy. "I've got two bruvvers and one sister."
"And how old is your sister?" asked the lady.
"She's nuffink yet," replied Teddy, "but I'm two years old."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON
Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at the Parliament Bldg., Toronto.

The fight against tuberculosis is being won. It is now necessary for everyone, whatever his walk in life, to co-operate with the health authorities in their efforts to destroy completely this terrible scourge. For it is the little, everyday circumstances and habits that count so much in controlling the disease in any community.

All promiscuous spitting must be stopped, for many people who expectorate in trains, street-cars, on sidewalks, etc., have consumption, but do not realize what a danger they are to everybody round about them. These germs of tuberculosis let loose in this way, dry in the air, and are easily carried about in dust and breathed in by others.

Every chance must be given to children to escape the disease by keeping the milk supply absolutely free from tuberculous germs, and pasteurization—that is, subjecting the milk to a temperature of 65 or 70 deg. C. for five minutes—should be resorted to in every instance where there is the slightest possibility of contamination of the milk supply. By this means all dangerous germs will be killed off, and any likelihood of conveying tuberculosis or other diseases removed. A large percentage of gland and joint tuberculosis in children can be traced directly to tuberculous milk, and the public health departments in city and province are now adopting rigorous measures to segregate, make tests for tuberculosis and even destroy or isolate all cattle condemned, or suspected of carrying disease.

During school hours, well-ventilated class rooms must be provided, with intervals for deep breathing in the open air allowed regularly during the school day. A scheme of physical culture graded to suit school children of every age should also be made compulsory, and by this means encourage chest development and adequate expansion of the lungs.

At home the welfare of the children should be fostered by medical inspection of the houses for poor sanitation, ventilation, overcrowding, dampness, insufficient sunlight and any objectionable features that would tend to develop tuberculosis in the young. Healthy home surroundings, coupled with rigid inspection of factories, workshops and mines in regard to ventilation and sanitation as well as protective measures for the individual in some of the dangerous occupations where the air of the workplace is filled with unhealthy dust or vapors, are doing much to reduce the toll of deaths from consumption in every civilized land. If a government scheme of compulsory physical culture for youths and young adults can be inaugurated, the benefits from a health point of view will be enormous.

Before the outbreak of the world

war the campaign against tuberculosis was making remarkable progress in all civilized countries. In England at that time the death rate had declined so consistently that Dr. Cobbett of Cambridge, the eminent authority on tuberculosis, confidently stated that in ten years at the then rate of decrease, the number of cases of tuberculosis would be practically negligible. But along came the war and blasted all these hopes. Cold, wet, exposure, food restrictions, all took their heavy toll of human life, and poison gas used in the latter stages of the great conflict brought on the inevitable aftermath of asthma, and tuberculosis of the lungs. The death rate from consumption during the war rose tremendously in all combatant countries. Since the cessation of hostilities and the return of the people to more or less normal methods of living, the mortality is again decreasing. This happy condition of affairs is in no small measure due to the anti-tuberculosis campaigns which are resuming activities after being side-tracked during the war.

In Ontario, practically all the cost of the effort against tuberculosis, with the exception of an annual grant of \$10,000 from the Dominion Government to the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, has been borne by the Province, but much assistance has been received from voluntary societies and from the efforts of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. But this is not enough. The prevention of tuberculosis is a national problem and should be undertaken in the broadest spirit by the Government of the Dominion with the co-operation and earnest support of the entire country.

Even under present circumstances the campaign in Ontario is being carried on energetically. The number of Sanatoria in the Province has increased from ten in 1910 to twenty-five in the present year, and an amount of \$4,000 is provided by the Government towards the cost of building a sanatorium, and the sum of \$3.50 weekly has been donated towards the cost of each patient. As a result of this policy the annual grants for maintenance have increased year by year from \$26,073 in 1910 to \$279,491.22 in 1919. Ten years ago the accommodation for patients in Sanatoria in Ontario was six hundred and fifteen, now it is about two thousand, and in addition the Government has given during that period the sum of \$32,000 towards the establishment of these institutions.

Let every individual give the Government all the help and encouragement possible. Learn to protect yourself from tuberculosis and teach every tuberculous person you know to protect himself and others. The fight against "The White Plague" is being won.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Thousands of mothers state positively that Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine they know of for little ones. Their experience has taught them that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them and that they can be given with perfect safety to children of all ages. Concerning them Mrs. Joseph Therrien, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I thought I would lose my baby before trying the Tablets, but they soon made him healthy and happy and now I would not be without them." The tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

With the Boy Scouts.

Grimsby Boy Scouts recently had their funds augmented to the extent of \$535 through the action of the Village of Grimsby and Township of North Grimsby Councils which made grants to them of \$250 and \$50 respectively, and of the Grimsby Civilian Rifle Association, which made them a grant of \$235. The Scouts of New Toronto were also the recipients of a grant from their municipal council, this one amounting to \$50.

Toronto Scouts are holding their first annual bicycle road race for the "Ratepayer Cup" and prizes on Victoria Day. There is already a large entry list for the event, which will cover an eight-mile course.

A Brockville merchant offers a very desirable piece of Boy Scout equipment for each of the first twenty boys of the 1st Brockville Troop to qualify as First Class Scouts.

Sudbury Scouts have entered a strong team in the local Junior Football League and are expecting to make a good showing when the playing season commences.

Miss Ethel MacLachlan, Judge of the Saskatchewan Juvenile Court, is a real Boy Scout enthusiast. In a re-

cent article contributed to a Saskatchewan paper she writes: "The Scout training encourages play and a life of activity. Some of the saddest cases I have had before me are the boys who do not know how to play—the little boy with the bent back and cracked hands, with no smile on his face—the boy who knows nothing but hard work and thus becomes discouraged and runs away from home and finally finds his way into the Court. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, but while a boy should have lots of play he should also have work mixed in with it in his leisure hours. In many small towns in the province the hours from after school until bedtime are spent in wandering aimlessly around the streets; in pool rooms; or in Chinese restaurants, the result being that the boys have too much time on their hands for planning mischief. The Scout training is opposed to all this and provides play, work, and nature study for the boy in leisure hours." How about your town? Is it doing anything more for its boys than the town Miss McLachlan describes?

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES in England and Wales during 1920 were the highest ever recorded. The number of deaths was the lowest since 1862, when the population was only about 20,000,000. There were 957,994 births and 466,213 deaths.

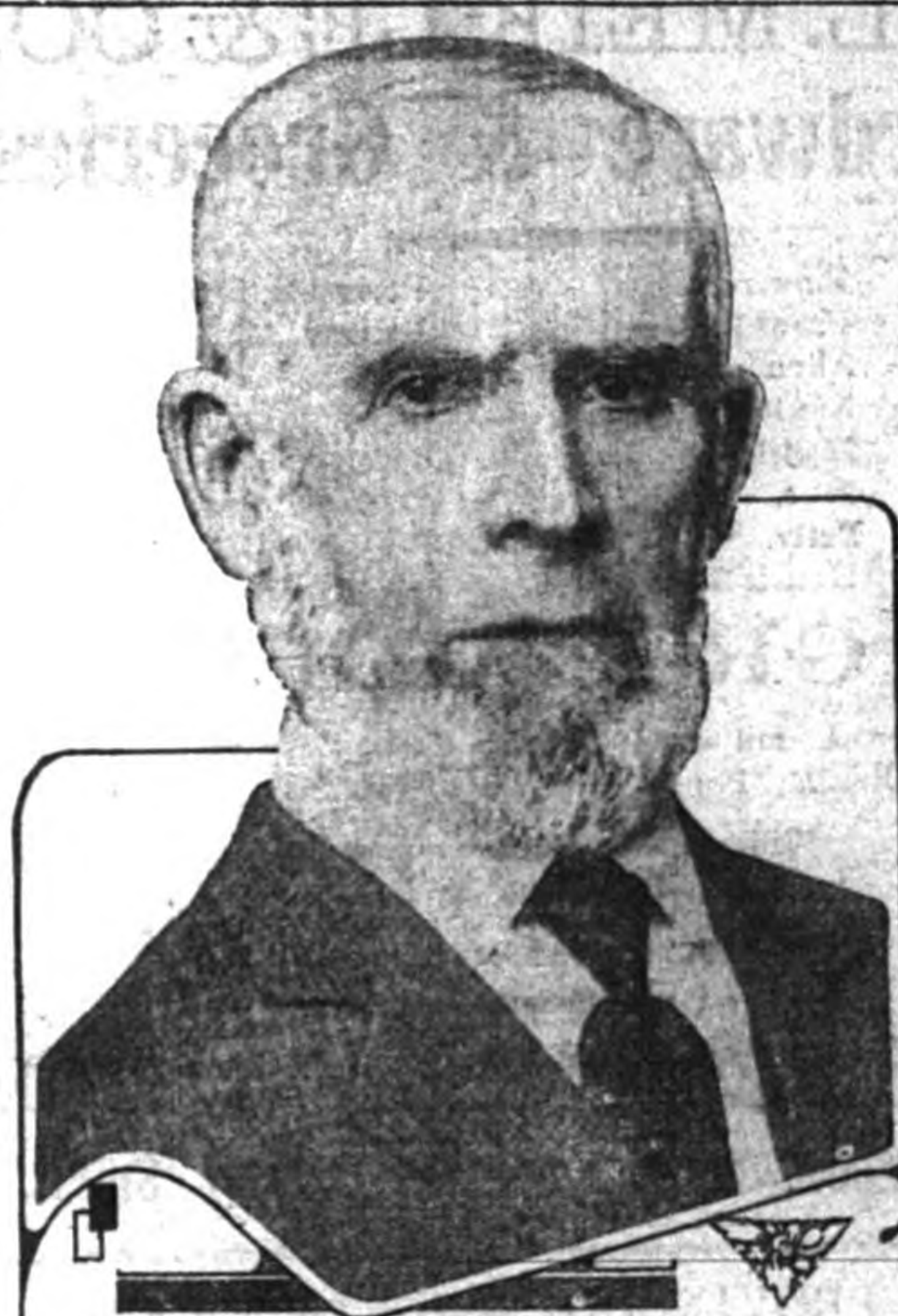
MONEY ORDERS. Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Canada has the largest combination elevator in the world, at Port Arthur, Ont., with a capacity of 10,000,000 bushels. It was built by the Canadian Northern Railway, and now belongs to the Canadian National Railway.

Nova Scotia was the first of the original Canadian Provinces to have a Provincial Government, founded by Great Britain, in 1719.

Douglas firs, the finest timber trees in the West of America, often grow so large that one tree will load up a train. Specimens of these trees 15 feet in diameter and up to 300 feet high have been found.

Quaker Minister Is Grateful to Tanlac



Rev. Parker Moon

Nearly everybody in Southwest Missouri, U.S.A., either knows or has heard of the Rev. Parker Moon, who for a full half century has devoted his life and talents to Sunday school and organization work for the Society of Friends or Quakers.

"Uncle Parker," as he is more familiarly known, came from fine old rugged Quaker stock, and there is not a better known or more highly respected citizen in that part of the state. In referring to his remarkable restoration to health by Tanlac, he said:

"About five years ago I suffered a general breakdown. My principal trouble was nervous indigestion. My appetite was very poor and my food seldom agreed with me, and I had to live on a very restricted diet. I suffered a great deal from headaches and dizzy spells; I had severe pains across the small of my back and was badly constipated most of the time. In fact, I was so weak and run down I was not able to attend to my duties.

"This condition made me very nervous and I could not sleep at night. Frequently I would lie awake most all night and was in that condition more or less for five years. My physician said he could not do anything for me and suggested a change

of climate. I then moved to Texas and went back and forth three times but did not get the relief I had hoped for. Finally I got so bad off I was not able to get around with any degree of comfort. I was also told I had heart trouble.

"I had read about Tanlac and, as it had been very highly recommended to me, I decided to try it. I got a bottle and had taken only a few doses until I could notice a marked improvement in my condition. I noticed especially that I was not troubled any more with sour stomach after eating, which was a great relief.

"I kept on taking Tanlac until I fully regained my health. My appetite is splendid; I enjoy my meals and I do not find it necessary now to take any laxative medicines of any kind. I can sleep much better and am not nearly so nervous.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Tanlac to anyone who needs a good system builder, or who suffers with stomach trouble. I have recommended Tanlac to a great many of my friends and am pleased to reach others by giving this statement for publication."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

Your Height.

Whenever a number of persons are gathered together and have enjoyed a good dinner, one is almost sure to remark:

"Isn't it extraordinary that a man weighs no more after eating a heavy meal than he did before?"

It would be extraordinary in the extreme if true, but it isn't. The man who tucks away two or three or three pounds of solid food, or of liquid, for that matter, will show it on the scales. This does not mean that if he eats, say, two pounds of food, he will weigh exactly two pounds more after dinner than before, but he will come very near to it. The slight difference is due to the fact that the body is continually losing weight, whether one is eating, taking violent exercise, or doing nothing at all, by perspiration through the skin and by the moisture and carbon dioxide gas exhaled from the lungs. The more exercise, the greater the loss of weight, of course.

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine



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

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

At a certain athletic club records were kept for some time of the weight of members before and after dinner, and it was found that the average increase due to dinner was two pounds three ounces.

"The average man will weigh one and a half pounds less after a Turkish bath than before, and a very fat man may lose two or three pounds. Men in good health who do very hard work not infrequently lose five pounds weight during the day and regain it during the night.

An optimist is a man who is happy when he is miserable; a pessimist is happy.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

YARMOUTH, N.S.
Fishermen and Campers,
Quick Relief.

PUT A BOTTLE IN YOUR OUTFIT

Mrs. Lilian Taylor Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Baby

"Our baby was two weeks old when his face became very red and terribly itchy, and he was fairly crazy rubbing and scratching till the skin broke and bled. He could not sleep, and did nothing but cry. His face looked as though he might be disfigured for life.

"I thought I would give Cuticura Soap and Ointment a trial. I found the free sample so good that I bought more and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a fifty cent box of Cuticura Ointment healed him." (Signed) Mrs. Lilian M. Taylor, Box 99, Newbridge, Muskoka, Ont., Dec. 30, '18.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and Cuticura Talcum to powder and perfume are ideal for daily toilet purposes.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Dispensary Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Free Cuticura Soap always without charge.

A Better Table Drink

INSTANT POSTUM

Made instantly in the cup by adding hot water—no delay and no waste. Delightful and satisfying in flavor, with none of the harm that sometimes comes from tea or coffee.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by grocers everywhere!

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

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

GROCERIES.

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

Willards and Haglers 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.

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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.

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Come and select from our stock, the Victrola and
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CIVIL ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to
the Postmaster General, will be received
at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 15th
July, 1921, for the conveyance of His
Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract
for four years, six times per week over
the Lakefield No. 1, Rural Route, from
the 1st October, 1921, next.

Printed notices containing further in-
formation as to conditions of proposed
Contract may be seen and blank forms of
Tender may be obtained at the Post
Office of Lakefield and at the office of the
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Montreal, 1st June, 1921.

VICTOR GAUDET,
Post Office Inspector.

6 24

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Rail or Steamship

Passages booked,
Passports Secured
Reservations made

Apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

You want the Best
Perfect Pressed Brick.

Uncomparable in test for break-
ing, strength and moisture, aged
and proved quality and ap-
pearance. Fire resisting qual-
ities unequalled.

Manufactured by

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L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

Telephone No. 60

Main St., LACHUTE.

G. LOCKHART GALL,

B. A., M. D., C. M.,

Phone 66 ring 3

Dr. Alexander's old offices.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACCARTNEY
MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA-
CHINERY.

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ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P. Q.

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NOTARY & COMMISSIONER

ST. BENOIT, - QUE.

Wills, Successions, Administration
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At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

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French.

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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 busi-
ness man will ask you. We quickly
train you and place you in a good po-
sition 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

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 your-
self, what we have
to offer you.

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Opposite T. McQuat's Foundry.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and
French. Prices Reasonable

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L.O.L. No. 2231,

LACHUTE

Meets in Rice's Hall the
Fourth Friday of every month
at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren always wel-
come.

J. BELANGER,

Expert Watch Maker and

Repairer. Near Mr.

G. H. Hill's Store.

at C. N. R. Track, Lachute.

Gray Dort 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.

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For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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

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Next to J. D. Campbell's Store, Main Street,
Lachute

I have just received a new choice stock
of Summer Goods. It is to your interest
to see them before buying your Summer Suit.
My prices reduce with the Manufacturer's
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

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Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

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DR. J. E. CHRISTIE

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Physician and Surgeon

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

Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20

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Insurance of any kind.

