

# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1921.

NO. 28

## Haying Tools.

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, Horse Forks Pulleys & Rope.  
Whetstones, Grindstones, Fixtures, Fork Handles & Ferrules.  
Lawn Mowers, Shears, Hose, Lawn Seats and Sprays.  
Screen Doors, Screen Windows & Green Wire Cloth.  
Paris Green, Paint, Lead, Oils and Varnishes.  
Glass, Nails and Builder's Hardware.

PHONE NO. 12.

## T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills

FOR SALE.—A number of Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves under 1 year old. Apply to G. McAdam, R. R. No. 3, Lachute.

FOR SALE at G. M. Strong's Mills, Cambria, P. Q. Spruce laths in any quantity, at Seven Dollars (\$7.00) per thousand.

FOR SALE.—Threshing Mill, McOly Tread power and separator in guaranteed order, complete. Cash or terms. Apply L. M. Hooker, Phone 91-1-4.

WANTED.—An Elementary Teacher for St. Canute School No. 1, state salary wanted, Terms to months. Apply to Garrison McAdam, R. R. No. 3, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—One Rubber Tired Buggy practically new and one piano box buggy with rubber tired and wire wheels. Can be seen at my show rooms, Main St., Lachute, E. F. Ayers.

Mr. H. Cadieux, of St. Philippe, has acquired the Blacksmith and Carriage Shop of Mr. T. Laframboise, and is now ready to do all work of carriage and general repairing on the shortest possible notice. I have on hand some second-hand buggies and sleighs for sale and very cheap for quick buyer. H. Cadieux, St. Philippe.

Mr. Louis Lafleur has been appointed agent for the celebrated Phonola Gramophones of Kitchener, Ont., also M. Lesage Pianos, of Ste. Therese. Call and see for yourselves.

MONEY FOR SALE.—A quantity of Guaranteed, Pure, White Clover Honey in any quantity. Apply to P. HEWITT, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

FOR SALE.—An Overland Automobile for sale in good condition, large five passenger, with self starter, four shock absorbers and six tires. Price \$750.00 Cash. Apply R. Golpin, Box 256, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of wild hay to be cut, suitable for cow-feed. Apply to Ben Rodgers, East Ward, Lachute.

WANTED.—Blacksmith Partner at once with \$300.00 in cash and tools also lots of Trade, a-1 place to work, a good all-around wanted. Apply at once to the Watchman Office.

## LACHUTE GARAGE DISTRIBUTOR



Battery repairing and charging.  
Rental Batteries in stock.  
Vulcanizing and tire repairs.  
All work guaranteed.  
A. E. BISHOP, Prop.

## CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

## LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Kennedy, of Montreal, is visiting her many friends in Lachute.

Rev. Mr. McKinnon and family are spending this month at Cacouna.

Mr. R. Evans, of Montreal, was the guest of his mother for the week-end.

Mr. Jack Miller is spending a two weeks vacation at his home in Gaspe.

Miss Manson, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Geo. Deacon.

Miss Parker, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Underhill this week.

Mrs. Alex. Morrison of Montreal is spending a few days in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hyde, of Ottawa, were week-end guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles.

Mr. Leslie McCoy, of Montreal, is spending this week with Norman S. Bos.

Miss Lila Giles of Montreal is the guest of her parents at Lake Louise for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Langlois, of Quebec, are in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gauvin.

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

Mrs. John F. Thorburn jr. and family are spending a few days with Mrs. John Thorburn.

Mrs. John S. Boa and daughter Grace, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Andrew Boa.

Mr. D. Lechead and sister Mrs. L. Tait, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. John Thorburn.

Miss Margaret Hills and Miss Amy McOuat spent the week-end visiting friends in Chateaugay.

Mrs. John Hope and Miss Mary Hope are spending a few weeks at their Lake Louise summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Morrison, of Montreal, were recent visitors with friends in Hill Head and Lachute.

Mrs. Carter and daughter, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Leggett, Lachute Mills, for the past two weeks.

The Misses Ethel and Minnie Baker, of Montreal, spent Thursday as the guests of Miss Ethel Bradley, Carillon.

On Sunday, Aug. 7th and 14th, there will be only one service in the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, at 11 a.m.

There will be a Lawn Social on the Parsonage grounds at Lakefield on Thursday evening, Aug. 11th. Admission 15 cts.

Miss Sadie Ferguson, of Montreal, spent her holidays at the home of Mrs. Joseph Bradley "Pleasant View Farm," Carillon.

Miss Harriet Foreman, who has been the guest of her sister Mrs. Henry Giles, left on Saturday for her home in Minneapolis.

Mr. & Mrs. Alex. Bradford left on Monday for a three weeks motor trip to visit friends in Boston and other points in the States.

Miss Jessie Cruise of the Royal Victoria Hospital Nursing Staff, Montreal, is spending this month with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Cruise.

Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss M. Hunter, Miss S. Hamilton, Randolph, Duncan and Roy Campbell, of Montreal, were guests at Ivan Bower.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Paul and son Hartland, returned home on Sunday after spending a pleasant weeks motor trip in Portland and the Adirondacks.

Mr. Archie Bennett, of Dauphin, Man., who has been spending the past month with friends in Lachute and vicinity, returned to her home last Monday.

St. Mungo's Lawn Social at Mrs. Robt. Dobbie's, Cushing, August 11th. Sale of Fancy Work, Ice cream, Cake, Home-made Bread, etc. Admission 10 cts.

Messrs. Jas. and Harold Leckwood and Mr. B. Massiah of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan of Toronto, Master Hubert and John Massiah, of Ottawa, were recent guests of Mrs. Massiah.

Mr. Robert B. Boa and Messrs. Chas. Gillette of Newark, N.J., motored to Lachute from Montreal on Monday, and were guests of the former's brother, Mr. Andrew Boa, of Maplehill View Farm.

Mrs. McIntyre, Miss Wilson and Mr. Ross Todd motored to town from Ottawa for the week end and were guests of the Misses Buchanan. On their return trip they were accompanied by Miss Ruth Todd of Lachute Road.

The Parish Council met on Monday last and after general routine business awarded the tenders for Jerusalem Road at a cost of \$7,902 to Messrs. Lafleur & Berniquet. The revision of the valuation roll was gone over and adopted with only one change.

"The Fall term of the Dean Business College is now open. Evening classes commence Monday, August 15th. Attend these classes and increase your present salary by fitting yourself for a better position. Full courses are given the same as in day classes."

The weather man has certainly played tricks on us this week, for after the terrific heat of the past few weeks, the great drop in temperature on Sunday last was almost too sudden, and this week for holiday makers has been decidedly cool, almost touching the frost line.

Mr. W. Cottingham is visiting friends in Ormstown.

Miss Hazel Boyd, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. Frank Arnold, of Grenville, is spending the week with friends in town.

Mr. Stewart McGibbon left on Friday for a three months visit with friends in Calgary, Alta.

Miss Winnifred and Mildred Bakin are spending a few weeks holiday at Metis Beach.

Mrs. J. N. McLeod and daughters, of Vancouver, are guests of Mrs. Thomas Christie for a few weeks.

Mrs. Frank McRae, of Three Rivers, is spending a few days as the guest of Mrs. Isaac McCreo on Bethany St.

Don't forget to book the evening of the 13th August for your trip to Presbyterian Church Lawn Social at St. Andrews.

Dr. and Miss Stewart, of Montreal, and Mr. Scott, of the Brewery Mission Camp, Chapleau, were recent guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mrs. W. W. Jones, of Candler, Florida, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fraser and daughter, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. K. Fraser for this month.

Miss John Mitchell and Miss Gladys Mitchell, of Montreal, are spending two weeks in town the guests of Mrs. Hampton and Miss E. Fraser.

Church of England services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Aug. 7th, as follows: Lachute 11 a.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Mrs. Munro, the Misses Margaret and Eppie and Master Colin, of Montreal, also Mrs. Jordan of Ottawa, are spending the week in town as guests of Miss McIntyre.

Mrs. H. O'Connor has returned home to New York City after spending five weeks with Mrs. L. P. Rodrigue. During her stay in Lachute she visited her friends in Ottawa, Carillon and Montreal.

The Annual Social of the Argenteuil Women's Institute will be held on Wednesday evening, August 10th, on the Geneva School Lawn, good programme, Admission 25 cts. Ice cream and cake included. If weather unfavorable the social will be held in the School House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKay and three children, accompanied by Mr. and Miss Morrison from Dalhousie Station motored Mr. John Boyd's on Sunday, returning the same evening by Point Fortune.

Mr. Chas. Walker and Mr. F. Donaldson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, arrived this week on the Tunisian, and are now the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Drew. The Misses McRuer and Chalmers, of Toronto will be the guests for the coming week.

Owing to the tenders for the new Presbyterian Manse being above the limit allotted, the building committee were unable to award the contract before again returning to the congregation for sanction or disapproval which will be decided at a general meeting to be called for Monday next.

A Lawn Social, under auspices of the Board of Management of the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, will be held on the Church Grounds, Saturday evening, Aug. 13th. A Good Programme is assured. Admission 35 cts., including one serving of ice cream and cake. A hearty invitation is extended.

Week-end visitors at Kamp Kearns, Dalesville, were Miss Bernard Hugh Kearns, G. Cameron and R. B. Jones. Mrs. H. Kearns and the Misses Alice, Evelyn, Jessie and Lila also Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Callan and baby, Mr. R. White and Mr. Geo. Collins of Boston, Mass., are spending their holidays at the camp.

Mr. W. R. McAdam and Mrs. W. R. were on a trip over the Western Lakes to the Thousand Islands and Toronto, Montreal and then Chateaugay, where he had a pleasant visit with his father and sister. They left for his home in Chapleau, Ont., on Monday morning from Steyerville, to take charge of the Big Engine once more.

Methodist Church Services, morning 10.30, when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the service. Evening service at 7.30. Pastor will conduct both services. East Settlement 3 o'clock, Rev. A. Mathews; St. Canute 3 p.m., Sacrament Service, conducted by Rev. E. S. Morrison, and Brownsburg at 7.30, Mr. Richards of Montreal.

That the new acquisition to Lake Louise in the up-to-date Grocery and Provision Store recently opened by Clifford McFaul is proving a great boon to the summer visitors is evidenced by the amount of goods he has disposed of during the past month. He evidently has inherited his keen business method from his father who is one of our most progressive merchants. "Clifford" is building up a nice business that is mutually helpful and is very painstaking in filling all orders both large and small.

A very happy event that passed off with great success was the Ice Cream Social of Thursday evening last given under the auspices of the Methodist Church on the spacious lawn of Mrs. R. McIntyre, which was an ideal spot for the occasion. A good round of songs, choruses and dialogues furnished an interesting programme presided over by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, and during the evening a number of musical selections were given by the Brass Band, who kindly volunteered their services for the evening. The proceeds netted about \$130.00.

## 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.

## Save Cooking

During this hot weather and buy your goods from the store that supplies you with the "Real Home-made Bread," Rolls, Buns, Cakes, etc.

Fresh Fruits in Season.

Confectionery in Abundance.

We keep the Purity Ice Cream. It is of excellent quality.

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

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

## New Stock!

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

Complete Range of Monarch Wools.

Good Variety of Boots and Shoes, all sizes.

In GROCERIES we always have the very best

Bear in mind at all times that our desire is to give prompt service and entire satisfaction.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

**The Waltham**

**E. Jousse, Lachute.**

7, 15 and 17 jewel movements in solid gold or gold-filled cases at \$16 and up.

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical,  
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



# Soils and Crops

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

## Grass and Clover Mixtures.

In large sections of Eastern Canada, the importance of well-balanced grass and clover mixtures, particularly for pastures, is not yet clearly realized. If it were, the commonly used mixtures consisting of timothy and red clover or timothy, red clover and alfalfa would be seen less often than is now the case.

These mixtures may yield, the year after they are sown, one or two crops of hay composed largely of clover; the following year or years the hay crops secured will consist almost exclusively of timothy. As timothy, however, produces a rather scant and slow-growing aftermath, it follows that fields sown to clovers and timothy and harvested for hay furnish a pasture, after the hay crop has been taken off, that becomes comparatively poor, both in quality and return, as soon as the clover has disappeared.

For this and other reasons it pays well to add a few other grasses and also other clovers of a persisting nature to the ordinary timothy and clover mixtures. On land of normal fertility a clover and timothy mixture, sown primarily for hay in a rotation will produce more hay if a little meadow fescue and perhaps also orchard grass are added. On account of their rapid growth after cutting, the latter grasses also help a field to produce more pasture after the hay crop has been removed. The same applies also to other grasses, known as bottom grasses, such as Kentucky Blue grass, Red Top, and others, and also to White Dutch clover.

For permanent pastures it is of still greater importance that the mixtures sown contain a variety of grasses and clovers. It is obvious that the most valuable permanent pastures are those which provide green pasturage from the early spring until late in the fall. Under the circumstances it is equally obvious that the most valuable mixtures for permanent pastures are those which contain early as well as medium late and late pasture plants.

This is a point that is too often overlooked in Eastern Canada. It is not so in Europe, where the great value of pastures of proper composition is being more appreciated and where, as a consequence, pasture mixtures holding ten or more grasses and clovers are common. As an example may be mentioned that Sutton & Sons, Reading, England, recommend, among others, a mixture "specially adapted to produce the most profitable crops (four to six years grazing or mowing) which contains seventeen different grasses and clovers, and for permanent pastures on medium soils a mixture which consists of not less than twenty-one different pasture plants.

It is impossible in a short article to discuss what particular grasses and clovers ought to be recommended as additions to the timothy and clover mixtures now commonly used, the object of which is simply to emphasize the advantage of including a greater number of grasses and clovers in mixtures than is now the case.

## Marketing the Surplus Stock.

Distribute the sale of market birds over as many of the twelve months as possible. Sell when the price is good and the birds ready. As far as possible, get out of the habit of marketing everything in the fall of the year. Watch the markets and have your birds ready when you can get the best prices.

Hens.—The best prices are received for hens in the spring of the year. A good plan is to cull out all the hens you do not intend to keep over for breeding purposes another year and sell as soon as the egg yield drops. This will occur after the breeding season is over and usually about the 1st of July for the poorer ones, the better layers a little bit later.

Whether these birds should be killed before selling will depend upon the demand. In some large cities, a better price is paid for the live bird than for the dressed. The killing, therefore, will depend upon the prices paid.

Which Hens to Market.—When trap-netting is followed the matter is simple, for the non-producers can be picked out at any time. Where trap-nets are not used the selection is made much more convenient if leg bands are used to distinguish the hens from the pullets, and the early-laying pullets from the later ones. With these marks the hens and the low-producing pullets can be disposed of. The aim should be to keep over the summer months only the birds that are paying well for their keep, and that are to be kept for breeding purposes the next spring.

In the case of Leghorns or other light breeds, it may pay to keep all pullets over the summer, but this must be determined by the number of eggs they are laying as soon after their egg production comes below their cost of keep even Leghorns should be disposed of.

Broilers.—Broilers are chickens weighing not over four to five pounds to the pair. In recent years the demand and the prices have risen for

broilers and now for those who are close to a good broiler market it pays to sell their cockerels as broilers rather than hold them until fall and sell them as roasters. It is a good plan, therefore, to get rid of as many cockerels as you intend to sell, during the broiler stage, if the price available at that time makes it worth while, and usually it does. The selling of broilers at this time of the year cuts down on the feed bill and leaves more room for the pullets to mature.

Ducks.—The only time to sell market ducks is when they are about ten weeks of age and can be marketed under the trade name of "green ducks." Usually where there is a demand for this class of ducks they will bring a bigger price per bird at this stage than at any later stage, and the cost of production is materially less.

Roasters.—In spite of the number that can sell broilers, the bulk of the cockerels will be sold as roasters weighing from 4½ to 6 pounds in the fall. In disposing of roasters it pays to crate feed. The last pound of flesh is the cheapest part of the whole carcass and enhances the value of the entire bird. Do not dispose of any class of poultry stock without special feeding, and for the larger cockerels, especially, the crate feeding system is best.

Turkeys and Geese.—Geese are becoming more popular each year and deserve more attention on the average farm than they have received. The grass feeding habit of the goose is an added reason for goose flesh being one of the cheapest poultry meat produced.

Turkeys continue to be our highest priced poultry flesh and no doubt will maintain this position for some time, for the ravages of blackhead each year seem to make it harder to produce turkeys. In marketing turkeys almost more than any other class of poultry meat, it is essential that they be well-fed. Turkeys cannot be too fat and in disposing of them keep in mind that turkeys are used for festival occasions. Have them ready, therefore, in plenty of time for Thanksgiving and Christmas, and do not leave the marketing of them too near the time at which they are required for eating.

For further detail, write the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., for their bulletin No. 88, "Preparing Poultry Products for Market."

## Preparing for the Next Lamb Crop.

Successful sheep husbandry requires careful preparation for the next lamb crop. It matters little what time of the year it is, whether the ewes are just bred, the lambs just weaned or the lamb crop just due, preparation for the next crop should be kept in mind. So time is more important than during the previous lambing season. At that time notes and records should be kept of all important items regarding the behavior of the ewes, the number of lambs each raises and whether they are good mothers or not, whether their udders are healthy and well-balanced, or any other valuable notes of this kind. Any ewe that does not successfully raise her offspring should be culled rather than re-bred.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of the ram to be used. He should be a typical, uniform, good-sized, purebred animal, full of vigor, active, and in good bloom. It is wonderful the influence a ram may have upon the offspring of a flock of ordinary ewes.

The selection of the ewes is also a very important feature in connection with the lamb crop. This selection may be done when the previous lambs are weaned and again at breeding time. The shepherd has in mind at this time uniformity in type. The more uniform in appearance the ewes are, the more uniformity will be shown in the offspring and hence the better the prices to be obtained when marketing time arrives. Nothing attracts the buyers like uniformity not only in good condition, but in size, age, appearance and type. The ewes' teeth should be examined and if any defects are found the ewes should be culled. As a rule ewes are not profitable for breeding after they pass five years of age. Not only should severe culling be done to the mature ewes but careful selection should be practiced in choosing future breeding ewes for the lamb crop, always being careful to retain those as near the ideal type as possible. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the culling process.

After the culling and selection work has been completed the ewes are prepared for breeding. They must be well fed and put in good condition but not overfat. As the breeding time approaches they should be flushed on some good, green, succulent pasture. As many as possible should be bred at the same time so that the lambs arrive in a group and the lambing period will not then be spread over a long period, which is objectionable.

As the lambing period draws near the shepherd appreciates the fact that his busy time is approaching. He looks to the comfort of his flock. If the lambs are to be born in the barns the buildings are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; hurdles,

lamb-creeps, feeding racks, disinfectants, record books, docking and castrating tools are all put in readiness for the coming harvest, which will represent his profits on the business.

## Last Year's Yield of Potatoes.

Dominion statistics show that 1920 saw the largest crop of potatoes in Canada on record, both as regards the average yield per acre, 170½ bushels, and the total yield, 133,831,400 bushels. It was thought that large quantities would be lost in the winter by rotting and freezing, but the mildness of the season reduced the losses so incurred to a minimum. As a consequence the surplus in the hands of farmers on March 31, 1921, was exceptionally large, the largest on record in fact excepting only 1910, when it was 44 per cent. compared with 40 per cent. this year and 25 per cent. last year. Last year the surplus on the date mentioned was 31,646,000 bushels while this year it was 53,313,000 bushels. The loss from frost and rot up to March 31, 1921, was only 16 per cent., or 20,686,000 bushels. As a consequence of all this there has been something like a glut of potatoes and quantities have been fed to live stock. This year there has been a decrease in the number of acres sown; consequently, it is safe to predict that the next annual report, that is for the year ending March 31, 1922, will show a diminution in the merchantable quantity and in the surplus, the annual average of which for ten years has been 26,343,000 bushels, or less than fifty per cent. of what it was at last reports. The average annual merchantable quantity in Canada for the same period was 69,730,200 bushels. In 1920, that is for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, it was 105,608,000 bushels.

## Transportation and Care of Fruits.

Increased attention is being given to the carriage and storage of fruits. Every year owing to the shortage of help and the briefness of the picking and shipping season large quantities go to waste. This can only be obviated by improved methods of handling and by rapid distribution. It is gratifying to know that fruit growers in all parts of the country are vigorously taking these matters up and that the various departments of agriculture are showing an earnest desire to co-operate. Efforts are being made to reduce waste to a minimum transportation and to increase cold storage facilities to an extent that all fruit-growing centres will find accommodation. The whole future of Canada's fruit trade depends on the success and perfection of these efforts. It has already been shown that tomatoes grown in Ontario can with the proper facilities be successfully marketed in the western States. It rests with express, steamships and railway companies to co-operate with the fruit growers' associations and government operatives who are working in these directions.

Lambblack or tar stains: Saturate with kerosene. Wash with soap and water.

Half the value, perhaps more, of a pure-bred lies in having the animal registered. If you don't believe it, keep your eyes open when you attend public sales. The pure-bred that isn't registered sells for much less than the registered animal.

## Making Better Silage With Less Work

That many farmers make extra work for themselves by cutting their silage too green is clearly shown by a simple bit of arithmetic. Making silage of green corn means hauling a lot of water from the field to the silo, and, furthermore, the nutritive value of the silage per pound is greatly reduced. I have tried this problem on a lot of silage experts who were not convinced until they had figured quite a while for themselves. So get out your pad and pencil and you will be surprised at the results.

Now for the silage problem. We will assume a case: Suppose that a field of corn when cut at a certain stage yields 20 tons of ensilage with 80 per cent. water content. Suppose we decide to allow the corn to stand in the field and dry out until the water content has decreased to 60 per cent. To simplify the problem we will assume also that there is no further production of dry matter. Such would not be quite the case, but then this is a problem of arithmetic. The problem is, how much would this 20-ton yield shrink in weight with the dropping of the water content from 80 to 60 per cent.?

Men accustomed to handling silage all their lives come back as a rule very glibly with an answer. They reason this way: The difference between 60 and 80 per cent. is 20 per cent.; 20 per cent. of 20 tons is 4 tons, and this figure will be the amount of shrinkage. The problem is not so simple, nor so unimportant. The true solution of it is as follows:

The silage in the first place contained 4 tons of dry matter and 16 tons of water, or 20 per cent. dry matter and 80 per cent. water. In the second case there is the same 4 tons of dry matter, but only 8 tons of water, or 40 per cent. dry matter and 60 per cent. water. The silage loses just one half its weight, the 20 tons shrinking to 10 tons. The usual error

## Poultry

At no time of the year does cleanliness count for more in the poultry business than during warm weather. Fowls kept in closed, stifling, sleeping quarters cannot be in a really healthy condition, or give very good returns. It would be much better to have the windows removed from the poultry house, to have them cleaned and stored away in some place where they could not be damaged until needed again, and pieces of wire netting put in the place of the windows. This will keep out any vermin and at the same time allow more fresh air for the fowls. Many of the losses among adult fowls in the summer season are the result of unhealthy roosting quarters.

The poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned. Give the roosts a good coat of kerosene or some liquid lice killer, clean out the nests and burn the old nesting material, then give the nests a thorough white-washing inside and out, leaving them to dry in the sun for a while. A thorough spraying with whitewash of the whole interior of the house will make the place more sanitary. If the floors are of earth, remove a few inches of the top soil and replace with some fresh sandy soil. If they are of wood or cement, scrape and sweep them clean, then wash with a fairly strong disinfecting solution. Sunshine, combined with fresh air, is one of the best germ destroyers we have, but it is possible to have too much sun for the fowls if some kind of shade is not provided in very warm weather, to be used when needed.

Colony houses scattered through an orchard make a very desirable place for fowls or growing chickens. Always provide plenty of pure drinking water in clean pans and keep it in a sheltered place, out of the sun. Be sure the adult birds are not too heavily fed, especially on corn or buckwheat or any of the fat-producing foods. Select the fowls that you do not intend to hold over for another breeding season and sell them early while the price is high and while they are in good condition, before they commence to moult.

The fowls which are to be kept over as breeders, and also growing chickens intended for stock birds, should be given liberal range.

Free range where there is an abundance of green food and animal food in the form of insects, worms, etc., to be had, is very essential to the best growth, health, vigor and vitality in stock intended for either breeding or laying purposes.

## Sheep and Swine Problems.

The sheep and swine marketing courses or classes recently held in Ontario constitute a new interesting and valuable departure. These courses were of three days duration, two days being devoted to the sheep and wool and a third to the bacon hog. Besides demonstrations on the problems of sheep management including shearing, dipping, docking and castration, attention was paid to marketing conditions. Demonstrations were also given in killing, dressing and quartering of lambs. Regarding the bacon hog, lectures were delivered with illustrations on all related problems, with special consideration of the requirements both of the home and export trade. Points to be considered in the selection of a good brood sow and in the choice of a boar were explicitly set forth.

## The Welfare of the Home

### Is Marriage a Help or a Hindrance?

The platitudinous says that "when poverty comes in at the door love flies out of the window," but it does not say truly in all cases. Indeed, marriage, as is well known, is really an inspiration to financial and final achievement. This has been demonstrated many, many times. But the skeptics are not content merely to accept the examples of success achieved in life by life partners; they must take for illustrative purposes those men who, burdened by large families, are "in the rut."

A young man, who had hired out successively for three years in order to get a start on a place of his own, found that he was not one whit better off financially than he had been on the day when he began work. His intention had been to work and save faithfully and then to marry.

"How about trying it together?" he asked his prospective wife one evening.

"As you think best, John," she told him.

Thereupon they were married—and they succeeded splendidly. They were good, conscientious workers. The wife showed herself an excellent housekeeper and economizer, and the husband was well versed in managing and dairying. At the end of three years the place they had leased on practically nothing was their own, the cattle were their own, and they themselves were well on the road to what is generally termed a good living.

There is a typical case. On the other hand, there are, quite naturally, as many who have failed irreparably under the same conditions. But the failures did not pull together.

An unmarried man is restless and seeks excitement elsewhere than in his own home, with the result that by increasing degrees he becomes a stranger to his own hearth. It is for this reason that many men do not wish to be "hooked up," but prefer to be restless, foot-loose and free. Eventually, however, they find that men are better off at home, both financially and physically, than when roaming over the globe, and still better off with good wives and comfortable homes of their own than without these blessings. Nine-tenths of all wanderers readily advise a young man to stay at home and settle down, lamenting that they themselves did not receive such sound advice when of a similar age.

Investigated cases prove that, though "tied down," married men do not generally deplore their condition, and that, with a few exceptions, they are happy in having assumed responsibility. A young man, who had been considered somewhat "unsettled" before his marriage, was asked how he liked married life and its duties. His reply was a surprise.

"Why," he said, "I consider getting married the best thing I ever did in my life. Oh, I don't mean," he hastened to add, "that I am better off

merely because I am compelled to stay at home. I mean that I am happier. Before my marriage I considered the least sacrifice as something very great. But now I have something to work for, and sacrifice is often a joy. Something to be conquered is something to take infinite pleasure in."

Another instance of the good influence of home was that of the man who had a great desire to wander. From the age of sixteen, he had wandered from place to place, finding work in many localities but occasionally returning to his home town. His frequent home-comings were surmised to be due to his desire to see a certain young lady who had always interested him. Finally she consented to marriage, provided he would stay at home and settle down. Sometime later he went away to work. Friends declared he would never give up his wandering, although they admitted that he was a good husband, and always careful to provide his wife. When his distant work was completed, he returned and declared he had never been so lonely in all his life. Except in cases of absolute necessity, he has not been away since.

A wife may be a burden or a help to her husband. She may be the inspiration of his life in more ways than one. Those who are inclined to point toward the life of a man with a large family and small means as an example of married life and "living suicide" are the pessimists of society. They do not think of the chances which come rather to a man who is married and permanently settled than to the one who is not tied down by responsibility and, therefore, not always to be relied upon.

A home is something to work for—one of the really worth-while things in life. But a house without a wife or children is not a home; it is a mere shelter from storm. On the other hand a house that holds a family can be a heaven or merely a place in which to stay. Which it shall be depends upon both husband and wife.

Wonderful things have been accomplished by men who have married without means; and a couple, by working together, have accomplished things which would have been impossible were they still single. When John Flaxman, one of England's great artists, married Ann Denham, both were very poor. Sir Joshua Reynolds, meeting the bridegroom, remarked that the artist's career was ruined. Flaxman went home and told his wife what the bachelor had said, and she replied bravely: "And a great artist you shall be, and visit Rome, too, if that is necessary to make you great." Her resolve that his marriage should not ruin her husband made her struggle and economize with him, through good times and bad, until at last they rested from their labors upon the summit of the mountain called Fame.

## THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Oliver Elephant had been reading fairy stories which Uncle Abner had secured in a rather remarkable fashion. It must have been remarkable, for he said to himself, and fairy books are not common in the jungles of Africa by any means. But if I am to get on with my story I'll have to leave out this remarkable part.

The fact remains that Oliver had begun to believe in fairies and stay up at nights to get a sight of some.

"But the only thing that bothers me," he complained to Johnny Giraffe, "is that I'll never see any!"

Oliver was a bit shortsighted and, having his long trunk to look down was sort of a disadvantage, too. "Then, I'm liable to scare them," he added miserably, and Johnny was forced to admit that they both were rather big and ugly, according to fairy standards.

But Johnny Giraffe had very sharp eyes and was also on good terms with the birds (having so long a neck), and Johnny agreed to help Oliver find a fairy. With his head among the tree tops, as he nibbled the fresh young twigs, he kept a sharp ear up for fairy news, and one day from a family of friendly parakeets he learned that the fairies were planning a merry dance for the following night in the quietest little corner of the forest.

Johnny hastened to Oliver with the good news and the two could scarcely eat, so excited they became. Both determined to hide nearby and get a glimpse of the wonderful little people. Long before 12 o'clock the two big, little jungle boys stole away from their homes and went tiptoeing through the forest. Cautiously they concealed themselves in the thick trees and waited for the fairy folk to make their appearance.

Some one else was waiting—the old witch of the woods. Grumbling and mumbling, she crouched on the other side of the little clearing. For twenty years she had been working on a spell to destroy the fairies of the jungle and at last—at last she had found the right formula. The little creatures were always trying to keep peace among the animals of the wilds and thwarting the wicked plots of the old witch herself, so that she was determined to destroy them.

"A little of the powder she had prepared would turn them all into frogs,

and so anxious was she to try it that she fidgeted about and Oliver Elephant's sharp ears caught the crackling of the twigs.

"See what that is!" he whispered to Johnny. Johnny's bright eyes soon spotted the old witch crouched in the hedge and he was just about to tell Oliver, when up from nowhere, apparently, floated the fairies, their little red lanterns twinkling like fireflies in the dark. Oliver could not see them distinctly, but the little vague dancing forms delighted him. A fierce whisper in his big ear almost made him sneeze.

"Blow!" cried Johnny Giraffe. "Put your trunk higher than the fairies' heads and blow!"

Without stopping to think Oliver obeyed and a mighty good thing it was, for just above the fairies flew the witch with her shaker of magic powder. Away she blew into the top of a tree and the powder was scattered in every direction, not one speck falling on the little fairies, though all of them were blown over.

An old wise man snatched out his spy-glass and caught sight of the witch blowing through the air and of the giraffe and the big friendly elephant, and quickly told the queen of their deliverance. And after that Oliver Elephant and Johnny Giraffe often visited the fairies at nighttime and the little creatures perched on Oliver's trunk and flew close, so he could see how lovely they were. As for the old witch, Oliver threw her into the deepest pool in the jungle and she was put out, for witches disappear at the first touch of water—a fact to remember if you ever meet one.

Rancid butter can be sweetened by washing in lime-water and rinsing in clear, cold water or by soaking in water to which a handful of bicarbonate of soda has been added. Then wash in sweet milk. Butter will remain fresh longer if put in a crock containing charcoal.

A steel fence post, with the top six inches bent slightly inward for carrying a few strands of barbed wire, designed in this way to give better protection to orchards and gardens, has been recently placed on the Canadian market.

Grain is not needed to make first-class lambs if an abundance of good pasture is provided. Cheap as corn is this year, though, a little corn may be profitably fed. Rape is a valuable pasture crop for lambs.



## 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 Bldgs., Toronto.

One of the most dangerous methods of infection is by "carriers," e.g., people who, though not showing any active symptoms of disease, yet harbor the particular germ and transmit the disease to others. Several cases of typhoid transmission by carriers have almost become famous on account of the publicity they receive while the origin of the mysterious outbreaks was being investigated. In nearly every case the disease was transmitted through contamination of the drinking water by infected excreta, or by the carrier directly infecting the food by handling it.

A noted case on record was that of "Typhoid Mary," a servant girl who a year or two before the outbreak of the Great War worked at several houses in different sections of the district where she lived, and in every house she went to, typhoid broke out. For a long time no suspicion rested on the girl as she was apparently in the best of health, until it was found that the outbreaks of typhoid fever followed her trail of wanderings. Her blood was examined, and it was found that the girl was harboring the typhoid germ in her system and thus able to transmit it to others.

Much investigation has been done regarding the role of carriers in spreading typhoid and diphtheria, but many other communicable diseases are conveyed by this agency, including dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, cerebro-spinal fever, acute poliomyelitis, pneumococcal infections, sleeping sickness, scarlet fever, plague and tuberculosis. Cholera can also be transmitted by carriers, this being regarded as the chief cause of cholera outbreaks in Bombay during 1918. All the nursing sisters, with one exception, on one of the hospital ships coming into Bombay in 1918, showed

symptoms of cholera, and on examining the excreta of this nurse who was well, the cholera vibrios were found, she being undoubtedly the cause of the illness among the others. Of course she was immediately isolated. In devising means for dealing with the danger of carriers the first consideration is to prevent, if possible, cases developing into carriers, and, failing that, to protect the community from the danger which the presence of carriers involves.

Certainly every person convalescent from an infectious disease and about to be discharged from the isolation hospital, should first be examined to see if they are still harboring infection in the nose, throat or ear, or excreting it by the bowel, or in the urine. In the case of a typhoid carrier, the safest plan is to instruct the person, as to the danger he or she is to the community if every precaution is not taken. To take special care with the dejecta, to keep clean hands, and to disinfect the dirty bed and body linen are some of the main points; also the carrier must in no circumstance have anything to do with the handling, preparation or cooking of food for others. In addition all carrier cases should be kept under observation as much as possible until they cease to be carrier, which sometimes unfortunately lasts for a long time.

H. A. McC. asks if there is any cure for insomnia.

Yes, cultivate a contented mind, avoid afternoon sleep and avoid worrying, don't eat or drink much for some time before going to bed, take a brisk walk in the open air before retiring and avoid a stuffy atmosphere at night, avoid reading in bed, and if these measures fail take a sea voyage or change of climate.

## Annual Agricultural Stocktaking.

For the fourth successive year the Dominion Bureau of Agricultural Statistics is engaged in making an enumeration throughout Canada of the areas sown to field crops and of farm live stock. This enumeration is being effected by means of schedules distributed to individual farmers. When filled up and returned, the cards will be transmitted to the Bureau at Ottawa for compilation into totals, except as regards Ontario and British Columbia, where the provincial departments will undertake the compilation. The collection of these statistics represents a national agricultural stocktaking of much value to the farmers as well as to the country generally. Owing to these annual statistics, it is possible to show that the area in Canada under field crops increased from about 39,000,000 acres in 1915 to nearly 53,000,000 acres in 1920 and their value from \$825,370,000 in 1915 to \$1,455,244,000 in 1920 or nearly 75 per cent.

## The Efficiency Engineer.

Some one was talking to a Western man with reference to scientific farm management.

"When," said this man, who cherishes rather old-fashioned notions, "I hear the bragging of these 'efficiency engineers' that they can increase by so many fold the output of a farm I am reminded of the case of one Tom Gates."

"Tom was feeding his hens one summer day with cornmeal when along came one of these experts."

"Why," queried the expert, "waste all that good cornmeal on all these hens? The stuff looks just like sawdust; then substitute sawdust. The hens will never know the difference."

"Then he went away. When next he came that way he sought out Tom and asked how the sawdust feed was working."

"Fine," said Tom. "An old yellow hen has been on it ever since you left, and in her last hatchings six of the chicks had wooden legs, three were woodpeckers and the rest were rail-birds."

## Wisps of Wisdom.

The man who sells his health for wealth makes a poor bargain. Open the door to suspicion, and peace flies out of the window.

It is hard to get what you want when you don't know what it is.

The only hopeless failure is the person who has ceased to strive for success.

If you want work well done, select a busy man—the other kind has no time. People are made more unhappy by the ill they fear than by those they suffer.

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above it.

The world is full of will people—some willing to work, and the rest willing to let them.

More harm is done by the cowardice of those who are afraid to do that which is right than by the courage of those who do wrong.

## King Edward's Joke.

Judge Adams was proud of his resemblance to King Edward VII. He wore his beard trimmed in the same fashion, and occasionally frequented the same health resorts. One of the many fantastic stories he used to tell of his adventures and misadventures ran as follows:

"See here, Richard," said King Edward to me on one occasion; "this won't do, you know."

"What won't do, your Majesty?" I asked.

"Well, it comes to this: you or I must leave Momburg, and I vote we toss up which it is to be. I don't mind in the least then mistaking me for you; I don't mind the band playing God Save the King whenever you appear. But when I cannot show my face out of doors without some chap slapping me on the shoulder and singing out with a strong Cork accent, 'Hal-loa, Dick, how's yourself. Come and have a drink,' it becomes a bit tiresome."

## Woman.

Gray—"Woman is a riddle."  
Bray—"That's right. She keeps us guessing, and yet we hate to give her up!"

## Super-Wireless.

Battles fought with crewless aeroplane bombers, mines, unmanned, submarines, ships, searchlights, guns, etc., all controlled by wireless—all the machinery of strife brought into play, perhaps, by the simple pressing of a button!

Such, it is said, are but a few of the wireless wonders of the future. Along the safer side of life there are other joys to come. The journalist will be armed with a pocket wireless telephone instrument. From the scene of his story he will talk his "news" direct to the news-room, and receive his instructions from the editor without further time and money being wasted in getting back to the office.

Wireless photographs will extend their power. When the wireless system is more perfect newspapers will be able to publish pictures of topical interest within twenty minutes of their being taken and at a distance of 10,000 miles away.

On trains no driver, guard, and stoker will be necessary; wireless will control the whole thing from beginning to end.

Perhaps, in the long run, wireless will also control us; may become the A to Z of our existence! Who knows?

## The Sixth Sense.

Through the invention of Samuel O. Homan, a San Francisco inventor, a "sixth sense" seems to have been created. At a distance of 600 feet, in total darkness, Homan asserts that with the aid of a delicate instrument for the detection of heat waves he can tell whether one two or several persons are present. His invention, which was started during the war for detecting enemy forces in front of the American trenches, is a combination of thermopiles, a reflector and a galvanometer. The instrument, which acts much as a sound detector, is sensitive to heat waves and can be developed to the point where a complete silhouette of an object can be given, showing the outlines from which heat waves emanate. It can also be used for the detection of airplanes thousands of feet in the air.

U. S. Government officials are said to be considering use of the instrument for guarding valuable goods, such as large coal piles, warehouses and automobile fleets not in use. Instead of a large number of guards, who can be avoided, it is expected to set up one or two of Hoffman's instruments, which will immediately show the presence of people in the vicinity.

## SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets relieve these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## A Vicar to the Toadstools.

A vicar of a scattered rural parish had a remarkable knowledge of fungi. So keen was he on his hobby, says the London Morning Post, that he sometimes neglected his pastoral work to search for specimens. One day he stopped to see a bedridden old lady, who immediately reminded him how long it was since he had made his last call.

"If I had been a toadstool," she declared, "you'd have been to see me long ago!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

## The Explorer's Reward

Can money be made out of the exploration of uncharted parts of the world?

The question is suggested by the expedition which has already started to scale Mount Everest. Many people have the idea that considerable sums of money accrue to the explorer as the result of lecturing, or from royalties on books, describing adventures far afield.

The explorer, however, rarely makes money out of his heroic and romantic undertakings. Sir Ernest Shackleton confessed publicly, after the return from the expedition begun in 1914, that all his royalties on books and all his fees for public lectures had been mortgaged beforehand. Otherwise he would have been unable to undertake his Arctic investigations.

When Shackleton returned to England in 1909 he was given a knighthood and a Treasury grant of \$100,000 towards the expenses of his expedition to the South Polar regions. But no Government can continue indefinitely to finance explorers. There comes a time when these gallant adventures would hardly be able to meet their private bills, but for the generosity of friends.

When Nansen wanted to explore the coast of Greenland he took it for granted that he himself would have to pay for the cost of the expedition. But he was not a rich man, and after wait-

## THIN, WATERY BLOOD MEANS ILL HEALTH

Rich, Red Blood Brings Bright Eyes and Rosy Cheeks.

The girl who returns home from school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown, because this getting tired so easily is probably the first warning symptom of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved.

When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes pale. She not only tires out easily but often suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite.

In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found to have a beneficial action on the blood. Miss Delima Lafreniere, St. Ambrose, Man., has proved this in her own case, and advises others to use these pills. She says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I felt like a complete wreck of my former self. My blood was poor and thin. I suffered from faint and dizzy spells, and had backaches and headaches almost every day. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and by the time I had used three boxes I felt much better and I continued taking the pills until I felt as well as I ever did. For what they did in my case I cannot recommend these pills too highly."

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

## The Tatar's Burglar Device.

In Tibet the Tatars have what is possibly the oldest burglar trap in the world. It was invented to prevent people from robbing the tombs.

Whenever a royal personage died in Tibet he was buried with all his jewels and his royal robes. To add a still higher tribute, the most beautiful young women of his court were suffocated and embalmed on the day of his funeral. With their beauty thus preserved, they were placed in a standing position round the tomb of their master, each holding some trinket that the royal personage had used during his lifetime.

In order to protect these treasures from vandals, the Tibetans erected an arch in which rested sharply pointed arrows, and under which was a release that discharged the arrows in quick succession. Whoever trod on the release robbed no more.

The invention, "hidden round the temples and the tombs of the rich Tatars, was doubly efficient, for it both protected property and provided inexpensive justice."

## Sending For Him.

When Canon Burroughs of Peterborough, England, was in America some months ago he told this significant story: A woman employed in an English mill was allotted a difficult piece of machine work to do. The foreman told her to send for him if she had any trouble with her machine. She had to send for him several times and finally decided that she would not bother him again but would herself try to remedy any trouble that might arise. But when trouble occurred and she tried to conquer it she merely made the difficulty worse. The machine came to a complete stop.

When the foreman came to her aid she looked up at him and said, "I did my best."

"No," said the foreman quietly, "the best is sending for me."

To-day men and women everywhere are trying to do their best alone, forgetting that the Master of all work stands ready to help them in the remediable little things as well as in the great things they lead to. The best is always sending for Him.

The moon moves 3,350 feet per second.

## What the Boy Scouts Are Doing.

Col. A. W. Gray, M.P.P. for Leeds, has presented a large and beautiful Union Jack to the 1st Westport Troop, thus completing the Troop's "colors." These are big days in Boy Scout circles down Welland way. A special Scout Officers' Training Course is now in full swing. The Rotary Club is backing the four local troops both financially and "Rotarily." And Mr. J. C. McIvor, Troop Committeeman of the 1st Welland Troop, has just offered a fine cup as a trophy for inter-troop competition.

Renfrew and Kincardine Troops have been suffering from growing pains. The "doctors"—in both cases Provincial Scout Officers—recommended "surgical treatment," with the result that both towns have two troops each now instead of just one. And all of them are working hard to make their Troop and their town the very best Troops and Scout towns in Ontario.

Mitchell citizens have organized to back Scouting in their town. In order to help the two local troops with equipment, camp, sports, etc., and to provide a satisfactory meeting place, five hundred dollars is now being raised by public subscription. This amount also includes Mitchell's contribution to the funds of the Provincial Council.

We recently reported that the Brockville Rotary Club was raising \$1,000 for the funds of the 1st Brockville Troop. We are now glad to be able to announce that the amount has been raised—and it only took the Rotarians three hours to get it together. The Brockville Scoutmaster, Mr. A. J. Traill, is one of Ontario's veteran Scout men.

Through the kindness of Major W. Eaton, the 1st New Toronto Troop will hold its summer camp this year on his big farm at Oakville. A similar generous offer from Mr. Chas. Parker, Chairman of the Troop Committee of the 29th Toronto (Humber Bay) Troop, places his fine estate at the disposal of the officers and boys of that Troop for their summer outing. Such co-operation from friends of the Boy Scouts is most valuable and very much appreciated.

Scouting does not force the boy to be obedient. It takes it for granted that he is—and twelve years of Scouting has demonstrated the correctness of this attitude.

A leading newspaper offered a prize for the paragraph that had given the greatest inspiration and help. Lines from Tennyson and others were sent in by the hundred. The letter that gained the prize was as follows:

"I am only a boy; and boys' opinions are not respected by most grown-ups; but we have them just the same. The paragraph which helps me most is the Boy Scout promise, as follows:

"On my honor I promise that I will do my best. To do my duty to God and the King. To help other people at all times. To obey the Scout Law."

## His Hearing Restored

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

## What is Politics?

"Pop?"  
"Well, Junior—"  
"Are 'politics' plural?"  
"No, my boy, there isn't anything in the world more singular than politics."

## MONEY ORDERS.

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

## What He Had.

"There was a strange man here to see you to-day, Papa," said little Ethel on meeting her father in the hall.

"Did he have a bill?"

"No, papa. He had just a plain nose."

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
LINIMENT

Blistered Feet, Sore Feet, Tired Feet, Burning and Aching Feet.

After a hard day's work or a long tramp and your feet are completely used up, bathe them in hot water, then rub them well with MINARD'S LINIMENT. It will relieve you and you will never be without a bottle.

America's Finest Dog Remedies  
Book on  
**DOG DISEASES**  
and How to Feed  
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,  
H. C. Glover Co., Inc.,  
114 West 41st Street,  
New York, U.S.A.

**COARSE SALT**  
**LAND SALT**  
Bulk Carlots  
TORONTO SALT WORKS  
G. J. OLIFF - TORONTO

## DAWSON WOULDN'T TAKE \$1,000 FOR IT

DECLARES TANLAC ENDED TROUBLES.

"It's the Best Medicine I Ever Heard Of," Says Toronto Man.

"Honestly, I wouldn't take a thousand dollars in gold for the good Tanlac has done me," said Delbert F. Dawson, 174 Browning Ave., Toronto, Ont., well-known carpenter and builder.

"Besides relieving me of a bad case of stomach trouble of many years standing, Tanlac has built me up ten pounds in weight and I never felt better in my life than I do now. I suffered so I could hardly stand the pressure of my clothes against my stomach and the way it pained me was simply terrible, and often I had choking spells, when I almost lost my breath. I was so nervous I couldn't sleep and mornings got up feeling more tired and worn out than on going to bed. I lost weight considerably and became so weak I was constantly losing time from work, and many times got so dizzy I had to grab hold of something to keep from falling. Nearly all the time I had a headache and sometimes it hurt me so bad I could hardly endure it. My liver was in awful condition and I had liver spots all over my body."

"Well, I just kept getting worse, in spite of everything I did, until I got Tanlac. But this medicine seemed to get right after my troubles, for it wasn't long before I was feeling lots better. I've taken eight bottles in all and am a well man, never lose a day from work or feel bad in any way. It's a fact, Tanlac is the best medicine I ever saw or heard of."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

## R. S. V. P.

Here is a true story from a girl's school in the English Midlands: A "general knowledge" lesson was in progress. "Can anyone," demanded the teacher, "tell me the meaning of the letters R. S. V. P.?" There rose the daughter of wealthy parents, whose recitations drew all the local society. "Rush in, Shake, and Vanish Pleasantly," she replied.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

## What He Answered.

The editor in charge of the personal inquiry column opened his seventeenth letter with a groan. "I have lost three husbands," a lady reader had written, confidentially, "and now have the offer of a fourth. Shall I accept him?" This was the last straw. "If you've lost three husbands," he wrote, "I should say you are much too careless to be trusted with a fourth."

A violent fit of anger affects the heart instantly, and poison has been discovered in the blood immediately after such an outburst.

## ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



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

**Cuticura**

Quickly Soothes Itching Scalps

Treatment: Gently rub Cuticura Ointment, with the end of the finger, on spots of dandruff and itching. Follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing better than these fragrant super-creamy emollients for all skin and scalp troubles.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion—Canadian Depots: (Toronto, London, 244 St. Paul St., W. Montreal, 1000—Cuticura Soap, shampoos without soap.

## Friend or Foe?

Many people find that tea and coffee are foes to their health, but that Instant Postum is a friendly table drink.

This pure cereal beverage is rich in aroma and flavor—fully satisfying—and contains no element of harm for nerves or digestion.

**"There's a Reason" for POSTUM**





## The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1921.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

**J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.**  
5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

### En Passant.

**How's Trade?** WHEN WE casually enquire after a person's health, as we meet him in the street, we say "How do?" or "How are you?" We do not expect any answer beyond the smiling rejoinder of "Fine, thank you, How's yourself?" or words to that effect. Our expressed solicitude for our friend's health is a polite fiction, introduced to clear our throats for what we have to say about the weather, and we are very much surprised when our flippant greeting is taken seriously and a stream of woe-filled details is poured into our unwilling ears.

As a bore, the person who persists in giving details of his personal sufferings, is rivalled only by the man with bigger tomatoes than yours, whose five-year-old has developed a preternatural talent for saying smart things, or whose hen has hatched fifteen chicks from thirteen eggs—while yours . . . . . Still, with the exercise of a little tact, you can often get level with the chronic bore, if you catch him unawares. You can approach him from the rear, or on a flanking movement, can slide up to him, and before he has time to pull his face into its usually lugubrious cast, shoot off with "Good-morn'g-looking-well-nice-weather-wind-min-dome-a-beep-of-good," and while he is in his first grasp of surprise, follow this up with "and How's TRADE?"—being careful with your inflections.

You must be prepared to follow this up with a few "facts and figures" and quote alleged extracts to show your knowledge of the subject, and to demonstrate that there are several possible answers to the question. If you do this tactfully you can leave your victim either more deeply despondent than ever, or buoyed up with the waterwings of hope—just as you feel disposed towards him. Of course, you cannot work this plan successfully every time. It would not be tactful to ask a man who has just filed his bankruptcy papers, "How's trade?" and any under-taker worth his salt would make prompt answer and say, "dead and buried," thus leaving you no desire to score reprisals off a man who cannot take life seriously.

\*\*\*  
OCCASIONALLY, too, you may hit a "snag," as I did the other day, and encounter a Bad Trade Apostle who will turn and read you. To make talk, I started off with the "looking-well-how's-trade?" gag, and then incautiously rattled on about the warm weather and the good produce prospects of the country. He said nothing at first, which disarmed me, then as I was gathering breath for a "few facts and figures," I was startled by a sepulchral groan. Glancing quickly at the face of the man I meant to make my victim, my attention was "riveted," as they say in story books, by his evident distress. His eyes stood out, and sweat ran in rivulets down inside his collar. Then a cold shiver ran through me on that hot broiling day, as he uttered in deep measured tones, "Ah! Ah! We are going to have one hell of a winter!"

Say? what could I say? I was struck dumb, which was a chance no pessimist could miss, and he let loose upon me his pent up feelings, while my poor little, (but withal, sunny,) opinions of Better Days stood white faced, and all huddled together on deck, as if they expected to be washed overboard any minute.

I have forgotten much of what he said; One can seldom recall vividly the flashes and crashes of a thunderstorm—after it has passed, but his loudest peals were,—"Ruinous Exchange, Depreciation of Money, Unemployment, High Prices, Cut Wages, World-wide Hunger and Starvation, British Soldiers Selling their Medals for Food, and the winter picture he painted ought to have sent the mercury down twenty five degrees, which would have had a comforting effect on that hot day,—ninety five in the shade. But to crown all, he said he would leave at my house when he was passing, a batch of papers which would open my eyes to the real facts of the situation.

I trust he has forgotten, or lent them to someone else: Meanwhile, I am scanning the newspapers for other views of "How's Trade," and am glad to say I have found a few which express opinions something like this:—

\*\*\*  
THE PENDULUM swings back. On every side the return of confidence is evidence—a confidence based upon the knowledge that the country is fundamentally sound, and that larger markets lie just ahead. The gospel of hard, honest work that will bring well earned rewards is now preached in high places, and it echoes are more and more heard and heeded in the far corners of our national household. The change from a reluctance to buy at any price to a willingness to buy at "the right price" is already general. A year ago many sales of to-day would not have been made because that confidence which is the forerunner of healthy prosperity was absent then; and to-day it is returning upon the first ripples of a rising tide. Another hopeful sign is the announcement that no further cut in wages, in

the building trade, is likely to take place in Montreal this year. Other trades and places will follow suit. No cut at all has been made in the wages of the Toronto builders, and the present attempt to cut is made with the idea of bringing the Queen City in line with Montreal.

A further augury of good is the presence of the British Empire Producers Association, in Canada. He declares the object of his visit in these gratifying words:—

"What I am over here for is to get the Canadian producer to state his difficulties to us, and we will, by our interests in parliament, and through the press, help him to get his proper place in the home market. We want Canadian producers to make use of this organization, which represents the largest interests in the Empire, and we will obtain for them proper treatment."

Next time I meet my pessimists friend I shall suggest that he change his name from "Will" to "Nil." Desperandum. LINKSMAN.

### 30,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED.

#### Excursions to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Canadian Pacific Railway will operate Farm Laborers' Excursions from stations in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario—Toronto, Sudbury and east, but not north of Parry Sound, Ont., on Monday, August 8th, and Wednesday, August 17th. Special accommodation provided for ladies and families.

Box lunches and tinned meats can be obtained on the train. Besides, regular restaurant stations are conveniently located along the line.

The fare will be \$15.00 second class to Winnipeg, plus 1/2-cent per mile, with minimum of 50c. from Winnipeg to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at which the harvester has engaged to work, but not west of Edmonton, Calgary and McLeod.

For the return trip, tickets of the colonist class will be issued at stations between Edmonton, Calgary, McLeod and Winnipeg, inclusive, to the original starting point of the harvester, at 1/2-cent per mile, with a minimum of 50 cents, added to \$20.00 from Winnipeg, conditional upon 30 days work at harvest.

#### ST. JERUSALEM.

A very beautiful repast was partaken at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leishman's on the 29th inst., in the form of a Turkey Dinner, which was served among the relatives as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Leishman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Leishman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bon, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bon, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bon and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Leishman, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Jarrett and son and Mr. Seymour Goff. A lovely time was spent in amusements and music.

#### Boot Repairing.

Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:—

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Sole and Rubber Heel, nailed,  | \$1 65 |
| Sole and Leather Heel, nailed, | 1 40   |
| Sole and Rubber Heel, sewed,   | 1 75   |
| Sole and Leather Heel, sewed,  | 1 65   |
| Cement Patch, guaranteed,      | 15     |
| Cement Patch, sewed,           | 10     |
| Sole and Heel, Toe-cap nailed, | 1 75   |

#### Joseph Deslauriers,

Boot-maker and Repairer  
Lachute Mills — P. Que

#### Auto Drivers! Look!

Avoid accidents by blurred windshields.

You know the inconvenience of a blurred windshield, don't you? Well you can feel perfectly safe and drive your car in the worst storm if you procure one of our Clear Vision Cloths. One wipe a day keeps danger away. Don't delay in getting one from our local agent Wallace Thompson, R.R. No. 6, Phone 117 r 1-4. The Auto Accessories Co., also agent for Sun Life Assurance Co.

#### HELLO! HELLO!

Don't throw your old boots away! Why? Take them to the new shoemaker, he will repair them neatly and quickly, and at reasonable prices.

Where is this place? Why, in Paquin's old Store on Main Street, next door to Albert Hall. All work first-class.

W. HAINES, Prop.

Rubber heels put on while you wait.

#### The Public Know

#### The DEAN BUSINESS COLLEGE GRADUATES

Occupy Positions of Distinction Opening to themselves wonderful opportunities of advancement in public life, as well as in the business world. Our division of secretarial training, which educates young men and young women for positions as private secretaries, is one of our most successful courses.

#### The Public Knows

#### IT'S A GOOD SCHOOL.

"A satisfied student is the School's best endorsement."

Students may enter at any time. The only qualification for entering is a good character.

ENROLL NOW Fall term now open.

Day and Evening Classes.

Dean Business College, Lachute.

## Bank Co-operation with the Farmer

Responsible farmers, like other business men, sometimes find that they can make profitable use of temporary capital borrowed from a bank.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has had a ripe experience and possesses a clear understanding of farmers' financial requirements.

Its policy is co-operation with the farmer.

The nearest manager will be glad to discuss your situation with you.

## The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-up Capital \$ 1,700,000  
Reserve 15,000,000  
Resources 220,000,000

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

## Special! Special! Saturday Only

### Neilson's Bulk Chocolates

Nuts, Fruits, Creams  
and Hard Centres **49c. lb.**

## G. J. CHARLAND, Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

## Summer 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. Shirts, 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.

## General Automobile Repairs.

Expert Work in Fords and Chevrolet Cars.

Work and Service guaranteed  
Garage in rear of Campbell's Feed Store  
**Stan. Burrows, Prop.**

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

## Builder's Supplies.

We have just received

1 Car Load Galvanized Iron and Corrugated Iron.  
1 Car Load Wood Shingles.  
1 Car Load Building and Roofing Paper.  
Nails, Glass, Lead, Paint, Oil, Etc.

Our Prices are Right.

**GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26 Lachute Mills**

**HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!**

## CASTORIA

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

#### KEL-OLA!

This is a new refreshing drink made in Canada by Canadians, and is just what you're looking for to satisfy. Bottled under authority by the Cascade Bottling Works. Be sure and ask for it.