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150,000,000 capital, and every dollar of it is behind

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- PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS -

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Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
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A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

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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-
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Best Goods and Lowest Prices at

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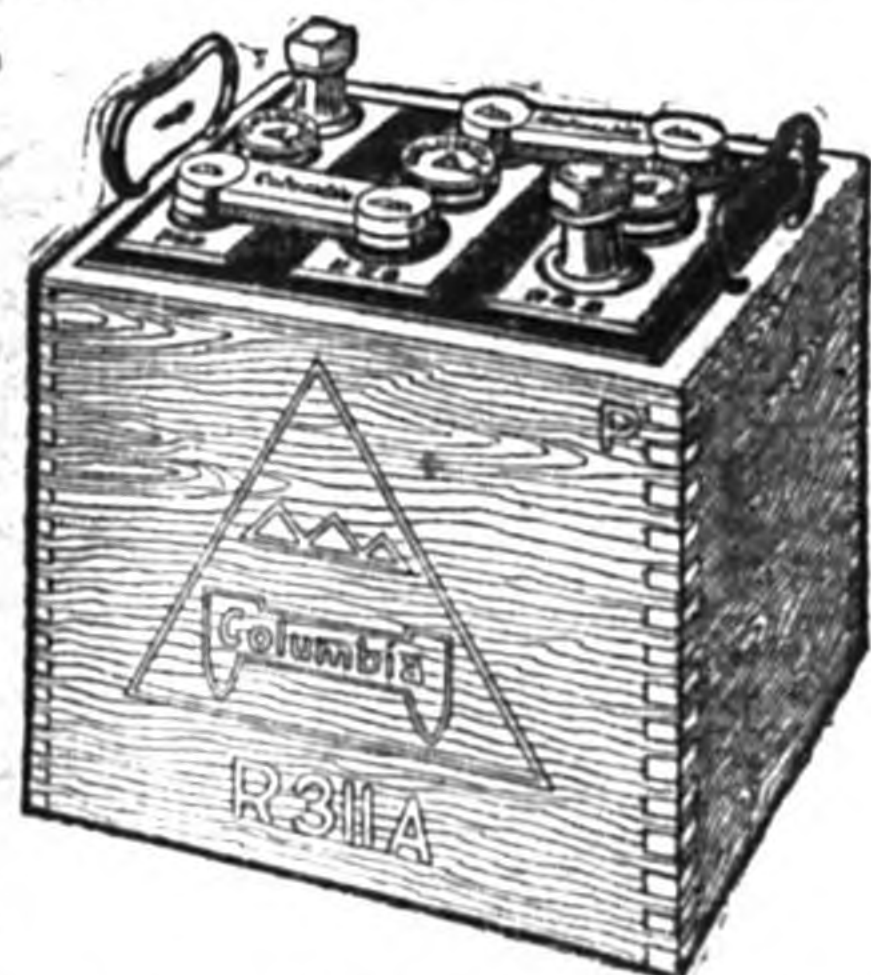
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1921.

NO. 22



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

FOR SALE.—Pure Bred Holstein Bull, 2 years old. Apply to Jno. Cruise, Lachute.

McKinzie's Soft Drinks are excellent in quality and varied in choice. Why not try a case. Orders will be promptly delivered.

FOR SALE.—A Ford Runabout for sale in good condition. Apply to Alfred Marchand, Lachute. 6-17.

FOR SALE.—The lot on the North side of Foundry St., and west of Barron Ave. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Chas. Calder, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A Ford Car Runabout with detachable box suitable for light delivery. Apply V. A. Paquin, Ice and Motor Cartage, Lachute.

An entertainment under the auspices of the Chancel Guild, of Christ Church, St. Andrews East, Saturday evening, June 25th, at 8:15 p.m. A good programme is assured. Admission 35 cts. Home-made candy.

Lovers of reading will find a rare assortment of good books at the Auction Sale of the effects of Miss M. J. Martin, of St. Philippe whose sale is called for one o'clock on Thursday, June 30th. Several hundred books of many varieties, including volumes of Scott's and Shakespeare's works etc. The house and lot will also be offered for sale. Don't forget the date.

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.—A good property in Brownsburg, with restaurant, private house and picture hall. Same will be sold separately or as a whole. Everything in good condition. Reasonable and easy terms made known on application to P. Goyette, Brownsburg, who is selling out owing to ill health.

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 Wesconsin Institute of Horology. Next door to G. Deacon, Brownsburg.

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Battery repairing and charging.
Rental Batteries in stock.
Vulcanizing and tire repairs.
All work guaranteed.

A. E. BISHOP, Prop.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

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LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sutton spent Sunday visiting friends in St. Amelée.

Miss Edith Davis, of Papineauville, spent Monday last with friends in town.

Miss Helen Barrie, of Cowansville, is in town the guest of her aunt Mrs. Geo. Calder.

Mrs. W. MacKay, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. A. A. McGibbon of Brownsburg, last week.

Mrs. Jno. Patterson, of Winchester Springs, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. R. Rogers for a few weeks.

Mrs. H. M. Gall and sons, left on Wednesday for a visit with friends in Gould and Scotstown.

The Misses Margaret Hills, Mina Morrison, Elizabeth Paul were guests of their parents over the week-end.

Rev. R. V. Overing and Mr. N. Williams, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mrs. Mount at Lakefield.

Rev. Mr. Collins was in Vankleek Hill this week, attending the Baptist Association meetings.

Mr. Ralph Andrews, who has been home visiting his mother for the past month returned to Saskatoon last week.

Miss Katie Gales returned on Tuesday from Montreal, after being under treatment for her throat in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McGibbon and Miss Muriel McPhail motored to Montreal, on Saturday and spent the week-end visiting friends.

Messrs. V. Theoret and Paul Paquin have returned home from a trip to New York and Somersworth, N.H., and report a pleasant visit.

The Misses Lily and Ruby Hampton were in Montreal this week, attending the wedding of Miss Mabel Small which took place on Wednesday.

Miss Margaret McLaren of the McKay Institute for the Blind, Montreal, is spending this week with her aunts the Misses S. and E. McGibbon.

Mr. Allan Paul has sold his farm to Mr. Robert Elliott, of New Ontario, and will with Mrs. Paul make his home in town for the summer months.

Mr. Irvin Center, who has been attending McGill returned home this week, after having successfully passed his 3rd year examinations.

The Misses Catherine and Jean McGibbon and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McKenzie, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. A. D. McGibbon last week-end.

—The Upper Lachute Presbyterian Church Sunday School will hold a Basket Picnic in Mr. Andrew Doig's Grove on Tuesday, June 28th. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Gedeon Kingsbury, of East Settlement has sold his two valuable farms to his son and has purchased the property belonging to Mr. Onesime Lefevre, Barron Ave.

The work of tearing down the old Presbyterian manse is now completed and the plans for the erection of a new building are almost complete. Tenders will be called shortly.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday June 26th, as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m. (No afternoon service in Lachute) and Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Mr. George Tucker, of Montreal, also the Misses K. Hardy, Ethel Miller and Mabel Rodgers, of the Sun Life Association Staff, Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rodgers over the week-end.

Mrs. B. W. Hays and Mrs. J. B. Hanna, of Antwerp, Ont., were guests of Mrs. Sherman, Grenville this week to attend the ordination of Mr. G. W. Sherman which took place in the Grenville Baptist Church on Tuesday.

—The Methodist Ladies' Aid of Brownsburg, are holding a Lawn Social on Mr. Geo. McAllister's Lawn on Thursday, July 7th. If weather proves unfavorable it will be held in the Methodist Church. Admission 25 cts. including Ice Cream and Cake. Everybody welcome.

Methodist Church Services will be held on Sunday June 26th, as follows.—Lachute at 10.30, St. Canute 3 p.m. and Brownsburg 7.30 p.m. conducted by the retiring pastor, Rev. A. Adamson, these being his last services in the circuit. Services at East Settlement 3 p.m. and Lachute 7.30 by Mr. F. W. Sparke, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Giles returned home on Tuesday after a most pleasant trip to the Coast attending the Annual meeting of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; they also had the pleasure of meeting many old friends at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina and Calgary who were glad to receive news from the home town.

MARRIAGES

BOYD—MUIR.—At Montreal, on Wednesday, June 23rd, Thos. Boyd to Mrs. Muir, of Lachute.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Joss, of Lachute, Que., announce the engagement of their daughter, Violet, to Mr. Jas. H. Armstrong of St. Jovite, Que. The marriage will take place early in July.

June Examinations.

Lachute Academy closed on Monday, the 20th inst. after another successful year. During the past year the enrollment has been the largest in the history of the school and the work done has been of a very high order. We publish herewith the results of the June examinations in the lower grades, the standing of the pupils for the year, the results of the Entrance Examinations, the winners of the 'Perley Scholarships' and a list of a few of the special prizes. The letter (s) after a name denotes that the pupil has been doing the work for the second time, and such a pupil must take an additional five per cent in order to be considered equal to a pupil who has been only one year in the grade. This has been taken into account in determining the rank of the pupils in the following lists. A figure in brackets, after the totals in the standing for the year, indicates the number of examinations that the pupil has missed during the year. It is on this standing that all regular prizes and scholarships are awarded.

The Principal wishes to thank the teachers of the rural schools for the careful manner in which they have prepared their pupils for the Entrance Examinations to Lachute Academy, and to congratulate them on success which their pupils have attained. Miss Hazel Copeland, of Dunaway, this year leads the pupils of the rural schools of the County in this examination. We extend our particular congratulations to her and to her teacher, Miss Mary C. James, of Lachute.

Pass List

Grade VI.—Total Max. 1300.

Class I.—Nellie Hay 1049, Stella Scott 998.

Class II.—Henry Miles 973, May Yelland 933, Florence Armstrong (s) 958, Violet Paul 897, Annie Miller 891.

Passed on Trial.—Edward Morrison, Elsie Scott (s).

Grade VII.—Total Max. 1000.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 977.

Class I.—Perry Cooke 795, Norma Boyd 793, Charlie Miller 790, Corinne Hancock 785, Linton Armstrong 782, Ethel McOuat 773, Lloyd Somerville 772, Harold Calder 771, Kilgour Wilson 753.

Class II.—Edgar Burwash 746, George Miles 743, Alice Burk 729, Hazel Ketyte 720, Eleanor Yelland 705, Fred Barker 703, Edith Jones 693, Douglas Drysdale 665, Ernest Boyd (s) 691, Ethel Hay (s) 684, Hazel Morrison 614.

Passed on trial.—Bessie Black, Mary Cruise.

Absent through illness, passed on year's work.—Ena Black.

Grade IV.—Total Max. 1000.

Class I.—James Clelland 864, Helen Hutchinson 858, Quintin Black 833, Gordon McOuat 782, James Logan 751, Willie Painter (s) 770.

Class II.—Shirley Hamilton 737, Roy Cruise 736, Eric Middleton 716, Laura Noble 714, Gordon Hay (s) 750, Ada Logan 710, Eileen McPaul (s) 726, Lloyd Cruise 675, Stuart Armstrong 635.

Grade V.—Total Max. 1000.

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 929.

Class I.—Howard Doig 801, Janet McOuat 856, Russell Elliott 817, Elmer McCoy 805.

Class II.—Bessie Morrin 747, Jim Wilson 745, Reta Jones 733, Willie Stanforth (s) 764, Lorne Morrin 703, Lizzie Hay 689, Evelyn Cruise 677, Grace Rodgers 670.

Passed on Trial.—Gordon Dobbie (s) Hazel McKiddie.

Grade II.—Max. 700.

Honours.—Kathleen Mackrith 678, Gladys Cruise 676, Reta Boyd 674, Doris Armstrong 652, Raymond Underhill 661, Lena Combie 658, Stuart Jones 644.

Class I.—Barbara Cunningham 622, Leona Belanger 618, Eugene Jousse 608, Olive Stanforth 591, Janet Hay (s) 605, Elsie McPaul 568, Edgar Dion 561.

Class II.—Gordon McPaul 526, James Beech (s) 519.

Grade III.—Max. 800.

Honours.—Freda Mason 773, Rebecca Cohen 767, Robert Fulton 732, Florence Hay 726.

Class I.—Sam Cohen 718, Christian McKennie 709, Florence Elkington 694, Rowena Cowan (s) 717, Cecil McPaul 703, Morton Morrison 656, George Paul 649, Kenneth McPaul (s) 682, Lorne Wert 642, Gwen MacKinnon 639, Raymond Cunningham 635.

Absent through illness; passed on the year's work.—Leonard Carpenter.

Standing for the Year.

Grade VI.—Total Max. 3900.

Class I.—Nellie Hay 3101, Henry Miles 3096.

Class II.—Annie Miller 2875, May Yelland 2858 (s), Florence Armstrong (s) 2969, Violet Paul 2565 (s).

Class III.—Stella Scott 2296 (s).

Passed on Trial.—Edward Morrison, Elsie Scott (s).

Grade VII.—Max. 3700.

Class I.—Bessie Rodgers 3300 (s), Corinne Hancock 3032, Edgar Burwash 3016, Charlie Miller 3007, Kilgour Wilson 2951, Norma Boyd 2897, Linton Armstrong 2875, Ethel McOuat and George Miles equal 2857.

Class II.—Harold Calder 2746 (s), Hazel Ketyte 2735, Ernest Boyd (s) 2808, Alice Burk 2618, Douglas Drysdale 2590, Fred Barker 2574, Eleanor Yelland 2551 (s), Edith Jones 2457, Ethel Hay (s) 2453, Lloyd Somerville 2330.

Passed on Trial.—Bessie Black, Mary Cruise.

Clothing.

We have received lately a lot of Men's and Young Men's Suits in Navy Blues, Greys, Browns and Mixtures.

All sizes in stock and prices much lower than six months ago.

We have also full line, recently placed on the tables, of Boys' Suits. Sizes 25 to 34.

ALSO

Ladies Costumes, Dresses in Silk and Serge. Wash Dresses—blouses in Silk and Voile in latest makes and prices.

A special lot of White Voile Blouses half price.

W. BANFORD & SON,
LACHUTE.

A Taste of "Home"

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

"Hamilton's Bread"
It's GOOD!

It's made entirely different from the Old Way.

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

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

Robert Hamilton,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

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 all Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

Cultivation of Growing Crops.

The cultivation of crops requires reasonable care. There is seldom gain from deep cultivation after the crop has been planted. Such cultivation is necessary in preparing the soil for all hood crops, but if not done then, later cultivation will not make up for the neglect. Summer cultivation should be shallow: sufficient to destroy weeds and produce a fine surface mulch one to two inches deep.

It may be possible and is then advisable to narrow the cultivator and cultivate deeply the space between the rows not occupied by growing roots. It should be remembered, however, that these roots penetrate the soil towards the centre of the row very rapidly and frequent observations are necessary to determine whether the feeding roots are being disturbed or destroyed by cultivation, as so very often happens. The moist soil below the loose surface soil covering is where soil bacteria are most active, and consequently where the most plant food is being liberated, as a result of which roots will be found in this soil area in greater abundance than anywhere else.

Although there seems to be no good reason for using care in selection of seed, preparation of the soil and fertilizing to grow a good plant—only to destroy the roots as soon as they have grown—yet this is what is very often done. Root pruning has so far never been shown to be desirable and, as the root development is a big factor in crop yields, the better chance they have for development without being disturbed the better use they can make of the plant food the soil contains. The object at this time is to point out the desirability of surface tillage by shallow surface cultivation and warn against deep culture in the area occupied by the growing plant.

Another reason why roots should not be disturbed more than possible is because injured roots may not be able to take up the full moisture required and wilting may result, bringing about premature maturity; particularly in the case if the weather is hot and accompanied by drying winds.

A depth guide should be used on the cultivator to avoid too deep cultivation and as the plants grow toward the centre between the rows the cultivator should be narrowed. The advent of the horse hoe or hiller has marked the greatest advance in economic potato culture of any implement on the farm. This implement has made it possible to distribute around the potato hill a fine earth mulch sufficient to kill the weeds, if done when the weeds are young, and not in any way disturb the growing roots in the hill. The tooth cultivator should follow the horse hoe, setting it as close as possible, to loosen the hard centre between the rows in order to protect the land from drying out, form a loose soil to quickly absorb rains that may fall and give fine soil for subsequent hilling.

In potato culture the point above mentioned indicates the necessity for reasonable distance between the rows in order to grow this crop with the least amount of hand hoeing for, if the rows are narrow, there is not the space from which to draw the soil for hilling purposes and the row cannot be cultivated without doing damage to the feeding roots as there is not space enough for the cultivator to work without doing such damage. Thirty-three inches apart seems to be the distance most suitable. Tests made at Kentville covering a period of five years, including 16 tests, show that rows thirty inches apart yielded an average of 265.6 bushels and those thirty-six inches apart 293.1 bushels.

This Might Help You in Your Painting.

Much of our paint now comes ready-mixed—that is, the pigment is ground in oil and tempered with oil and turpentine and drier. While this paint is supposed to be ready for application, I find that after it has been in stock for some time the heavier ingredients settle to the bottom. A casual stirring is not enough to insure a uniform fluid for application.

The quickest and best method of mixing such paint is to pour off nearly all of the top liquid. Now stir thoroughly, with a medium paddle, the remaining liquid into the heavier pigment, stirring so that the motion is from the bottom of the container. Gradually add small quantities of the liquid poured off, stirring in each addition thoroughly before adding more. The paint will work much better. From time to time the paint should be stirred so that it will not settle again.

For old unpainted wood or for new wood, never apply thick paint. Always use a paint well thinned with raw linseed oil and turpentine in the proportion of about five to one. The wood absorbs much of the oil, and if the paint is thick too much pigment will be left on the surface, leaving a chalky or dry appearance.