## These are Times To Save Money!

And the best way to save money is to watch how you buy. We buy very carefully and give you the benefit of it. You can be assured that your orders will be well attended to, so we are asking for a share of your trade. Before you make your purchases call and see just what we can offer you. Telephone No. 161 ring 2.

**H. M. Lavigne, Lachute Mills.**

## Miss M. V. Slater Main St., Lachute.

Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Ont 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.



## Lachute Academy.

The results of the June Examinations in Lachute Academy which have just come to hand show that the Academy is in a most satisfactory condition and is fully maintaining its position among the High Schools of this Province. All the pupils in Grades XI and X, have passed their examinations; while 20 out of the 25 pupils in Grade IX, and 26 out of the 29 pupils in Grade VIII, have likewise been successful. Thus only 8 out of 55 pupils enrolled in these grades have not succeeded.

We publish, herewith, the Pass List of the pupils in each grade as shown by the June Examinations; and also the Standing for the Year. The Standing for the Year is found by taking the marks earned by the pupils in the weekly examinations held during the year and adding to them the marks taken in the June examinations. It is on this standing that all the regular scholarships, medals and prizes of the Academy are awarded.

The figures in brackets after the totals in this list indicate the number of examinations missed during the year through illness or other cause. The letter (s) after a pupil's name indicates that he has been more than 1 1/2 years in the grade and must, consequently take an additional 5% to be considered equal to a pupil who is doing the work the first time.

### PASS LIST.

Grade XI, Max. 1000, Class I.—M. McQuat 779.

Class II.—Margaret Jones 717, Henry Murphy 705, Gerald Henson 676, E. Gagnon 661, Edythe Silversen 653.

Class III.—Isabel Owens 598, Kenneth McQuat 594, Ella Giles 546, George McCoy 516, Ivan Carpenter 507, Emma Smith 460, Hazel Brown 447.

Grade X, Max. 1000, Class I.—Phoebe McQuat 504, George Fuller 836, Bessie Rodger 818, Myrtle Hamilton 804, George Taylor 803, Lillian Hamilton 784, Annie Stevenson 780, Muriel Burk 778.

Class II.—Olive Seale 734, Gerald Hammond 723, Kenneth Campbell 677, Smith, equal, 709, Ruby McPaul 677, Alice Rodger (s) 700, Helena Rodger 671, equal, Neil McGillis 665, Ian Hay 614.

Grade IX, Max. 1100, Class I.—Ivy Johnson 940, Donald Clarke 910, Grace Morrison 903, Elsie McAllister 862, I. Whinfield 851, Ivy Graham 842.

Class II.—Ruth Morrison 822, Alice Bain 813, George Watson 805, Evelyn Creswell 794, Bella Hume 787, Nellie Cowan 780, Flora Macdonald 779, May Robinson 760, Truman Clarke 755, D. Matthews 728, Harold Bennett 722, A. Scott 712, Clifford McPaul (s) 708.

Class III.—Jim Hay (s) 694.

Grade VIII, Max. 1000, Class I.—W. Adamson, Kathleen Morrison, equal 881, Margaret Scott 865, Marguerite Heatlie 840, Edna Campbell 835, Elsie Riddell 833, Sarah Black 829, Hazel Drysdale 827, Duncan Cumming 817, Melville Smith 813, Evelyn McCallum 808, Paul Doug 794, Susan Evans 788, Edna Graham 774, Westgate 772, Jean McQuat 753.

Class II.—Frances Douglas 732, Irene Rogers 730, James Todd 729, Frank Scott 725, Bella Clark (s) 759, Muriel Beet 683, Hazel Leishman 679, John Dobbie 677, Elmer Ryan (s) 702, Erskine Rodger 629.

### Standing for the Year.

Grade XI, Max. 3600, Class I.—M. McQuat 2957, Margaret Jones 2880, H. Murphy 2740, Edythe Silversen 2701.

Class II.—Evelyn Gagnon 2684, G. Bruneau 2681, Kenneth McQuat, Isabel Owens equal, 2435, Ella Giles 2234, G. McCoy 2224, Ivan Carpenter 2209.

Class III.—Amma Smith 1866, Hazel Brown 1862.

Grade X, Max. 3800, Class I.—Phoebe McQuat 3296, George Fuller 3007, Annie Stevenson 2990, Myrtle Mitchell 2932 (1).

Class II.—Bessie Rodger 2795 (1), G. Taylor 2775, Lillian Hamilton 2629 (1), Kenneth Campbell 2621, Muriel Burk 2578, Olive Seale 2567, Neil McGillis 2423, Blanche Smith 2419 (1), Helena Rodger (s) 2484, Ruby McPaul 2352, Gerald Hammond 2347.

Class III.—Ian Hay 2257.

Grade IX, Max. 3800, Class I.—Ivy Johnson 3295, Donald Clarke 3257, E. McAllister 3235, Irene Whinfield 3143, Ivy Graham 3098, Esther Morrison 3076, Grace Morrison 2953, George Watson 2906, Evelyn Creswell 2892.

Class II.—Nellie Cowan 2825, Bella Hume 2824, May Robinson 2780, Alice Bain 2765, Truman Clarke 2730, Clifford McPaul (s) 2756, Flora Macdonald 2534, Dorothy Matthews 2435, Arnold Scott 2385, Harold Bennett 2300.

Class III.—Jim Hay (s) 2306.

Grade VIII, Max. 3800, Honours.—Margaret Scott 3426.

Class I.—Winnifred Adamson 3291, Kathleen Morrison 3272, Edna Campbell 3162 (1), Elsie Riddell 3113, Melville Smith 3103, Marguerite Heatlie 3086, Hazel Drysdale 3067, Sarah Black 3027, Evelyn McCallum 2969 (1), Susan Evans 2958.

Class II.—Edna Graham 2831, Jean McQuat 2823, Duncan Cumming 2815 (1), Elmer Ryan (s) 2910, Frances Douglas 2603, Irene Rogers 2648, P. Doug 2603 (1), Bella Clark (s) 2731 (1), Maria Westgate 2542 (2), James Todd 2503, Frank Scott 2430, John Dobbie 2391.

Class III.—Erskine Rodger 2252, M. Peet 1909 (7), Hazel Leishman 1887 (8).

### DALESVILLE

Mrs. Berry is the guest of Mrs. McCormick.

Mr. Russell Kennedy spent Friday in Montreal.

Miss F. Ray spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mrs. Brown is spending the week-end at her home in Montreal.

Mr. A. Boyd spent Sunday the guest of Mr. Wallford of Greece's Point.

Miss Elsie Cregeen is spending her holidays with her aunt Mrs. R. Silverson. Master Allie Brown is spending his holidays with his uncle at Greece's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kennedy, of Verdun are the guests of Mrs. A. Kennedy.

Master Wesley Morrow and Miss Alice are visiting their aunt Mrs. C. Morrow of Lost River.

Mrs. Smallie, of Ottawa, who has been the guest of Mrs. Campbell has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Burke spent Sunday last the guest of Mr. Wm. Hutchin of Roussillon.

Mrs. Vickers who has been the guest of her sister Mrs. D. Dixon has returned to her home in Verdun.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Morrow and daughter Violet, of Lost River, were the recent guests of Mrs. T. Morrow.

The many friends of Master Robert MacArthur are pleased to know he has recovered from his attack of diphtheria.

The Misses Violet and Florence and Master Edward Moncrieff, of Plaisance, are the guests of their grandfather Mr. A. Burke.

### CUSHING

Mrs. Geo. Nicholls is visiting friends in Lachute this week.

Miss Hazel McGibbon, of Lachute, spent a few days in Cushing this week visiting Mrs. T. Weir Jr.

Mrs. and Miss McGilivray, of Lachute, are visiting Mrs. Percy Nicholls and Mrs. C. J. McEaul.

Miss Grace Wheelahan, of Valleyfield, has arrived to spend the remainder of the summer vacation with her friends in Cushing.

Mr. Angus Greig and Riddie Walford, Greece's Point, spent the early part of the week in Ottawa.

Mrs. Smith, of Montreal, was a guest at Mrs. E. O. Kestley's the early part of this week.

Mrs. P. E. Wiley of Gananoque formerly operator at Cushing Junction is spending a few days in this vicinity.

St. Mungo's Church Sunday School picnic was held on Friday afternoon last in Mr. Archie Graham's grove and was a notably successful and pleasurable event. The members of the church and Sunday School were practically all present and there was besides a good representation from every other denomination in the district. Mr. Cousins of St. Mungo's was master of ceremonies and as usual diffused a feeling of cheerfulness and good humour on all sides. The various athletic events were well contested and excited much interest. We regret that we cannot at present supply the list of winners in the different events but will endeavor to do so next week if they have not already been sent by someone better informed. Vast quantities of cake and ice-cream were consumed and it was after sunset when the festivities came to an end and the pretty grove was left to its accustomed solitude.

### Harvesters Excursions. 30,000 Men Wanted.

A call from the West has been received for 30,000 Harvesters and Farm Laborers from Eastern Canada.

The Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, in accordance with practice of former years, will have special excursion fare, for Harvesters, of \$15.00 second class to Winnipeg, plus half cent per mile beyond with minimum of 50 cents from Winnipeg to Stations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but not West of Edmonton, Calgary and McLeod.

The excursion dates from Lachute and vicinity will be Monday, August 6th and Wednesday August 17th on which dates special trains will leave Montreal (Bonaventure Station) 10 30 a.m., and 7 45 p.m., from Ottawa (Union Station) 9 00 a.m., 2 30 p.m., and 11 45 p.m.

Convertible berth colonist cars of latest design will be attached to these trains.

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

*The Tobacco with a heart*



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

**Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria**

Always  
Bears the  
Signature  
of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In  
Use  
For Over  
Thirty Years

## CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC FARM LABORERS \$15 TO WINNIPEG

Plus 1/2c. per mile beyond

Excursions August 8th, and 17th, 1921

From Stations in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario—Toronto, Sudbury and East, but not North of Parry Sound, Ont.  
**FARE RETURNING:** 1/2c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$20 to start, point.

Through trains. Special accommodation for women and families. Box lunches.

For information apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent or to

**J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute.**

## An Invitation.

We extend a Cordial Invitation to visit us in our New Store on Foundry Street. If you watch this space you will find how you can spend your money to good advantage. Just now we have a splendid line of Ready-made Goods which we are offering at Manufacturer's Prices.

We have some dandy Sample Lines of Ladies' Kimonos, Blouses and Dresses. Underwear etc. A General line of Boots and Shoes and small goods. Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

## J. D. Lemay

Foundry Street, - Lachute.

Special accommodation will be reserved for the use of women and families. Facilities for obtaining meals enroute will also be provided.

Harvesters on arrival at Winnipeg will find that complete arrangements have been made between the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways and the Government to distribute Harvesters to the points where help is most needed.

If you intend taking advantage of these excursion fares this year you should call on nearest Agent of the Canadian National or Grand Trunk Railways to obtain your tickets or for any further information desired.

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**

**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 & 21. Lachute

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**



## THE GREAT ANNUAL EVENT

**\$35,000 in Prize Money for Live Stock and other Exhibits**

**New Features in All Departments**

**Immense Midway and Grand Stand Performances  
Day and Evening**

**REDUCED FARES ON ALL RAILWAYS**

**ENTRIES POSITIVELY CLOSE SEPT. 2ND.**

**For Prize Lists, Booklets and all Information apply to**

**Jos. Kent, President H. L. Corbett, Treasurer James K. Paisley, Manager**



# The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

## Synopsis of Later Chapters.

Dartin, in possession of Dartigny fortune, has to pay Haverton silence money. On Stella's birthday Baxter gives her the Dartigny locket. Stella's mother recognizes the crest it bears as the same as that on a ring handed down from Stella's great-grandmother, the long lost Sylvia Dartigny.

## CHAPTER XIV.—(Cont'd.)

"May I ask, Mrs. Benham, where this ring came from?"

"It has been in my husband's family for many years. I believe it was originally in the possession of the girl who married Stella's great-grandfather. I think a year or two before Waterloo. As far as I can recollect, the story, as my husband told it, was that the girl had been adopted by the uncle of the man who married her. Joshua Benham was a doctor, and it seems that he was called in to a case in which the patient died, leaving totally unprovided for a little girl of about four years of age. Joshua's wife, who had no children of her own, took the child to her heart and, all inquiries failing to establish her identity, they brought the girl up as their own. Beyond this ring and the few French words the child could prattle they could learn nothing concerning her."

"There is little doubt that she belonged to some French family in hiding, but Joshua, perhaps, did not press his inquiries as much as he might. I suppose the child grew dear to them, as adopted children often do, and they had the excuse that the political state of France prevented them from pursuing their inquiries on the spot. Then there came the war between the two countries and the chance of finding out the history of the lonely little girl passed."

Robert was standing gazing out over the gardens. It seemed to him that what Mrs. Benham was telling him was all ancient history and that he knew it all before. Truly, fate had marked him out as an actor in a romance that was stranger than any stage drama. He turned to Mrs. Benham.

"Does Stella know anything of this?"

"I was going to tell her to-day, her birthday, and give her the ring. A look of relief passed over the young solicitor's face."

"Then I want you to wait a little while before you tell her. I have good reasons for what I ask. Your story has interested me very deeply." He looked up at her and held out his hand. "Good-bye, Mrs. Benham."

"But you will stay and take lunch? Stella will be—"

"I think not, Mrs. Benham; I have a busy day before me. The flowers are for Stella and there is a letter with them. In the light of what you have just told me I want you to remember that that letter was already written before you showed me the ring."

"Yes, Robert; but what's all the mystery?"

"Because, Mrs. Benham, the letter is my capitulation, my unconditional surrender to Stella. In it I have ignored our year's contract, which is not quite up, and have asked her to marry me. Had I not written it before hearing your story I could never have done so without laying myself open to a grave misconception. I have told her that I will meet her at the theatre to-night. Please do as I wish and tell her nothing of the story you have told me."

And Mrs. Benham promised, and after Robert had left she locked the trinket away again in the dressing-table drawer. Stella's roses she placed in water in the centre of the table, daintily set out for luncheon, and the letter she put by her daughter's plate.

Robert walked most of the way back to his office. He felt that exercise was what he needed if he were to unravel the romantic tangle of the Dartignys. Stella, evidently, was the legitimate heiress to what was in the chest left by her great-grandfather, Marie Brismé de Dartigny, more than a century ago.

But Dartin had come upon the scene in the nick of time, and his present possession gave him the nine proverbial legal points. It would be no easy matter now to dislodge the owner of Adderbury Towers. That the inheritance had turned out better than Dartin had hinted was apparent from the style kept up at Barchester. He wondered why the man had been so reticent as to what the chest had contained.

Robert had seen little of Dartin during the last year. He was not one to whom he was attracted, and although the owner of the Towers had

tried to be friendly, the solicitor had not unduly encouraged him. At that moment there was an invitation on the desk at his chambers asking him down for a few days to Barchester, an invitation which Robert had made up his mind to decline.

In the light, however, of what he had just heard, he changed his mind and decided to accept. There might perhaps be an opportunity of finding out how the land lay, and in Stella's interest he felt he was justified, if not in spying, at all events in keeping his eyes open. There was no shadow of suspicion in his mind against the claimant to whom he had surrendered the chest. He accepted as a fact that Dartin was in truth a descendant of the Dartignys, more distant than Stella, certainly, but the solicitor told himself that he had fulfilled to the letter the condition of the trust. He felt a bitterness against the man, or, rather, against the luck that had given him a fortune to which he had no moral right, but that was all. Doubt as to the honesty of the man at Adderbury Towers had, as yet, not crossed his mind—that was to come later.

## CHAPTER XV.

### The Seeds of Suspicion.

Robert Baxter was a happier man than he had been for months as, at half-past ten that evening, he approached the stage door of the Gardenia Theatre in Hackney. In his own mind he felt but little anxiety as to the result of his letter to Stella, and, as the stronger, he told himself that it has been his part to hold out the branch of peace.

As he noticed the neighborhood he told himself that he had not taken the step any too soon. The crowd that had infested the stage door of the Odeon had been neither intellectual nor desirable, but it had at least been fairly clean. The solicitor shuddered as he glanced at his present surroundings. The place which gave access and exit to the artistes taking part in the Gardenia productions was a narrow, low door set in a high brick wall, covered with ragged posters and worn shiny near the doorway by the shoulders of the loafers who nightly gathered there. Just within Robert caught sight of an untidy individual behind a little window, reading the evening paper by the light of a wire-globed gas jet.

The denizens of the place were there now, filling the narrow pavement in little shapeless groups. Their hats were thrust back from oily foreheads, cheap cigarettes hung from their expressionless lips; they seemed waiting—and always waiting. Perhaps the crowd changed sometimes in its individuals; if so, it was not apparent; the type remained.

At the end of the little lane in which the stage door was, Robert could see the night life of the crowded suburb, the teeming mass of people and the dusty atmosphere lit up in yellow patches by the glare of huge naphtha lamps flaring over the costers' barrows. The cries of vendors mingled harshly with the roar of traffic. At the corner the lights of a great gin-palace shone out, and Robert wondered, as he saw the mob of humanity through its large plate-glass windows, to which atom of it belonged the tiny little girl who sat half-asleep on the doorstep, a ragged doll clutched in the crook of her fragile arm.

It was a scene sordid in the extreme, and the waiting man felt as though he were a stranger in a strange land—a land in which it was hard to breathe. The cigarette-smoking youths, too, seemed to resent his presence in the domain they had made their own, and Robert had difficulty in keeping to what he knew was the wiser course of ignoring their audible remarks.

The chiming of a nearby clock tolled eleven. Already two or three tardily dressed girls had come through the stage door, attended by their cavaliers. Robert could see that in some cases they had not quite removed the make-up from their faces. As they stood beneath the gas lamps they seemed consciously pleased at the attention they received from the gilded youth of Hackney. Then Stella came.

She stood for a moment, framed in the doorway, looking out, before she caught sight of Robert. Then she ran to him and gave him a little squeeze and looked up with a great gladness in her gray eyes that told Robert that all was right with their world and heedless of the remarks of the interested spectators, he bent and kissed her as he hurried her away.

As they passed the corner Robert saw that the child was still on the step of the public-house. She was asleep now and had covered over the little doll with a corner of her threadbare jacket. He tried to hide the sight from the girl by his side, but Stella saw the pathetic little figure and she clutched at the man's arm.

"Can't we do something? Oh, Robert, what was that you said once about little children and that a woman's life should be found in their eyes? I have thought of it so often since you said that, and I have grown to hate my audiences—the people who pay to see me."

She broke away from him, and he watched her as she went to the sleeping child and placed something into the little lap; he recognised it as a box of chocolates he had sent her that evening to the theatre. When she joined him again Robert saw that there were tears in her eyes.

Mrs. Benham was still up when they reached the flat, and one glance at Stella's radiant face was all that she needed to make her completely

## NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

happy. The three did full justice to the dainty supper that was awaiting Stella's return from the theatre. It was good; after the sordid surroundings of the suburbs, to sit here with the little shaded table-candles showing their rose light in the silver and glass and on the scarlet lobster in its bed of tender green, and on the gilt neck of the bottle of champagne—for was not this a betrothal feast, one to be honored and remembered for all time?

The night was warm and the young people stood on the little balcony overhanging the gardens. The man was leaning over the shoulders of the girl, and Stella was drinking in the love-talk of which her heart had so long been starved. They had so much to say to each other, these two foolish persons who had willfully cut from their lives nearly a year of joy—so much time to make up.

"I will be away this week-end, Stella. I'm sorry, but it's a client in Lincolnshire; he's got a lovely place, and some decent golf and fishing. By-the-way, it's at Barchester; weren't you there on the tour?"

"Yes, the week before last—who is the client?"

"His name's Dartin; there's a bit of romance about the fellow, he—"

"Why, I met Mr. Dartin, Bobby; we had a kind of picnic at his place. Fancy you knowing Mr. Dartin!"

"I expect he knows theatrical people through Haverton, the man who finances your company. Dartin says in his letter that he will be there, too—just the three of us."

Stella stood silent for a moment, twisting a lovely half-loop of diamonds round the third finger of her left hand. She remembered the sudden illness which had come over Dartin when Haverton's visit to Adderbury Towers was announced. She was certain that he was acquainted with the theatrical manager.

"He didn't seem to know Mr. Haverton on that day, Bobby. But Mr. Dartin knew quite a lot about theatre. He must have seen everything worth seeing for ever so long. He said he remembered seeing poor ve, even, in that small part in the 'Prince's' pantomime; he said I shaped well then, and—oh—a whole lot of nice things about me."

Bobby smiled indulgently.

"I can well believe that, dear. You had a little song; how did it go?"

He broke off with a start. "When was the last time you played that?"

"Why do you speak like that, Bobby—sharply?"

"Did I, dear? I was only thinking of something—when was it?"

"The first week in March, last year—there's Mother calling, Bobby; poor dear, we're keeping her up. Good-night, dearest—dearest and best! I'm so happy."

Robert walked the first part of the way back to his chambers, intending to pick up a late taxi when he reached the Marble Arch. The night was very still and he paced the deserted pavements thinking of what he had just heard.

It had been a day of strange happenings. The ring which Mrs. Benham had shown him had quite put beyond doubt, in his own mind, the right of that lady's daughter to the Dartigny inheritance. But Robert's legal training told him that there was as yet nothing upon which he could act against Mr. Baptiste Dartin. The man had done all that he was called upon to do in order that he should claim the chest; and although Stella was in the direct line, whilst Dartin was only—

(To be continued.)

## Johnnie's Essay on the Peacock.

The peacock is a bird. The peacock is not a bird of prey. The peacock is a vain bird. Girls are vain. It is very wicked to be vain. The peacock is not like the ostrich. It wears its own feathers itself. The ostrich does not. Girls do not always wear their own hair themselves. The peacock is not like the cuckoo. It lays its own eggs itself. The cuckoo does not.

The peacock is a bird. The tail of a peacock is dreadful useful. The tail of a peacock is made into fans. There's a dreadful lot of different kinds of fans. There's baseball fans, movie fans, fan fans, fan dangles, fan clars, fan tails, and fans to fan with, but as for me give me an automobile!

## Tricked!

A conjurer was performing in a Durham village. Addressing a group of pitmen, he asked for the loan of a halfpenny.

The coin was produced, whereupon the conjurer threw it up. When it returned, the modest coin had taken the color of a sovereign.

Up stepped the pitman who owned the halfpenny and asked to see the coin. The conjurer placed the sovereign in his hand.

"And this is really my halfpenny?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

"Well, then," said the owner, as he slipped the sovereign into his pocket and walked off, "I'll not trouble ye to change her again."

We are coming down the inflation stairs, step by step.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.



## Woman's Interests

Let Us Be as Beautiful as We Can.

I watched her drive up to the store to make her purchases. I could tell by the fresh wholesomeness of her, the capable way she handled the car, that she was one of us and so I kept my eye fixed on her as she brought the car to a stop, leaned over and picked up a basket from the tonneau and got out.

And what a disappointment!

Perhaps she had come away in a hurry, perhaps the mirror in her room was not large enough for her to see herself completely; but even so, she was not justified in presenting herself thus for friends and tradespeople in town to see.

Nature had been good to her but—she had not done one thing for herself, had not taken care of and completed what nature had begun.

Her hair was blown and wispy—a ten-cent hair net or a veil would have kept it in place; her blue serge skirt hung unevenly around the bottom and was splashed with mud—old mud, for it was not a muddy day; her heels were run over and we know that it is not only unforgivably untidy but it is bad for the feet; and the briefest glimpse of her hands showed me that she bit her fingernails!

I had wanted to like her and be interested in her and now all I could think of was, why would she neglect herself so?

You and I want friends, both men and women friends, but they have to judge us at first by externals and few outside of our own families will patiently look below the surface for our likeable qualities, after that first impression has repelled them. To attract people at the first impression means just thought and care given to our bodies and our clothes.

Let us see, what are a few of the general principles of this essential care? As you read them over, check them off and see how you live up to them.

First the frequent bath that opens the pores of the skin, keeps it fragrant and gives us the clean look that must be the foundation of the most elaborate beautification process in the world. Cleanliness is beauty.

Then the hair. It need not be done in extreme fashion but it must be kept clean and smooth and glossy by lots of brushing; and since we have the blessing of nets, it can be kept in place and need never be wispy or stringy.

Then the complexion. If the face is washed carefully once a day and the pores closed with cold water, it will be healthy looking, unless we stuff ourselves with rich food and do not take lots of exercise.

Five minutes each day with an inexpensive manicure set will do wonders for hands that are engaged in the roughest work.

An outward tidiness makes for an inward tidiness. When our bodies are as well cared for as possible, we shall do our work better, think more clearly, have more self-respect and be able to command more from others. Keeping our bodies clean and wholesome and our clothes neat and orderly is a part of character building. Some people put it the other way about and say that untidiness and uncleanness in the outward come from bad mental housekeeping. Surely one works on the other. If the mind is not spruce and fit, the body will show it; if the body is neglected, the mind will feel it.

## Barache.

Barache is so painful that the person suffering from it thinks of little except the pain. The physician, however, is interested in it as a symptom. It may have various underlying causes. Although it is generally owing to the state of the ear itself, it may be what we call indifferently a reflex, a sympathetic or a referred pain; that is, one caused by trouble not in the ear but in some other part of the body.

Barache may attack either the young

or the old, but it oftenest attacks children. When babies are in acute pain the doctor should observe them closely until he discovers the seat of the pain. If the ear is at fault, the baby will scream or start when any one approaches it; or it may roll its head on the pillow or lift its hand to the ear.

In older children earache often means that the nasopharynx is in an unhealthy state or that the teeth need attention. It may mean that the child has adenoids, for a child with adenoids catches cold easily, and the cold may result in inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Parents used to regard toothache as one of the inevitable ills of childhood and thought they had done their duty when they had applied some old wives' remedy, which did more harm than good. It is painful to reflect on the dreadful tortures that young children then endured.

If your child has persistent earache, you should call a specialist in ear diseases, for the pain caused by inflammation of the middle ear is relieved most quickly and permanently by making an incision in the ear drum. That not only gives relief to the sufferer but often prevents his becoming deaf in later life. The ear specialist is the only person competent to decide whether or not the incision should be made, and he is the only person who is competent to make it.

## Butter for the Picnic.

Where it is desired to take butter on an outing the following simple plan will ensure that it keeps cool and firm, no matter how hot the weather may be. Get a small, wide-mouthed pot or bottle that has a good-fitting cork. The butter is then put into this. Now soak a large, clean duster in water, and when it is damp wrap it in as many folds as possible round the pot containing the butter. Take care to cover the top and bottom as well as the sides.

Finally make a parcel fit to put into the basket, by enclosing the wet duster in grease-proof paper. This is practically waterproof. It will be found that the butter keeps in perfect condition, very much as if it had been iced. Owing to the layers of wet cloth being poor conductors of heat, the warm air is not able to reach the jar at all.

## Tips to Housewives.

Current sauce is often served with baked ham.

A freshly whitewashed cellar will give butter a taste.

Wrap heaps of lettuce in waxed paper to keep them crisp.

Never serve a white pasty gravy with a roast of any kind.

When getting ready to dress a chicken, if the water is boiling hard in the kettle, it is too hot, and is apt to cook the flesh, so that the skin will come off and make the chicken hard to clean, and also spoil the look of it. I always put a half or two-thirds of a cup of cold water into the boiling water, and then it will be scalded just right. When I am dressing the chicken, I use warm water, as it cleans much easier than to put it in cold water. Some put some baking soda on the chicken and rub that over the chicken, as it has a tendency to clean easier. After dressing the chicken, I put it into cold water at once, and add just a little salt, as it helps to draw out the blood and makes the flesh white and clear.

World's Longest Aerial Tramway. The Premier Mine, in British Columbia, to tidewater, has been awarded to a Spokane company. The line will be nearly twelve miles long, with a drop of about 120 feet to the mile. The train line, bunkers, and unloading devices will cost a quarter of a million dollars.

Argentina maintains a meteorological station at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea.

## Woods Heavier Than Water

Wood floats. That is a fact so familiar as to need no comment. Nevertheless, there are certain woods so dense of structure, and therefore so heavy, as to sink in water.

One of them is the "mancono" wood of the Philippines—unknown to us until recently, but which, it is hoped, will serve as a substitute for the costly lignum vitae.

Lignum vitae is the wood of a tree native to the American tropics. Some of the best of it comes from Cuba. Its name, meaning "wood of life," was bestowed upon it by the early Spaniards, among whom a belief arose that it possessed almost miraculous properties as a cure for various diseases.

The best bowing balls are made of lignum vitae; also heads for golf clubs and other things requiring an extremely hard and heavy wood. But the most important use of this material is for the steering gear of ships. The propeller shafts of every warship and commercial steamship revolve in bearings of lignum vitae.

The great strength of this remarkable wood is due to the fact that its fibres are woven back and forth in layers that cross and crisscross. Its

cells are filled with resin, which acts as a lubricant and enables it to resist saturation by water. Propeller bearings made of it are almost wearproof.

Lignum vitae weighs eighty pounds to the cubic foot, and is therefore much heavier than water. It will not float. Good logs sell at fifty-two cents a pound.

Another non-floating wood is "quebracho," which is only slightly less heavy than lignum vitae. It comes from a tree that grows over vast areas scattered through the forests in Brazil and other parts of South America. This wood is so hard that highly tempered tools are needed to work it even when it is young and green. It will soon blunt the keenest axe. Nine railway ties made of it will weigh a ton. It is fine-grained and takes a beautiful polish, the sapwood being nearly white and the heartwood cherry red. In South America it is much used for furniture and interior finish.

But the greatest value of quebracho lies in the extract obtained from it for tanning high-grade leathers. More than one-third of all the tanning material used in North America is derived from this interesting tree.

## Used Autos

BREAKEY SELLS THEM; USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 100 miles, or less, of same distance if you wish; no good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded. **BREAKEY** mechanic of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand. **Breakey's Used Car Market** 608 Yonge Street, Toronto.

## Admitting Your Ignorance.

We are all ignorant, high and low, great and little, wise and foolish, educated and uneducated. Some may know a trifle more than others; but as compared with the vast possibilities of knowledge the difference between ignorances is too insignificant to be of much account, says Youth's Companion. Since that is so, it might be supposed that we should all be ready to admit our deficiencies, to acknowledge at once how little we know and to be only concerned humbly and patiently to supply the gaps in our information with such makeshifts as we may. On the contrary, it is amazing how most of us toll and struggle to conceal our ignorance. No device seems too petty, no pretense too mean, if only we can cover up from others the fact that we do not know any more than they do. Sometimes life appears to be spun over with a web of artificial culture that has no solidity and no permanence.

People seem to think that it injures their authority and standing to admit frankly that they have made a mistake, that their information was incomplete and that their calculations were incorrect. Teachers are possessed with this delusion. Ministers are led astray by it. Statesmen suffer from it. Parents constantly find that it vitiates their simple and natural relations with their children. They go miles round, evade, elude, palter and prevaricate, rather than say right out that they were wrong. They do not realize that what injures our characters and our usefulness more than anything else is to make a pretense of omniscience and have it exposed as only a pretense.

The truth is that nothing secures the confidence of all men so much as the humble, frank, free, straightforward admission of ignorance. The guide we trust is he who admits that our difficulties are his difficulties and that, if he can see just a trifle farther, it is only because he has toiled more arduously and has not obscured his vision by any undue assurance of more ample view. There is nothing that we admire more than such humility in others; nothing that we are more reluctant to practice ourselves.

If the majority of us gave half the effort to remedying our ignorance that we give to concealing it, we should think more of ourselves, others would think more of us, and the world would be a more practicable place to live in.

## Some Temperature.

An officer in the medical corps of the army tells of a private who had pneumonia and had been in for some time in a hospital where he had been so well treated that he was by no means ready to be discharged as "cured."

One day a doctor was taking his temperature, and while the private had the thermometer in his mouth the doctor moved on to the next bed and turned his back to the first patient.

The private saw his chance. He pulled the thermometer out of his mouth and popped it into a cup of hot coffee, replacing it, however, the moment he saw the doctor begin to turn back to his bed. When the physician examined the thermometer he looked first at the private and then back to the thermometer and gasped:

"Well, my man, you're not dead, but you ought to be!"

## Noisy Starter.

Noise in the starter is a sure sign of trouble. This condition may be induced by broken or badly worn teeth, a bent armature shaft, a loose armature bearing or teeth badly meshed.

Every mile of unimproved highway is an opportunity to increase community wealth, which in the aggregate means national wealth. In the automobile and the motor truck we have the vehicle; the output of factory and farm gives us the load; now all we need is the roads. But a road built solely upon the principle of getting as much mileage as possible for the money does not suit the spirit of national growth. We do not want poorly built roads that will have to be torn up and rebuilt again in a few years; we need highways that will take care of the ever-increasing load that they must bear. We must build for permanence.

## Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

The Chamber of Commerce has issued special coins in aluminum and zinc of twenty-five, ten, and five centimes. Sometimes they are square or of hexagon shape, and made in nickel, iron, tin-plate, or stamped cardboard.

These discs correspond to the English tokens issued in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by bankers and tradesmen when change was rare.

## AUTO REPAIR PARTS

For most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. **Shaw's Auto Salvage, Repair Supply, 522-524 Bloor St. E., Toronto, Ont.**





# The AUTOMOBILE

## Care During Summer.

With the summer motoring season here and the call of the open road ahead the time of year when owners use their cars more than at any other season they are naturally more eager than usual to so operate their cars that they will get the maximum efficiency. As an aid in this direction, timely advice is given to owners by an expert. He says:

"In general, motor car owners should bear in mind that the heat of summer, combined with the harder and more constant use to which they put their cars at this season of the year, causes more evaporation than at other times. This applies not only to water in the radiator, but also to oil.

"During the hot weather months attention should be given frequently to the radiator; the owner should see that it is kept filled and at intervals it should be flushed out and filled with clean water. In connection with efficient operation of the cooling system, fan belt adjustment should be made, for the fan is needed in summer. The position of the spark lever should be watched to see that it is kept in an advanced position, thus assuring better cooling of the motor.

"Minor parts, such as wheel bearings, spring shackles, steering connections and universal joints, require oiling more often in summer. It is well that a heavier grade of lubricating oil be used in the motor than is used in colder weather and oil should be drained from the motor at intervals not to exceed every one thousand miles. Better performance will result when this is done.

"Careful attention should be directed to the brakes to see that they are kept in as nearly perfect condition as possible, for during the summer months they get greater usage, with more traffic to contend with and more cars on the road.

"Tire pressure should be watched more closely on tires that have been in use for a long period, because tires expand more in hot weather. The owner should have a tire gauge and use it in inflating. In taking long trips the owner should be provided with a good spare tire and should go over all tires during the trip to see that they have no defects.

"Every owner wants to have his car

in the best possible condition during the summer months, for it is then he uses his automobile most. To get this maximum efficiency he must exercise greater care in going over the car."

## Hints to Motorists.

After adjusting brakes be sure to spin the wheels to make sure that brakes do not bind. It is extremely important to have brakes release properly, otherwise they bind and loss of power results.

Some time, while exploring the lower regions of the chassis, see that the brake rods have pull springs to insure full release when intended. A hot brake will be avoided.

Remember always to apply the brakes gently. When brakes are jammed hard it puts a severe strain on the tires and may cause one wheel to lock and slide, wearing the tread at that point. Judge your distance and momentum and stop by using brakes as little as possible.

If you stop the car on a hill it is not sufficient to set the emergency brake, particularly if the car is a heavy one. Cramp the front wheels so that one of them rests against the curb or a rock. Use front of front wheel if car point down the hill and rear of rear wheel if the car points up. Then if the emergency brake slips, or some mischievous boy disengage it the car will not start.

In order to become familiar with the location and "feel" of the lever it is advisable for motorists to use the emergency brake occasionally in ordinary work. This is suggested so that in the event of an emergency there will be no fumbling in using it. Also, this occasional use will reveal when the brake is out of order.

Cheap tubes, patched tubes and old worn tubes let out inflation. Low inflation causes stone bruises, nails and tacks to be picked up, and worst of all, broken fabric walls, loose treads, blow-outs and road cuts from soft tires and friction.

You can dodge thousands of rocks in the road by a slight turn of your steering wheel. Of course you can not dodge them all, but if you are really sincere in trying to save your tires you can avoid most of them. Small rocks in the road often conceal sharp edges that play havoc with tire treads.

exaggeration. Suppose he plays now and then—there's no harm in it. I would play myself, for amusement, if I had a chance. We aren't like you, ponderous, solemn, doing everything by weight and measure. We are imaginative and nervous. We are alive. Besides, Maxime would probably be a little more interested in your business if you had encouraged him by showing complete confidence in him and making him your second in command, instead of treating him like a boy, a person of no consequence. He is conscious of his growth and his feelings have been hurt. I know that."

M. Buchene shrugged his shoulders. "Mon Dieu! My dear child, Maxime is a delightful fellow, a perfect dancer, an accomplished man of the world. I don't dispute it. But to trust him with my business! Pretty soon you wouldn't be able to pay your dressmaker's bills. He would ruin us with the best intentions in the world. He is as fantastic as you are. You both take after your father, who has been mixed up in his lifetime in a hundred foolish enterprises. In fact, I still wonder why he has lost only half of his fortune."

Suzanne was red with anger. "Papa is a superior man, whom you aren't capable of understanding." She looked her husband full in the face and added, emphasizing her words:

"In any case, you oughtn't to permit yourself to criticize another family when you have in your own family an Uncle Arsene, a bankrupt."

M. Buchene now grew red. "What? What are you saying?" he stammered.

"I am telling the truth. I also know something. I refrained out of politeness from alluding to this before, but since you force me to it, I repeat: When one has in his family a bankrupt like Uncle Arsene he avoids criticizing a family as honorable and eminent as mine. I will remind you of that fact again, if it is necessary."

She went out and slammed the door. M. Buchene was crushed. Uncle Arsene was the Buchene black sheep. He had sprung, some fifty-five years before, from the loins of that economic and virtuous family, a troublemaker from his boyhood, showing as a young man an unnatural taste for prodigality and debauchery. He made two marriages—one of them scandalous—and then failed disastrously in a business venture, undertaken in the hope of recovering the fortune he had dissipated. They knew that he had settled down somewhere in the country and was managing a disreputable cafe.

M. Buchene let his burned-out cigar drop. The revamping of this old story filled his mind with bitterness. He was dumfounded that his wife knew all the details. It was a powerful weapon for her, and she would use it mercilessly. He had no doubt about that. What kind of life would he lead henceforth, if whenever a disagreement

—and the worst is yet to come



arose the scandalous doings of Uncle Arsene were to be thrown at his head.

But he judged Mme. Buchene by himself. She didn't do as he would have done. She didn't employ the direct method of attack and never mentioned the name which her cowed husband expected to have sprung on him at any moment. She contented herself, when she was annoyed (and that was frequently), with praising her own family, whose honor had never been tarnished within the memory of men. She abounded in examples of worthiness which she had drawn from the lives of her parents, her grandparents and her remoter ancestors. Family tradition had preserved these noble memories.

Mme. Buchene thus tormented M. Buchene. He felt his dignity as a man and a husband torn to shreds. He suffered in silence. Perhaps to soften Mme. Buchene, who showed a tendency to abuse her victory, he became extremely considerate to Maxime. He initiated him into the secrets of the business, gave him the keys to his desk, absolved him from appearing at the office in the morning and, like an elder brother, advised him to take his fling.

Some weeks passed. One evening, as M. and Mme. Buchene had just finished dinner, a servant announced Maxime.

"Mon Dieu, what's the matter?" cried Mme. Buchene, alarmed by her brother's pallor and air of suppressed excitement.

He waited until the servant had gone, closed the door behind her, and then turned toward his brother-in-law.

"I have something to tell you," he said breathlessly, "something frightful! I am—I am a scoundrel. No, Suzanne, keep quiet. I have betrayed your confidence. I have committed—I have committed a forgery. I imitated his signature on a draft, which I had cashed. I had lost. It was a debt of honor. I hoped to win something back—to take up the draft. Since then I have been in despair. I have tried to raise money. I have failed. Tomorrow the draft will be presented. That's all. How did I do such a thing?"

He crumpled up, sobbing, at his brother-in-law's feet. M. Buchene lifted him up calmly, without any show of anger.

"Gambling is very dangerous, as I have always said," he began slowly. "Here is the draft. Its genuineness was called in question. They asked me if it was my signature. I said yes and I paid it."

He stopped, relighted his cigar and with the same match burned the draft to a cinder.

"Let us wipe it out," he resumed, not noticing that his metaphors were mixed. "Your despair, my boy, proves your repentance. Calm yourself. I pardon you and I will keep the secret of your youthful fault. What family, for that matter, has nothing with which to reproach itself? But when one has true consideration he never advertises the dishonor of those who are near to him," he concluded, giving Mme. Buchene, now livid, a look charged with assurance and triumph.

## Tested.

Mr. Biggs was planning to build a motor-shed in his garden, so he bought an expensive saw.

He left his office early the next afternoon, with the intention of starting the job. Putting on a pair of overalls, he went out into the garden.

An hour or so later he came into the dining-room and flung himself down into a chair in disgust.

"That new saw I bought isn't worth twopence!" he stormed. "Why, the thing wouldn't cut butter!"

His small son, Harry, looked up in surprise.

"Oh, yes, it would, daddy," he exclaimed earnestly. "Why, Ted and I saw a whole brick in two with it this morning."

## MARBLE RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION

### EXPORT TRADE MIGHT BE BUILT UP.

### Vast Deposits of Ornamental Marble in Hastings and Other Ontario Counties.

Canada has large resources of ornamental building stone or marble which so far have been largely neglected, and the announcement that the country is on the verge of a tremendous building boom, when building material of all kinds will be called into requisition on a large scale, draws attention once more to these hidden stores and the opportunities awaiting their development. As pointed out by W. H. Matthews, Manager of the Canadian Marble Company at Toronto, the prime necessity is capital, which, with proper co-operation and management on the part of those concerned already in the field, will result in the development of the industry so far as to eliminate the necessity of importation.

As Mr. Matthews points out, in the past most of the stone entering into the construction of many of the larger and more important buildings throughout the Dominion was imported, with its equal in every way, and in many cases its superior, resting at home not quarried. It is not generally known that Canada has, in Hastings County, Ontario, vast deposits of ornamental stone or marble, which have been pronounced as second to none of the best offerings of the world's ornamental stone markets by experts who have seen and examined them. From these deposits replicas of most of the foreign marbles can be obtained, duplicating, in every way, the quality, texture and strength.

### Many Varieties and Colors.

The strata from which the Hastings marbles are taken are compactly grouped in a wonderful assortment of varieties, white, colored, bread and butter, monotone, and variegated. Another location of fine marble is in Peel County, which supplies the stone entering into the construction of the facade of the Ontario Parliament buildings and which is acknowledged to be at the very top of its own classification. Other locations of marble deposits in Ontario are in the counties of Lanark, Frontenac, Leeds, Haliburton, Renfrew, Peterborough and Victoria. There are in all, four quarries operating in the Hastings area and two in other parts of Ontario, namely, Lanark and Stormont. In Quebec, marble is known to exist in quantities in the districts of Phillipsburg, South Stikely, St. Thecla, and Portage du Fort, whilst quarries exist and are operated at Beauce, Champlain, Missisquoi, Pontiac and Shefford. On the other side of the continent, marble has been found at Kootenay Lake, Texada Island and in the Nootka Sound region of British Columbia, with operations under way at Vancouver Island and two quarries in the Lardo district.

Not only is Canada able to supply her own needs in this respect from her tremendous stores of such high quality, but in the opinion of authorities on the question, her wealth of possession justifies the building up of the industry in architectural and ornamental stone to develop it under good management to engage in a considerable export trade.

## Not a Stranger.

A private soldier walking arm-in-arm with his sweetheart met his sergeant when about to enter an eating house. He respectfully introduced her to him: "Sergeant, my sister."

"Yes, yes," was the reply. "I know; she was mine once."

## A Ukrainian Joan of Arc

There was recently in Ukraina, says a despatch from Paris, a strong detachment of cavalry waging war against the Bolsheviks. Fine fellows they were, more than two thousand of them, armed to the teeth and riding like centaurs. At every meeting in the open field they annihilated their foes. Behind every thicket they formed an ambush; scarcely a night passed when they did not sally forth and destroy some of the Reds.

Their colonel was a woman, Marie Nikoforova, the widow of an officer who had been captured by the Russian renegades and barely murdered. The daughter of a noble family and educated at an aristocratic college at Petrograd, her thirst for vengeance upon her husband's murderers overcame all other impulses. She placed herself in the saddle at the head of her late husband's troops and exacted fearful recompense from her foes.

The men adored her. Her valor and daring were indescribable. She un-

hesitatingly exposed her own life at the head of the regiment with the sang froid of an apostle and martyr and with utter contempt of death.

At last the Bolsheviks, in a desperate effort to get rid of this deadly foe, sent against her four regiments and completely surrounded her and her troops. A part of her detachment fought their way out. But she chose to stand her ground to the end, shooting and shooting without a pause until at last she fell to the ground through sheer exhaustion and was captured.

The Bolsheviks condemned her to death. But three times the firing squad before whom she was placed discharged their rifles into the empty air, so greatly had her heroism aroused even their admiration. Finally the brave Bolsheviks had to place machine guns behind their own men to force them to shoot a woman.

She fell, her eyes unbanded, looking her slayers in the face with a smile of proud defiance.

## Bridget's Strategy.

Bridget was an Irishwoman—that was by birth. She was also general maid of all work to Mrs. Dawson—that was by necessity.

Bridget had a reputation for not liking work. Give a dog a bad name, and it'll never get a reputation for being a saint.

It was one of Bridget's tasks to clean the windows one morning. After a certain number of hours had passed her mistress saw Bridget emptying a pail of dirty water.

"Have you cleaned the windows, Bridget?" asked Mrs. Dawson.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Come upstairs with me, and I will inspect them," said the lady.

Bridget had no alternative but to follow her mistress, but she had a foreboding of misfortune.

"Bridget," demanded Mrs. Dawson, "surely you don't consider these windows clean?"

"Shure, I washed them nicely on the inside, ma'am," asserted Bridget, "so ye can look out, but I intentionally left them a little dirty on the outside so them ignorant Jones' children next door couldn't look in."

## Catering for All.

"Ladies and gentlemen," shouted the loud-voiced cheap-jack at the country market to the little crowd which had gathered, "this is the book for everyone, the book for everyone, the book—the book!"

He tossed it up and caught it as it fell. Then he went on: "The book for everybody, see? Encyclopedia of eighty pages, recipes for every dish that was ever cooked, all the new dishes that never were cooked, formula for the toothache, agreeable stories for old women, treatise for young women on the art of getting husbands, how to cure bunions without amputation, how to plant cabbages when the moon is not full, how to breed rabbits, how to interpret dreams, how to tell fortunes, how to get a divorce, how to reckon up the interest on a mortgage. The book for everybody!"

But the audience was unappreciative and he failed to dispose of a single copy. The cheap-jack looked over the crowd with a disgust that could not be disguised.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he remarked, "I forgot to mention that in this incomparable book there is a blank page—for those who cannot read."

## Deeds.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths, in feelings, not in figures on a dial. We should count time by heart throbs.

He most lives Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

Life's but a means unto an end; that end Beginning, mean, and end to all things—God.

## Avant!

Maud (who has answered the doorbell herself)—"George, you must not come into this house to-night. If you love me, darling, fly at once, and do not let my father discover your presence."

George (tragically)—"Oh, Maud, my darling, what serpent has entered our Eden to wreck our happiness? Speak, girl, speak."

Maud (tearfully)—"Father has just had the gas bill."

## Cattle in Spain.

This is a true story of an adventure of two lady artists in sunny Spain:

They were walking, and arrived at a little country inn, hot, dusty and thirsty. They couldn't talk Spanish, but wanted some milk badly, so one of them drew a most beautiful high-arched cow, while the other jingled some coins.

The Spaniards looked, and a boy was sent off post-haste.

In half an hour the boy returned, hot and triumphant—with two tickets for a bull-fight.

## No Chance.

Returning home from the dentist's, where he had gone to have a loose tooth drawn, little Raymond reported as follows: "The doctor told me before he began that if I cried or screamed it would cost me a dollar, but if I was a good boy it would be only fifty cents."

"Did you scream?" his mother asked. "How could I?" answered Raymond. "You only gave me fifty cents."

## Things Worth While.

Not what you get,  
But what you give;  
Not what you say,  
But how you live;  
Giving the world the love it needs,  
Living a life of noble deeds.

Not whence you came,  
But whither bound;  
Not what you have,  
But whether found  
Strong for the right,  
The good, the true,  
These are the things  
Worth while to you.

## Fate in Gloves.

There are superstitions as well as buttons attached to gloves.

The girl who puts on her right-hand glove first is doomed to everlasting spinsterhood; while losing a button within twenty-four hours of purchasing a new pair of gloves is translated into the probability of losing a lover in twenty-four days.

Wearing one glove and carrying the other is said to denote a man of feminine temperament and tastes; and the person who leaves a glove behind in a public vehicle must throw its fellow away, or be for ever under the threat of dire financial loss.

## Ikey's Bright Idea.

When their father died, Ikey, Abe, and Benjamin found that he had left each of them \$2,500. Benjamin decided to open a tailor's shop; the others thought they would wait a bit and see how he got on.

As he did quite well, Abe took the shop two doors away, and, thinking to profit by Benjamin's success, had it decorated in exactly the same style. Each bore the sign "Mosenstein, the Famous Tailor."

After a few months, the cautious Ikey decided that he too would become a tailor. He took the shop between those of his brothers, and consulted the same decorator.

"I suppose you want something striking and original?" said the decorator.

"Yes," said Ikey, "I want a shop with von great big door. Over it you can write 'Mosenstein, Tailor. Main Entrance.'"

## The Reason Why.

At an examination at a public school the examiner was questioning a class of boys. He wandered through different subjects, and at last came to speak about measles, when a small boy jumped up and exclaimed: "Please, sir, will you whip me if I ask you a question?"

"No," said the inspector.

"Will you let the master whip me?" asked the boy.

"No," said the inspector.

Then came the question: "Why did Eve never catch the measles?"

This the inspector could not solve. So he gave it up.

"Because she's Adam," exclaimed the small boy.

## His Breaks Would Not Work.

Just before the battle of St. Mihel the Germans blew up an ammunition dump near a company of Yanks. It was reported that there was a large quantity of gas shells in the dump, and as soon as the explosions began the Americans immediately vacated the neighborhood. When the danger had passed all except one man returned. He did not appear until the next day.

"Well, where have you been?" demanded the first sergeant, eyeing him coldly.

"Sergeant," replied the other earnestly, "I don't know where I've been, but I give you my word I've been all day gettin' back."

## Payment by Results.

One day in Cheapside a hawkker was selling street maps of London.

An Irishman, who looked rather "green," came by, and the hawkker, thinking to be smart, cried:

"Ere ye are street-maps o' London! Showa yer which streets are paved with gold!"

The Irishman stopped, took one of the maps, and was walking off, when the hawkker called out:

"Ere, mate, where's yer money?"

"Begorra!" replied Pat. "O'll pay ye when Ol've chipped some gold off the pavements shoon off your nose!" And he speedily disappeared among the crowd.

## THE PRICE OF HER SILENCE

By FREDERIC BOUTET

His midday meal over, M. Buchene was in the habit of smoking a cigar before returning to his office. While he puffed peacefully he talked matters over with his wife. In the early days of his marriage he had found this intermission hour delightful. Mme. Buchene, quitting her place opposite him, used to come and sit beside him. The cigar went out. They kissed each other fervently. These ardors had abated in time, and now storm clouds sometimes threatened the serenity of their conversation.

This day, after lighting his cigar, M. Buchene said:

"My dear Suzanne, I have something to say to you about your brother Maxime."

Mme. Buchene stiffened up. But he took no notice of that and continued in his grave, precise and gentle manner, which now irritated Suzanne, although she had formerly been greatly impressed by it.

"Yes, he makes me uneasy. You know with what pleasure I took him into my office six months ago. I wanted to oblige you and your parents."

"It was perfectly natural," Suzanne interrupted. "Maxime had just finished his law course and there was every chance that a young man, intelligent, distinguished and of good family—your brother-in-law, in the bargain—would give you better service and command your confidence more readily than some outsider, even though the latter might be older and more serious."

"Serious! That's just what Maxime isn't. That's what worries me. Let him be frivolous, neglectful, inexact. Mon Dieu! I didn't expect anything else. But for some time past he has been running wild. I don't mean love affairs. At his age that would be excusable. It's something else. He gambles. He spends his nights at the poker table. He comes in in the morning pale, restless, overstrained. When he sits down he can hardly keep his eyes open. This morning I asked him for a letter. He started suddenly out of a doze and answered 'I have a king full.' And he plays for big stakes. I've found that out. Now, gambling is a dangerous thing, my dear Suzanne. I don't know whether you realize that or not. I wish you would give him a word of caution, for he loves you and respects you. Or your parents might do it. I shall not intervene unless he persists in taking such chances."

"Don't get excited, please," said Suzanne, mockingly. "It sounds like a speech out of a melodrama. And I am sure the information your spies brought you about Maxime is mostly



# G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

Tinware, Horse Blankets,  
Enamel Ware, Halters,  
Aluminum Ware, Nails,  
Nickle 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 \$40,000,000.00

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

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

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

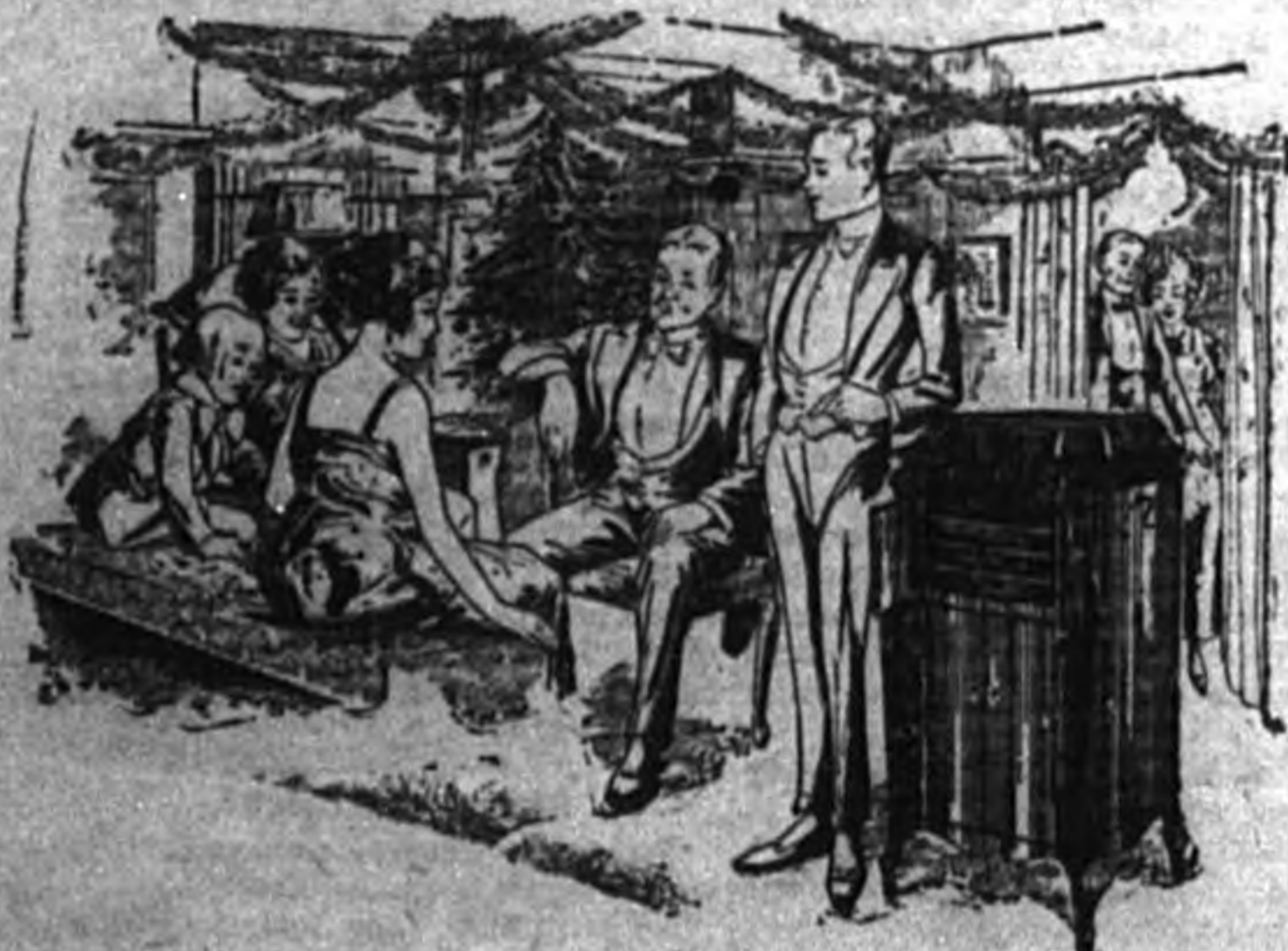
## LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.



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 Lowmy's and Page and Shaw's Choco-  
lates and Bonbons always on hand.

ROYAL LE SAGE N. J. A. VERMETTE  
B. A. Sc. C. E. A. M. I. C. B. A. Sc. C. E. Q. L. S.