For home-mixed paints, pigments ground in oil should be used as far as possible, as they will mix far easier and better than is possible with dry pigments. In mixing such paint,

the potatoes being spaced twelve inches apart in the row. The system of cultivation outlined above having been followed.

Care of the Chicks on Range.

The care of the chicks while in the brooder stage is most important, for at that time the largest mortality occurs, yet the subsequent care of the chicks that have lived through the brooder stage has very much to do with the success or failure of the birds later.

Plenty of heat.—Do not cut down the heat too soon until the chicks are well feathered, and even after that if the weather is cold and changeable, they will require a certain amount of heat, whether they are raised naturally or artificially.

Naturally raised chicks.—The hen will probably leave the chicks to themselves by the time they are feathered, sometimes even before, and it is well to have the chicks housed in a fairly comfortable coop or colony house, so that when the hen leaves them they will be quite comfortable and can get along without her.

Artificially raised chicks.—The same care as to heat and comfortable rearing quarters should be given to the chicks that are hatched and reared artificially, and sometimes even more care is necessary. The removal of the heat, when nights are still cold, often results in the chicks becoming chilled, crowding into a corner and a number of them being smothered. Those that survive are more or less stunted because of the chill.

Give them fresh land.—It is never advisable to rear chickens in the same yard or upon the same soil that the old hens have used. Give them new soil that is sweet and free from disease germs. Such a place as a cultivated orchard, potato patch, root or corn field, or in fact any place where there is a growing crop of such a nature that they cannot destroy it, will be an ideal spot for the chicks.

Plenty of shade.—During the warmer months shade is very important. This can be provided by the growing crop, orchard, shrubs or even the raising of the house and in some cases, along with this, artificial shade made from boughs or cotton screens is an advantage.

Feeding.—The feeding of a flock of chicks during the growing season should not be laborious. Though plenty of feed is required it may be given in such a way that the minimum amount of labor is entailed. For this purpose, hopper feeding is very much to be recommended. A home-made hopper in which mixed grains and mash can be placed and to which the chicks can have access at all times insures plenty of feed for the chicks with very little labor on the part of the attendant. If the chicks are late and it is necessary to hurry them in order to get their growth in plenty of time for the fall, a moist mash fed once a day will help them, and milk before them at all times is a decided advantage.

In feeding and caring for the growing chicks it should be borne in mind that the chief aim is to have matured pullets so that they will commence to lay before the winter season comes on. The feeder should keep this in mind and feed the birds accordingly. Early chicks may be fed so that they will mature too early for best all-round production, and though this is an exception, still it is well to keep in mind that the pullet that starts laying the latter part of October or the first of November is usually the pullet that gives the best yearly production and certainly yields a better revenue than the pullet that does not start laying until after the season of high prices for eggs is over.

start with the pigment, adding the oil slowly as in remixing ready-mixed paints. This method will consume much less time and will give a better paint for the trouble.

White lead ground in oil requires the addition of about seven or eight gallons of linseed oil and one gallon of turpentine for priming coat, while for finishing coats four to five gallons of oil and one quart of turpentine make a satisfactory mix for brush application.

The pigments used in painting are either mineral or metallic. The principal metallic pigments are lead, zinc, and iron compounds. The lead and zinc are used chiefly as the base of white and lighter tinted paints. The iron gives reds and browns. Mineral tints are colored earths mainly, and furnish a large variety of colors and tints.

To Scald Milk.

To prevent milk from sticking to the bottom of the kettle or the pan when you scald it, first boil a little water in the pan for a minute or two and then pour it out just before you put the milk into it.

Public prosperity is like a tree: agriculture is its roots; industry and commerce are its branches and leaves. If the root suffers, the leaves fall, the branches break, and the tree dies. —Chinese Philosophy.

Hand spinning-wheels are still made in London for export to the Far East.

Poultry

The use of dry mash is becoming more generally used to develop rapid growth in chicks. The mash may seem costly but the amount of dry scratch grain can be greatly reduced. Some of the commercial growing mashers are very desirable in promoting quick-growing broilers. Of course, the cheap rationers are produced at home, but if home feeds are lacking the poultryman can often use a few sacks of commercial mash to great advantage in growing a large per cent. of the chicks into vigorous birds.

Hens that are laying eggs for hatching should not be forced for a large number of eggs. It is better to have a few less eggs and have them strongly fertile and able to produce many vigorous chicks. When hens have been heavily fed to obtain many hatching eggs the owners have often defeated their own purpose. They have fewer good hatching eggs than as if nature had not been overworked.

Exercise is a factor in keeping the breeding birds healthy. That is why free range flocks often show a higher per cent. of fertility than special breeding pens confined on a limited area. When the birds are confined it is necessary to make them scratch for their grain in the summer as well as winter. A vigorous hen with a large range will do a lot of traveling in a day and a lot of scratching. She produces a profit with the least worry.

The lazy, poor producers are apt to be last off the roost in the morning and first to bed at night. Possibly considerable culling could be done by opening the hen house in the morning and closing it two minutes later. Then sell all that remain in the house that do not show interest in the nests. About two hours before sunset watch for the lazy hens that roost early. After some of them have gone to roost, cull them out and save the good hens that are still outside working. The above method is not a scientific way of culling hens, but we honestly believe that a lot of slackers could be quickly marked by that method.

Raising Rabbits for Food.

For a long time it was difficult to get the market men to handle rabbit meat; and even now many of them decline to do so, thinking perhaps that it would interfere with their regular sales of beef, mutton and pork. Still, in the large cities one finds dealers who advertise for rabbits of all kinds, and who pay a price which compares well with that paid for live poultry.

A surprisingly large number of people have taken up rabbit keeping, and yet the available supply is very small compared with the supply of other meats. There is no kind of meat which can be produced at so low a cost as rabbit meat, especially if one has a vegetable garden and a patch of ground where a little hay can be had.

A hutch made out of a dry-goods box will answer for the rabbits' home, and about the only expense will be the purchase of a little grain, of which oats is the best. Some people raise their rabbits wholly on green food and vegetables, with the addition of hay; but less rapid growth is made, and the flesh is too soft to be of the highest quality. On the other hand, too much grain makes the meat too hard.

While oats are the most common grain used, whole corn makes a good ration, and is sometimes boiled. Crushed oats are best for young stock, and can be prepared by means of a simple hand-mill. Hay is a necessity in climates where green food can not be obtained the year round. It is best to keep the hay in a little rack at one end of the hutch so that it will not be wasted, although a little hay is also used oftentimes for bedding. It is easy to make a rack by using a few laths or poultry netting.

Some breeders urge the use of cabbages, while others say that they should never be given to rabbits. In any case, it must be said that cabbages should not be allowed to freeze, nor should they be fed when decayed. Moreover, if the hutches are indoors, it is best to avoid cabbages because their use results in rather unpleasant odors.

Of all the vegetables which the rabbit keeper can grow in his garden,

Comforts on the Rented Farm

Last summer it was my good fortune to visit a college friend who had lived on a farm all her life, had taken a college course in home economics, married a man who had graduated from the college of agriculture and gone to live on a rented farm. Knowing the good modern house in which she had lived on her father's farm, I wondered how she would enjoy a rented farm. She had two children and the usual number of hands to board with the usual lack of help in the house. I asked her how she managed to keep house so well and have so much time for reading and enjoying her children. She answered, "Do you know, I believe the reason more women are not able to make their work easier is because they do not study it enough."

I asked her how she had gone about improving the place in which she had to work.

"The first thing I did," she answered, "was to work as best I could with the things I had and arranged just as they were when I moved in. The next thing I did was to sit down and think."

While thinking, she made a list of such improvements as seemed urgent. "We are poor folk, you know," she said, "and we had to make the money go as far as it would. So I made my plans carefully in order not to have to spend an undue amount."

The first thing changed was the sink in the kitchen. It was in a corner and the men using it had to cross the working space which she was using in preparing her meals. At least three times a day her husband and his helpers interfered more or less with preparation of meals. The sink was too low and made her back ache. She had it moved and raised and then had what she called, "the food end of the kitchen and the washroom end."

The towels hung in a hallway near the sink and thus automatically moved the men out of the kitchen a little faster than they might have moved.

A high cabinet and a flat-topped one next were purchased. The latter was on casters which made it easy to move about the kitchen.

Equipping the Kitchen.

I was interested to see her various pieces of inexpensive equipment to save work. She also had a fireless cooker, a dish-drainer and a high stool. I asked her if she had ever bought equipment that she did not find useful and at this point her husband had great fun telling me of one dish-drainer that emphatically did not do what had been claimed for it so she bought another. That was the only piece of equipment she had purchased which was not satisfactory, but she had thought very carefully and informed herself well about each article before purchasing it. Although this was a tenant house, I have never seen a more convenient kitchen considering the fact that running water was not available.

This bright-minded mother carried her baby in a large market-basket enameled on the outside, lined and softly padded. The baby slept most of the time in this basket which was set on a bench something like a piano bench, only lower, close beside the bed in which the mother slept. For the three-year-old boy she had a bed which swung over the foot of her bed, high enough not to interfere with ventilation and covered by a very

coarsely meshed net or hood to prevent his climbing or falling out. These contrivances can be purchased at furniture stores. These beds saved getting out of bed to attend to the children's minor wants. She said that the baby basket was one of the most convenient things she had ever had. She would put the baby in it, set it on the floor of the automobile and he could sleep on the eight-mile ride to town. She carried the basket into stores with her, which was easier than carrying the baby, and more comfortable for him.

She showed me the washing machine and churn which the man of the house had "rigged up" so they could be run by the gasoline engine. As they were not intended to be so used, the width of the wheels had been increased by a wooden piece in order to make them wide enough to carry a belt. By using his knowledge of mechanics, her husband had connected these two important pieces of equipment with the gasoline engine.

A Home-Made Refrigerator.

The problem of keeping perishable food in summer was great until this ingenious woman worked out this device: For a wedding present somebody had given them a bread-box much too large for their family use. They put a wooden frame around this non-rustable metal box and hung it in the well. Her husband constructed a frame with a pulley over the well. A pulley filled with stones was fastened to the end of the rope which almost balanced the weight in the box and made it possible to raise the box with little effort. When she took food out of the box she put a stone in to make the box sink into the well. There was a shelf in the box so she could keep considerable food in this cool place. A heavy snap had been attached to the wires running cross-wise under the box and I asked her what that was for and she said they hung the cream can to that when they wished to put it in the well. It sounds clumsy but it saved lots of food and helped appetites as well as pocket books.

They had only the old-fashioned outdoor toilet but behind the door was a small barrel of lime and hanging near an aluminum cup with a handle. In my two days' visit I saw only one fly in the toilet, which proved, since it was in the hot summer time, that this mother was successfully protecting her family from the danger of fly-borne disease.

There were many other evidences of her careful study to do her house-keeping as intelligently as possible and to put into practice her knowledge of the laws of sanitation and health. By reading, she keeps herself informed and she says it makes her home-making much more interesting and genuinely successful to be trying to improve it all the time instead of just buying things which other people have.

After all, this matter of comforts, conveniences and home-improvements is the problem for each individual or group most immediately concerned. We cannot say it is the man's job or the woman's. Team work, of course, is ideal and family team work the very highest ideal of all. Community movements are drawing rural homes closer together and the spirit of community advancement runs now, like grass fire, swiftly from point to point. —D. H.

The Welfare of the Home

Building the New Dwelling.

A story is told of a poor woman who suddenly acquired wealth and at once decided to build a new home. Having spent most of her waking hours in the kitchen, she ordered her architect to furnish her a house which had no such room. Later, finding that even people of wealth must have some place to prepare meals, she was forced to build the kitchen on, and connect it to the rest of the mansion by means of a hall.

In inspecting a large per cent. of the houses in Canada, one is forced to believe that at least a little thought was given to sane planning, as the woman in the story gave to her home. Certainly the average home could be improved upon when it comes to convenience of arrangement and ease of doing work. In the old-fashioned houses, especially those built in the days when lumber was cheap, doesn't it seem as if the one idea was to see how many rooms of immense size one could get, without any regard to the steps women would have to take in keeping the house up? Don't you all know pantries large enough to be modern kitchens?

In planning your new home, or remodeling your old one, bear in mind the fact that the fewer the steps, the sooner you'll be through work. Get your working area all together in as compact a form as possible.

The model farm home should have living-room, dining-room, office, kitchen, pantry, laundry and wash-room on the first floor, bedrooms, bath and sewing-room on the second, and the bedrooms for help should be separate from those for the family. If you cannot afford a home of this size, however, combine living-room, office and sewing-room in one, but keep the dining-room. Many a woman has sat listlessly through a meal in the kitchen because the sight of the spot where she had prepared the meal robbed her of appetite. Plan your home so as to get out of the kitchen at mealtimes.

And do not, unless you are blessed with help or the children are grown, plan for a sewing-room on the second floor. Have it down where you can step into it while the bread bakes and you'll accomplish twice as much in the way of sewing or mending. In planning your home consider your own family and your own needs, not what the neighbors have, or what some architect tries to tell you want.

A wash-room through which help can come to clean up and prepare for meals before entering the house proper is almost a necessity. Make this large enough to be used for a play room for the children on rainy days. If it has a concrete floor they can play almost any game without worry as to spilled water or scratched floors.

none is better than carrots, which are especially good for breeding does. They seem to create a liberal flow of milk and impart a fine glossy appearance to the coat. In England breeders place great value on parsnips, and there is no reason why they should not be fed freely here. It is an excellent plan to grow rutabagas and other turnips, for they can be stored in the cellar in the winter and fed out as needed. Wilting can be avoided to a large extent by packing the vegetables in boxes of sand. If sand is not available, substitute autumn leaves.

Green food should not be given when wet, and yet rabbits, which run in yards or have their liberty, eat wet grass with impunity. Apparently, it is the sudden change from dry foods to those which are wet which causes trouble. It may be that the cause of the trouble is really more often the use of moldy greens. If wet hay or vegetable tops are left for even a short time, they soon begin to heat, and are not then in a proper condition for rabbits.

A great deal has appeared of late about the value of rabbit furs. Yet it is not wise to bank on any great profit from this course, as only the winter pelts are valuable.

Filtered Rain Water at Country Schools.

There are countless district schools where no provision is made for drinking water, save as it is carried by the children to the schoolhouse from some farm-home. Undoubtedly the cost of drilling a well is responsible in most instances for this condition.

Stairs to the help's sleeping room could go up from here.

Of course, you will have running water. This need not of necessity cost a great deal of money. A small pump, a few feet of pipe, a sink and a little labor are all that is required. The department of farm mechanics of the agricultural college will give advice and help as to installing any water or power system you may select.

The method of heating the new home is a matter of pocketbook and personal choice. Every type of furnace, hot air, steam and hot water, has its admirers. Much depends upon installation, so be sure that only a competent workman installs your furnace for you. Hot air costs less in the beginning than either steam or hot water. Such furnaces are easy to operate, and if properly installed with an outside cold air intake, they give satisfactory heat and insure fresh air at the same time. On windy days, however, there is almost invariably one room in the house which is impossible to heat, the room, of course, being on the windy side of the house. If you choose hot air, see that the registers are set in the wall. Floor registers are dust catchers and often the carpet or rug must be turned back to avoid them.

Steam and hot water plants do not give heat so quickly as hot air, and cost more to install. They are usually considered to be cleaner, however, and to give a more constant heat once the fire is going. Hot water is said to give off heat with a lower fire than will steam.

For your woodwork and floors, of course, you would like oak. But of late oak prices have been so high as to make them almost prohibitive. There are many other woods which are durable, and while they do not finish quite so satisfactorily as oak, owing to its beautiful grain, may be stained, or coated with white enamel. For floors maple is very durable. Birch is chosen frequently for rooms to be finished in white enamel. White enamel woodwork for sleeping rooms, with mahogany doors, are always good. Mahogany and white stairways are always attractive, if other finishings correspond.

Floors and woodwork may be either varnished or waxed. Wax is more satisfactory in many ways as it does not show marks quickly, and its beauty grows with its age. It is easily taken care of. Whatever finish is first applied can not be changed satisfactorily, so make up your mind to one or the other. Floors once varnished must always be varnished in future when repairing needs to be done, and floors waxed must always have wax. You can not apply a coat of either finish over the other with satisfactory results.

The trustees of one rural school have solved this problem in a safe and comparatively inexpensive manner by using the rain which falls upon the roof of the schoolhouse. The water from both slopes is carried directly to a large filter, filled with layers of charcoal, sand and small pebbles. From the filters the water makes its way to a underground cistern which is provided with a tight curb. In case the cistern becomes filled, a damper in the pipe above the filter permits the roof water to be discharged through another pipe.

Water from this cistern was used for two days in midsummer by the writer of this article who used the school yard for a temporary camping spot. Though school had not been in session for several weeks, he found the water sweet and palatable. It was quite dark in color but bore no evidence of staleness. Neither sediment nor foreign substances were distinguishable. Moreover, the water was as cold as spring water, and not in the least bit hard.