## LE SAGE & VERMETTE

CIVIL ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS,

**30,000 HARVESTERS WANTED**  
**\$15.00 To WINNIPEG**  
plus Half a Cent per mile beyond. Return Half a Cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus \$20.00

**Excursion Dates**  
**AUGUST 8th & 17th**  
**FROM LACHUTE AND VICINITY**

On above dates, trains leave, Montreal (Bon-  
aventure Station) 10:30 a.m., and 7:45 p.m. Ot-  
tawa, 9:00 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 11:45 p.m.

Special accommodation for women.  
Convertible (berth) Colonist Cars. Facilities  
for meals en route.

Tickets and full information from any Canadian  
National or Grand Trunk Agent.

**Canadian National-Grand Trunk**

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,

LACHUTE, P. Q.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

Bell Telephone No. 70.

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.

Bell Telephone No. 21

ST. ANDREWS EAST, P. Q.

JOSEPH GIROUARD

NOTARY & COMMISSIONER

ST. BENOIT, QUE.

Wills, Successions, Administration  
of Estates, Investments

At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and  
French.

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, QUE.

J. BELANGER,

Expert Watch Maker and

Repairer. Near Mr.

G. H. Hill's Store.

at C. N. R. Track, 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.

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.

Telephone No. 99w.

James L. Anderson, Prop.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, QUE.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE

B.Sc., M. D. C. M.

Physician and Surgeon

In office of late Dr. G. H.  
Christie.

Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20

CONSULT

CHAS. CALDER & Co.

Court House, - Lachute

Concerning

Insurance of any kind.

You've heard the REST, now hear the BEST.

The oldest Company in the world manufacturing phono-  
graphs is the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company with  
150,000,000 capital, and every dollar of it is behind

**Brunswick**  
PHONOGRAPH AND RECORDS

W. H. GORDON, Tel. 101 r-2, Lachute, Que.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,  
Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

## PRE WAR PRICES.

You have been a long time looking  
for low prices.

They are here now.

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

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

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

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

STAVELEY & HADLEY

Engineers, Surveyors & Draughtsmen

Room 604, 285 Beaver Hall Hill

MONTREAL.

## Roofing! Roofing!

Do you know Red Cedar Shingles  
make the best roof.

I stand ready to fill your needs on receipt of your  
order, shingles are being sold at less than they  
cost to manufacture, buy now before they advance.

Better Shingles, More Sales, that,  
the answer of "Quick turnover."

Ready Roofing, in One, Two and Three ply at lowest prices.

Buy your haying tools horse fork rope (Pure  
Manilla only sold) Paris Green Overalls Pants and  
Work Shirts, at

JOHN McFAUL'S

WHY PAY MORE.

## SUMMER SUITS

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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.



# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1921.

NC. 29

## Haying Tools.

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, Horse Forks Pulleys & Rope.  
Whetstones, Grindstones, Fixtures, Fork Handles & Ferrules.  
Lawn Mowers, Shears, Hose, Lawn Seats and Sprays.  
Screen Doors, Screen Windows & Green Wire Cloth.  
Paris Green, Paint, Lead, Oils and Varnishes.  
Glass, Nails and Builder's Hardware.

PHONE NO. 12.

## T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills

FOR SALE.—A number of Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves under 1 year old. Apply to G. McAdam, R. R. No. 3, Lachute.

FOR SALE at G. M. Strong's Mills, Cambria, P. Q. Spruce laths in any quantity, at Seven Dollars (\$7.00) per thousand.

FOR SALE.—Threshing Mill, Mooly Tread power and separator in guaranteed order, complete. Cash or terms. Apply L. M. Hocker, Phone 91-4.

WANTED.—An Elementary Teacher for St. Canute School No. 1, state salary wanted, Terms to monthly. Apply to Garrison McAdam, R. R. No. 3, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—One Rubber Tired Top Buggy practically new and one piano box buggy with rubber tired and wire wheels. Can be seen at my show rooms, Main St., Lachute, E. F. Ayers.

Mr. H. Cadieux, of St. Philippe, has acquired the Blacksmith and Carriage Shop of Mr. T. Laframboise, and is now ready to do all work of carriage and general repairing on the shortest possible notice. I have on hand some second-hand buggies and sleighs for sale and very cheap for quick buyer. H. Cadieux, St. Philippe.

Mr. Louis Lafleur has been appointed agent for the celebrated Phonola Gramophones of Kitchener, Ont., also M. Lesage Pianos, of Ste. Therese. Call and see for yourselves.

HONEY FOR SALE.—A quantity of Guaranteed, Pure, White Clover Honey in any quantity. Apply to P. HEWITT, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

FOR SALE.—An Overland Automobile for sale in good condition, large five passenger, with self starter, four shock absorbers and six tires. Price \$750.00 Cash. Apply R. Golpin, Box 256, Brownsburg.

I beg to inform the public that I have opened on Foundry Street opposite the printing office of the Watchman, a carriage repairing shop and general repairs. Board painted for tombstone and coffins to order. All kind of work done at a reasonable price. 2 months credit. Ed. Robidoux, carriage maker, Lachute.

## LACHUTE GARAGE DISTRIBUTOR



Battery repairing and charging.  
Rental Batteries in stock.  
Vulcanizing and tire repairs.  
All work guaranteed.  
A. E. BISHOP, Prop.

## CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement  
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

## LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Robt. Miller is visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss J. H. Dunbar spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Deacon spent the week-end at Morin Heights.

Miss Hills, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Clunie for a few weeks.

The Misses Irene and Gertrude Riddell spent the week with friends in New York.

Mr. A. H. Pepper, of Montreal, spent the week-end at Glencoe Cottage, Hill Foot.

Mr. & Mrs. Norris, of Buffalo, N.Y., are guests of his sister Mrs. Massiah this week.

Mrs. Robert Mackie and son, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Mr. & Mrs. Alan Paul left on Monday for a trip to Toronto and Niagara Falls.

Miss Annie Moore and Miss Ella Riddell spent the early part of this week in Montreal.

Mr. & Mrs. T. L. Walkley, of Everett, Mass., motored to Arundel the early part of this week.

Mr. Allan has just returned from Burlington, Vt. and is spending a few days at "Ivan Bower."

Misses Edith Walker and Ivy Fortin, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. F. Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jousse and family of Vankleek Hill were week-end visitors at Lake Louise.

Mrs. A. M. Campbell and daughter, of Brownsburg, left this week for a visit to Toronto.

Miss Thorpe, of Notre Dame de Grace, is the guest of the Misses Lindsay at their summer cottage here.

Messrs. McKimmie & Lafleur have been awarded the contract for the new Presbyterian Manse.

Mr. and Mrs. Delgado, of Notre Dame de Grace, spent the week-end with their aunt Mrs. Henry McRae.

Mr. Omer Lavigne, of Prince George, B.C., after an absence of 12 years, returned home on Friday last.

Miss Bessie Walker returned home to Russell, after spending a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walker.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. McKenzie and son, of Peterboro, Ont., are guests of Mrs. Geo. Hay for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Deacon were in Three Rivers this week attending the Dominion Fire Chief's Convention.

Mr. & Mrs. Porter and son and Mrs. Ewing and children of Grand Rapids, Mich., are guests of Mrs. A. Riddell this week.

Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Goldworthy and daughters leave this week for two weeks visit with friends in Kitchener and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Dumouchel and children, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Jordan, of L'Orignal, are guests of Mrs. Robt. McIntyre this week.

Mr. Hugh Quigley, who has been spending a pleasant two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Banford leaves for his home in Toronto on Friday.

Mrs. John S. Boa and her daughter, Miss Grace, of Montreal, are visiting a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Boa, of Maplehill View Farm.

Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Ayers, Miss Pearl and Master T. Ayers and Mr. & Mrs. Tremblay are leaving this week for a trip on the Saguenay River.

Church of England services in the Parish of Lachute, Sunday, Aug. 14th, will be held as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. LeRoy, of Elma, Wash., and Mr. and Mrs. H. McCallum of Pt. Fortune, are the guests of their sister Mrs. Henry McCrea this week.

Mrs. Jos. H. Scott and little daughter Doris, returned to their home in Arundel last Friday, after spending a week with their friends in Lachute and East Settlement.

The largest number that has ever gone on the Western excursions from here pulled out on Monday some sixty-nine in the party, which included quite a sprinkling of the fair sex.

In the report of the Academy Exams appearing in last issue the name of Helena Rodger should have read 2363 (1), and Alice Rodger (s) 2484, coming 13th and 14th respectively.

Mr. & Mrs. D. Dempster, Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Campbell and families motored to Lachute from Lachine, spending a pleasant week-end as guests of their parents Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Gammon.

Miss Mary H. Bea, of San Diego, Calif., was renewing old acquaintances and friends in East Settlement last week, after an absence of eleven years. She was the welcome guest of her cousin Mrs. W. A. Gordon.

Miss Grace Dobbie last week graduated from the Dean Business College in the Secretarial and Commercial Courses. Three courses, when taken together, usually require one year to complete, but Miss Dobbie graduated in six months obtaining 871 marks out of a possible of 900.

Owing to the large number of Harvesters already on the way to the West, the excursion for Aug. 17th is cancelled.

Mr. A. T. Davidson, botanist, from Simcoe, Ont., spent a few days last week at Mr. Andrew Nichols, inspecting the Pine Plantation.

The many friends of the (Rev) Mrs. Ross, of Chateaufort, N.Y., are pleased to welcome her back with her little daughter Helen. She is the guest of Mrs. John McQuat and Mrs. Gavin Walker.

**BROWNSBURG SCHOOL**  
Results in the Model School Exams are as follows:—Grade VIII Gladys Moseley 788, Norman Silverson 681, Jack Golpin 679.

Before taking your summer vacation call at the Watchman Office for information regarding Canadian Steamship Lines trips to the Saguenay, Quebec, Toronto and Port Arthur. Excellent meals and good accommodation, and a splendid opportunity to see the beauties of Lower Canada. J. S. GILES, Agent.

A Town Social, under auspices of the Board of Management of the St. Andrews Presb. Church will be held on the Church grounds Saturday evening, August 13th. A Good Programme is assured. Admission 35cts. including one serving of ice cream and cake. A hearty invitation is extended.

The pretty and picturesque town of Aylmer, near Ottawa, was almost destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon, 125 houses burned 700 people homeless, and one fatality. The damage is \$750,000 and the origin of the fire unknown, but spread with such rapidity owing to the still breeze from Lake Deschambault that within a ninety minutes the town was almost a mass of ruins.

## THE LATE MRS. MOORE.

The death occurred on Monday last, Aug. 8th, of Jennie Gray, beloved wife of J. C. Moore, of the eminence, after a long illness, aged 59 years. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon and was conducted by Rev. A. Mathews and Mr. Forsythe, in the presence of many sorrowing friends and relatives. Besides her loving husband she leaves 3 sons Charles, Arthur and Neil to mourn her loss.

## DALESVILLE

Mrs. Hazel Chapman is spending a few days in Ogdensburg.

Mrs. Geo. Kennedy, of Montreal, is visiting Mrs. A. Kennedy.

Mrs. Sherwood, of Ottawa, visited her aunt Mrs. A. Bark Friday last.

Miss Christina McKenzie is visiting her Cousin Miss Phyllis Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethel Steele and family visited Mrs. David Dixon Sunday.

Miss Lois Prophet, of Calumet, is spending her holiday with her cousin Miss Alma Dixon.

Mrs. Wm. Murdoch, of Halifax, who has been visiting friends in Daleville has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Silverson visited the former's uncle Mr. Thos. Hodge in Lakefield during the week end.

The Misses Violet and Florence Moncrieff and Master Edward Moncrieff have returned to their home in Plaisance.

Miss Elic Cregeen who has been spending part of her holiday with her aunt Mrs. Silverson, has gone to Vankleek Hill.

Messrs. Roy Sisk, Edgar Reside and Master Gordon Sisk, of Eardley, Que., spent the week-end visiting friends in Daleville and Cambria.

We are sorry to hear that Master Allie Brown who was visiting his uncle at Grace's Point, has taken ill with appendicitis and has been removed to the Hawkesbury Hospital.

## CUSHING

Miss Eileen Smith has arrived to spend a two week's vacation at Mrs. Keatley's.

Mrs. Atchison and son Wallace, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. E. O. Keatley's.

Miss Whelehan and her niece Miss Irene Hart spent a couple of days sight-seeing in Ottawa last week.

Mr. W. J. Holliday accompanied by his daughter Miss Phyllis Holliday is at present visiting his sister-in-law Mrs. E. O. Keatley.

We are pleased to report the convalescence of Mr. Wm. Canning Sr., who was very seriously ill for a few days this week with Dr. Shaw, of St. Andrews in attendance.

Miss Jean Pinkerton who has been absent in Winnipeg for some months arrived home on Monday much to the pleasure of her friends here.

Miss Irene Hart who has been the guest of her aunt Miss Whelehan since the beginning of July left on Tuesday for her home in Concord, N.H.

Mrs. Richardson, of Montreal, is at present visiting her mother Mrs. Cleland. Mrs. Cleland spent a few days in Montreal, this week with her daughter Miss A. Cleland who is a patient in the Ross Memorial.

Messrs. Charlie Kelly and Eddie Whelehan also Willie and Sylvester Robert and A. Power went to St. Eugene on Tuesday with the Carillon Cuckoos (baseball) to take part in a match which that husky aggregation were scheduled to play with the St. Eugene team. Results were 9 to eleven in favor of the home team.

## 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.

## Save Cooking

During this hot weather and buy your goods from the store that supplies you with the "Real Home-made Bread," Rolls, Buns, Cakes, etc.

Fresh Fruits in Season.

Confectionery in Abundance.

We keep the Purity Ice Cream. It is of excellent quality.

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 WHISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

**The Waltham**

**E. Jousse, Lachute.**

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician.  
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



# Soils and Crops

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

## The Grading of Wool.

The official grading of wool has had a wonderful effect in improving the quality and preparation of Canadian wool for market. It is a well-known fact that not so many years ago Canadian wool was held in poor esteem abroad owing to its coarseness and deficiency in purity. Now this is largely remedied, and wool from this country is able to compete in some measure with the best wool from New Zealand and Australia and to command as good a price. During the war the demand for wool was enormous, and prices naturally soared very high. Now they have dropped to some extent in every market, but there is abundant evidence that with the return of settled and normal conditions prices will be found remunerative and fluctuation considerably checked. The valuable work done by the official graders is testified to by the fact that the demand for Canadian wool has been greatly increased. Their task is hard and exacting. Its extent is denoted by the fact that for the year ending March 31, 1920, 3,788,138 pounds were graded for farmers' co-operative organizations. Of this amount 780,379 pounds were from Ontario, 743,562 pounds from Saskatchewan and 1,462,161 pounds from Alberta. The system has undoubtedly given stability to the wool industry and led to an increase of sheep breeding, and sheep of an improved quality. It also equalizes prices and encourages farmers to take greater care of and more pride in their flocks. Grading, after all, is only one step that has been taken to develop the wool industry. Exhibits have been made at home and abroad. In Canada displays were made at all the leading fairs. In ten western exhibitions there were shown the grades of wool, processes of manufacture of both wool and mohair, a full line of shepherd's supplies and samples of the best feeds for sheep. In the east at several of the principal exhibitions demonstrations were given in the preparation of wool for market, shearing, grading of wool and dipping. Stationary wool exhibits have been supplied to the agricultural colleges and placed on view in museums. Demonstrations have further been made by experts in the finishing of sheep and lambs for the market, in docking and dipping, in shipping, and in the care of sheep generally, both on the farm and in transit.

## The Apple-Growing Industry.

One industry that suffered owing to the war was that of apple-growing. Owing to the embargo on apples

placed by the British Government and the lack of exportation facilities due to the demands of the war, transoceanic shipping was entirely at a standstill for such commodities. As a consequence of this and because of other discouragements orchards suffered greatly. In addition, during two seasons the weather was unfavorable and scab developed to such an extent as to reduce the vitality of the trees. Vigorous efforts are now being made to remedy this state of things. Meetings are being held in the various apple-growing districts, conducted in co-operation by provincial and Dominion authorities, at which demonstrations are given in the proper methods of pruning, spraying, grading, packing and shipping. Organization and co-operation for marketing purposes are being urged. As a result of these efforts, officials feel warranted in saying that apple-growers have every reason to feel optimistic as to the future. It is also said that although prices for many agricultural products have declined, the price for the best quality of apples has not fallen, nor is it likely to do so owing to the fact that production, even under favorable conditions, is not greater to-day than it was a quarter of a century ago, and cannot be materially increased for some years to come.

## Provincial Butter-Making Standing.

Ontario does not appear to stand extra well as regards butter-making compared with other provinces. During the past year or two Dominion-wide contests have been held with the objects of establishing a uniform type of creamery butter throughout the country, to create a healthy rivalry between the provinces, and to help in the standardizing of methods and practice in the butter-making industry. As a result in these contests, Ontario stood last of all the provinces for flavor in 1919 and sixth in 1920.

For workmanship, Ontario again stood last in 1919 and eighth in 1920. The standing of the provinces last year was like this:

For flavor: Alberta, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick.

For workmanship: Nova Scotia, Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba.

Samples from the contests are exhibited at the dairymen's conventions in every province of the Dominion, at the dairy schools, at produce merchants' conferences, at butter graders' conferences and during butter-scoring competitions.

## The Children's Hour.

Some say that the ants were not always industrious. They spent their days worrying their neighbors and were always in trouble because of their idleness. They laughed at the bee because he worked so hard at making honey, at the spider because he worked so hard over his web and at the bird because he worked so hard in making his nest. They were friendly with the shiftless flies.

The laziest of all the ants was a young ant named Bill. There was a certain little fly named Jack, who was even lazier than Bill. The two were perpetually up to mischief; no one had ever known either of them to do anything worth while.

One day Jack and Bill met a bee on his way to gather honey. They stopped the bee and asked him to play hide and seek with them among the flowers.

"No," said the bee; "winter will soon be coming, and I have no time to waste."

He hurried off, and Jack and Bill went to hunt up the spider. The spider was spinning his web. The two friends were afraid to go near his house, but they stood a short distance away and made fun of him.

"Why do you not work?" the spider said. "Where will you get your dinner to-day? I know; you will steal honey from the bee."

Jack and Bill laughed and went away. At a turn in the path they met a robin who was hunting food for his little ones. The robin flew down to the ground. "Now I have caught you!" he cried. "You are so useless and harmful that I am going to feed you to my little birds. That's what I'm going to do!"

Seizing Jack and Bill he flew off to his nest. As he dropped Jack into the big mouth of a young bird Bill tumbled to the ground. He was so much frightened that he ran home as fast as his little legs could carry him.

When he reached home he cried, "O mother, Jack has been eaten up by a robin, and I was nearly eaten up, too! If we do not build us a house, the robin will catch us all. We ought to work, anyway, like the rest of the world."

Bill trembled with earnestness; he had learned a great lesson in a short time.

"Let us start right now," replied his mother. "We will build us a house and store up food for the winter."

That very moment they began to carry out their resolve. And all their neighbors, seeing them so busy, began to follow their example.

From that day to this ants have worked so hard that "as busy as an ant" has become a common saying in the world.

## Canada's Healthy Live Stock.

The report of the Veterinary Director-General recently issued covers two years, the first part for the year ending March 31, 1919, and the second part for the twelve months terminating March 31, 1920. The health of Canada's live stock during both years is shown to have been highly satisfactory. In fact, it is easy to believe that Canada is the healthiest country in the world for all breeds of live stock. No country can claim to be absolutely free from ailments in its cattle, horses, sheep and swine any more than it can that every human being is health-perfect. But Canada, it is safe to assert, comes nearer to the ideal state than any other land. None of the epizootic diseases that cause most anxiety to sanitary officials, such as foot and mouth diseases, cattle plague, and contagious pleuropneumonia, are found within our borders. Diseases that do exist to a very limited extent, such as glanders, hog cholera, and cattle mange, the report shows are being kept well under control and are diminishing in number year by year. Glanders is proven to have existed only in northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba and in those provinces extremely few cases are reported. All the outbreaks, the Veterinary Director-General is able to state, have been efficiently dealt with and the disease eradicated. Where hog cholera and cattle mange have appeared vigorous action has immediately been taken, with the result that contagion has been everywhere checked and districts entirely cleared. Regarding hog cholera, experience shows that nearly all cases originate on premises where garbage is fed to the animals. Cooking, if properly done, is stated to be an effectual safeguard. Full statistics are given in the report of the activities undertaken all over the country which indicate the remarkable results achieved. A marked increase is shown in the number of live stock inspected for exportation in the year 1919-20 compared with the previous year, the figures being 340,000 as compared with 100,000.

**The Dipping of Milk Cows.** Experiments prove that the objection of many stockmen to the dipping of milk cows is not well founded, as they evidently can be dipped without affecting the secretion of milk to any appreciable extent. During the dipping of 87 cattle in the southern part of Alberta for the prevention of mange, careful records were kept for two days preceding the dipping and two days following. The total milk produced was: First day, 3,123.4 lbs.; second day, 3,101.4 lbs.; third day, 3,051.9 lbs.; fourth day, 3,118.8 lbs. This shows the effect on milk production of the dipping in this official dip and sulphur solution in the standard cage vat at a temperature maintained at from 110 deg. F. to 118 deg. F.

## Horses and Motors.

Of special interest both to farmers and horsemen is the effect that motor traction is having on the horse industry. In the United States investigation is being made on the cornbelt farms with the object of finding out to what extent the tractor has replaced the horse. Enquiry has also been made as to the disappearance of the horse in cities and towns. Nothing in this direction so far has been done in Canada, but in the estimates at Ottawa this year a small amount has been voted to meet the cost of a similar investigation. When completed the information received will undoubtedly be of considerable public interest.

Specimens of the smallest pike in the world, measuring scarcely two inches in length, have reached London from Singapore.

The majority of our people are many times weaker in confidence than any other faculty. A large percentage of those who are failures could have succeeded if this one quality had been properly trained and strengthened in their youth.

## Matters of Agricultural Moment.

Silver-black foxes are henceforth to receive the benefit of registration. A stud book has been opened at Ottawa, wherein it is proposed to record the best producing strains. Foxes which hitherto have been nameless except as regards species will now be given names, and in the course of years will come to have pedigrees, if not as long as any other animal, at least as correctly kept.

Under Dominion auspices, records of performances are to be kept of the best laying hens on a similar principle to that governing the record of performance of dairy cattle. Note will also be kept of the best strains of male birds.

The appointment of a woman Home Demonstrator to carry on household science extension work in Peel county, Ontario, is the first of the kind, and is official recognition of the greatly extended sphere that women have entered upon in rural life.

The advantage of summer fallowing is abundantly proven in the Prairie Provinces. Thirty years of trial with the system—the fallowed land being first plowed before July 1, and cultivated as each crop of weed appears—shows that it is a sure method of preparing land to counteract the effect of dry seasons to which some sections are subject.

It is interesting to note the great progress that has been made by the system of inspection called into force under the Meat and Canned Foods Act of 1907. At that time there were fewer than sixty inspectors employed with 28 establishments under inspection and 1,079,698 slaughtered animals passed upon in nineteen months. During the year ending March 31, 1920, a staff of 275 inspectors passed upon 3,738,214 animals slaughtered in fifty plants. These statistics show that Canada's dead meat trade has more than increased fourfold in a dozen years. In addition to animals, all exports and imports of fruit and vegetables are inspected.

The bulk of the apple crop in Ontario is graded and packed in the orchard and shipped as speedily as possible, there being no facilities for storing and protecting the packed fruit against frost. On the other hand, in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the other important apple-growing provinces, the crop is usually hauled to a packing house especially equipped for the work to be done at a minimum of cost. Selling agencies have also been established, and co-operation has been brought into play between growers' organizations and dealers.

## The Coming Game Bird.

Young guinea fowl, weighing about two pounds each, are rapidly taking the place of wild game on the tables of the exclusive. These birds are easy to raise, requiring but little care and feed after reaching the age of one month. They are marketed at the age of three months or earlier. The writer has received as high as \$2.50 per pair and as low as \$1.75, when the birds arrived at a weight of two pounds. Poultry and commission houses in the large cities buy them alive. If marketed dead, the head and feathers are not removed.

Usually it is better to hatch the youngsters with common hens, confining the little birds closely for the first few weeks. Once the feathers get a start, the birds may go anywhere without danger. Wet grass is fatal at the start, but later they seem immune to illness and hardship. As to feeding, any program which brings success with common chicks will find success with guineas. During late summer and early fall the youngsters will pick up most of their feed from the fields. Usually the old guineas will adopt the young birds when they are about half grown and will lead them over a wide range. We have never lost a young bird through hawks and foxes, as has often been the case with the chickens.

The best time to market guinea broilers is from the middle of November to the first of January. Birds hatched in July are ready for market in October but usually this is a little early for highest prices. Last summer we hatched in August and marketed in November. September hatchings would prove profitable but grasshoppers are not as plentiful as the season advances, hence the cost of growing is a little more. The guinea requires care similar to that given the turkey but is not subject to the ills that have made the raising of the turkey something of a gamble over a large part of the country.

The United States authorities are taking steps to protect the silver-black fox industry from contagious and parasitic diseases by requiring all imported foxes to undergo quarantine inspection or examination. According to an order of the Secretary of Agriculture, all foxes imported for breeding purposes must be entered through the ports designated in the order. The regulation became effective on June 1, 1921.

## Fair Premiums For Children

All normal boys and girls are on the alert to make money; and all men and women, who are on the alert to keep the young folks on the farms, want to help them. The fair managers in many counties offer special premiums to young people; but even where there are no special awards it is easy to let the boys and girls earn money at the fairs. Instead of entering farm produce in their own names, fathers and mothers get the children to select the articles and then collect the premiums, only stipulating that the young workers prepare everything, attend to making the entries and getting the things back home again.

Where there are both boys and girls in a family, the girls usually take the domestic and vegetable exhibits while the boys show chickens, grains, and the farm animals. But a family of girls can show the grains along with the fancy work and canned fruits, omitting only the animals. It is hard for a girl to enter and exhibit a pet calf or lamb, and boys on the other hand do not like to potter with vegetables, unless it be mammoth pumpkins or melons.

Everybody wants to succeed, of course, and there are a few simple tricks in the trade that will help success along. Several months before the fair time, get out the list of premiums offered in the previous year. Even if an item or two should be dropped, the list will serve as a first-rate guide. Look it over carefully and mark on a piece of paper every item that could possibly interest you. If you see some vegetable or grain which you can furnish, and in which there will be few entries, mark that thing down with a star, for it's your particular big chance.

Then when you have decided on your representatives for the fair, you can begin to "doll" them up. The fine pumpkin must be watered in dry weather and have all the small pumpkins and buds picked off, so that the vine will have nothing on its hands but the raising of one big vegetable. The choice potatoes can be picked out of the early ones and carefully compared to see that they are of even size and weight. The finest apples can be located and all defective fruit removed from the branch on which they grow. The tomatoes can be trimmed so that the sunlight falls on every side of the fruit, and the vines can be carefully tied to stakes to avoid discolorations or bruised spots at the last minute. Any flowers and plants to be shown should have special attention, and the pots should be made clean and attractive.

The fancy-work department always offers great inducements to the girls. Even if the premium is only \$1 for first and fifty cents for second prize, it pays to hunt up every quilt and bit of needlework that has a least chance of winning. There are always the latest things, too, in the way of fancy

bags, aprons, hand-embroidered towels, table-covers, camisole yokes and what-not made in leisure minutes and exhibited with pride and success.

The domestic booth with its canned fruit is profitable also, especially because the canned fruit is not made just for the occasion but must be provided for winter in every home. By taking a little extra care, and selecting jars of the same size and shape, it is possible to pick up many extra dollars in this department. In some counties fruit can be entered as single exhibits and also in groups, so that it is possible to win two separate prizes on the same display. I think nothing gives a greater thrill to a young canner than to see her beautiful fruits and vegetables securely sealed in clear glass and ornamented with the red or blue ribbon that marks the first prize.

Meanwhile, the boys will be getting the calves, colts, sheep, chickens and grains ready for exhibition. The grains should be cleaned and re-cleaned, as the judge will use a powerful glass to determine whether or not there is foreign matter in the exhibit. Selecting corn for the fair is an education in itself, and the boys should be encouraged to ask an agricultural student to coach them in the art of picking winning ears. With beets and pumpkins and turnips, size is about the only requirement; but in selecting corn, clover seed, and oats many other necessary qualities determine the prize-winning display.

Chickens are always interesting to exhibit, as more and more of the young people of the country are finding out. With plumage well washed and coops in good order the feathered pets attract attention everywhere. Prize winners at the big county fair usually find their way to bigger shows that offer bigger inducements, and because of these the young folks are easily led to develop a really profitable chicken business.

Hares, puppies and other pets often come in for special prizes, besides giving an opportunity to their owners to sell at a profit and have only empty coops to take home from the fair.

Exhibiting calves and sheep and pigs means more work than showing vegetables, but it pays to let the youngsters show off the best stock on the farm and enjoy the premiums. The boy who leads a prize heifer in the ring, or raises the prize colt, will have a more exalted opinion of farming than hundreds of lectures on the superiority of farm life over city existence will ever give him.

Young people sometimes earn from \$10 to \$25 in premiums and then have the articles left for sale or for home use. Often a public-spirited merchant will buy the prize vegetables to display in his window together with the name of the grower; or again some person who expects to exhibit at the Canadian National Fair will buy the best of the display to add to his own collection.

Preventing Soft-shelled Eggs. When the hen lays a soft-shelled egg, one marketable egg is lost for the poultryman. The egg may be eaten by other hens or the hen that lays it and this often develops the egg-eating habit. If the egg is dropped among other eggs in the nest they are all soiled and have to be washed. And washing eggs is injurious to their keeping qualities.

Platinum is nearly four times dearer than gold.

If your flower garden is a pretty one, some one is sure to be tempted to make one like it.

The cows are in the corn, and there they browse.

But if your fence was down, don't blame the cows.

## WOOL

Pack up your lot and ship to us. We do the rest—fair grading—highest prices—spot cash payment. Try us.

WM. STONE SONS, LIMITED  
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO  
Established 1870

## Baby Chicks

Bathurst breeders are the large, early-maturing, trap-nested, bred-to-lay S.C. White Leghorns. They are prolific winter layers because they are Canadian and acclimatized to our severe winters. For June delivery: 100 Chicks, \$20; 50 Chicks, \$10; 25 Chicks, \$5. Special prices for larger quantities. Free circular.

Bathurst Poultry Farm  
RICHMOND HILL, ONT.

Made by The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Limited  
HAMILTON, ONT.

# AMERICAN FENCE

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE  
STEEL FRAME GATES

Ask Your Dealer for this better, stronger, heavier galvanized fencing. He has larger quantities, secures lowest freight rates and can sell to you cheaper than anyone else.

Don't be afraid of thinking too highly of yourself, for if the Creator made you, you must have inherited divine, omnipotent possibilities, you must partake of His qualities.



## BITS OF HUMOR



### Essential Characteristics.

"Who's your friend, Joe? He looks like a man of decision."  
"You've struck it; he's a baseball umpire."

### One of the Sights.

A man was visiting Ireland for the first time. In Dublin one warm afternoon he put his handkerchief over his nose and said, in a choked voice: "What the deuce is that?"

"That," said the Irish guide, "Why, that's the River Liffey. Didn't ye know, man, that the smel of the Liffey was one of the sights of Dublin?"

### Poor Johnny.

Johnny—"These pants that you bought for me are too tight."

Mother—"Oh, no, they aren't."

Johnny—"They are too, mother. They're tighter'n my own skin."

Mother—"Now, Johnny, you know that isn't so."

Johnny—"It is, too. I can sit down in my skin, but I can't sit down in my pants."

### It's Up to You.

If you want to work in the kind of a shop

Like the kind of shop you'd like,

You needn't slip your clothes in a grip

And start on a long, long hike.

You'll only find what you've left behind.

For there's nothing that's really new.

It's a knock at yourself when you knock your shop.

It isn't your shop, it's you.

### What Happened.

An Irishman, returning home after gathering dollars in Canada, decided to give to his old father an outing.

The old fellow had never been in a train before, and he entered the compartment with much fear and trembling, and with many outspoken anticipations of what would happen.

Suddenly the train dived into a tunnel, and as suddenly the old chap's fist flew out and dealt his son a hefty blow on the nose.

"He jebbers," he roared, "O! could yez something would happen. O! m' thruck bloud!"

### Mary's Motor Mind.

Mary, a modern child, had been brought up, so to speak, in the front seat of her father's automobile.

At the age of ten, she took her first journey in a train. When they made the first stop she looked astonished. Learning out of the window, she inquired anxiously of the conductor, who had just swung himself off the platform:

"What's the matter? What are we stopping for? Have you stalled your engine?"

### Taught the Fowl a Lesson.

An ignorant chicken, unversed in the appetites of American dainties, crossed the road in front of a colored detachment. A soldier broke from the ranks and started off in pursuit.

"Halt!" bellowed the officer in charge.

Both fowl and Negro only quickened their paces.

"Halt! Halt!" repeated the officer.

The dusky soldier made one plunge, grasped the chicken by the neck, and stuffed it, still struggling, inside his shirt.

"Dere!" he panted. "Ah! I learn you to halt when de captain says halt, you disobedient bird."

### The Naming of Cape Cod.

It is said that the Great Francis Drake was the first Englishman to set foot in New England, and that he landed on Cape Cod. French, Dutch, Spanish, English—all had names for the Cape; but in 1602 Goeenold, examining the coast of New England with a view to colonizing, gave it the predestined name—Cape Cod.

"Making across Massachusetts Bay with a fresh gale of wind," writes his chronicler, "in the morning we found ourselves embayed with a mighty headland, with a white, sandy and very bolde shore."

After landing they returned to their ship and sailed on to Cuttyhunk, "amongst many fair islands."

"But the significant point for us," says Miss Mary, Rogers Bangs in Old Cape Cod, "is that the Indians pestered their ship so frequently with codfish that they threw numbers of them overboard and thereupon named the land Cape Cod."

Henry Hudson, too, spent a night off the Cape and had difficulty with shoals and tides and mists; but he testified that the land was "very sweet."

In 1614 Capt. John Smith set sail for those shores to look for whales and for gold mines. With eight men in an open boat he explored and charted the coast and dedicated his map to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., with a request that he change the barbarous names thereon, "so that the posterity might say Prince Charles was their godfather."

New England, the river Charles and Plymouth retain the royal names, but the Prince's "Stuart Bay" and "Cape James" are still Cape Cod Bay and Cape Cod.

### Buy Canadian products.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

## PALE AND NERVOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN

### Need Rich, Red Blood to Regain Health and Strength.

Many children start school in excellent health, but after a short time home work, examinations, hurried meals and crowded school rooms cause their blood to become weak, their nerves overwrought and their color and spirits lost. It is a mistake to let matters drift when boys and girls show symptoms of nervousness or weak blood. They are almost sure to fall victims of St. Vitus dance, or drift into debility that leads to other troubles. Regular meals, out-door exercise and plenty of sleep are necessary to combat the nervous wear of school life. But it is still more important that parents should pay attention to the school child's blood supply. Keep this rich and red by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the boy or girl will be sturdy and fit for school.

The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is shown by the statement of Mrs. Watson, Grand Falls, N.B., who says: "In the spring of 1919 my daughter Thistle, then 12 years of age, began to show symptoms of nervousness which developed into St. Vitus dance. She seemed to lose control of her limbs and at times every muscle in her body seemed to be twitching and jerking, and the trouble seemed to be growing worse. We finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the result was better than we had hoped for, and she is now enjoying the best of health."

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

### Working For It.

We do not value property what comes too easily. Radium would not be worth a hundred dollars a gram—about fifty million dollars a pound—if we could obtain it without a lot of work. When the Iron Cross was hard to win every German soldier wanted it. As soon as the Kaiser began flinging it about by the earload through his armies it became nothing but a joke. Boy Scouts value their distinctions, track athletes, golfers and tennis players value the cups and the medals they win in proportion to the effort put into the winning. What every body can get as a matter of course nobody values.

The real measure of the cost of any commodity is not the price affixed to it; it is the amount of labor we must perform to obtain that price. When you and I buy an article in a store we are paying for that article not with the dollars, but with the work we did to earn the dollars. When we go for a holiday the cost of that holiday to us is the expenditure of our bodily energy in the previous toil of the working days that entitled us to the respite.

Children value their playthings the more when they have earned them. The father says to his son: "I will give you that chest of carpenter's tools you want if you will take care of the furnace or cut the grass."

The mother agrees to give daughter the pretty dress she desires, or the jewelry, in return for faithful service in the household. If the children could have the desire gratified merely as a result of the asking, they would care comparatively little. You will see a poor child pleased by a few toys when the nursery of the spoiled and pampered infant of wealth, filled with every conceivable means of amusement, resounds with the wailing of his discontent. He has so much all at once, and without asking, that he is merely bored with everything.

You and I have entered into the rich inheritance of all the ages. What the past hands down to the present is the accumulation of the toilers of all time. It is valued for the work of the builders, who have gone their way and have entered into their reward.

### French Farmers Emigrate to New World.

With thousands of acres of the finest Brittany farm land offering splendid opportunities for development, northwestern France for the first time in history is sending hundreds of emigrants to the United States and to Canada, due to the publicity which has been given to the wheat lands of the western prairies, says a Paris dispatch. In one commune ninety passports were granted in less than a month, these being about equally divided between prospective Canadian and American farmers.

The attention of the French Government has been called to the situation, which is considered decidedly alarming, with the result that a special agent has been sent into Brittany to negotiate with farm laborers.

Plans are under way to establish a farmer's loan plan in the rural areas which will enable young farmers to buy their own farms and to develop them while paying off the original cost. Some of the biggest farmers in France have agreed to aid with funds, as they realize that if the emigration westward continues their own farms will suffer from lack of man power.

Even on a rental basis, it is being pointed out, a French farm of 160 acres can be worked for five years at less cost than it takes to purchase steamship and railroad tickets to the western wheat fields.

### Spiders usually live two or three years.

### "Mary's Little Lamb."

"Who wrote the world's most popular nursery rhyme, 'Mary Had a Little Lamb'?"

The question is asked in the recent number of a London magazine, which then goes on to answer it in the following manner: "There have been many claimants to the distinction, but most of the evidence seems to show that the real author was Mrs. Sarah Buell Hale, who for a number of years edited the Lady's Magazine, the leading journal of its kind for almost half a century in the United States. She was the author of many popular poems for children, and her son, Horatio Hale, stated that the poem was first published by his mother in 1830."

"It was written some time in 1827 and owed its origin to Dr. Lowell Mason, the American composer. Dr. Mason settled in Boston and gave particular attention to the training of children in vocal music, this being the first attempt to introduce singing into public schools in America."

"In order to popularize his classes Dr. Mason requested Mrs. Hale to furnish him with verses suitable for children. This Mrs. Hale did, composing a number of children's rhymes, among which was the now famous 'Mary's Lamb.'"

### Tattooing.

The ornamentation on some of the more expensive women's silk stockings in these days, sheer and transparent as is the material, has to the eye much the same effect as that sought by the ladies of Borneo who tattoo their legs in fancy patterns. As contrasted with the latter method, it has the advantage of painlessness.

These ornaments on stockings are developed from the old-time "clocks," which were a device originally adopted to hide the seams at the sides. The clocks have been elaborated into a series of embroidered patterns covering the foot and ankle.

The first stockings were bandages wrapped around the feet. In the spacious times of Queen Elizabeth they were made of pieces of cloth with seams down the sides. Hence the clock, which, though the reason for them has disappeared, are to-day in a way perpetuated for a purpose purely decorative.

### WHEN BABY IS ILL

When baby is ill; when he cries a great deal and no amount of attention or petting makes him happy, Baby's Own Tablets should be given him without delay. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Desire, Theberge, Trois Pistols, Que., writes: "I am well satisfied with my use of Baby's Own Tablets. I have found them of great benefit to my baby when he was suffering from constipation and I can strongly recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Gains For All Our Losses.

There are gains for all our losses. There are gains for all our pains; But when youth, the dream, departs, It takes something from our hearts, And it never comes again.

We are stronger and are better, Under manhood's sterner reign, Still we feel that something sweet Followed youth, with flying feet, And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished, And we sigh for it in vain; We behold it everywhere, On the earth, and in the air, But it never comes again.

### MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

### The Canny Physician.

A doctor who had taken up as his specialty the treatment of skin diseases was asked by a friend how he happened to select that branch of medicine.

"There were three perfectly good reasons," replied the physician. "My patients never get me out of bed at night; they never die; and they never get well!"

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

The council of Clarke township, Durham county, Ontario, has decided to purchase ten acres of non-agricultural land for tree-planting under the Ontario Government's forest demonstration plot scheme.

A man went home the other evening and found his house locked up. After a great deal of trouble he got in at the window and found on the table a note from his wife: "I have gone to the show," it read. "You will find the key at the side of the door-step."

### AUTO REPAIR PARTS

for most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full or our money back. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 925-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

### Wor-on Song Writers.

In the field of song-writing some women have won fame, and from others a full measure of it appears to have been withheld. Notably is the later statement true in the case of Clara Wreck, who became the wife of Robert Schumann. Before her marriage she had written a number of lovely songs. It seems hardly to be doubted that Schumann did not welcome his gifted wife as a collaborator, or that credit for the works that made her husband's name immortal does not, in part, belong to her.

Passing over the song writers of today, here is a list of some of the women who won fame and success in the last century. Under the name of "Claribel," Mrs. Charles Barnard, of Dover, England, wrote many songs, the most famous of which is "Come Back to Erin."

Annie Fortesque Harrison was the composer of "In The Gloaming," Mrs. Charles Moulton wrote "Beware," Dora Blamp Jordan wrote "The Blue Bells of Scotland." Lisa Lehmann was the composer of the lovely song-cycle "In a Persian Garden." Lastly, those hauntingly beautiful songs, "When Sparrows Build" and "Ruby," which had a tremendous vogue in the last generation, were but two of the outpourings of Virginia Gabriel, who can hardly be blamed for suppressing her first two Christian names—Mary Ann.

### Fish in Tank Scows.

In Norway and Holland huge tank scows, which are in effect floating aquaria, have long been used to fetch fishes from the fishing grounds to market. Thus they reach the latter alive and in fine condition.

The idea has been newly adopted for use on this side of the ocean, and several such scows have been built for traffic between Canadian waters and the northern seacoast of the United States.

They are built of wood, their hulls, which are long and narrow, having a number of compartments to hold the fish. The compartments are perforated with holes in order that the sea water may flow freely through them. Watertight bulkheads at bow and stern keep the craft afloat.

Some of the fishes inevitably die or sicken in the course of so long a voyage, and these are scooped out with long-handled nets and thrown away. The scows are sailing craft, but it is planned to equip them with gasoline engines for faster travel. One of them, twenty-four days out from Quebec, reached New York the other day with a cargo of 1000 tons of eels, caught in chicken-wire traps in the St. Lawrence River, which were delivered alive and wriggling at one of the city fish markets.

### Faith.

Better trust all and be deceived, And weep that trust and that deceiving, Than doubt one heart that, if believed, Had blessed one's life with true believing.

O, in this mocking world too fast, The doubting fiend o'erakes our youth! Better be cheated to the last, Than lose the blessed hope of truth.

### His Hearing Restored.

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

### She Knew!

"Did you know that I passed your door last evening?" said the young man tenderly.

"Of course," replied the beautiful girl, with reproach in her glittering eyes. "Do you think I would not know your step?"

"Certainly," said the happy young man, as he directed the conversation away from the subject, and avoided remarking that he passed the door in a bus.

### ASPIRIN

"Bayer" only is Genuine

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

1898 No. 24—21.

### JOSEPH DROUIN, of Montreal,

declares he suffered six years with dyspepsia but six bottles of Tanlac made a new man of him—Gained 35 pounds.

"I could hardly believe my eyes when I stepped on the scales after taking six bottles of Tanlac and found that I had actually gained thirty-five pounds in weight," said Joseph Drouin, 2194A St. Denis St., Montreal, who, for the past twenty-six years, has been passenger conductor on the Canadian Pacific Railway and is well and favorably known along the line of his run between Montreal and Mount Laurier.

"Before I started on this medicine I was in a bad way. For years I had to take my meals here, there and everywhere and, as the result of this irregular eating, my internal machinery got all out of working order. I lost all desire for food and what little I ate would form gas and bloat me up until I could hardly breathe. I became so nervous I couldn't sleep at all well at night and was often so tired in the mornings I didn't care whether I took my train out or not. I fell off twenty-five pounds in weight and became alarmed about my condition, for I had tried all sorts of medicine without getting any relief."

"Then, one day I read a statement in the paper that decided me to give Tanlac a thorough trial. Well, I never would have believed any medicine could do a man so much good in such a short time. It quickly settled my stomach and gave me such an appetite that I could eat three good square meals a day and no longer have any trouble with indigestion or gas and I sleep so well at night, even when on the road, that I think it would take a collision to wake me up. I now turn the scales at two hundred and ten pounds, which is ten pounds more than I ever weighed in my life and feel better in every way than I have for a very long time. Tanlac is the best medicine I ever tried."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

The First.

She—"Am I the first girl you ever proposed to, darling?"

He (sincerely)—"No; but you are the only girl who ever accepted me."

Rouge and powder, if used to excess, clog up the pores of the skin and cause much damage.

### NOTHING TO EQUAL

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

For Sprains and Bruises

The first thing to do when you have an injury is to apply Minard's famous Liniment. It is antiseptic, soothing, healing, and gives quick relief.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, Dr. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 111 West 21st Street, New York, U.S.A.

CUTICURA FOR THE DAILY TOILET

Use Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet and have a healthy clear complexion, soft white hands and good hair. Assist when necessary by touches of Cuticura Ointment. The Cuticura Talcum is also ideal for the skin.

Keep 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Agents: London, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., Montreal. "Cuticura" Soap shaves without soap.

1898 No. 24—21.

Let This Food Help You to Health

Sound nourishment for body and brain with no overloading and no tax upon the digestion, is secured from

### Grape-Nuts

It embodies the nutrition of the field grains, and it makes for better health and bodily efficiency.

Ready to serve—an ideal breakfast or lunch. "There's a Reason"

Spiders usually live two or three years.



# The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12 1921.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

## En Passant.

**Dog Fights.** WHEN A DOG FIGHT is not provoked by the disputed ownership of a bone, it may be safely attributed to an instinctive incompatibility of temper.

In the first case it is not always quite clear why the possession of the bone should be disputed, and in the other, it is a canine peculiarity that two, otherwise well conducted, amiable, and sedate, dogs will start a fight at sight, without any consideration for the gate money, and without previous enquiry into antecedents. They may be frisking around, as guileless as doves disputing themselves in the sun, or skipping like lambskins on the sea, until they discover the presence of each other, then in an instant they stiffen up, approach cautiously, and after the briefest of reconnoitres, there is a catheine wheel display of excited canine activity.

AWAY BACK in prehistoric times when the dog first decided to adopt man and his friend and companion, he was probably influenced by the similarity of their fighting instincts, but one would imagine that after the long lapse of time the quarrelsome quality of the canine would have succumbed to the gradually developed gentleness of the human. Some breeds of dog seem to have developed humanitarian sentiment, more than others. The mastiff is an instance, and it is recorded that "Barry," the famous mastiff of Great St. Bernard's, Switzerland, was instrumental in saving fourty human lives, his most notable achievement being the rescue of a little boy whose mother was lost in an avalanche.

Ouids, who loved dogs, went as far as to say that most men, and some women would do well to take lessons from their dogs, but she was prejudiced; all her dogs were of the petted silken sort, most likely to fat to fight. I would as soon think of Ouida's pampered toy dogs quarrelling amongst themselves, as I would imagine Dr. Watts organising a dog fight and putting his money on the "bridled bull."

TO BE LOGICAL we must admit that we understand why dogs fight over bones. We are continually seeing the same thing being done around us by the dog's masters, from the cradle to the grave. If it isn't a bone it's a piece of land, a position, or a pet idea. From the schoolboy's apple to have a continent, and everything else in between, bones of contention grow, and "dog fights" de-elope, with the unhappy result that, unlike the ordinary fight of the ordinary dog, an organized state of preparedness has to be maintained, and a system of constant "growling" kept up by the "dogs of war."

It often happens too that the one dog does not attach any importance to the possession of the bone until he discovers that the other fellow has it and means to keep it. There may be other bones lying around, but that one must be acquired, and so the trouble begins, the desire to possess and to defend being common to both canine and human contestants.

There is so much interchangeably human and canine in the incompatibility of temperament justification for "dog fights" that we do not need to probe further for a reason.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite," sang Dr. Watts. He wasn't going to try to stop them; he knew he could not, she trait being natural. Dogs cannot very easily explain their reasons for their likes and dislikes, not yet having risen to the dignity of a written language but in most cases their feelings are quite as intelligibly expressed by their actions as are the attitudes of their human contemporaries toward each other.

ANY PERSON who understands dogs is mentally competent to understand his fellow men. When you come to think of it, men and dogs have many attributes in common, hence their predisposition to companionship between them. You may have noticed the wonderful similarity there often is between a man and his dog. If you can read the mind of the one you have a key to the character of the other, and in fact their physical resemblance even is so marked, that you have to smile at its plainness. Their actions seem to be prompted by the same impulses, consequently it is so dispatagment to either of them to see that their temperaments are much alike. The boistful man's dog goes about with a swagger; the timid man's has a hang-dog look; despite his size and colour; the sociable man's wags his tail when you speak to him in passing; and when you find a damp and cold nozle pushed into your hand you that dog trusts you as much as his master would, and regards you as a friend.

Similarly, the dog that is always "yap, yap, yap," belongs to family circle where there are no calm and peaceful periods for contemplation, to intellectual repose, and where the speaking voices are habitually pitched on a high falsetto

key. LET IT BE SAID that although it takes two to make a quarrel, it does not necessarily follow that one aggressive man or dog cannot precipitate a row if he wants to. Some of the "dog fights" in parliamentary circles, in political arenas, and sometimes in the press, might easily have been occasioned by some one suffering from an attack of indigestion, just as a financial panic was once caused by a "magnate" eating unripe cucumber—or just as a sudden flare up might happen in the family circle, when the old dog, or one of the puppies, starts passing remarks about the cooking,—a thing no daughter of Eve would allow to go unchallenged.

LINKSMAN.

## OGDENSBURG.

Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Clarke were guests of Mr. Albe t Thompson on Sun-day.

Mr. & Mrs. Earl Smillie were guests of Mrs. Thos. Smillie for the week-end.

Mr. James Townsend and son Russell, of Montreal, are at present the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend.

Mrs. John Heatlie gave a very pleasant time at a shower on Saturday evening in honor of her niece Miss Myrtle Heatlie.

Rev. & Mrs. Sherman are spending a three weeks holiday in Athens. Rev. and Mrs. Harbor are occupying the Manse.

## FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS. SUPERIOR COURT

Canada } Valmire  
Province of Quebec } Poirier, pla-  
District of Terrebonne, } intiff: vs.  
No. 1300. Dame Emma Robillard,  
defendant; and L. L. Legault, K. U.,  
distrayant.

As belonging to the said plaintiff the following immoveables, to wtt:

An emplacement known and designated upon the official plan and book of reference of the village of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, as forming part of lots number eighty-two, one hundred and one, and one hundred and two (pt. 82, 101, and pt. 102,) bounded and described as follows:

A. A strip of land in the form of a wedge taken from the south east corner of lot 82, the south end of the wedge being nine feet and six inches wide and running north a distance of 11 y. feet and terminating in a point, the large or south end of the wedge, being bounded on the south by the lot eighty-three, west by the west part of the lot eighty-two and east by lot one hundred and one:

B. A strip of land running south from North street, a distance of 225 feet from north to south, having a frontage to North street from east to west of twelve feet. This for a distance of 95 feet north to south. Thence widening out to a width of 36 feet for a distance measuring from North street, south a distance of 225 feet, which measurements include all the land taken from lots 101 and 102—with a house and other buildings erected thereon.

The whole to be sold as one lot forming an emplacement.

To be sold at the Catholic Church door of the Village of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, on the THIRTIETH day of AUGUST, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, between NOON and ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.

Ste. Scholastique, 26th July, 1921.

## Boot Repairing.

Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:—

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Sole and Rubber Heel, nailed,  | \$1 65 |
| Sole and Leather Heel, nailed, | 1 40   |
| Sole and Rubber Heel, sewed,   | 1 75   |
| Sole and Leather Heel, sewed,  | 1 65   |
| Cement Patch, guaranteed,      | 15     |
| Cement Patch, sewed,           | 10     |
| Sole and Heel, Toe-cap nailed, | 1 75   |

Joseph Deslauriers,

Boot-maker and Repairer

Lachute Mills — P. Que

## Auto Drivers! Look!

Avoid accidents by blurred windshields.

You know the inconvenience of a blurred windshield, don't you? Well you can feel perfectly safe and drive your car in the worst storm if you procure one of our Clear Vision Cloths. One wipe a day keeps danger away. Don't delay in getting one from our local agent Wallace Thompson, R. R. No. 6, Phone 117 r 1-4. The Auto Accessories Co., also agent for Sun Life Assurance Co.

The Public Know

## The DEAN BUSINESS COLLEGE GRADUATES

Occupy Positions of Distinction Opening to themselves wonderful opportunities of advancement in public life, as well as in the business world. Our division of secretarial training, which educates young men and young women for positions as private secretaries, is one of our most successful courses.

The Public Knows

## IT'S A GOOD SCHOOL.

"A satisfied student is the School's best endorsement."

Students may enter at any time. The only qualification for entering is a good character.

ENROLL NOW Fall term now open.

Day and Evening Classes.

Dean Business College, Lachute.

## The Beginning of Success

Nine times out of ten the answer to the question "How did he do it?" dates back to the time when he opened a savings account.

Few business successes there are which do not owe their origin to a modest savings account in the beginning.

Form an early association with a reliable institution like The Bank of Nova Scotia and open a savings account now. A small deposit and a few minutes' time will start it.

## The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid up Capital \$ 9,700,000  
Reserve " 18,000,000  
Resources " 280,000,000

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

## Special! Special! Saturday Only

Neilson's Bulk Chocolates

Nuts, Fruits, Creams 49c. lb.  
and Hard Centres

## G. J. CHARLAND, Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

## Summer 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. Shirts, 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.

## General Automobile Repairs.

Expert Work in Fords and Chevrolet Cars.

Work and Service guaranteed

Garage in rear of Campbell's Feed Store

Stan. Burrows, Prop.

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

## THE MOLSONS BANK

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

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

## Builder's Supplies

We have just received



- 1 Car Load Galvanized Iron and Corrugated Iron.
- 1 Car Load Wood Shingles.
- 1 Car Load Building and Roofing Paper.

Nails, Glass, Lead, Paint, Oil, Etc.

Our Prices are Right.

GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26 Lachute Mills

HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!

## Special Sales

FRIDAY & SATURDAY ONLY

50 pairs Ladies Boots & Shoes at \$1.98

10 pairs Ladies White Boots & Shoes 1.49

5 pairs only, patent leather boot, \$6.00 for \$3.49

15 pairs extra val. child's Boots 8 x 40 1/2 1 93

10 pair only Heavy Boots, value \$6.00 for \$3.98

11 Men's Suits for 12.50

25 only, Men's pants at \$2.25

18 pair Boys Pants \$1.25

3 only Silk Dresses \$20.00 for \$14.75

Also special values on Cotton, Flannelette, White and Color.

5 pieces of Dross Goods, all wool, Old Rose, Brown, Navy, Black, Burgundy, Value \$2.25 for \$1.69.

H. M. Lavigne, Lachute Mills.

## Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

Jewellery, Watches Clocks, Silverware, Ont 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.



# INVOLVED !

## H. PARISAU STORE

### Brownsburg, Que.

By order the Mercantile Adjusters

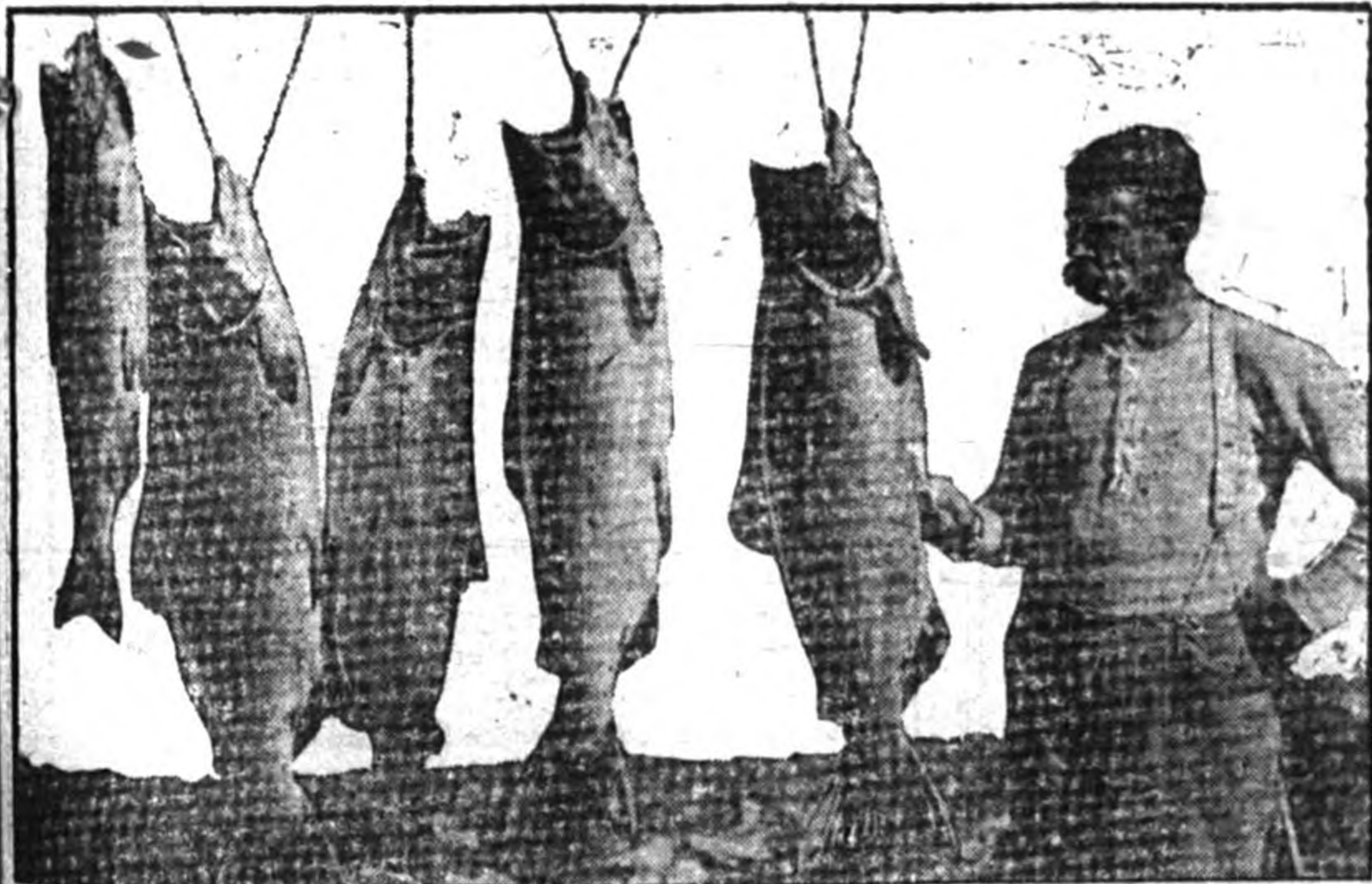
Meetus Face to Face  
in our Bargain Isles  
Our Prices Talk, so come and be  
convinced.