Linoleum, a preparation of ground cork and linseed oil, was invented in 1860.

WOOL

Ship your lot to ourselves and receive immediate cash payment and the highest market price. We will treat you right.

Wm. Stone Sons, Limited
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
Established 1870



Manufactured by
THE CANADIAN STEEL AND WIRE CO., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

AUTO REPAIR PARTS
 For most makes and models of cars.
 Year old, broken or worn-out parts
 replaced. Write or wire us describing
 what you want. We carry the
 largest and most complete stock in
 Canada of slightly used or new parts
 and automobile equipment. We ship
 C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction
 or refund in full our motto.
 Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply,
 225-227 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Boy Scout Notes.
 Sudbury Scouts are playing a fast
 team in this year's Junior Football
 League.

Grimby and New Toronto Scouts
 have recently been the recipients of
 grants from their municipal councils.
 The Village of Grimby and the Town-
 ship of Grimby have \$250 and \$50 re-
 spectively, and the Town of New To-
 ronto gave \$50. Wharton Scouts simi-
 larly benefited from a town grant of
 \$100.

Brockville Scouts have something
 more than the very desirable badge
 awaiting them when they become
 First Class Scouts, a local merchant
 having made a splendid lot of Scout
 equipment available for presentation
 to the first 19 Scouts to put up the
 "four-dolls and scroll."

Toronto Scouts held an eight
 mile bicycle road race on Victoria Day
 for a cup and prizes donated by the
 "Ratepayer"—a weekly newspaper
 circulating in the Beaches District.

Under the heading "A Boost for the
 Boy Scouts," Toronto's big weekly
 paper, "Saturday Night," said the fol-
 lowing in a recent issue:

"Many circumstances have militated
 against the Boy Scout Movement hold-
 ing a large place in the public eye as it
 did a few years ago, but this Spring
 and Summer we hope to see a
 great revival of interest in its highly
 effective machinery for the develop-
 ment of courage, honor and courtesy
 in growing boys. During the first

week in April a provincial convention
 was held at Halifax which was at-
 tended by 200 delegates from all parts
 of Nova Scotia, where the movement
 has been spreading like wild-fire dur-
 ing the past six months, and a simi-
 lar re-birth of enthusiasm is looked
 for in other provinces.

"The aims of the Boy Scout move-
 ment are noble and unassailable at
 every point. Its methods inculcate
 idealism, and appeal profoundly to the
 boy-temperament. They stimulate
 both mental and physical health and
 their entirely non-sectarian character
 creates the best kind of patriotic in-
 fluence. Among all the progressive
 movements in Canada to-day that of
 the Boy Scout organization strikes the
 public as the finest, sanest and most
 definitely useful."

Campers and Forest Pro- tection.

Holiday time is approaching and al-
 ready some people are getting their
 tents and canoes and tackle ready for
 a trip in the woods. This open life in
 the forest is a form of recreation in
 regard to which Canadians are es-
 pecially privileged, and it is a particu-
 larly valuable and health-promoting
 form in these days, when so many
 people live in crowded cities. Camp-
 ing in the woods will doubtless in-
 crease in Canada from year to year,
 and so long as campers are careful
 with fire their presence does the
 forest no harm. It has been noticed,
 however, in many quarters, that too
 often in the past the trail of the
 camper has been marked by forest
 fires. If during the coming season
 every camper will determine that
 neither from his camp-fire nor from
 his pipe will he permit fire to escape
 into the forest, a great stride forward
 will be made in forest protection. Let
 all unite in preserving this great nat-
 ural resource of Canada.

The loss of population in France
 due to the war has been estimated at
 4,000,000.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

HEALTH EDUCATION
 BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON
 Provincial Board of Health, Ontario
 Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health mat-
 ters through this column. Address him at the Parliament Bldg.,
 Toronto.

If there is one feature of life in
 rural districts that for importance
 outweighs everything else from a pub-
 lic health point of view, it is in main-
 taining a pure water supply. Once
 the water used for drinking purposes
 becomes infected there is no telling
 where the damage will end or how
 many people will suffer. The reason
 for this is obvious. Drinking water
 is used by everybody in the commu-
 nity, and should it become contaminated
 it is liable to infect every individual
 with diseases such as typhoid fever,
 dysentery or cholera. The victims
 may include visitors who drink the
 water, and develop the disease after
 leaving the district, thereby causing
 suspicion of the water supply of other
 localities where the infected persons
 actually reside. It consequently, is
 very difficult sometimes to trace the
 origin of outbreaks such as typhoid,
 and the disease thus gets a chance to
 spread.

A recent example of this kind oc-
 curred in Buffalo where a remarkably
 large number of cases of typhoid were
 reported. The water supply of Buf-
 falo was examined chemically and
 bacteriologically, and declared free
 from typhoid contamination. Where
 then did these people contract the dis-
 ease? It was found that one of the
 patient had arrived in Buffalo from
 Maryland a week or two before he
 developed symptoms of typhoid. An-
 other drunk water in a country village
 he had been visiting shortly before he
 took ill. No less than fifteen of the
 typhoid cases came from Jordan, On-
 tario, and the value of intercommu-
 nity between Medical Officers of
 Health here becomes evident, for the
 health commissioner of Buffalo im-
 mediately notified the Provincial
 Board of Health, Ontario. As a re-
 sult, the Chief Medical Officer sent an
 epidemiologist to Jordan without de-
 lay to investigate the local conditions
 and analyze the water. The source
 of the pollution was found at once.
 A well located near the Dominion Can-
 neries was found to be contaminated

with typhoid, evidently from one or
 two flush closets that were in the
 immediate neighborhood. The Pro-
 vincial Board of Health forthwith had
 the offending well closed, and no fur-
 ther cases have occurred. An inter-
 esting feature of the infected well at
 Jordan was that twelve persons inocu-
 lated last year with the preventive
 typhoid serum escaped the disease, al-
 though they drank the contaminated
 water which made the others ill. The
 value of preventive inoculation
 against typhoid in the country is thus
 apparent, and it would be a wise mea-
 sure if District Medical Officers of
 Health would encourage everyone to
 be inoculated with the antityphoid
 serum, especially during the Fall
 months when the disease is especially
 prevalent, or where the water supply
 is derived from wells or other sources
 which may be liable at any time to
 contamination.

As a further preventive measure it
 is wise for everybody to boil their
 drinking water if obtained from wells
 during the Fall months of the year.
 No matter how often the water is
 analyzed, infection is liable to get in
 at any time, with serious results. No
 cesspool, privy or latrine of any kind
 should be tolerated within eighty feet
 of a well, the discharges from a single
 patient having been known to perco-
 late through the soil and infect large
 volumes of water.

By boiling the water or adding
 chlorine in proportions recommended
 by the local Medical Officer of Health,
 all bacteria can be destroyed. Typhoid
 and dysentery bacilli can be killed in
 ten minutes by the following method,
 suitable for villages, summer camps,
 etc. A level teaspoonful of chloride of
 lime should be rubbed into a teaspoonful
 of water. This solution should be
 diluted with three cupsful of water,
 and a teaspoonful of the whole added
 to each two-gallon pailful of drinking
 water. This will give four or five
 parts of free chlorine to a million
 parts of water, a very effective germ-
 killer.

**Ready to Eat and
 Every Bit Eatable
 Grape-Nuts**
 is convenient, free from waste,
 and moderate in price.
 Skilled blending and long baking
 bring out the full flavor and richly-
 nourishing qualities of this cereal
 food, and make it easy to digest.
"There's a Reason"
For sale by all grocers

**A WOMAN'S HEALTH
 NEEDS GREAT CARE**
 When the Blood Becomes Watery
 a Breakdown Follows.

Every woman's health is dependent
 upon the condition of her blood. How
 many women suffer with headache,
 pain in the back, poor appetite, weak
 digestion, a constant feeling of wear-
 iness, palpitation of the heart, short-
 ness of breath, pallor and nervous-
 ness? Of course all these symptoms
 may not be present—the more there
 are the worse the condition of the
 blood, and the more necessary that
 you should begin to enrich it without
 delay. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are
 a splendid blood-building tonic. Every
 dose helps to make better blood which
 goes to every part of the body and
 brings new health to weak, despondent
 people. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are
 valuable to all women but they are
 particularly useful to girls of school
 age who become pale, languid and ner-
 vous. There can be neither health nor
 beauty without red blood which gives
 brightness to the eyes and color to
 the cheeks and lips. Dr. Williams' Pink
 Pills build up the blood, as is
 shown by the experience of Mrs. Jos.
 E. Veniotte, West Northfield, N.S.,
 who says: "For several years I was
 in a bad state of health. I was pale
 and nervous, my appetite was poor,
 and I suffered from weakness, head-
 aches and a feeling of oppression. I
 got so nervous that I was afraid to
 stay in the house alone. All this time
 I was taking medicine, but it only did
 not help me, but I was growing weak-
 er. Finally I decided to try Dr. Wil-
 liams' Pink Pills, and after using six
 boxes I felt much better. I had a bet-
 ter appetite, slept better and felt
 stronger. However, I continued tak-
 ing the pills for a couple of months
 longer and now I am feeling as well
 as ever I did. I give all the credit to
 Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and hope
 that my experience may be of benefit
 to some other weak woman."

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

Hills of Home.

After long days when I come
 Once more from far roving home,
 While I watch with eager eyes
 Old loved landmarks, friendly-wise
 Sudden bursting into view
 Sharp etched on the skies' clean blue,
 Lo, the hills of home arise.

Always round the curve they lie
 Waiting hid as I draw nigh.
 Till I pass the angled bend,
 And the last long slope ascend,
 And the shortening road runs straight
 There to welcome me they wait—
 Hills of home, and Journey's end.

Hoof beats quickening on the trail—
 Grind of train wheels on the rail—
 Motor swerving sharp and sheer—
 Steamboat reaching for the pier—
 Curve or headland, break or bend
 I must pass, and at the end
 Stand the home hills, clean and
 clear.

Thus, when fate my spirit brings
 To the ordained end of things,
 I shall come as now I come
 Through far spaces wearisome,
 Through the shrouding veils that lie
 'Twixt time and eternity;
 Till they blaze against the sky
 Gold and jade—the hills of home.

A War Mystery Solved.

The mystery about the "Big Bertha"
 which shelled Paris from a distance of
 75 miles during the war, has been
 solved. The Allied officers who have
 been trying to find out why guns of
 the supposed dimensions were not
 surrendered by the Germans under the
 treaty, and why they could find no
 trace of them anywhere in the war
 area, have at last discovered that the
 "super-gun" never existed. The shells
 that fell into the streets of Paris were
 fired by ordinary naval guns of twelve
 or fourteen inches. The barrels were
 strengthened by introducing a steel
 bushing that reduced the calibre to
 about nine inches, and the breeches
 were reinforced by a massive steel
 jacket. In guns thus strengthened
 double charges of explosive would be
 used; and by making the shells longer
 and more pointed, and by grooving
 them to fit the rifling, several addition-
 al miles were gained. Guns so built
 had never before been used because
 artillerymen had never before been
 willing to sacrifice accuracy to dis-
 tance. The "Big Berthas" were not
 accurate and did not need to be, for
 the Germans were firing at a mark
 several miles wide. So long as they
 hit some part of the city of Paris they
 were satisfied, for their object was
 merely to spread terror among the
 Parisians. As it was, several of their
 shots missed the target altogether and
 fell some distance away from the city.

Migratory Birds.

An amendment to the Migratory
 Birds Convention Act increases the
 penalty for violation of the act from
 \$100 to \$300. Section 12 now reads as
 follows: "Every person who violates
 any provision of this Act or any regu-
 lation shall, for each offence, be liable
 upon summary conviction, to a fine
 of not more than three hundred dol-
 lars and not less than ten dollars, or
 to imprisonment for a term not ex-
 ceeding six months, or to both fine
 and imprisonment."

**BITS OF
 HUMOR**
 FROM HERE & THERE

Nothing New.
 Irrate Visitor—"Mr. Editor, I've been
 told that you have printed in your
 sheet that I am the greatest swindler
 the world has ever known?"
 "No, sir! Not in my paper. It con-
 tains only the latest news."

Housing Problem.
 The Policeman—"You folks can't
 stay in the park all night. You'll have
 to go home."
 Mr. Doubleup—"But it's not our
 turn, officer. We share our flat with
 another family and they occupy it to-
 night."

Cork to Cork.
 Three men were travelling in a train
 in Ireland en route for Cork.
 The train was very late, and to
 make matters worse it was held up fre-
 quently between the stations.
 At last they reached a station where
 an inspector came down the train to
 examine the tickets.
 "Where for?" he demanded, as he
 looked into the compartment occupied
 by the three men.
 "Cork," they replied in unison.
 "Then you're all Cork," replied the
 inspector wittily.
 "Yes," replied one of the three men;
 "and if your train was all cork, too,
 maybe it would be easier to draw. At
 present it's the best stopper I've seen."

He Knew How to Do It.
 A lady took her four-year-old girl to
 a photographer. The child couldn't be
 made to keep still. He of the camera
 was as saucy as he could be, and work-
 ed every device of gentle persuasion
 to make the little wriggler sit with-
 out moving. Finally, he said to the
 despairing mother:
 "Madam, if you will leave the little
 dear alone with me a few minutes, I
 think I can succeed."

The mother had scarcely withdrawn
 when she was summoned back by the
 triumphant photographer, who said he
 had taken a satisfactory negative.
 When they reached home the moth-
 er asked: "Nellie, what did the man
 say to you when I left you alone with
 him?"
 "He said," replied Nellie, "Sit still,
 you little rascal, or I'll shake you."

WHEN BABY IS SICK

When the baby is sick—when he is
 cross and peevish: cries a great deal
 and is a constant worry to the mother
 —he needs Baby's Own Tablets. The
 Tablets are an ideal medicine for lit-
 tle ones. They are a gentle but
 thorough laxative which regulate the
 bowels, sweeten the stomach, banish
 constipation and indigestion, break up
 colds and simple fevers and make
 teething easy. Concerning them Mrs.
 Philippe Payen, St. Flavian, Que.,
 writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have
 been a wonderful help to me in the
 case of my baby and I can strongly
 recommend them to other mothers."

The Tablets are sold by medicine de-
 alers or by mail at 25 cents a box from
 The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock-
 ville, Ont.

Canadian Trees for British Forests.

The demand for timber during the
 war aroused interest in Great Britain
 in the subject of forestry. It was seen
 that even in the thickly populated
 Motherland there were very consider-
 able areas which would give a greater
 return in growing trees than if hand-
 led in any other way. In fact, as
 foresters have been pointing out for
 years, many areas cannot be made to
 produce anything but trees. The Brit-
 ish Forestry Commission have under-
 taken a programme of planting and
 seeding these. It has been found that
 certain Canadian trees do well in the
 British Isles, and through the Forestry
 Branch of the Department of the In-
 terior, a quantity of tree seeds has
 been collected and forwarded for sow-
 ing on certain areas. These shipments
 have been sent for several years in
 succession and have amounted to as
 much as half a ton in a year. The
 trees most favored in this connection
 are Douglas fir and Sitka spruce and
 a recent visitor to England reports
 the plantations of these species as do-
 ing remarkably well. Some consign-
 ments of Canadian tree seeds have
 also been sent to Belgium to help re-
 store the devastated forests of that
 country.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Canada has a vast coal deposit on
 the upper Mackenzie River that was
 on fire when Alexander Mackenzie dis-
 covered the river in 1789, and it has
 been burning ever since—a seam more
 than a mile long.

Chinese make pineapple cloth from
 the leaf fibres of the plant, extracted
 by hand labor, obtaining about a
 pound of fibre from each 100 pounds
 of leaves.

Besides a salary of \$45,000 a year,
 the President of the United States has
 traveling expenses and the upkeep of
 White House paid for him.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

**Prominent Western
 Man Praises Tanlac**



G. W. Logan, Peabody, Kansas, U.S.A.

"Tanalac has completely restored my
 health and I feel finer than in years,"
 was the straightforward statement
 made recently by Mr. George W.
 Logan, of Peabody, Kansas, U.S.A.,
 one of the most prominent stock-deal-
 ers in the Middle West.
 "It has not only made a new man
 of me but I have actually gained
 thirty-five pounds in weight and feel
 as well as I ever did in my life. I am
 telling all my friends about Tanlac
 but they can see for themselves what
 it has done in my case."
 "When I began taking Tanlac I was
 in an awfully run-down condition. I
 was away off in weight, felt weak and
 nervous all of the time and couldn't
 take any interest in my work or any-
 thing else. My main trouble was indi-

gestion. Nothing seemed to agree
 with me. At times I would have dizzy
 spells, and at other times my back
 would ache so bad that I could hardly
 get up and down in my chair. This is
 just the condition I was in when I
 started to take this medicine. It took
 just six bottles to make a well man
 of me. I now have a fine appetite,
 everything tastes good and my diges-
 tion is perfect."

"My wife was also troubled with in-
 digestion at times and it relieved her
 the same way. You may publish my
 statement wherever you like and if
 anyone doubts it, just tell them to see
 me."

Tanalac is sold by leading druggists
 everywhere.