Prof. Legroux will entertain you on  
Twenty different musical instruments  
while you inspect and buy.  
**THE MERCANTILE ADJUSTERS**  
in full charge at  
**PARISEAU'S STORE, Brownsburg, Que.**

Look for the BIG SIGN

J. M. JOHNSON, Manager.

## The Home of the Big Tyee



Tyee Salmon caught at the mouth of Campbell River, Vancouver Island.

On the rim of the world in Western Canada, just off the mainland of British Columbia, lies Vancouver Island, an outpost of the Empire. This island, which, on a map of the world, looks almost negligible in comparison with the vast area of Canada, is as big as several of the Kingdoms of Europe, and is in reality made up of 15,000 square miles of magnificent and diversified country.

One of the Island's chief attractions to the traveller, if he is anything of a sportsman, is the fine fishing and hunting to be obtained among the mountain fastnesses, the giant timber, and in the waters of the lakes and streams. A day or two's run out from Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, situated on the southern extremity of Vancouver Island, will take one to the heart of the primal solitudes, the sanctuary of all sorts of game from the black bear and the elk, to the heaver and the squirrel, from the quail to the eagle. But perhaps the sport which has made Vancouver Island famous is more its fishing than its hunting, for the salmon caught in the waters here are the biggest and gamiest in the world.

There are two streams on the Island which rival one another from a sportsman's point of view. The first, which has been fished by all sorts of people from princes and prelates, down the social scale, is the Cowichan River, named for a famous Indian tribe which used to inhabit this part of the country, and about whom there are many tragic and romantic stories. The Prince of Wales, during his week's visit on Vancouver Island tried his luck in this stream; the Duke of Devonshire and many of his predecessors have spent a holiday here; and King George himself, when he was in British Columbia, caught some rainbow beauties in this famous water. The river itself is over twenty miles in length from the lake to the sea, and has numbers of splendid "reaches" and good pools. Indian guides are a necessity. These fellows will take the canoes up the river for you, and you may travel up by motor and come down the stream with them. Fine steelheads are caught here on the fly in the winter and early spring months, and after the first freshets in the spring the rainbow and cut-throats begin to run, affording sport to the fly-fisherman all summer until the river gets too low. Some Dolly Vardens are also to be had. At the mouth of the river—Cowichan Bay—salmon run in winter, spring and fall, some especially large ones coming in during the latter season.

But the most thrilling sport of all is to be obtained at Campbell River, the stream which for the present marks the northern boundary of the transcontinental highway, and which is situated about two days' easy motor drive from Victoria. The Campbell River takes its rise in the mountain lakes in the interior of the Island and comes pounding and roaring down to the sea, as noisy and impetuous as a wild beast suddenly unleashed, except for the spots where it widens out into the Campbell Lakes, and here it is as peacefully serene as the blue sky itself. Eight miles in from its mouth it tosses down a great cliff to find another bed for itself over a hundred and fifty feet below. The falls here, are among the most magnificent to be found in the West. All along the Campbell River, where the current permits, is fine trout fishing, but it is not the joy of landing the speckled beauties which brings most fishermen to this stream.

During the months of August the magnificent species known as the big "Tyee Salmon" (King Salmon) come to the mouth of this river on its way to the spawning beds; and to appreciate just how endlessly exciting fishing can really be, one should see what goes on here at the height of the season. The fish run up to sixty pounds and over, and it is no uncommon sight to see a half a dozen boats all playing tyees at the same time. The water itself is never quiet, for here you feel the current of the boisterous river, and the swell from the sea. Add to this the noise of men and women shouting, your own lines singing in your ears, the boat laid over almost on its side from the pull of the heavy fish fighting for its life, and you have enough "thrills" to make you remember the occasion. Many is the tyee that gives the fisherman from a half hour to an hour's hard work before he is finally gaffed.

The traps and seines of the commercial fishermen are threatening the magnificent rivers of British Columbia, and the Government is endeavoring to cope with this menace. At present the case is before the federal authorities, and lovers of good sport will hope to see such laws enforced as will preserve our fisheries for all time to come. — N. deBertrand Seguin.

## GRENVILLE

Mr. W. Bradshaw is here for a few weeks visit.

Mrs. Leonard Cooke has been visiting friends in our vicinity.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are spending their vacation with her parents at Athens, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Dakin and Miss Whinfield have returned home from a motor trip to Ontario.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, of Quebec City, are visiting her father Mr. John Gill, of Grenville Bay.

Miss Agnes Pilon, nurse in training in Montreal, is spending a few days with her father in our village.

Mr. King and his youngest son Albert, who has been Overseas spent a recent week-end with Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gaudry.

Mr. & Mrs. Willie Cooke and sons of Ottawa were the welcome guests of Mrs. James Wade and other friends a few days last week.

Mrs. W. Pickett, and little granddaughter Kathleen left for Niagara Falls on Tuesday to visit her daughter Mrs. Wesley Dodd.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morrow, of Brta, are spending a month with his mother, and other friends in this vicinity. All are glad to see them.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harbor, of Calvary Baptist Church Ottawa and Miss M. E. Morrow were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gaudry on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. George McIntosh and family spent last Sunday in Montreal with their daughter Mrs. Hildyde. Mr. McIntosh will then proceed to Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Victor D. Gaudry has returned to New York City after two weeks vacation spent in Montreal, St. Rose Ottawa and Grenville. New York certainly agrees with him as he is looking fine.

Much sympathy is extended to Mrs. Fridham and her mother Mrs. McNaughton in the loss of a loving father and husband. Mr. McNaughton passed away in Aawkesbury on Monday night, the 25th July, and was laid to rest in Maxville, his old home.

The Misses Gladys and Dorothy Goudie, of Laprairie, Que., arrived on Saturday to spend a few weeks the guests of their grandmother Mrs. Tompkins of our village. Dorothy went up to Ottawa with her uncle Mr. Willie Goudie on Monday for a few days. We are glad to see her looking so well after a long siege of typhoid fever.

Miss Melissa R. Morrow, Missionary on Furlough from India was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. George Morrow of this place for several days recently. She has returned to Montreal where she is visiting near relatives, but her many friends hope that she will be able to return and spend most of the summer in her old home here before going to New York City.

It was with feelings of deep regret that the many friends of Rev. Canon Rollitt heard of his death in Montreal on July 23rd. For many years he was the Incumbent of St. Matthews Church, Grenville. His funeral service was held in the Church of the Ascension, Montreal, but a short service was also held here, and he was laid to rest by the side of his devoted wife in St. Matthews Cemetery on July 25th.



## MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 30th September, 1921 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week on the route Brownsburg and Louisa via Dalesville Post Office from the Postmaster General's Pleasure next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Brownsburg, Louisa and Dalesville and at the office of the District Superintendent's office, District Superintendent's office, Montreal.

J. TAYLOR.

Acting District Superintendent.  
Montreal, August 4th, 1921.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of wild hay to be cut, suitable for cow-feed. Apply to Ben Rodgers, East Ward, Lachute.

## CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail  
Phone 55

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

**A. RAYMOND**  
Foundry Street, - Lachute

## CASTORIA

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

Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

## What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

## New York C. P. R. Building



Great interest is being taken by New York transportation and real estate men in the decision taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway to concentrate its various offices into one building close to the Grand Central Station.

The Canadian Pacific deal, which has required an entire year to close on account of its elaborate ramifications, involves a lease from the Madison Avenue Offices, Inc., the holding corporation for the Fifth Church of Christ Scientist, of a large store, basement and almost the entire second floor of the 44th Street portion of this twenty-one story building; and also involves an investment of considerable proportions by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the building itself, in consideration of which the name of the building will be changed from "Madison Avenue Offices," or, as it has sometimes been referred to, the "Christian Science Building," and will be re-named the "Canadian Pacific Building."

The area of the plot on which the building stands covers over 21,000 square feet, and is situated directly opposite the Hotel Biltmore on the east, Brooks Brothers' building to the north and the old Hotel Manhattan to the south.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will occupy in the store, basement and second floor, all that part of the building on which only a year ago stood St. Bartholomew's Church, demolished last April, to make way

for the great uptown trend of business. The negotiations just closed provide, in addition to the investment mentioned above, a lease for 21 years at an aggregate rental of something approaching \$3,000,000. It was said by F. R. Perry, General Agent, Passenger Department, in New York, for the Canadian Pacific, that it will give up its railway offices at Broadway and 30th Street and its branch at Broadway and 33rd Street, and will combine its railway, steamship, and colonization departments in its new home on Madison Avenue. The plans of the Canadian Pacific Company are particularly significant in that they will provide the largest consolidated ticket offices in New York, for, in addition to their own occupancy, it is said by the agents of the new Canadian Pacific Building, that negotiations are pending with several of the largest transcontinental railroads for representation in the same store. This arrangement is similar to the Railroad Administration during the war. The store has a frontage of 81 ft. 6 in. on Madison Avenue and 146 ft. 6 in. on 44th Street. The Canadian Pacific Building will contain over 400,000 square feet of rental area and will be the most up-to-date office building in the Grand Central District. Many offices and much space have already been leased to industrial corporations, and it is said by the agents that other important leases are now pending.



# The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

**Synopsis of Previous Chapters.**  
Vivian Renton and Eddie Haverton, modern soldiers of fortune, have been gambling with Hubert Baxenter, a prosperous attorney, in his London apartments. After their departure late at night Renton returns to the house, murders Baxenter and hides the body on the roof. While waiting for night to come again in order to make his escape, he finds in a desk a curious old yellowed document telling of a mysterious chest left in the care of one of Baxenter's ancestors by a French nobleman, the Marquis de 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 pose 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 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. She tells him he must wait a year for her answer. Dartin is at first greatly disappointed to find only a paltry thousand pounds in the chest. He is relieved to discover later a large key and a parchment telling where the real treasure is hidden. Giving Baxenter a quaint locket and chain which he found in the chest, Dartin goes to France. By posing as an artist he gains admittance to the Chateau Chauville.

## CHAPTER XL—(Cont'd.)

Vivian carefully oiled the wards of the key from a tiny oil can he took from his paint-box, and, after a few attempts, the heavy key turned—grated—there was a rumble of locks. The man stared in wonderment—nothing had happened.  
Then his eyes travelled to the fireplace. The large slab that comprised the back of the deep grate had rolled aside, displaying a cavity through which he could, with stooping, crawl. It seemed to yawn invitingly.  
He thought rapidly and decided that what was to be done had better be done at once. It would take old Henri at least ten minutes to return, even if he started back at that moment, and Vivian could see that the old man had settled down to his wood-chopping and was hardly likely to leave the job he had put off to watch the sketching.  
Vivian tip-toed across the hearth and, bending nearly double, passed through the aperture.  
A circular chamber, choked with the accumulated dust of ages, perhaps ten feet in diameter and with stone walls which narrowed up, meeting in a small dome, about a dozen feet above his head. Vivian told himself that he was in one of the round towers which formed the corners of the chateau. The air was hardly breathable, and it was so cold after the sunshine of the room that Vivian shivered slightly.  
He came out again almost immediately into the dining-room and passed out through the French windows into the garden. He called to Henri and waved a farewell, then turned the corner of the tower. There he waited out of sight, watching until the old manservant entered one of the barns, when Vivian returned to the dining-room un-

## ROYAL YEAST CAKES

**RICH IN VITAMINES**  
MADE IN CANADA  
The importance of Vitamines in food is being recognized at the present time to a greater extent than ever before. It has been conclusively demonstrated that yeast is rich in that important element. Many people have received great benefit physically simply by taking one, two or three Royal Yeast Cakes a day. Send name and address for free copy "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA

perceived. He screwed the apple again into its place and slipped back to the little chamber. There would be nothing now to make Henri return to the chateau, imagining, as he would, that the painter had gone, and Vivian could work in peace.

In his varied career many jewels had passed through the hands of Vivian Renton, but never such priceless gems as these which he was unearthing from their hiding places every minute. Diamonds of a size which pointed to their being historical, pearls matched into strings, emeralds and rubies which threw out their hidden glories to meet the rays of Vivian's tiny electric torch, as though overjoyed at their release. There were vessels, too, of gold and silver, richly carved and curiously designed, counterparts of those he had found in the chest; jewelled rosaries and devotional objects of the richest workmanship. Pictures, too, the value of which Vivian could only guess at, were stacked against the walls, and books and jewel-encrusted daggers were heaped together with other objects in heaps which glittered dully under the thick layer of dust which covered everything like a pall.

Vivian sat on an old oaken chest, spellbound. Here were riches that would make Monte Cristo blush in envy. With this wealth at his disposal the freedom of the world was at his bidding. The man could hardly believe that within a few feet of him the sun was setting over a fair garden in which an unsuspecting old man was chopping wood, and that even in this little chamber he was still in the twentieth century.

How long he sat there he could not tell, and it was the sight of a grating in the stone floor which called Vivian down from the airy turrets of his imagination. This grating was, perhaps, some twenty inches square, and as the man bent down and threw the rays of his pocket electric torch upon it he could make out, beyond the rusty bars, the shadowy form of the topmost step of a flight that led down into obscurity. He took a franc-piece from his pocket and dropped it through the iron network and listened. From the reverberations before the coin came to rest the man judged the well-like opening to be of some considerable depth.

Vivian seized one of the bars, and leaning back, exerted all his strength. For a moment the cement held; then, with a sudden rending, came away, and the man was thrown violently backward. He staggered in a vain attempt to gain his balance; then, as he fell, his elbow came in sharp contact with the sliding door of the entrance. Vivian all but cried out at the pain, and too late, he saw the solid mass of masonry and iron, set in motion, doubtless by his fall, swing back into place. There was a dull clang as it stopped.

Even then it did not occur to Vivian that he was a prisoner, and it was only after a fruitless search that he came to the conclusion that his treasure-house bid fair to become a tomb. As the significance of this came home to him little beads of cold perspiration broke out over his body and he tottered weakly to one of the iron-clamped chests.

It seemed to him that he had succeeded only to fail; that there was nothing for it but to attract the attention of old Henri. Even then it might be impossible for the old man to release him without the key, which Vivian felt pressing cold against his breast.

He thought that even if he escaped the hideous death which faced him he would lose the riches which he had risked so much to gain. He imagined himself dying by inches, ravaged by hunger and thirst and mocked by the gleaming jewels around him. For a few moments despair seized the soul of Vivian Renton, and he sat dazed, his head buried in his hands.

It was not long before the reaction came. There was time before him and the grating promised more than a ray of hope. Fortunately, the sketch in the dining-room was unfinished, and old Henri would see nothing suspicious in the paint-box and book left open awaiting its completion, taking it for granted that the painter would return the next day.

The prisoner did not wait to ask himself what he would find at the foot of the dark stairs behind the iron bars. It had ever been his motto that troubles anticipated were twice borne, and that bridges were made to be crossed as one came to them—not before. He found his work easier now that he had the leverage of the loose bar to assist him. In half an hour Vivian was ready to descend. It was part of the man's character that he should take the pick of the stones before he left the chamber. He handled them carefully, thrusting them into the big pockets of his painting-coat. Then he stood on the top step.

Then, and not till then, did he pause, his face showing drawn and anxious in the thin blue light. What was he fated to find below? His indecision was but momentary, and shrugging his shoulders with an action that bespoke of the fatalist, continued his way.

There were eighteen steps in all, but they were high and narrow and the descent was sharp. At the foot an opening led apparently beneath the body of the chateau. With torch extended before him Vivian proceeded. After a few moments the air grew colder and the walls, where he touched them, were clammy and moss-grown. The man told himself that he was not beneath the old moat. At intervals he passed other dark entries which ran in all directions—narrow little tortuous alleys, many of which he ex-

## Used Autos

**BREAKEY SELLS THEM: USED** cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 300 miles, or test run of same distance if you wish to see car. Order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.  
**BREAKEY** mechanic of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.  
Breakey's Used Car Market  
402 Yonge Street, Toronto

plored for a few feet, only to return to the main way. More than once, too, a pit yawned suddenly at his feet, and had it not been for his inborn caution the Chateau Chauville would have added yet another secret to its dark history. It was evident to Vivian that the builders of the hiding-place, deeming it necessary that an emergency exit should be at hand, had made it so that while egress was difficult ingress was well-nigh impossible for those not knowing the pitfalls and the way of it.

It must have been after an hour's walking that the walls on either hand seemed to recede from Vivian until at last they were lost in the gloom beyond the reach of the rays of the little torch. Apparently the tunnel had widened out into a chamber.

The man hesitated, somewhat mystified by the loss of the friendly walls, and at the same moment his feet came sharply into contact with some obstruction. He stumbled, the torch fell from his hands, a thousand stars danced before him.

He came to himself in bewilderment. The darkness closing in upon him seemed in the silence to be pressing on him. His head ached abominably and there was a wound in the centre of his forehead that was warm and sticky to his touch. Slowly it all came back to him and he knew he must have struck his head as he fell. He reached out, groping in the darkness in the hope of finding the torch uninjured. In this he was disappointed, but he made the discovery that he was lying beside a perpendicular structure of masonry, which, on raising his hand, he found to be the support of what felt to be a table of stone, low and heavily built.

Painfully he drew himself up on to his knees and so to his feet. Again his hands did duty for his eyes and a little cry of horror broke from the man's dry lips.  
Beneath the touch of his sensitive hands a form was taking shape—the unmistakable shape of a coffin. It seemed to him that in the darkness he could make out the dim outlines, the sinister bulge of the sides. Feverishly, now, he dropped to his knees and felt for the friendly torch. Light to him had suddenly become as necessary as food to a starving man. The walls of darkness hemmed him in so that he felt that he, too, was in a coffin; then he remembered that in his pocket were a few wax vestas. He stuck one upon the stone slab and gazed round him as he held the flickering wax above his head.

Row upon row they lay, that noble army of dead Dardignys, the square ends of their earthly resting places standing out each from its little niche. On the slab before him lay the casket he had felt, a great coffin upon which a rusty cavalry sword and the moth-eaten remains of a flag showed in sombre pageantry.

Vivian Renton was not a nervous man, and although the hand which held the flame trembled a little and filled the place with dancing shadows he felt no fear. After all, one living man was more than a match for a whole array of dead warriors. By the light of the match he recovered his torch, which, to his relief, he found not to have suffered in its fall; and he began a systematic investigation of his surroundings.

He knew quite well, now, where he was; old Henri had shown him proudly, only yesterday, the chapel in the grounds of Chauville, through the floor of which the dead of the house of Dardigny had from time immemorial been lowered to their last resting places. The old man had, by means of a lever concealed in the ironwork of the railing, swung back the marble slab which covered in the vault so that his visitor might gaze into the gloom below—and, with a start, Vivian remembered that the mechanism had in some manner stuck and refused to move when the caretaker came to replace the slab.

Henri had told him that he would have to send into Blois for the locksmith, and the man in the vault, as he held his torch high, wondered whether this had yet been done. Above him, the oblong cut in the roof showed darkly, and at one end a corner of the partially closed slab was visible. Here, then, he told himself, was his one means of escape.

The distance, he judged, was not more than ten feet, the stone table reduced to eight, and Vivian himself was but two inches short of six feet. He unwrapped from his waist the sash of red silk, which to sustain his role as a Bohemian artist, he wore swathed around him in place of a belt. This sash he now twisted rope-wise and, mounting upon the stone table, peered up through the cavity. He remembered the little iron railings surrounding the tomb above, but his efforts to lasso a spoke of these with the scarf proved beyond his powers.

Then his eye fell upon the lid of the coffin and, reaching down, he picked up the sword that lay upon it. At his touch the scabbard and hilt fell away, but the blade itself, notched and red with rust as it was, still was strong enough to serve his purpose. He made a slip-knot in the twisted silk and, upon the point of the weapon, raised it carefully and hooked it over one of the corners of the tomb rails. Vivian tested this fully with his weight and found that it held. He asked himself whether he should return to the treasure, but the thought of the tortuous trap he had been fortunate enough to traverse in safety deterred him. Besides, in the pockets of his painting-coat was a considerable fortune, and he had his key. The next time, however, that he entered he would make sure that his line of retreat was open to him.

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

## Woman's Interests

### Summer Drinks.

**Strawberry Shrub.**—Place twelve pounds of strawberries in a large crock and pour over them two quarts of water; let stand forty-eight hours, covered with a plate. Strain through a flannel bag, add one pint of sugar to every pint of juice and let boil twenty minutes. Seal in hot sterilized cans or bottles, being sure to make airtight. This may be diluted half or three-quarters water when served.

**Raspberry Shrub with Vinegar.**—Pour one quart of pure vinegar over six quarts of red raspberries. Let it stand for forty-eight hours, then strain through a flannel bag, pressing out all juice. Allow one pint, or pound, of sugar for every quart of juice, and boil twenty minutes. Seal, as the strawberry shrub. These shrubs may be used for ices as well as for drinks.

**Iced milk** to which fruit juices or chocolate sauce has been added makes a refreshing summer drink, especially if you can keep on hand carbonated water and add a dash of that. To prepare the drink use two-thirds of a cup of milk and one-third juice. A good chocolate sauce to use with the iced milk is made as follows:

**Chocolate Sauce.**—Melt one ounce of chocolate over hot water and add one cup of sugar and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and gradually, a cup and a half of boiling water. Cook, stirring five minutes after it begins to boil and then add a level teaspoonful of cornstarch, dissolved in cold water and boil ten minutes longer. Flavor with vanilla and chill before adding to milk.

**Strawberryade and currantade** are refreshing drinks. To make either, first prepare one quart of simple syrup by boiling two pounds of sugar—four cups and two quarts of water—eight cups—thirty-five minutes.

**Strawberryade.**—Add one pint of strawberry juice, obtained by crushing fresh berries and straining through a jelly bag, the juice of two lemons, and two quarts of iced water, to the quart of syrup.

**Currantade.**—Crush one quart of currants and one pint of raspberries and strain through the jelly bag. Add this juice and two quarts of water to the quart of simple syrup.

For a party, French punch is delicious. Grate one pineapple and boil with three cups of water twenty minutes. Strain through a jelly bag, pressing well. Let cool and add the juice of six lemons and a dozen oranges, one cup of freshly-made, strong black tea, one quart of any fruit juice you may have bottled, as grape, berry, cherry, currant, and one quart of syrup made as above. Make this early so that it can stand on ice several hours before serving. To serve pour over a cube of ice in the punch bowl, garnish with bits of

orange, candied cherries, slices of banana, or mint leaves, and just before serving add one bottle of charged water.

### Dental Hygiene in Childhood.

The relation between sound teeth and sound health is close. Consequently a child's teeth should be looked after most carefully. The old way, common both to parents and to dentists, of ignoring the first teeth of a child because they are temporary, has many unfortunate results.

The child whose first teeth become infected or who loses them prematurely is to be pitied. If he loses them, he may spoil the arch of the mouth, a thing that is most important to facial symmetry. If they become infected, the nerve pulp cannot be kept in perfect condition; and if it is not, irregular permanent teeth may follow.

Young children should be protected from toothache; yet how often it is regarded as something they must expect to bear now and then! Moreover, a child with a septic mouth invites all sorts of communicable disorders.

The parent who does not take his young children to the dentist for regular treatment fails in a plain duty. So does the community that does not establish dental clinics for the poorer classes. Bad teeth cause suffering that can and should be prevented, injure health, delay not only physical but mental growth and sow the seeds of troubles that may result in lifelong invalidism. The time to care for a tooth is the moment the first break in the enamel occurs, and only the dentist can know that moment.

### Mislead.

As Lynn Macon came swinging down the road under the June maples she seemed the very spirit of summer joy. But she was feeling most unlike the spirit of any joy; she was thoroughly angry. If Lois Grantley could not even send her a post card in seven weeks, after all the letters she had written her, Lynn was through; that was all. She was so angry that she did not want to speak to anyone and pretended not to hear Miss Minty Brook's eager tap on the window. But Miss Minty ran to the door, and her voice made Lynn swing round in spite of herself.

"What is it, Miss Minty?" she asked. "Is Miss Vera worse?"

Miss Minty's faded eyes filled with tears. "Sister's been suffering all night. I telephoned to the doctor, and he sent some medicine up, but when I tried to read the directions I couldn't

## COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots  
TORONTO SALT WORKS  
G. J. CLIFF TORONTO

## To Buy or Not to Buy?

## There Can Be No Question!

EVERY time you spend a dollar for advertised goods you create employment for somebody.

Every time somebody else spends a dollar for advertised goods they create employment for somebody—maybe for you.

That may sound far-fetched, but if you reason it out you will find that it is so.

The world revolves upon industry.

That which creates industry is the consumption or wearing out of goods, and the buying of other goods to replace them.

Without industry the world would stagnate.

Without steady, persistent buying, industry would cease.

Those who refuse to buy at the present time, because of a false impression regarding values, or for some frivolous reason, retard industry, and by so doing impair the prosperity of themselves, the community they live in and the country at large.

The important thing to remember is, to buy from those who advertise in this paper. These merchants and manufacturers have faith and they are backing their faith with money to stimulate industry and prosperity.

**SONG WRITERS** I revise songs for publication. Music set to melodies. Music transposed and orchestrated. **JULES BRAZIL**, Professional Song Arranger, 41 Gormley Ave., Toronto.

find my glasses. I've been hunting over since the medicine came. Vera tried to read it, but she couldn't either; and there hasn't a soul passed since the mail came."

Lynn patted one of the small bent shoulders with her strong young hand. "Don't you worry, Miss Minty. I'll read you the directions, and then we'll find those glasses. We've never failed to find them yet."

This time, however, it did seem as if Lynn were going to fail. She looked in all the old places and in every new one that her imagination could suggest. She even hunted in the chicken house. Miss Minty was sure that she had not been out of the house since the carrier came, but then Miss Minty always was sure. Finally, just as she was ready to give up in despair, Lynn had an inspiration. "She ran down to the mail box and opened it. And there she found the glasses."

"Well, that's a new place!" Miss Minty exclaimed. "I wonder what I'll do with them next. Seems queer to think that they're always just the same, that it's only me that's mislaid them and upset everything. I surely am obliged to you, Lynn."

Lynn went on down the hill, smiling over Miss Minty. Suddenly she stopped short. "I wonder!" she said aloud.

She sat down on a stone wall to think it out. Was that the way it was with real things sometimes, intangible things like ideals and ambitions and friendships? Was her friendship with Lois Grantley only—mislaid? Down in her heart Lynn knew that Lois was not the one to change. What kind of friend was she to "get mad" even if her letters had been unanswered for weeks? There must be some reason. She would write again and keep on writing until she found the old Lois "in the mail box."

A radio station has been proposed for Greenland which would bring it into contact with the outside world during the winter months. It is estimated that such a station for direct communication with Copenhagen, Denmark, would cost about \$2,000,000, and for intercourse with Iceland and Canada, about \$250,000.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

## Merchants

PHONE YOUR RUSH ORDERS.

For anything in Fancy Goods, Cut Glass, Toys, Smallwares, Sporting Goods, Wire Goods, Druggists' Sundries, Hardware Specialties, etc., to MAIN 6700

on a Reversed charge.

Torcan Fancy Goods Co., Ltd.

TORONTO

Major Harry Cameron, Man. Dir.

Send for Recipe Book, FREE!



Sold in sanitary, air-tight tins, the maker's package—that guarantees purity. Packed at the factory, the contents keep indefinitely. Economical.