Walk With Your Feet Parallel, Advises Doctor.

Mothers who train their children to
 walk with toes pointing outward and
 counsel their little girls never to wear
 high heels when they grow up have
 been told they were all wrong by Dr.
 W. H. Thethowan, orthopedic surgeon,
 in an address at the Institute of Hy-
 giene, in London.

"To walk properly," he said, "the
 feet should be kept absolutely paral-
 lel. The 'quarter to six' attitude is
 one of the big mistakes of physical
 training. Three minutes to twelve
 and three minutes past is what you
 want when standing."

"A long stride is not good for the
 feet. A slow, short step is better, for
 it makes you rise on the toe."
 "Never discourage a child who is
 turning his toes in unless he has an
 actual deformity of the foot. He is
 probably trying to cure himself of
 knock-knees or weak ankles."

Reasonably high heels are very ex-
 cellent things, the surgeon said. Low
 heels are all right for children, or for
 adults with a perfect foot, but unfor-
 tunately no foot is perfect.

Good Pasture.

Smithson called one day on an old
 school friend, and was shown into a
 room where his chum's sister was
 busy arranging some dried grass she
 had collected.

"What a quantity of dried grass you
 have collected, Miss Ritchie!" he
 said.

Then his humor burst forth. "Nice
 room for a donkey to get into."
 "Then make yourself at home, Mr.
 Smithson," said the girl, pleasantly.

If all the houses and buildings in
 London were placed side by side in a
 long line, they would reach across the
 three great continents of Europe,
 Asia, and America.

ASPIRIN
"Bayer" is only Genuine

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

Lifelong Health Conditions Noted in One Certificate.

A very comprehensive form of
 health certificate is proposed for use
 in Germany. If adopted, it would
 from a record of the health of each
 individual at any stage of life, and at
 death would furnish a complete his-
 tory of that individual's whole phys-
 ical life. This record would constitute
 a single health certificate, in which
 would be combined the certificates of
 birth, of vaccination, the health re-
 ports of school medical examiners, and
 in later life the reports of health-in-
 surance societies, in which all Ger-
 mans in industrial life are registered.
 The result would be of value, during
 the life of the individual, in furnish-
 ing any attending physician with a
 complete family history; and after
 death, these certificates would be col-
 lected in a central bureau, where they
 would furnish material for the study
 of heredity.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys'
 Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August,
 I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most
 beneficial for sunburn, an immediate
 relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
 General Sec'y.

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

**For Hair and Skin Health
 Cuticura Is Supreme**

 The majority of skin and scalp troubles
 might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap
 exclusively for all toilet purposes. On
 the slightest sign of redness, roughness,
 pimples or dandruff, apply a little Cuticura
 Ointment. Cuticura cures itching and
 cures the skin and overcomes heavy pers-
 piration. Delicate, delightful, dandruff-
 Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold
 throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depots
 (except Quebec), 241 St. Paul St., W. Montreal.
 "Cuticura Soap shaves without sting."

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1921.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

Subscription \$1.50 in advance to point 4 in Canada, and \$2.00 in the United States.

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

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

(Continued from last week.)

73 Who was Cleopatra and how did she die?
She was a Queen of Egypt, a contemporary of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony, and committed suicide by causing an asp to bite her.

74 Where are condors found?
In the Andes.

75 Who discovered the law of gravitation?
Sir Isaac Newton.

76 What is the distance between the earth and sun?
Ninety-three million on hundred thousand miles.

77 Who invented photography?
Schnee, a Swede, discovered the principles about 1780 and Wedgwood, Raglan, first applied them in June, 1802.

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a large cylinder which is cut open and heated in a flatter oven until flat and then transferred to an annealing oven and gradually withdrawn from the heat.

107 What is porcelain?
A fine earthenware differing from china in being harder, whiter, harder to fuse, and more translucent than ordinary pottery. (a) Natural porcelain: a mixture of kaolin and feldspar. (b) Artificial porcelain: gypsum and bone-ash replace the silicious materials.

108 What country makes the best optical lenses and what city?
A catch question. The city of Jena, in Germany, formerly produced the best lenses, but recently the Bureau of Standards in Washington has turned our lenses over to the city of Jena.

109 What kind of a machine is used to cut the facets on diamonds?
A diamond lathe where "diamond cuts diamond."

110 What is a foot-pound?
A unit of energy equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity the height of one foot.

111 Where do we get borax from?
California, Nevada, Texas, and Oregon.

112 Where is the Assuan Dam?
Across the Nile in Upper Egypt.

113 What star is it that has been recently measured and found to be of enormous size?
Betelgeuse.

114 What large river in the United States flows from south to north?
The San Joaquin River in California, The Red River of the north.

115 What are the Straits of Messina?
They separate Sicily from Italy.

116 What is the highest mountain in the world?
Mount Everest in the Himalayas.

117 Where do we import cork from?
South Europe and North Africa.

118 Where is the St. Gothard tunnel?
Under the Alps.

119 What is the Taj Mahal?
A magnificent mausoleum built at Agra India, by the Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife.

LINKSMAN.

WEDDING BELLS

SMITH — EARL.

Wednesday, June 15th, the wedding took place of Miss Eva M. Earl, of Regina, and Mr. Laurence T. B. Smith, of Melfort, Sask. The ceremony was performed in the Metropolitan Methodist Church by Rev. A. W. Ingram of Imperial, in the presence of a few intimate friends. The bride was daintily attired in a suit of navy tricot with hat of grey lace trimmed with delicate shades of organdie. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Smith left for Ontario and Montreal. — Regina Leader.

BUTLER — SECKER.

The marriage took place in the English Church, Brownsburg, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, June 18th, of Lillian Maud Secker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Secker, to Harold William Butler son of Mrs. J. Butler of Brownsburg, the Rev. Mr. Lackey of Lachute officiating.

The bride who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white charmeuse with bodice and over skirt of hand-made Brussels lace and tulle veil with coronet of orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of pink and white roses with trails of sweet peas. She was attended by the bridegroom's twin sister Mrs. Rupert Reid, as matron of honor wearing blue taffata black lace hat with ribbon streamers and carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations and by Miss Edith Secker as bridesmaid who wore blue taffata and tulle hat and carrying pink and white carnations, Miss Mary Platt, niece of the groom, was flower girl and looked charming in a frock of pink taffata and white lace and carried a basket of pink roses tied with tulle.

Mr. Walter Secker was best man. Mrs. Secker mother of the bride, wore a navy blue satin gown and blue straw hat, and Mrs. Butler the groom's mother, was dressed in satin and georgette and black hat and wore a corsage bouquet of carnations, the wedding march was played by Professor Platt of Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Butler left for Saratoga Springs and New York for their wedding trip. The out of town guests were Professor Albert and Mrs. Platt of Saratoga Springs and Miss Freith of Ottawa.

Presentation and Address.

An ideal night and an ideal crowd were the features that characterized the presentation and address given to Mr. and Mrs. Hodge on Monday evening last, June 20, 1921. Chairs were presented Mr. Hodge and his wife in recognition of the former's long and valuable services in the Township of the Gore as Councillor and Mayor, Mr. Hodge having given over forty years continuous service on the Council. The worthy couple, having been seated in the spacious chairs and having testified to their comfort, were presented with the address which was read by Mr. A. O. Kerr, the present mayor. The contents of the address read as follows:

Dear Mr. Hodge,—We, your friends of the Township of the Gore, having highly appreciated the valued services which you have rendered this community, wish at this occasion to attempt in some way to show our appreciation. For long years you have devoted much of your time and thought to the furthering of the interests of the people. We have recognized this fact and it is our desire to show our esteem for you and your helpmate by presenting you these small tokens. We ask you to accept this address and the accompanying chairs, which we hope will serve you and Mrs. Hodge as trusty supports as the winter of your life comes on.

We trust that God's guidance and blessing may be abundantly meted to you and your loved ones. After Mr. and Mrs. Hodge had responded to the presentation refreshments were then passed around. It was evident by the amount partaken that everyone enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The evening was concluded with singing and music.



We Develop the Farmer's Business

Banking at any time is co-operation between the bank and the customer for the development of the customer's business.

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

Eighty-nine years of dealing with farmers in Canada has given The Bank of Nova Scotia a complete knowledge of farmers' banking needs.

Call and talk the matter over with the nearest branch manager.

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

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

J. R. Parris,
Manager, Lachute.

Buy Your Supplies at McFAUL BROS.

The 'Popular' Store and Bargain Centre

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date General Store

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

LACHUTE, P. Q.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

Bell Telephone No. 70.

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block.

Main Street, Lachute.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

G. J-Charland, Ph.B.

PRESCRIPTION
DRUGGIST

Lachute Mills, - Que.

Drugs, Prescriptions, Sick Room Supplies,
Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery.

Neilson's & Page and Shaw's Chocolates

Brunswick Records. Developing and Printing on
shortest notice. Prescriptions a Specialty. Nyal's
Quality Store. Ice Cream Parlor de Luxe.

Spring Foot Wear.

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

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

SEMI-READY TAILORING.

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

QUALITY! STYLE! PRICE!

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

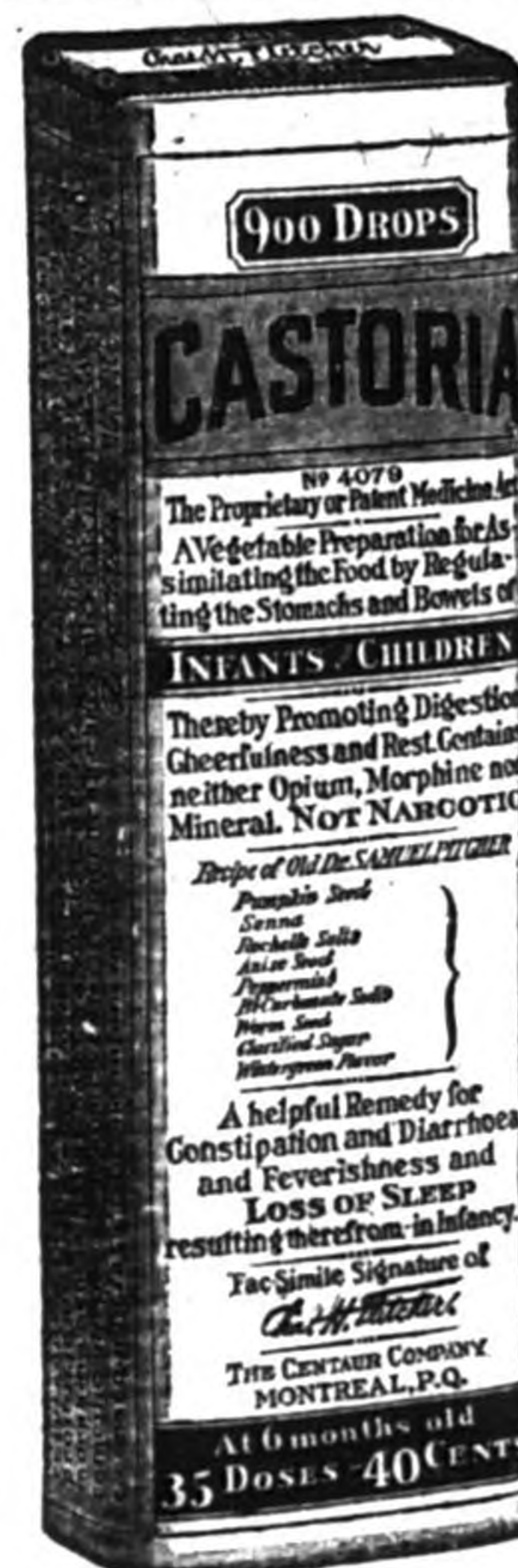
Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

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.

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.

To Those Who Want a Good Car?

Right now is the time to buy. The Gray Dorr is a very Serviceable 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

CUSHING

Miss Eva Wheelahan, of Montreal, spent Sunday here.
Mr. P. Wiley, of the Junction, spent the week-end in town.
Master Owen Keatley has gone to Ottawa where he has received a position with the Plante Hardware Co.

Mrs. Cleland was in Montreal last week, attending the funeral of her friend the late Miss Isabella McQuaig.

St. Mungo's Mince and grounds are being prepared for the first contingent of "Fresh Air" Children which will arrive next week.

Mr. Huntly Duff, of Montreal, has taken the Cushing residence (Ingleside) for the summer and with his family and guests arrived last week.

Mr. G. Innes and his bride, (formerly Miss Annie Corcoran, of Valleyfield) spent a few days here last week guests of Mr. and Miss Wheelahan.

The Tennis Club is now fairly under way and some enjoyable evenings have been spent on the grounds recently fitted up adjoining the Methodist Church.

Mrs. McGillivray, of Lac d'Or, is at present visiting her daughter Mrs. Percy Nicholls, and intends later to spend a few days with Mrs. C. J. McPaul at Chuteau-Blondeau.

On Saturday last Pine Cottage was awakened to life by the arrival of seven boisterous High-School boys, Ed. and Steve Walford and five chums. "Short" Teakle, "Si" Weldon, "Piffle" Browne, "Ham" Mount and "Bug" Bailey. We need not wish them a pleasant holiday as they have made it quite evident that they are enjoying themselves.

Greece's Point was also honored Tuesday evening by the arrival of Miss Ruth Greig who is a guest of her brother Mr. D. G. Greig.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The first dance of the season took place in the Stone Hall, Cushing, on Friday last, the 17th inst., under the management of Mr. Fred Cushing. It was an unqualified success being voted by those present about the jolliest dance yet held in the Stone Hall, which is saying a good deal. The local people were conspicuous by their absence due as near as could be judged to their disapproval of Mr. Cushing's energy in assisting the Government detectives in hunting down those responsible for the late outrage of dynamiting the Cushing station on the C. N. R. Somewhat over 100 were present and what was lacking in quantity was made up in quality, the grounds being filled with automobiles. Mr. Cushing was able to turn over \$10 to the Presbyterian camp of St. Mungo's dance. The music was supplied by the Century Orchestra, of Hawkesbury, 5 pieces, and was all that could be desired, excepting the price of \$35 and expenses \$12 making a total of \$47

Browsburg Upper School.

JUNE EXAMINATIONS.

Grade III.—Max. Marks 1000.—Irene Hazel 956, Violet Golpin 954, Lorne Martin 952, Mildred Heale 950, Alexander McCulloch 754, Robbie Roberts 937, Evelyn Highfield 754, Willie Woods 932, Agnes Duncan 914, Florence Wilson and Theodore Zimmers 900, John Brown 874, Nelson Warwick 862.

Grade II.—Max. Marks 1000.—Lorne Ball 926, Audrey Monk 908, Ward Moncrieff and Howard Tomalty 896, George Connelly 880, Nellie Hazel 867, Wyman Hazel 841, Willie Green 837, Daisy Seary 817, Oscar Cloutier 811, Agnes Elliott 776, Grade I, part II, Max. 700.—A. Cloutier 668, F. Kettyle 664, Wilma Tomalty 647, Lizzy Seary 646, Maudie Seary 640, G. Green 630, Leslie Becroft 619, Herbert Graves 607, Ivy Steers 604, Jackie Seary 589, Ethel Smith 563, Mildred Cooper 551, Harold Campbell 487, Ernest Leedham 472.

Grade I, part I, Max. 500.—Hilda Jackson 483, Gladys Gilmour 476, W. White 473, Willie Hazel 463, Stanley Seary 445, Earl McGibbon and Charlie Kennedy 443, Patsy Seary 437, Geraldine McQuaig 429, Bertie Green 427, Edith Gilmour 414, Norman Beckingham 404, Lloyd Roberts and Lily Green 400, L. Shaw 391, David Golpin 382, Harry Beckingham 380, Ethel Kettyle 361, Kira Roberts 337.

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.

Allan Pride.

Allan Pride is a beautiful Bay Clydesdale Stallion, four years old, weighing about 1,500 pounds, with the very best of feet, legs and shoulders.

Horsemen will do well to look over this horse before breeding elsewhere.

He will stand for the season at Arthur Gate's Blacksmith Shop, St. Andrews, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at Robert Morrison's Stable, Lachute Road, on Friday, at Rodrigue's Stable, Lachute, Saturday.

Terms to insure \$10.00. Payable 1st of March 1922. All mares at owner's risk.
R. H. Morrison, Prop., Lachute Road.

BICYCLES !!



We keep them to suit everyone.

A full stock of repairs.

W. M. Cottingham,

Phone 29, Lachute, Que.

June Exams, Continued.

Grade IV.—Max. 3800.

Honours.—Helen Hutchinson 3470, Class I.—Quintin Black 3276, James Yelland 3272 (1), Gordon McQuat 3167, Eric Middleton 3040, James Logan 3017, Shirley Hamilton 3005, Laura Noble 2936, Gordon Hay (s) 3105, Roy Cruise 2886, Ada Logan 864.

Class II.—Eileen McPaul (s) 3003, Willie Painter (s) 2971, Lloyd Cruise 2729, Stuart Armstrong 2597 (1).

Grade V.—Max. 3500.

Honours.—Howard Doig 3314, Class I.—Janet McQuat 3061 (1), Russell Elliott 2978, Bessie Morrison 2901 (1), Elmer McCoy 2898 (1), Dorothy Morrison 2880 (5), Reta Jones 2868, James Wilson 2860, Willie Stanforth (s) 2757.

Class II.—Lorne Morrison 2658 (2), Lizzy Hay 2620, Evelyn Cruise 2490, Grace Rodgers 2473 (1).
Passed on Trial.—Gordon Dobbie (s), Hazel McKiddie.

Grade II.—Max. 2400.

Honours.—Reta Boyd 2335, Gladys Cruise 2301, Kathleen Mackrith 2289, Stuart Jones 2271, Raymond Underhill 2268, Doris Armstrong 2195.

Class I.—Barbara Cunningham 2081 (1), Eugene Jousse 2069, Olive Stanforth 2054, Janet Hay (s) 2165, Lena Combie 2043 (2), Elsie McPaul 2022, Edgar Dion 1996, Leona Belanger 1953 (1), Gordon McPaul 1931, James Beech (s) 1858.

Grade III.—Max. 3400.

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen 3133, Class I.—Florence Elkington 3000, Christina McKenzie 2842, Freda Mason 2831 (4), Sam Cohen 2779, Rowena Cowan (s) 2812, Cecil McPaul (s) 2749 (1), Kenneth McPaul (s) 2726.

Class II.—Florence Hay 2502 (4), Robert Fulton 2491 (2), Douglas Upham (8), George Paul 2388 (1), Lorne Wert 2321, Morton Morrison 2198 (2).

Class III.—Raymond Cunningham 1847 (6), Leonard Carpenter 1710 (9), Gwen MacKinnon 639 (26).

Winners of the Perley Scholarships for the year's 1921 '22.

Lachute Town, Nellie Hay, St. Jerome, Ethel Doig, Chatham, Reta Murdoch, Catmet, Janet Whinfield, Gore, Ernest Copeland, Mile Isles, Mary McArthur, Morin, Grace Seale, Wentworth, Hazel Copeland.

Attendance and Punctuality Prizes.

Grade XI.—Ella Giles, Margaret Jones, Margaret McQuat.

Grade X.—Ruby McPaul, Annie Stevenson.

Grade IX.—Alice Bain, Donalds Clarke, Evelyn Creswell, Kenneth Elliott, Bella Hume, Elsie McAllister, Esther Morrison, Irene Whinfield.

Grade VIII.—Frances Douglas, Ruby Nichols.

Grade VII.—Bessie Black, Ernest Ernest Boyd, Corinne Hancock, Ethel McQuat, Cecil Stanforth.

Grade VI.—Nellie Hay.

Grade V.—Russell Elliott, Reta Jones, Grade IV.—Quintin Black, Shirley Hamilton, James Logan, Gordon McQuat, Eric Middleton, Willie Painter, Heartland Paul.

Grade III.—Kenneth McPaul.

Grade II.—Reta Boyd, Gladys Cruise, Janet Hay, Gordon McPaul.

Grade I.—Roland Cruise, Howard Jones.

II. M. Gall Prizes in Arithmetic.

Grade VII.—1st Prize, Bessie Rodgers 96 p.c., and Charlie Miller.

Grade VI.—1st prize, Nellie Hay 88 p.c., and prize Florence Armstrong.

The H. Slater Prizes in Arithmetic.

Grade V.—1st Prize Dorothy Morrison 88 p.c., and Howard Doig and Bessie Morrison equal.

Grade IV.—1st Prize Helen Hutchinson 98 p.c., and James Yelland.

Grade III.—1st prize Rebecca Cohen 100 p.c., and Robert Fulton.

Grade II.—Reta Boyd 98, Stuart Jones 98 p.c.

The Dr. J. H. Mason Prize for the pupil taking the highest standing in the June examinations in the downstairs grades.—Kathleen Mackrith, Grade II, average of 97.

The Miss Hansen Prizes in Reading in Grade II.—1st prize, Kathleen Mackrith 99 p.c. 2nd Barbara Cunningham 98.

3rd Gladys Cruise and Reta Boyd, 97 equal.

Mrs. Graham's Prizes.—Grade II, Geography (On Year's Work)—Girl's Prize Kathleen Mackrith 98, Boys Prize, Stuart Jones 96.

Grade III.—Spelling, on year's work, Freda Mason 98.5 p.c.

Miss Patton's Prizes.—Grade IV, Geography, Quintin Black. Grade IV, General Progress, Roy Cruise.

Miss McGibbon's Prizes.—Conduct Grade V, Lorne Morrison, Grade VI, Lyl McKiddie.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Ayrshire Breeders of Argenteuil and Two Mountains are asked to meet in the Albert Hall, on Wednesday, June 29th at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Breeder's Club.

Mr. Gilbert McMillan, President of the Ayrshire Breeders Association and Mr. J. H. Clements, Field Man, will be present and will exhibit a reel of the Hobland Ayrshires in Scotland. All are invited.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of JNO. STEWART, Main St., Lachute Saturday, June 25th, 1921

The following effects:—One set of scales, sausage machine, knives, saws and all fixtures for butcher shop, 1 farmers' boiler on stove, 1 Quebec heaters, 1 box stove, 1 coal oil stove, stove pipes, 2 large iron pots, 3 beds springs and mattresses, 1 sideboard, 3 tables, 1 organ, 1 spring cart, 1 sled, 1 wheel barrow, and a quantity of other articles unmentioned.

Also a piano, sideboard, beds, chairs and other furniture belonging to Daniel Dion as he has left town.

He offers his New Brick house and lot for sale on Meikle Street and he be in Lachute day of sale.

Terms made known day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. W. J. Loyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Tender is hereby called by said Municipality for the building of a reinforced concrete bridge known as McGillibon's Bridge, Brownsburg. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Sec.-Treas., St. Philippe. Tenders must be filed on or before 10 o'clock forenoon on June 28th. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order of the Corporation of Chatham. A. LAMARCHE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Tender is hereby called by said municipality, for the building of concrete piers for the bridge known as Dixon's bridge, Dalesville. Tenders must be filed on own estimate on or before June 29th. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order of the Corporation of Chatham.

A. LAMARCHE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—A five passenger Overland Car in first-class condition. Apply to John A. MacGibbon, Lachute.

LOST.—On Sunday, May 29th, a Gold Brooch between Jno. Gordon's house Vide Sac, and Lachute Cemetery. Finder kindly return same to Watchman office and receive reward.

FOR SALE.—A Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull 3 years also 2 one year old. Apply to James Lees, Phone 117-32, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—One ladder, 14 ft. two flower stands with flower, also one 14 ft. lance tooth saw, cheap for cash, must be sold at once. Apply to Mr. Haines, care of A. W. Westwood.

STRAYED.—On the farm of John Wason Lachute, a grey mare, owner can have same on identification and payment of this notice.

FOR SALE.—Motor boat with Bondree engine and Battery, will carry 13 passengers, in good running order. Apply to T. Dallaire, Lachute Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Rodger and children, also Mrs. W. A. Gordon, of East Settlement, spent a few days in Hunting last week.

Lachute Driving Club.

The above Club will hold a Race Meet on the

Race Track, Exhibition Grounds, Lachute

July 1st & 2nd, 1921

\$1,500 00 in Purses

First Day

1 Class 2.35, Pace or Trot,	\$250 00
2 Class 2.24, Trot	250 00
3 Class 2.22, Pace or Trot	250 00

Second Day

4 Class 3 year old Pace or Trot (hobbles barred)	\$250 00
5 Class 2.16, Pace or Trot,	250 00
6 Free for all	250 00

National Trotting Association rules to govern. Entries close June 30th. Five seconds allowed to trotters. Races to start at p.m., Standard Time.

F. ST. VINCENT, Starter,

J. W. GALL, Sec'y-Treas

MACDONALD'S

Cut Brier

More Tobacco for the Money

Packages 15¢
½ lb Tins 85¢



The Tobacco with a heart

Stallions for Service.

"Minno" The beautiful and celebrated Coach Stallion, has never been beaten in any show ring in America, and today holds the World's Championship at Chicago as a harness horse, his color is dark bay.

"Mar-Cule" A Black Percheron 3 years old and weighs between 1,900 and 2,000 pounds, winner at Chicago in 1919 and at the leading fairs in Canada last fall with reserve championship.

"Black Bruno 3rd" Jet black Belgian 3 years old lots of style, action and weight, and won first in class wherever shown.

"Lion of Arnoldwold 8489." Home bred Black Percheron 3 years old highly bred, his dam Flora D. is one of the best mares ever on our farm, his sire was champion of Quebec Province for several years, this colt is a great growthy fellow, and has all appearance of a show horse.

Several other registered horses not mentioned here can be used for service. Fees from \$10.00 to \$15.00 to insure according to horses chosen. All mares at owner's risk. Pasture at reasonable rates to mares from a distance.

J. E. Arnold & Son, Props., Grenville, Que.

During the hot weather why not keep a case of the Cascade Soft Drinks on hand. They are pure good and very tasty. Phone your order in to-day. If your grocer can't supply you, phone direct.

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 Darnigny, 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 Franco to make some useful inquiries about the Darnigny family. The story of the mysterious chest goes back to the troubled days of the French Revolution and the escape of the Marquis and his granddaughter to England, where the chest and document were given to the Baxenters for safe keeping. Now, more than one hundred years later, Hubert Baxenter's body is found, but the police find no clue. Meanwhile, Renton changes his name to Baptiste Dartin, and visits Canada; then he presents his fictitious claims to Robert Baxenter, new head of the firm, and receives the treasure chest. Robert calls on Stella Benham whose heart is set on making a great success on the stage.

CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd.)

Robert took the slim little hands between his own.
"Because, darling, in my business I have seen so much, straightened out so many matrimonial crises. The stage plays a part in a lot of marriages nowadays; they begin in show-ers of roses and end in—No, Stella, a woman should find her applause in the look of her husband, in the love-light in the eyes of her children; she should have no other life but that—she should be all that matters. What should you care—what do you care—for the strangers who gaze at you and clap their silly hands together—why should you please them?"

Stella Benham rose suddenly. Her head was again turned to the gardens and a flush had spread over her white neck, and rebellion clouded the gray eyes.
"Now you're lecturing me, Robert. I won't stand it to-day of all days. I'm going to cry in a minute—and—and—I think you're horrid!"

It was all said in a breath, there was a swish of skirts and Robert Baxenter was alone.
He remained where he was, gazing moodily out over the gardens. It was now all but dark, and the last of the tiny revellers were being escorted homeward by their nurses. The block of flats facing him across the trees was a silhouette of purple shadow, in which little squares of soft radiance were twinkling out one by one. How long he sat there he did not know, but he was aroused from his reverie by a taxi drawing up at the door below him. It waited a moment, its engines throbbing, then swung across the road, backed, and with a warning note on the hooter, made off quickly in the direction of London.

Robert turned to find Mrs. Benham standing by his chair.
"What is wrong, Robert, between you and Stella? She has gone off to the theatre alone—and she has been crying—she said you would understand!"

"Oh, yes, I think I understand—that is, as far as women were meant to be understood. Good night, Mrs. Benham; I've barely time to dress if I want to see Stella in the glory of her new part. Won't you come, too, for once?"

The little lady shook her head.
"My nerves, Robert. Suppose she failed. I really think I would get up and abuse the audience. The time will not pass so quickly here—but it will be more peaceful!"

Robert walked part of the way to his room. He felt a little angry with himself at upsetting the girl on the day of her appearance. He hated the stage and all connected with it, but he wished now that he had hidden his own thoughts—at any rate, until Stella had made her appearance in Ruby Foster's part.

By half-past nine the young solicitor was in a box at the "Odeon," watching rather sadly the person of Stella Benham, who, attired in the picturesque garb of a gypsy girl, was fascinating the impossible hero of the particular musical comedy which was

casting the spell of a moment over the metropolis. Robert's hands clenched hard upon the velvet arm of his stall as he watched.

The scene in the hands of Ruby Foster had seemed to him insane and had never had any meaning, but now that the girl he loved was a principal in it it took on a new significance. He called to mind the evil reputation of the ladies' idol who was now on the stage with Stella, his dissolute associations and habits, and the man sitting in the box as though every word d'Arcy Eprgrave uttered, every gesture was an insult. He felt curiously impotent sitting there among the well-dressed audience. He gazed at the inane faces around him, the bored smiles, the eager, vacant expressions. How he loathed them all!

A titter went up from the house and the solicitor turned his eyes again to the stage. The hero, with a leer that wrinkled up his full cheeks, had slipped an arm round Stella's waist, and had kissed her—not on the cheek, but full on the lips.

The lips!
With a muttered oath Robert rose from his seat and made his way into the foyer of the theatre. He was beside himself with passion and self-loathing that he should have placed himself in such a degrading position. He took his hat from the cloak-room and walked quickly from the theatre. On through the West End streets with their crowd of pleasure-seekers, through the quieter ways of Mayfair, and so into the park. It was better here, in this oasis of silence.

How he hated the heat and glamor of the mimic world of the theatre, its tinsel and its paint. He wanted to take Stella—his Stella—away from it all, away from the cities, to watch together the sun set over the downs, and to walk with her in cool woods at evening.

He felt that he could not return to meet her at the theatre. To-night of all nights he could not stand at the little shabby stage-door among the loaders who would be there to see her come out. He knew that Mrs. Benham always drove down in the hired brougham to meet her daughter—and Stella would understand his absence.

It was late when Robert reached his rooms. The Baxenter house had been given up, and the new head of the firm found the little bachelor flat in Craven street more to his taste than the gloomy, ghost-ridden house at Regent's Park.

He had taken on his late cousin's man, and he found him now awaiting his return.

Jowett took his master's hat and coat and placed the decanters and syphon ready to hand.

"There's nothing more, Jowett, to-night—when did this come?" Robert took up, as he spoke, an envelope that had been propped up against the clock on the mantel-piece.

"Half an hour ago, sir; the attendant from the theatre brought it round, sir."

And when the man had retired the solicitor slit open the envelope and read the hastily scrawled note.

"Dear Robert—I saw you this evening—and you have really offended me at last. It was bad enough for me to put up with your absurd prejudice to the stage when we were alone, but your behavior in leaving the theatre during my best scene was too bad. I did not think you would carry your idiocy to the length of a public protest."

"I know that I promised to answer your question this month, but I can't do so now. I want to go on with my art. Perhaps in a year, if you care to wait, I will answer you."

"Come and see me, won't you? I would like to see your serious old face when you read the papers tomorrow—I had three calls and such a lovely bouquet, a great mass of orchids and carnations. Yes, come and see me; but no lectures, please, and not a word of—of you know what. I'm going to have a year of freedom. Yours, STELLA BENHAM."

"P.S.—I gave the bouquet to the little man who plays the second fiddle in our orchestra. He is taking it home to his wife—she's been ill for months and has got four little children. He was so pleased with it—but he cried when he thanked me. S. B."

Robert's first thought, as he folded the letter carefully and put it away in his bureau, was that a few words with the headstrong girl would put things right, and that his action in leaving the theatre would have had, at least, the effect of bringing matters to a head. On consideration, however, it seemed better that she should take Stella at her word and give her her year of freedom. After all, she was only nineteen, and the solicitor felt certain that twelve months of stage life would be more than sufficient to play his game for him.

Then he few knew better the shallow life enacted behind the scenes—the jealousies, the heart-burnings and the continual effort to preserve one's self-esteem. He could not imagine his Stella among it all, seriously; it was well enough to play at being an actress, but now a success of sorts had come to her and would bring in its train all its attendant evils; envy would quickly rob Stella Benham of the friends she had made.

Robert called at Bellingham Mansions the next afternoon at his usual hour and accepted what he mockingly referred to as "the inevitable." Stella had hardly expected, nor had she desired, this unconditional capitulation, and it robbed her position of much of its sweetness. She had chatted gaily as she poured out his tea, and had been quite as charming as hitherto; she

still addressed him as Bobby, but the question the answer to which Robert had been awaiting was a topic which, whatever was passing in their minds, was spoken of by neither.

And then for two weeks the young man absented himself. The work at the Strand office was heavy, and Robert was making way through it in anticipation of his annual holiday. A week before Stella's letter he had refused a very tempting invitation of a club acquaintance to join him on his yacht. This he now regretted, and a letter to young Archie Wendover elicited the welcome news that his cabin on the Gazeka was still waiting his occupation. In fact, it was nearly three weeks before he called at the flat to say good-bye, although he had written pretty frequently.

He found Mrs. Benham alone. Stella, she told him, was at rehearsal, she had the name-part in a company that was going on tour immediately—a No. 1 company; oh, yes, she had left the "Odeon." It was really quite unbearable for her after Miss Foster had taken up her part again—of course, it was unfortunate that Mr. Mosenthal was away—the girls were all so jealous that—The old lady had rambled on, and Robert half turned his back so that she should not see that he was smiling. So, he thought, Stella was learning her lesson already.

The girl herself came in as he was leaving. She was hot and tired and a little disagreeable. She had had rather a stormy scene with the stage manager, an ill-bred young man who resented "the chief's" introduction of raw talent over the heads of the tried members of his company. It had needed Mr. Haverton's personal intervention to smooth out the ruffles, and, after all, the quarrel was only patched up.

Stella told Bobby all about it as she waited for some fresh tea to be brought in. She had not intended to talk, but there was a friendliness about the square face and gray eyes of Robert Baxenter which, however,

was not very sympathetic as he listened to the angry girl's description of the stage manager.

"There are a lot like him," he said. "I shouldn't wonder if the leading lady you have supported is a member of his family—his sister, his—"

"Mother, I should say," said the girl as she bit her strong little teeth into a crisp piece of toast.

Robert smiled unperceived.

"Oh, hardly that, Stella—the stage hasn't much use for people who have grown-up sons. It's a short life—some say that it is a merry one."

Stella's eyes flashed defiance.

"So it is, Bobby—a splendid life."

There was a moment's silence; then Robert took up his hat and held out his hand to the girl.

"I was just going, Stella; I'm glad you came in. I was going round to the theatre if I hadn't heard the news from your mother that you had left the 'Odeon.' I—I'm joining Archie in that trip to the Mediterranean. I don't expect I'll be back before the end of September."

"Oh." The tone was non-committal.

"You'll write, Stella, won't you?" Robert was sorry that what he had said had hurt the girl, but sharp medicine was necessary. "They'll keep track of you by the Era." He held out his hand. "Good-bye, Stella—and if ever you want—oh, hang it all! I'm your pal, Stella, always your pal."

She jumped up and went to the window as he hurried down the stairs. She felt she would have given her ambitions, her life, to feel his lips on hers, to bury her nose in his shoulder and cry—just cry. She watched his broad shoulders as he crossed the gardens, and when at last he was out of sight she turned and, brushing hastily past her mother, flew to her bedroom.

And Mrs. Benham gathered up her scattered crochet-work and gave a little fluttering sigh, and wondered if she had been like that when she was young.

(To be continued.)



Woman's Interests

"Apple Pie"

There can be no question about it, pie, particularly apple pie, is the great Canadian dessert. Making a pie is a household art in which every Canadian housekeeper wishes to be proficient. Quite naturally so, for any meal is ruined if the last part, the pie, is soggy or tough. In fact, a poor pie is a justification for copious tears in any kitchen, provided determination is accumulated during the weeping to overcome the obstacles the next baking day.

Every woman, regardless of her experience in cooking, can make pies—good pies, the kind for which Canada is famed. There are but a few things to remember. And here they are:

1. Have the ingredients cold. 2. Handle the pastry carefully. 3. Avoid using too much water. 4. Bake in a hot oven.

Nine chances out of ten the pie crust will not be a success unless it is cold when placed in the oven. Cold air has a greater expansion than warm air, and therefore helps to make a flaky crust. It is almost as easy to keep it cool as not. I have a glass jar reserved for pastry mixture the year around in my home. This jar, with the butter and cream, always get the coolest place in the household for its home. In the summer this is the refrigerator; in the winter, a shelf on the back porch.

The pastry mixture consists of the flour, salt, and fat blended together ready for the addition of cold water. This water cannot be added any great length of time before the baking, because it invites mold, which ruins the mixture. When a pie is needed, all there is to do is to add the cold water, roll out, fill, and bake. Think what a saving of time and worry in preparing a meal to have the dry ingredients cold and ready for use!

And there's this much about it: If the shortening, flour, and other ingredients are combined and blended immediately before baking, it is extremely difficult to keep them from getting warm, particularly in summer time. Usually, after they have been blended, it is best to set the mixture aside in a cool place for at least two or three hours before adding the water and rolling out the crust. And the water should be as cold as possible.

In combining the ingredients and in rolling out the crust, care is needed to handle the dough lightly. You would not think of taking a bouquet of beautiful, fragile roses or the lovely organdie sash on your summer gown and treating them roughly. Consider the pastry mixture in the same way.

Combine the ingredients deftly, toss the mixture on a floured board, pat lightly with a rolling pin. The newest thing in rolling pins, by the way, are those made of glass in which the centre can be filled with ice to help keep the pastry cold.

In dividing the paste, more is allowed for the upper crust than the lower one. It is rolled about one-quarter inch in thickness, and made a little larger than the pie pan to allow for shrinkage. The upper crust is always perforated to allow the escape of steam. When putting the two crusts together, the under one is brushed with cold water, and then the two are pushed together lightly. After the lower crust is in the tin, and before the filling is added, the pie pan containing the crust and the bowl with

the paste for the lower one can be set in a cold place for a final chilling if one wishes.

Precautions not to add too much water are necessary. I mention this because many teachers of home economics who show hundreds of girls how to make pies in one year, say the most common mistake made is the addition of too much water to the fat and flour mixture. When this occurs, more flour must be added, and there can be but one result—a tough crust. When one is afraid of making this mistake, water can be added to one-half of the pastry mixture first, and then the rest of the flour and fat combination added until the dough is of the right consistency to roll.

After the pie is filled and the upper crust added, it must be set in a hot oven to bake. The temperature of the oven should be about the same as for layer cakes.

And this brings us to the matter of temperature cooking. I am predicting that our daughters and granddaughters will not think of keeping house a few years hence without an oven thermometer. Experience is a grand old teacher, but her methods are sometimes discouraging.

Believing that some of the readers will be interested in knowing the temperatures for baking pies, I am going to tell you the ones used in our kitchen. For two-crust pies with raw fruit, such as apples, an oven having a temperature of 450 degrees Fahrenheit is correct. The pie should stay in the oven about forty minutes, and I find it more satisfactory to reduce the heat somewhat during the last ten minutes. For pies in which the filling has been cooked previously, the same oven temperature is used, but the pie is taken out in thirty minutes.

Open pies, such as custard and pumpkin, require a temperature of 450 degrees for twelve minutes, and then a reduction to 325 degrees for thirty minutes. Pastry shells of the lower crust are baked quickly at a high temperature, to do away with shrinkage. About 490 degrees for ten or fifteen minutes is sufficient. These temperatures are for ovens heated with direct heat, such as in kerosene and gas stoves, while with indirect heat, such as in a wood or coal range, the temperatures are from 70 to 85 degrees lower.

When a baked shell and a cooked filling are covered with a meringue, the temperature of the oven should be about 300 degrees; it will take about fifteen minutes to brown and cook the meringue.

Now for the recipes which will produce flaky pie crust:

Number one—1½ cups flour, ½ cup shortening, 1½ teaspoons salt, ice water to moisten.

Number two—1½ cups pastry flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1-3 cup shortening, cold water to moisten, ½ teaspoon baking powder.

In both of these recipes the dry ingredients are mixed, the fat blended in, and the mixture chilled. Then the cold water is added and the crust rolled.

Number three—1½ cups flour, 1½ teaspoons salt, ¼ cup butter, ¼ cup water, ¼ cup lard.

The dry ingredients are mixed, the lard is worked into them, and then the water is added. This mealy mixture is tossed on a floured board, patted in shape, and then rolled to one-half inch in thickness. Then the butter, which has been washed and chilled, is placed in the centre and the

pastry is folded over it. This is rolled, the pastry folded over, and rolled again. This process is repeated two times, then the pastry is ready for baking.

What to use in filling the pies depends largely on choice. Apples are always a favorite; the flavor of apple pie should depend on the fruit, not on spices. A pleasing addition to apple pie when it is served warm is a hard sauce made from brown sugar and butter.

Hard sauce—6 tablespoons butter, 1 cup brown sugar, ½ teaspoon vanilla. Cream the butter until very light, and add the sugar gradually, beating constantly. Then add flavoring. Chopped nuts or shredded coconut may be added if one wishes. Place this on top of warm apple pie just before serving, and let it melt.

Another way to vary the apple pie is to leave off the upper crust; when the apples and lower crust are baked, add chopped marshmallows, and brown lightly in the oven. A baked pastry shell may be filled with cooked and strained apple sauce and topped with whipped cream.

Gelatin pies are also favorites. A thick pastry shell is baked, and, when cold, filled with chilled fruit gelatin. This is topped with whipped cream.

Individual pastry shells, made from bits of pastry left from making pie, make welcome desserts. They are placed over inverted muffin tins, baked several times with a fork, and baked in a hot oven. Then they are filled with combinations of fruit and topped with whipped cream.

What Baby Sees.

The baby has no skies
But mother's eyes,
Nor any God above
But mother's love.

His angel sees the Father's face,
But he the mother's, full of grace.

Study Canada.

A knowledge of one's country is one of the first essentials of an education, even of those who are unable to proceed to the higher courses. With the amount of literature available on Canada and its natural resources, there is little reason for Canadians not being fully conversant with the many advantages Canada possesses.

A review of current literature on such subjects as the water-powers on our rivers, the protection and development of our forests, and our mineral deposits only whets the appetite for more detailed information. To those desirous of knowing more fully what Canada's heritage really represents, the Commission of Conservation can supply a number of reports on water-powers, on forests and on mines and minerals. These have been produced in a form to give them permanent value, and are generously illustrated.

The school teacher, with limited library and often limited means, will find in the Commission's reports much information that will be of assistance in teaching, apart from providing the opportunity of acquiring knowledge of Canada and her resources at a minimum of expense.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Used Autos

BREAKFAST SELL THEM: USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 100 miles, or less, of same distance if you wish in as good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.

DRIVING 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.

Breaker's Used Car Market
402 Yonge Street, Toronto

He Lost the Bet.

Stephen Girard was a very close man, and every penny was treated with respect. He seldom bet, and when he did it was as near a sure thing as he could make it. He had a young cashier in his employ that had lost various small sums to Girard from time to time, and who was anxious for revenge. One day the two got into an argument as to how long it would take to count a million dollars.

"You couldn't make a million dots of ink in the time it would take me to drive to my farm, spend two hours there and back back," exclaimed Girard.

"Bet \$50 I can," retorted the cashier. The money was posted, and Girard drove away. When he returned, instead of finding the cashier humped up over a pile of blank paper with his pen jabbing hopelessly away, the rich man discovered the cashier calmly smoking a cigar. He waved his hand at the walls of the counting house. Girard looked closely and saw they were literally covered with ink dots.

"Is that a million?" he gasped.
"Count 'em," said the cashier.
"You didn't do them with a pen?"
"Oh, no, I did them with a tooth brush," grinned the employe, pocketing the money. "Nothing was said about a pen."

Sixty-nine per cent. of the world's petroleum production in 1919 came from the United States.

"If everybody gives a thread, the naked will have a shirt," is a Russian proverb illustrating their belief in co-operation.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

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PHONE YOUR RUSH ORDERS

For anything in Fancy Goods, Cut Glass, Toys, Smallwares, Sporting Goods, Wife Goods, Druggists' Sundries, Hardware Specialties, etc., to MAIN 6700

on a Reversed charge.

Torcan Fancy Goods Co., Ltd.
TORONTO
Major Harry Cameron, Man. Dir.

So many daily uses



In 2, 5, and 10-lb. tins

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

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup
The Great Sweetener

26



FLEET FOOT
The Most Economical Work Shoes For Summer

Men, who are on their feet all day, certainly do appreciate the comfort of FLEET FOOT as well as their sturdy wear and sound economy.

There are FLEET FOOT Heavy Shoes for work—and many other styles of White Shoes for "dress-up."

Put the whole family in FLEET FOOT this summer; it is a wise economy.

There are FLEET FOOT shoes for men, women and children for work and play, for every sport and recreation.

The name **FLEET FOOT** is stamped on every genuine FLEET FOOT shoe. Look for the name. It means style, comfort, long wear and economy.

Ask your Shoe Dealer for Fleet Foot and make sure you get Fleet Foot.



ISSUE No. 22-21.

The AUTOMOBILE



What to Take on a Camping Trip.

Usually, the camping autoist takes too much paraphernalia. Yet it is better to take a little too much and really camp in comfort than to take too little and be compelled to "rough it" too roughly. Equipments for camping vary all the way from a trailer, that is in effect a completely furnished bungalow to the very minimum outfit, which consists of a jack-knife and a couple of matches. The more elaborate outfits are designed especially for long trips of a month or more. For a trip from a few days to a fortnight in length, a good rule is to take about what one would carry for a canoe trip of the same length of time.

As in ordinary living, food, shelter and clothes are the triumvirate that needs special consideration. If there is to be fishing, a little fishing tackle plus what supplemental food can be secured at groceries and bakeries en route, plus a few simple dishes and a cork screw will pretty well solve the camper's problem.

Each member of the party should have an outfit of dishes, including a non-breakable plate or a deep soup pattern, a large, non-breakable cup, a knife, fork, large and small spoon. For general use of the motorist group, the cooking utensils should include some sort of a grate under which a fire can be built and on which food can be cooked. Other necessities along this line are a frying pan, boiling kettle, toaster, coffee pot and a pair of pliers for removing hot dishes. This last-named article is by no means the least important, for on such outings there are usually enough sunburns in arms and necks without adding burned fingers to the list of casualties.

Shelter is an important consideration for the camper. If he doesn't observe the law respecting taking things belonging to others, such as watermelons, the auto camper is apt to find his shelter problem solved for him by local police authorities. Some folks have declared it to be impossible to sleep on the seats of an automobile. Their number, however, is not legion. Some admit that they have found romance, if not comfort, in rolling up in a blanket and reposing in the open field. Outside of the inconveniences of mosquitoes, snakes and thunder showers, this plan may have some merit. Some have found joy in a patent bed arrangement which unfolds and stretches in the car over the tops of the front and rear seats. One possibility of this plan, although not necessarily an argument in its

favor, is seen in the space between the seats and under this bed where small children of the family might find repose. Some have tried various kinds of tent-arrangements by which canvas is stretched from the top, side or end of the car to the ground. Others have put up regular tents that have side walls and blow down in the event of a very strong wind. Others have built a lean-to of branches and leaves which protect from the moonlight, if not from the rain. Still others have sought the more substantial shelter of a friendly barn or farmhouse. But that takes most of the camp out of camping and savor of the tenderfoot.

A little "pup" tent for two persons in the party has been found by many tourists to be quite satisfactory. These tents take up very little space in the car and are easily and quickly erected. A small ditch around them will keep the occupants from getting wet in case of rain. A little mosquito netting at the front will keep out the bugs, yet not interfere with good ventilation. And this sort of shelter equipment is not expensive.

As to clothes, the requirements are not extensive. For a week-end trip light underwear, flannel shirt, khaki trousers, heavy shoes and socks and a woolen sweater are sufficient. Ladies, of course, require even less. Some folks may not want to depart, while camping, from so usual a habit as undressing. In these exceptional cases a pair of pajamas are in order. Woolen blankets should be carried in sufficient quantities to insure keeping the body comfortably warm while undertaking to slumber. It takes some little time to become so accustomed to sleep in camp as to get good rest. About three nights is the usual requirement along this line for a two-night trip.

It is taken for granted that camping enthusiasts, who propose to use their cars for conveying them to their happy camping grounds, will give their automobiles a careful "once over" before starting. Car trouble on a camping trip is apt to take a good deal of the joy out of life. It is worth while to have the machine in the pink of condition.

Thousands of motorists will become adult scouts during the coming warm weather season. They will undertake to imitate many of their younger scouts' stunts. They will do well first of all to heed the Boy Scouts' motto: "Be Prepared." Then they will find no end of joy and comfort in camping by auto. Properly done, such sport is unsurpassed for an unadulterated good time.

Extracting Oil From Coal.

Improved processes for extracting oil from bituminous coals are being developed in England through two new inventions, the details of which are as yet secret.

One of these treats the fuel by internal heating in such small space and with such simplicity of mechanism that the oil is extracted and the coal reduced to semi-coke while it is progressing by gravity from the main bunkers containing the fuel to the mechanical stoker hoppers.

The second process is of special interest to believers in the ultimate general use of pulverized fuel for steam-raising and furnace work. For the distillation of the fuel takes place while the latter is being reduced to powder.

It is a simpler method than that ordinarily employed, inasmuch as the drier commonly used in the pulverized fuel system disappears and the powdered fuel, being in the form of semi-coke, can be transported by less complicated mechanical apparatus.

The semi-coke may be stored indefinitely without being affected by heat or moisture. Gases from the fuel in process of distillation are in part condensed to oil in the usual way and

the remainder is carried to the furnace burners and injected into the furnace with the powdered semi-coke.

A Modern Ark.

No secret seems to have been made of the method of construction adopted by Noah in building his ark. On the contrary, the specifications are given in detail in the Bible.

Imitations of it have been attempted now and then in recent times. Thus, in the year 1609, a Dutch merchant named Peter Jansen built at Hoorn a ship on the same model, though not of corresponding size. It was 120 feet long, 20 feet broad and 12 feet deep.

The vessel was found to be remarkably well adapted for freightage, and it is said would hold one-third more lading than other ships of like size without requiring more hands to work it.

Much more recently several so-called "fleuten," or floats, were built after the model of the ark in Denmark.

About Due.

"Well, it has happened."
"What?"
"France has limousines with kitchenette and bath attached."

Can You See the Funny Side?

A sense of humor gives a man the power to see things in their proper proportion; anything that is out of proportion appears to him absurd and laughable; he is thus prevented from making a fool of himself, for a fool is merely a person who has an exaggerated idea of his own importance, or the importance of things which do not really matter.

"Myself and God," said the ex-Kaiser, in a famous speech, "control the destiny of the German people." If he had had a sense of humor he would never have said this, or a thousand other things of the same kind, all equally ridiculous; there would have been no war.

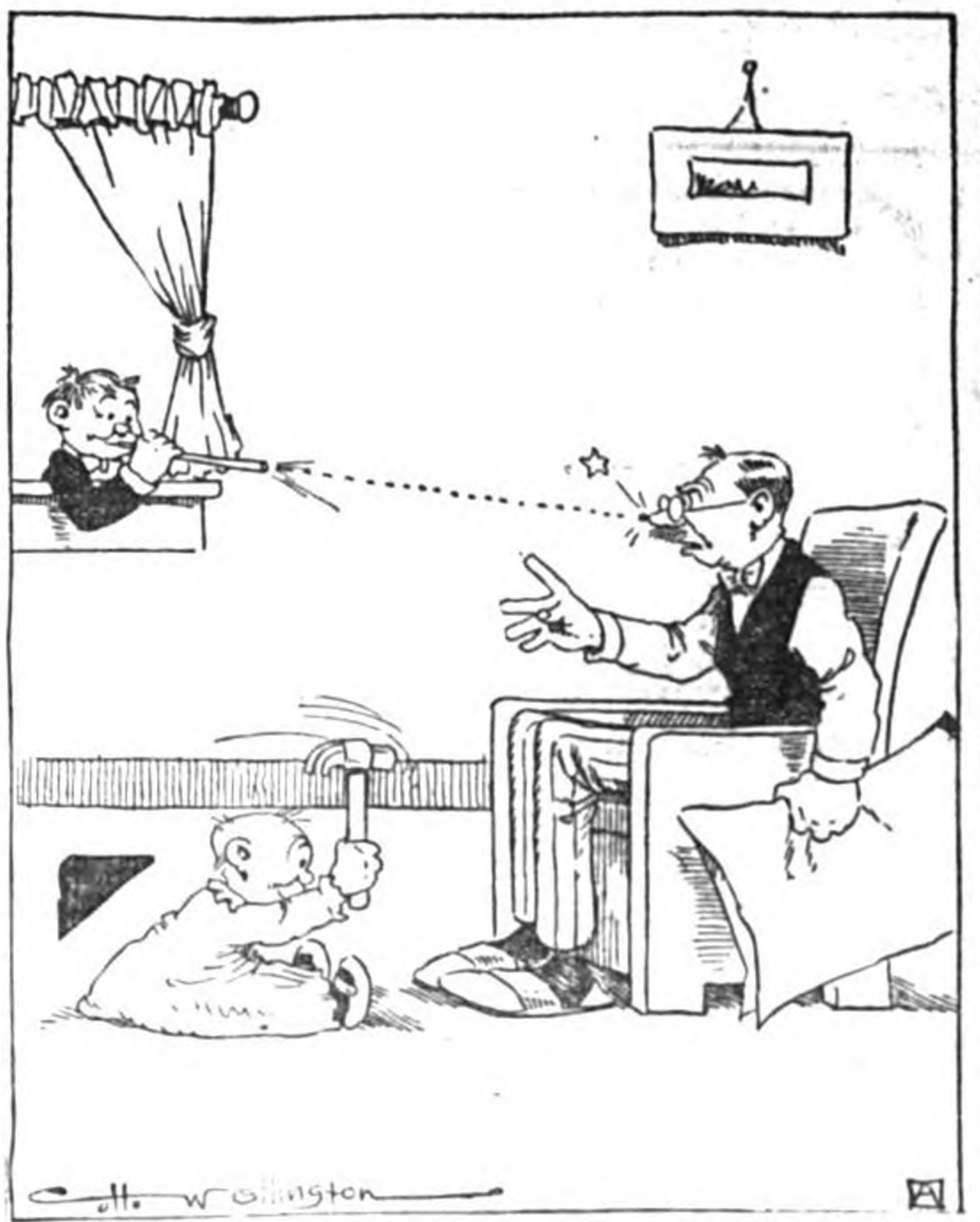
To say that a man possesses a sense of humor does not necessarily mean that he is capable of saying amusing or witty things; for wit and humor are two different qualities. Humor means the power of seeing jokes or the comic and ridiculous side of things; allied to a quick mind and a certain power of expression, it often produces wit. We cannot all be wits, but everyone can help to brighten the world by one or a half-dozen brighten the world by cultivating a sense of humor.

Humor helps a man to make light of his troubles, for he realizes that he is not the only person in the world who is worried or hard hit; it enables him to give a rebuke without exciting resentment, or to receive one without feeling a sense of injury; and frequently it assists him to obtain something he desires. If you can put the man from whom you are asking a favor into a good temper, he is very likely to grant it.

A man famous in the business world started life as an office-boy. One day he went to his employer and asked for a raise. "How much are you getting now?" he was asked. "Three dollars, sir." "But don't you think that's a very large salary for such a small boy?" "Please, sir, I haven't had time to grow since I came to work for you!" "Needless to say he got his raise."

Look where you will among successful men, and you will always find them possessed of a keen sense of humor. The secret of controlling others lies largely in the ability to give orders or administer rebukes in such a way that they will produce the desired effect without hurting people's feelings. Humor gives a sugar coating to the bitterest pill.

—and the worst is yet to come



Graphite.

One of the non-metallic minerals with which the public is more intimate is graphite, otherwise known as plumbago or black lead. It is a soft, dark grey, opaque solid, of a greasy metallic lustre found in detached masses, beds, crystals and sheets. Ceylon is the chief source of the world's supply of graphite, but it is also produced in Canada, England, New Zealand, Siberia, Germany and the United States. In Canada it is found in Northern British Columbia, in Eastern Ontario, in Ottawa, Argenteuil and Pontiac counties in Quebec, in Carleton, Charlotte and St. John Counties in New Brunswick and in Cape Breton, Inverness and Halifax counties, Nova Scotia.

Graphite occurs usually in the fissures or veins of granitic or similar rocks, but is also found as isolated plates, patches and pockets in what are known as bedded veins. It is commonly associated with quartz, calcite and mica, according to the rocks in which the graphite occurs.

The crude graphite must be very finely ground, to detach it from associated minerals, after which, by a concentration process, it is separated from the accompanying mineral particles. It is very carefully graded, both as to fineness and purity, to eliminate particles of grit.

Graphite is best known through its use in the manufacture of lead pencils. For this purpose it is mixed with clay, moulded into shape and baked. The proportion of clay used regulates the hardness of the pencil. For pencil-making the best graphite is secured from Borrowdale, Cumberland, England, and Batagol, Siberia.

Other uses of graphite are in the manufacture of stove polishes, and paints for ironwork, of crucibles for the casting of metals, and of electrolytic cells. As a lubricant graphite is used, both in dry form and mixed with oil, in many industries where heavy work and high speed are required. In foundries it is used in facing moulds to give smooth-finished castings. The electrical industry is using large amounts of graphite, and in the manufacture of gun-powder it is utilized as a moisture-proofing material.

Canada produced 2,227 tons of graphite in 1920, valued at \$173,537, as against 1,360 tons in 1919, of a value of \$100,221. In 1920, Quebec contributed 233 tons and Ontario 1,994 tons, while, in 1919, almost the entire output was from Ontario.

The Japanese Schoolboy.

In Japanese schools the physical development of a child is given as much attention as his mental development.

On warm days he strips to the waist and his teacher watches him closely as he works. If he breathes improperly, he is corrected; if he is round-shouldered or flat-chested, he is given special exercises; if he is too thin a special diet is recommended.

As in Canada, every child must go to school when he is six years old. He receives a six years' course in moral, reading, arithmetic, gymnastics, and poetry.

The Only Way.

It was during the practical gardening lesson in a large London school, when the teacher was instructing the boys in the art of protecting plants from the frost.

Jones was observed to be paying no attention to the master's remarks, so the instructor asked him sharply:

"Now, then, Jones, which is the best way to keep the May frosts from the plants?"

"Plant them in June, sir," was the ready reply.

Many Like Her.

Hardware Merchant: "What kind of a stenographer have you got?"

Motorcar Manufacturer: "Runabout, self-starter, variable speed, seldom tires, first-class upholstery."

The Brain's S.O.S.

Remarkable instances of thought transference were related by Dr. Stenison Hooker, the well-known English nerve and diet specialist, in a recent interview.

"On one occasion," he said, "I was a mile from home when I saw in my mind's eye a telegram awaiting me at my house. I 'sensed' a message that I was wanted in some distant town. I hastened back and found a telegram from my wife, who was away, asking me to join her and bring her back."

"Another case occurred when I was making arrangements to visit a patient about thirty miles out of London. The invalid's brother explained the case and gave me the address, but no description of the house. Just after the brother had left I had a mental vision of the patient's bedroom."

"On going to the house I found that all was as I had seen it in my mind's eye. While the brother was talking to me his own mind had been focused on the sick room, and my mind, in sympathy with his, had received the impression."

"I was talking to a widow, and she told me she had never been the same since she had lost her husband. At that moment I saw her husband so plainly that I was able to describe him to his wife. She stated that the description was correct, although I had never seen him when he was alive. Again the thought of him conjured up in her brain had impressed itself on mine."

"Cases in which a dying person appears to a near relative are innumerable, and I can vouch for at least one in my own family. The man to whom the vision occurred did not believe in telepathy. He was travelling in Germany before the war. Sitting one day in his hotel, he was amazed at a visionary appearance of his father."

"Later a telegram reached him conveying the news of his father's death. He was actually dying at the moment his image appeared to his son."

The Accommodating Cocoa-Nut.

In the islands of the Southern Seas the coconut palm supplies all the needs of the members of society.

It supplied the natives with lumber to build their homes, their boats, and their utensils.

When the leaves of the tree are young, they are eaten. When they are old, they are woven into hats, clothes, baskets, bedding, paper, and thatch. The ribs of the older leaves are made into spears, arrows, brooms, torches, and paddles.

The flowers of the tree give the natives wine, vinegar, and sugar. The fruit of the palm yields oil, foods, cord, and matting.

It is said that even the roots are sometimes used as food.

For cutting thick weeds a new garden trowel has been given one saw-toothed edge.

A wishbone will do you no good unless you have a backbone to put with it.

Are there flowers in your yard now? There might be. Some of the most beautiful flowers we have, come in the early spring. They appear all the more beautiful because they break so suddenly from a brown and sleeping soil. What is more dainty and less trouble to raise than a crocus or a tulip? Everyone loves them.

The annual loss in Canada to field, orchard and garden crops, due to destructive insects, is on a conservative estimate, upwards of \$200,000,000. To this huge devastation must be added the enormous annual destruction caused by forest insects, stored produce insects, etc. It is certain that these losses would be much greater if it were not for our insectivorous birds.

— Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist.

Forest Fires in Canada

With the opening of another fire season, the question of forest fire losses becomes of direct personal interest to every Canadian. Forest protective organizations, Dominion, provincial and private, are increasing in strength and efficiency, but still the provision made is far from adequate in every forest province of the Dominion. Our average annual losses from forest fires still runs into the millions of dollars. Most of these forest fires are preventable.

To check this enormous drain upon our resources, it is necessary that the individual citizen interest himself and make his interest felt in the matters of improved administration, and increased appropriations for the better protection of our forests. Governments and legislative bodies are, for the most part, alive to the situation, but they are keenly susceptible to enlightened public opinion, and, in fact, require its support when measures are under consideration involving large expenditures or material changes in policy.

Expenditures on forest protection must be regarded as an investment not only for the future but for the present as well. If existing merchantable timber is to be kept from destruction, for immediate use, and if the vast areas of young forest growth are to be preserved, to comprise the forests of the future, very substantial expenditures must be incurred for this purpose and to so administer them that non-agricultural lands will be kept in a permanently productive condition.

The forest is a crop, which may be perpetuated by wise use, but which will inevitably be destroyed by un-

wise use. Irrefutable evidence of this may be seen over thousands of square miles in both Canada and the United States.

In all of our forest provinces, other than the Prairie Provinces, adequate protection will involve the expenditure of only a reasonable fraction of the Crown timber revenue. There has in the past been too strong a tendency to divert an unduly large proportion of the forest revenue to purposes of general governmental administration, leaving the forest to be regarded as a mine to be exploited, rather than as a crop to be reproduced.

Educational propaganda for greater care by the general public in preventing and extinguishing forest fires is of inestimable value, and can scarcely be overdone.

It is of the greatest importance to Canada to perpetuate the source of the raw material upon which are dependent the great timber industries of the Dominion. These industries provide employment for some 80,000 men and an avenue for the investment of probably more than \$400,000,000 of capital. Forest products comprise one of the largest items in our export trade and are a vital factor in the exchange situation.

With adequate protection, and scientific yet practical administration, these great industries may be still further developed and maintained for all time to come. Without, they must inevitably diminish, as are already the great timber industries of the eastern and southern States, for lack of these vital elements.

Really adequate protection from destruction by fire is the keystone of the forest arch.

Weaving Seaweed Baskets is a Growing Industry.

The strong, tough strands of the variety of seaweed known as giant kelp, which grows in abundance along the coast of the Americas, have been found to be an ideal material for the weaving of all sorts and sizes of baskets, reed furniture, and like articles. It is said to be greatly superior to willow and rattan for the purpose, as it is much more pliable than other materials, and therefore more easily worked. Many persons believe that plants which grow in water are tender when wet, and fragile when dry. This is not true of kelp, the fibres being of leatherlike consistency and toughness, and the strands, size for size, nearly as strong as leather. In fashioning the various pieces of furniture, the strands are woven in such a way that the natural brown shade of the plant's exterior forms the outside of the article, and the velvety white heart, the interior.

Rothschild's Golden Rules.

The following maxims were found in the desk of Baron Rothschild, the banker, shortly after his death in 1836:—

Carefully examine every detail of your business.

Be prompt in everything.

Take time to consider, but decide positively.

Dare to go forward.

Bear trouble patiently.

Be brave in the struggle of life.

Never tell business lies.

Make no useless acquaintances.

Never appear something more than you are.

Pay your debts promptly.

Shun strong liquor.

Employ your time well.

Do not reckon on chance.

Never be discouraged.

Be polite to everybody.

Mental Arithmetic.

"Now, then, Johnny," said his teacher, "if your father gave you seven cents and your mother gave you six cents and your uncle gave you four more, what would you have?"

Johnny wrinkled up his forehead and went into the silence for the space of several minutes.

"Come, come," said the teacher impatiently. "Surely you can solve a simple little problem like that."

"It ain't a simple problem at all," replied the boy. "I can't make up my mind whether I'd have an ice-cream soda or go to the movies."

If you would be different from other people, learn to live within your income.

Must We Continue to Pay?

The fire loss on buildings and contents for first quarter of 1921, amounted to \$7,085,600, equal to \$55 per minute, or \$872,000 more than for the same period of 1920.

Canada is passing through a season of business depression; the demand on all sides is for the exercise of economy, not only in private life but in public affairs. Parliament is critically surveying every item of the national budget for possible reductions. The estimates call for the largest sum Canada has ever been required to raise, over \$565,000,000, and yet, large as this sum is, the Minister of Finance could go into the open market and borrow the money at approximately the same cost for interest as is represented by our annual fire waste.

Unfortunately, there is little indication of a reduction in the fire loss; to much the larger portion of fire sufferers the loss is made easy by the fact that it is covered by insurance. While this same condition tends to

make the general public callous of the fire danger.

During the present period of record values, there is a temptation to unload property on to the insurance companies by cashing insurance policies, and the greatest vigilance should be exercised by insurance companies, fire marshals and fire departments to guard against this danger.

Spring is usually a prolific season for fires among the smaller risks, due to cleaning up fires, removal of stoves to summer kitchens, use of wood for temporary heating, etc. Rubbish fires may easily get beyond control, consequently they should never be left alone or in care of children. Stove-pipes and chimneys should be cleaned and, where pipes go through walls or partitions, they should be protected by metal thimbles with air-spaces. It requires but ordinary precaution to overcome any of the above causes, and a little care may avert a conflagration.

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Tinware, Horse Blankets,
Enamel Ware, Halters,
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Nickel Ware, Glass,
Electric Supplies, Rope,
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Electric Irons and Pyrex Ware.

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Raisins, Prunes, Nuts, Etc., Etc.

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in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. "The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

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Total Assets \$40,000,000.00

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well as efficient service in connection with all busi-
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JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this
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EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

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St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,

Albani Lamarehe, Sub-agent.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to
the Postmaster General, will be received
at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 15th
July, 1921, for the conveyance of His
Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract
for four years, six times per week over
the Lakefield No. 1, Rural Route, from
the 1st October, 1921, next.

Printed notices containing further in-
formation as to conditions of proposed
Contract may be seen and blank forms of
Tender may be obtained at the Post
Office of Lakefield and at the office of the
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Montreal, 1st June, 1921.

VICTOR GAUDET,
Post Office Inspectors

6-24

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