The ideal sweetener for table use and cooking

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

## Crown Brand Syrup

"The Great Sweetener"



Most Comfortable and Economical of Summer Shoes

## FLEET FOOT

ENJOY the greatest foot comfort you have ever known in summer by wearing FLEET FOOT.

Enjoy the economy of having several pairs of FLEET FOOT at the cost of one pair of good leather shoes.

Wear FLEET FOOT right through the summer. Put on FLEET FOOT heavy shoes for work about the fields, garden and barn. Have the FLEET FOOT white shoes, oxfords and pumps to wear when work is done.

There are FLEET FOOT styles for every summer need, for men, women and children. Put the whole family in FLEET FOOT this summer.

Genuine FLEET FOOT shoes have the name **FLEET FOOT** stamped on them. Look for it.



Ask your Shoe Dealer for Fleet Foot and make sure you get Fleet Foot







# 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 \$40,000,000.00

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, Antonio Gouvin, Pro. Mgr.

Brownsburg Branch, J. W. Lepine, Manager.

St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,

Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

## LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.



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 Lowmyer's and Page and Shaw's Choco-  
lates and Bonbons always on hand.

ROYAL LE SAGE  
B.A. Sc. C.E. A.M.I.C.

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

## LE SAGE & VERMETTE

CIVIL ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS.

## An Invitation

We extend a Cordial Invitation to visit us in our  
New Store on Foundry Street. If you watch this  
space you will find how you can spend your money  
to good advantage. Just now we have a splendid  
line of Ready-made Goods which we are offering at  
Manufacturer's Prices.

We have some dandy Sample Lines of Ladies' Ki-  
monos, Blouses and Dresses. Underwear etc. A  
General line of Boots and Shoes and small goods.  
Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

## J. D. Lemay

Foundry Street, - Lachute.

## You want the Best Perfect Pressed Brick.

Incomparable in test for break-  
ing, strength and moisture, aged  
and proved quality and ap-  
pearance. Fire resisting qual-  
ities unequalled.

Manufactured by

Lyle J. Funcheon

Telephone 131 r 21. Lachute

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## HELLO! HELLO!

Don't throw your old boots away!  
Why?  
Take them to the new shoemaker, he  
will repair them neatly and quickly, and  
at reasonable prices.  
Where is this place? Why, in Paquin's  
old Store on Main Street, next door to  
Albert Hall. All work first-class.  
W. HAINES, Prop.  
Rubber heels put on while you wait.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,

LACHUTE, P. Q.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

Bell Telephone No. 70.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

Telephone No. 60

Main St., LACHUTE.

G. LOCKHART GALL,

B.A., M.D., C.M.,

Phone 143 w.

Dr. Alexander's old offices.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACARTNEY

MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA-

CHINERY.

Bell Telephone No. 21

ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P.Q.

JOSEPH GIROUARD

NOTARY & COMMISSIONER

ST. BENOIT, - QUE.

Wills, Successions, Administration

of Estates. Investments

At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and  
French.

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

J. BELANGER,

Expert Watch Maker and

Repairer. Near Mr.

G. H. Hill's Store.

at C. N. R. Track, 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.

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.

Telephone No. 99w.

James L. Anderson, Prop.

## SUMMER SUITS

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,  
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.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE

B.Sc., M.D., C.M.

Physician and Surgeon

In office of late Dr. G. H.  
Christie.

Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20

CONSULT

CHAS. CALDER & Co.

Court House, - Lachute

Concerning

Insurance of any kind.

## You've heard the REST, now hear the BEST.

The oldest Company in the world manufacturing phono-  
graphs is the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company with  
150,000,000 capital, and every dollar of it is behind

**Brunswick**

W. H. GORDON, Tel. 101 r-2, Lachute, Que.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,  
Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

## PRE WAR PRICES.

You have been a long time looking  
for low prices.

They are here now.

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

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

W. D. STAVELEY

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

C. H. HADLEY

B.Sc., C.E.

## STAVELEY & HADLEY

Engineers, Surveyors & Draughtsmen

Room 604,

285 Beaver Hall Hill

MONTREAL.

## Roofing! Roofing!

Do you know Red Cedar Shingles  
make the best roof.

I stand ready to fill your needs on receipt of your  
order, shingles are being sold at less than they  
cost to manufacture, buy now before they advance.

Better Shingles, More Sales, that,  
the answer of "Quick turnover."

Ready Roofing, in One, Two and Three ply at lowest prices.

Buy your haying tools horse fork rope (Pure  
Manilla only sold) Paris Green Overalls Pants and  
Work Shirts, at

JOHN McFAUL'S

WHY PAY MORE.



# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1921.

NO. 30

## Haying Tools.

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, Horse Forks Pulleys & Rope.  
Whetstones, Grindstones, Fixtures, Fork Handles & Ferrules.  
Lawn Mowers, Shears, Hose, Lawn Seats and Sprays.  
Screen Doors, Screen Windows & Green Wire Cloth.  
Paris Green, Paint, Lead, Oils and Varnishes.  
Glass, Nails and Builder's Hardware.

PHONE NO. 12.

## T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills

FOR SALE.—A number of Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves under 1 year old. Apply to G. McAdam, R. R. No. 3, Lachute.

FOR SALE at G. M. Strong's Mills, Cambria, P. Q. Spruce laths in any quantity, at Seven Dollars (\$7.00) per thousand.

FOR SALE.—Threshing Mill, Moody Tread power and separator in guaranteed order, complete. Cash or terms. Apply L. M. Hooker, Phone 91-r-4.

WANTED.—An Elementary Teacher for St. Casate School No. 1, state salary wanted. Terms 10 months. Apply to Garrison McAdam, R. R. No. 3, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—One Rubber Tired Top Buggy practically new and one piano box buggy with rubber tired and wire wheels. Can be seen at my show rooms, Main St., Lachute, E. F. Ayers.

Mr. H. Cadieux, of St. Philippe, has acquired the Blacksmith and Carriage Shop of Mr. T. Laframboise, and is now ready to do all work of carriage and general repairing on the shortest possible notice. I have on hand some second-hand buggies and sleighs for sale and very cheap for quick buyer. H. Cadieux, St. Philippe.

Mr. Louis Lafleur has been appointed agent for the celebrated Phonola Gramophones of Kitchener, Ont., also M. Lesage Pianos, of Ste. Therese. Call and see for yourselves.

HONEY FOR SALE.—A quantity of Guaranteed, Pure, White Clover Honey in any quantity. Apply to P. HEWITT, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

FOR SALE.—An Overland Automobile for sale in good condition, large five passenger, with self starter, four shock absorbers and six tires. Price \$700.00 cash. Apply R. Golpish, Box 256, Brownsburg.

I beg to inform the public that I have opened on Foundry Street opposite the printing office of the Watchman, a carriage repairing shop and general repairs. Board painted for tombstone and coffins to order. All kinds of work done at a reasonable price, 2 months credit. Ed. Robidoux, carriage maker, Lachute.

## LACHUTE GARAGE DISTRIBUTOR



Battery repairing and charging.  
Rental Batteries in stock.  
Vulcanizing and tire repairs.  
All work guaranteed.  
A. E. BISHOP, Prop.

## CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

## LOCAL NEWS

\*\*\*

Mr. J. W. Boyd is visiting in Shawbridge this week.

Mrs. Jno. McFarlane spent a few days in Montreal.

Mr. Martin Rondo, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. Penfold.

Miss Helena Morrison spent the early part of this week in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are spending this week with friends at Brockville.

Miss Seymour, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Geo. Christie this week.

Mrs. Isaac McRae is spending two weeks visiting friends in Three Rivers.

Mr. Annett, of Gaspe, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. R. McFaul this week.

Mr. Donald Ferguson, of Westmount, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Todd.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Watson, of Toronto, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Campbell this week.

Mrs. Yelland and children returned on Monday from a month's visit to Little Metis.

Dr. Edgar Bruneau, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of his sister Mrs. Jousse.

Mrs. Henry Giles has closed her summer cottage at Lake Louise and returned to town.

The Misses Keamore and Catherine Barron left on Tuesday for a boat trip to Toronto.

Miss Agnes Hodge, of Boston, is visiting at the home of her parents on Foundry Street.

Miss M. McLeod, of Winnipeg, is the guest of her brother and other friends in Brownsburg.

Miss Marguerite Gelinas, of Montreal, is the guest of her aunt Mrs. L. L. Legault for a few weeks.

Mrs. E. A. Christie and daughters are leaving on Saturday for their home in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Hamilton and daughters have closed their cottage at Lake Louise and returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Graham for the past two weeks.

Miss Marion Slater returned on Wednesday from a pleasant visit to Granby and other points.

Mr. Roe and Miss Roe, of Ottawa, and Miss Ruth Todd, of Lachute Road, are guests at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McKimmie were in Casoburn, on Saturday attending the late Mr. Allan's funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Campbell, Mrs. Millar and Miss Drysdale motored to Shawbridge on Tuesday.

Mrs. Simon Pollock, of Sutton, was the guest of her brother Mr. W. J. Elliott for a few days last week.

Mr. L. Chaput, of Ottawa, is in town relieving Mr. Roy Fraser at the Customs who is taking his vacation.

Miss E. Goodfellow and Miss Gladys Patton are guests of the Misses Maggie and Jessie Walker this week.

Messrs. Ernest Marshall, of Shawbridge, and Ernest Boyd, of Toledo, were the guests of Mrs. J. W. Boyd.

Mrs. G. T. Kennedy returned to Montreal, after a pleasant holiday, the guest of her sister Mrs. Archie McFaul.

Miss Mina Paul returned home this week after spending a pleasant three weeks with friends in Lachine and Montreal.

Mr. & Mrs. W. Pitts, Mr. & Mrs. Alex. Beers, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ball left on Monday for a trip to the Saguenay.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Partridge, of East Orange, N.J., is the guest of her sister Mrs. Bain, and their many friends in town.

Miss Mabel Rodgers who has been the guest of her parents for the past two weeks, returned to Montreal on Sunday.

Mrs. R. Graham and little daughter Margaret, also Miss Ruby Rodgers are guests of Mrs. R. Riddell, of Sutton this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Sanford and Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Sanford, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Archie McFaul.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths and daughters have closed their summer home at Lake Louise, and returned home to Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and son who have spent the past year with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burke, left for Druid, Sask. this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Robertson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp and Mr. Soanes, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles at Lake Louise.

Church of England Services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday the 21st, as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m. and Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chapman, of Syracuse, N.Y., left on Saturday last after spending two weeks visit the guests of her sister, Miss V. Veitch, Centerville.

Miss Hazel Boyd, who recently graduated from the Dean Business College, accepted a position with Tooke Bros. in Montreal immediately on graduation.

Miss Phoebe Creswell is visiting friends at Val, Morin.

Miss Eva McCarthy, of Lowell, Mass., is visiting Mrs. Robt. Doig.

Mr. F. L. Neas, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Jas. Bennett this week.

Messrs. Norman Beers, of Niagara Falls, and Evan McCallum, of Concord, N.H., are in town on a short visit.

Mr. Samson has sold his store to Mr. Henry Cote, of Papineauville, and will travel with the Dempsey Carpenter picture for the next 3 months.

The fire brigade were out for a good practice this week under leadership of Chief Geo. Deacon who is fresh back from the Fire Chiefs Convention at Three Rivers.

Mr. Peter Todd left on Monday last for Greenway, Man., and Miss Eleanor Todd has returned home, after spending two weeks visit with friends in Ormatown and Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McQuat and son and Mr. Sam Cottingham of Ormatown, Mrs. Walter McQuat and Mrs. Evans, of New York, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Cottingham this week.

Mrs. McConnell and Miss Riddell, of Toronto, Miss Beulah Nicholson and nephew of Henry, Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. A. Riddell this week.

A Dance will be held in aid of the Social Club, Brownsburg, on Thursday evening, August 25th, at 8:30 p.m. Admission non members \$1.00 including lady music furnished by the Brownsburg trio.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Thorburn, Jr., left on Saturday, after spending three weeks holidays the guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Thorburn, Sunny Cottage.

Mrs. Geo. Thorburn and family of Montreal are also guests for a couple of weeks.

Methodist Church Services will be held as follows, by the Pastor, Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. East Settlement 3 o'clock, Preacher, Rev. A. Matthews; Brownsburg 7:30 p.m. Rev. E. S. Morrison.

Mr. A. Melville Stewart, L.L.B. K.C., of Toronto, and Prof. Colin C. Stewart, Ph.D., of Dartmouth Medical School, N.H., were in town visiting their mother and other relatives. Dr. Stewart was accompanied by his son, Colin C., a Dartmouth student.

The people of Lachute are being induced by the Mercantile Adjusters Co., to take a free ride to Brownsburg in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending Pariseau's Involved Sale at Brownsburg, particulars of which are set forth in their advertisement.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Walker, Mrs. Pascock, Mr. C. Hayward and daughter Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Burey and son Jimmie, who have been spending a two weeks holiday at the home of Mrs. W. J. Rodgers returned to Montreal on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McLeod and son, left for their home in North Bay, after spending a pleasant visit with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McLeod, of Brownsburg, and were accompanied by their sister Dorothy for a visit to Pembroke and North Bay.

Mrs. H. E. Hodgson and family, of Montreal, who have been spending the past month with her father Mr. E. Neve St. Andrews, left on Tuesday for Jamaica to join her husband Mr. Hodgson who has been there for the past few months representing Grace and company importers and exporters.

Before taking your summer vacation call at the Watchman Office for information regarding Canada Steamship Lines trips to the Saguenay, Quebec, Toronto and Port Arthur. Excellent meals and good accommodation, and a splendid opportunity to see the beauties of Lower Canada. J. S. GILES, Agent.

A Dance in the Stone Hall Cushing, Friday evening, Aug. 26th. Music by the Elmore Orchestra Montreal. Gent's Tickets including lady \$2.00, Ladies \$1.00 Children 50c. Returned soldiers wearing button free. Refreshments included. Everybody with the price, welcome, pay at the door. Fred Cushing, Manager.

FOUND.—Cover for Automobile Top on Lakefield Road, near Seignior School House. Owner can have same by applying to Watchman Office and paying cost of notice.

## MARRIAGES

\*\*\*

GORDON—CUNNINGHAM.—At the Methodist Parsonage, on Wednesday, Aug. 17th, by the Rev. A. Matthews, Archibald Bertie Gordon, of East Settlement, to Isabella Edith Cunningham of Lachute.

## DEATHS

\*\*\*

LAVIGNE.—At Lachute, on Wednesday Aug. 17th, 1921, Ernestine Sauve, beloved wife of the late Augustine Lavigne, age 60 years. Funeral on Saturday morning to the R. C. Church at 10 o'clock.

## IN MEMORIAM

\*\*\*

NEAS.—In ever loving memory of our dear sister, Margaret Elsie Hutton, wife of the late Frank Leo Neas, who died July 5th, 1921, at Montreal.  
Son and Daughter.

## A Special Drive In Navy Blue Serge

We have made a fortunate purchase in Indigo Blue Serge

We pass on to our Customers the advantage in very low prices.

Come in early and secure some of these

values. They will surprise you.

## W. BANFORD & SON, LACHUTE.

## Save Cooking

During this hot weather and buy your goods from the store that supplies you with the "Real Home-made Bread," Rolls, Buns, Cakes, etc.

Fresh Fruits in Season.

Confectionery in Abundance.

We keep the Purity Ice Cream. It is of excellent quality.

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 SHIRTS.

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 \$10 and up.

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical,  
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.





### Ma's Chocolate Cake.

My ma can do most anything, Bake, and sew, and paint, and sing. But oh! her cookin' takes your eye, And people praise it to the sky. And when she asks, "What shall I bake?"

I answer quick, "A chocolate cake!"

Her pastry sure is famous, boy! And when you eat, it gives you joy. Her lemon pie with thick meringue, And little cakes with spicy tang— But when she asks, "What shall I bake?"

I answer quick, "A chocolate cake!"

A stranger, tasting, smacks his lips just so— And then he murmurs, "Some grand dough!" For it ain't the fillin' that makes her cake, It's the dough itself, the stuff you make

Oh! when ma asks, "What shall I bake?"

I answer quick, "A chocolate cake!"

### The Habit of Learning.

The most important thing in school is not the information you acquire but the habit of learning that you establish. Here is a man with no education. He has never learned how to solve problems. Some trouble comes up in his life—it may be a comparatively simple matter—but he is helpless, can't see any way out of his difficulties. The same situation confronts a man with an education—a trained mind—and he begins to put things together, and figure and scheme and soon has a solution to the problem, because he has learned how to solve problems by going to school.

### Mother.

Boys and girls, don't you think it would be a good idea to try to make mother's lot a little more pleasant? Why not plant a few flowers outside the kitchen windows so that their fragrance will refresh her during the hard work-a-day tasks? Nothing can

equal flowers as emblems of love. Mother will appreciate their message quicker than anything else. Then, wouldn't it be nice to keep the grass around the farmhouse neatly trimmed so that in the evenings, when mother comes out to her rocking-chair, she will find the surroundings good to look at. These little acts of love seem very small, but to mother they will appear very big indeed. Your mother was your first love. Show that you love her still.

### The Grasshopper.

Have you ever tried to catch a grasshopper? If so you will know it is not easy. Just as you think you have him, you will find he is quite a distance away, chirping merrily, as if to say, "You are not nearly clever enough to catch a fellow who has six long legs, four wings, and a body as light as air."

If you do catch one, put him under a glass and examine him. You will see that his body is ringed, that his shoulders are covered by a shield, and that he has a large mouth, in which, could you see them, he has two pairs of strong jaws, one for holding and cutting his food, and the other for chewing it. He gives them plenty of work, for he eats all that comes his way.

The chest is formed of three rings, each of which bears a pair of legs, and the two hinder ones two pairs of wings. The abdomen is also ringed, and on the side of each ring you will see a dark spot. These spots are the breathing holes.

How surprised you would be if you could see inside the grasshopper. From each breathing hole runs a tube which branches off into hundreds of tiny tubes that are kept in shape by a stiff thread which winds round and round. You will see the abdomen move up and down as it pumps air through the holes into the tubes.

So now you know the secret why Mr. Grasshopper can leap so quickly when he has spied you with his big fixed eyes, which have hundreds of windows.

who could play a trombone, to work in a paint-shop." He could coax a few notes from a piano, but a trombone was beyond him.

The clock struck seven.

Dolly must hurry. Mr. Gruenfelder couldn't stand it to have his employee late. Discharged a girl in the mangle department yesterday for that very thing. Lovely man to work for, but such a temper sometimes!

He must hurry, too. "Mr. Samuels—"

But she was away.

She went two streets beyond the park and circled back to the house in which she lodged.

Oliver also detoured. He bought a newspaper and sat studying it on the front steps of his lodging.

Wanted—Men to fill thousands of easy jobs. \$5 to \$150 a month for the right parties.

A correspondence school.

Wanted—Active young man with good appearance for selling. Must be a hustler.

Gas Irons.

Wanted—Men to learn the barber's trade. The world-needs more barbers.

It offered no immediate remuneration. Anyway it didn't appeal.

Wanted—Bright young man as a secretary. Must speak three languages.

There were six columns of "Situations Wanted," and a half-column of "Situations Vacant." There was a waiting list in the few cases where he might qualify.

"Name and address, please. You'll be notified when your turn comes. Oh, yes, pretty long list." With that, an official secretary would call the interview to a peremptory conclusion.

Dolly's experiences were similar.

Morning after morning Oliver met her there, advertisements in every pocket.

Dolly was not naturally deceptive, but she wanted McNabb to think she was getting on. She told him that she had been promoted to head girl at the office. A day or two later, Oliver, not wishing to be excelled, announced that the company had taken him in from the shop and given him a desk in the sales office.

It was the middle of September. It was the latter part of September. The days grew alarmingly short. People hurried more rapidly. The shops were showing overcoats and furs. Every day the family of the unemployed took in more members.

Now and then Oliver and the girl would get a job for a day or two, but by October Oliver's savings had dwindled to a few shillings, and Dolly could pay her rent for but one week more. The city which had thrilled her sickened and frightened her as the mercury went down.

It was a cold morning. People hurried along with their heads bent. They looked worried. They were worried. McNabb came five minutes early. He had intended to confess this morning that he had been coming at seven all this time just to see her. He would tell her he was going away—to the country—that he would remember her—that some day perhaps— It struck seven. Where was Dolly? Had she lost her position?

Then he saw her coming. As she came nearer and nearer it seemed, somehow, that she was changed. He hadn't noticed it so much until now. She was stooped, or smaller, or something. Poor girl! She ought not to work in a laundry. Several feet away he could see the intense paleness of her face. Dark tracings beneath her eyes intensified the whiteness.

She smiled when she saw him. "Oh, you waited! I was so late I thought perhaps you had gone on. I hope I haven't made you late." She glanced up at the clock. "It's after seven, isn't it? If you don't mind, I'll hurry along. You had better hustle, too. I do hope I haven't made you late at the factory."

Her departing smile had a seriousness about it which he was able to appreciate—two hours later.

He walked to the riverside. Two large pleasure boats stood deserted at the dock. The water lapped cold and hard about the piers. He took some worn clippings from his pocket. Here was a place he would like to fill, although he couldn't answer all of the requirements; but he had tried everything else, absolutely everything. He would take a chance and get turned down again.

A two-mile walk brought him to a pleasant modern residence. He rang the bell. It was answered by an old lady. Did someone at this address advertise for help?

The woman assured him he was at the right place. She admitted him in to the hall. "Wait here a moment," she directed. "My husband is busy with someone just now, but he will see you presently."

The front-room door was ajar. There were two voices.

Man: "No, it isn't large, but you could never manage. And it would be lonely for you. I wouldn't feel right if I let you have it."

Girl: "But I am very willing, sir. I love that kind of work, and have always done it. I know I could manage as well as a man."

Oliver thought he recognized the girl's voice. He leaned forward to catch every syllable.

The door opened.

"Dolly!"

She uttered a little scream. "And you, too—you—"

McNabb told her to wait for him outside, and he went into the front room with the man. When he came out he was smiling.

"I believe you can manage, Mr. McNabb," said the man. "If you will return to-morrow we can arrange the details. It's a fine place, and I think

you will like it. I was sorry for your young friend, but it would have been a great deal too much for the child. Good morning, Mr. McNabb."

Dolly was waiting at the foot of the steps. She held her handkerchief to her face. "I didn't mean anything wrong when I lied to you every morning," she managed to say. "But you were the only friend I had, and I did so hate to lose you. I—I have not had a job for seven weeks!"

"But I lied, too," he said. "I haven't had a job either; and I wanted to see you. I thought—well, let's forget that now, because I've got a place."

She looked in amazement. "You—got—that—place? You mean you are—"

He laughed. Listen. You don't understand. I lied to that man. I am not what you think I am—not yet. But I hope to be. And Miss—Miss—Dolly, it's all up to you."

Somewhere, faintly but clearly, a clock was striking. They both heard. "It's nine o'clock," he said. "Before it stops striking you must say that I can make good the lie I told to get this job."

Five—six—seven—

Dolly's face was furious with blushing.

"Oh, yes, yes!"

"Nine," concluded the clock.

He took her arm as they walked along, and held her as close as propriety permitted; in fact, he strained propriety a bit.

From his pocket he took a newspaper clipping. They read it together.

Wanted—Young married couple to care for house and small farm.

### When Their Majesties Stroll Through Kew.

There is one place in England where the King and Queen walk free from court etiquette and attendants, yet unmolested by curious crowds, writes H. Warren in The London Daily News.

It is at Kew that royalty become for a while just commoners. At bluebell time every year, and once or twice during the summer when the azaleas and the rhododendrons are in bloom the King and Queen leave the state to look after itself and drive, unrecognized by most people, to the delectable gardens. There for an hour they stroll along the more secluded paths and talk to the gardeners and to one or two of the dozen artists who every season spend anxious days endeavoring to transfer to canvas or whatman board the wonderful colors of nature.

They are quite informal visits, unannounced before and unrecorded the next day in The Court Circular. There is no imposing reception at the entrance, such as attends a royal visit anywhere else. Indeed, it is said that on one occasion the Queen left her car at the gate and, finding that she was not recognized by the attendants at the turnstile, paid a penny like every other visitor and walked in alone.

It is a convention that when the King and Queen pay their informal visits to Kew they do not wish to be recognized. And so, when the Queen stops to talk to a woman artist about the view or the beauty of the flowers, or to point out to Princess Mary—who is usually with her—some particularly happy transference of brilliant color from palette to picture, there is a democratic reversal of ordinary formal conditions.

As the artist usually has both her hands full of picture, palette and paint brushes, and generally nurses her paint box on her lap, to rise and curtsy would probably cause as much embarrassment to the royal visitor as to the painter. So they chat pleasantly to each other, the artist sitting, and going on with her work and the Queen standing by her side. And, after a few minutes the Queen, with a friendly "Good morning," passes on.

### Fanning Facts.

In sultry weather a lady obtains relief by fanning herself. A man, denied a fan, will use his paper to obtain the same effect. A boxer, as he resists between rounds, is towel-fanned by his second, and is refreshed.

But could any of the three explain the science of the fan? Possibly it might be said, by one, that fanning made the air cooler. Wrong! As a matter of fact, air that is set in motion absorbs fresh heat, and the more rapid the motion or current, the greater will be the quantity of the heat absorbed.

The cool, refreshing effect of fanning one's face is because the temperature of the air is always lower than that of the face, and each puff of air passed over the face will carry off some portion of the heat.

Air is a great absorber. When dry it will absorb the moisture in or on anything it touches. When it is of a less temperature than an object it will "take up" some of the heat contained in or on the object. And that is exactly why fanning cools the face.

### A Healthy Place.

Lady tourist—"This must be a very healthy village. Now, what may the death rate be?"

Old inhabitant—"Wonderful steady, ma'am. Wonderful steady. One death to each person—right along."

Certain forms of seaweed contain as much as forty per cent. of sugar.

Poultry experts, masseurs, telephone operators, shorthand typists, boot repairers, joiners, and mat and basket-makers are among the blind ex-Servicemen trained by St. Dunstan's.

We cannot ourselves find happiness until we have taught others the way,

## Studying Jungle Folk by Airplane

John Humphrey, the twelve-year-old English boy, who flew with his father, the pilot, a camera man and a scientist from Cairo to Cape Town in March, enjoyed a more novel experience than most boys of his age will ever know. Indeed, there are not many grown-up aviators who have seen the African jungle and all its wild life from the air.

The sudden changes from bush to civilization as represented by clearings for small villages and farms in darkest Africa and back again impressed young Humphrey very much. Human habitation is hemmed in on all sides by dense jungle in Central Africa, but not more so than the behavior of the wild beasts and birds over which he was flying. These took the passing of the airplane variously. Birds showed almost no curiosity except in the remotest regions. "They just flew along with us or left us," says Jason. This, it is said, is because birds fly far, and during the years of the war African birds undoubtedly saw flying machines if not in Africa itself in the war zones, then in other parts. They had grown more or less used to them.

Wild beasts showed individual temperaments. Lions, tigers, leopards could be seen stalking along, oblivious to the giant purring overhead. If the machine came so low that the noise of the engine could not help reaching them, they sidled under protecting underbrush, but they never looked up. The naturalist has offered no explanation for this. It is a new phenomenon and must be studied.

Usually lions, tigers and leopards are fearful of noises. They, in common with all wild beasts, are in terror of strange noises, and know from infancy, by instinct, that gunfire bodes them no good. During the late war there was a general exodus of wild beasts from every quarter of Africa where any fighting was going on. They crashed through the jungles for miles trying to get away from the sound of the guns; they travelled far from their real homes, and enemies travelled together in their flight without molesting one another. Since the close of the war bushmen and hunters have found them all back home again or travelling back. Their indifference to the sounds of the airplane, therefore, is surprising.

Apes and monkeys made wild efforts to reach the topmost branches of the highest trees in order to get a better view, and they could be sometimes heard screaming to one another above the noise of the engine, more in excitement and curiosity, presumably, than in fear.

Giant hippopotami were indifferent, neither hastening their lumbering steps nor glancing up; they did not seek ambush, as did the cats. But rhinoceros were panic-stricken. They rushed off headlong to cover. Crocodiles sprang from the banks of streams and hid beneath the surface of the water until the flying machine had passed. Pictures taken when the stream was fast receding into the distance show them just venturing to stick their heads above water.

## THREE MINUTES OF TERROR IN A MINE

### THRILLING ADVENTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

#### Escaped a Frightful Death at Kimberley in a Wonderful and Miraculous Manner.

Miners who have spent many years in the wonderful underground workings of the Kimberley diamond mines, and who have become thoroughly familiar with the perils and thrilling incidents synonymous with underground mining, were dumbfounded at the experience which befell Charles Wood at the Wessels Mine, Kimberley, South Africa. Here is Mr. Wood's own description of his terrifying experience:

On the morning of Tuesday, 11th August, 1908, I went to work as usual, and arrived at the mine shaft a few minutes before six o'clock.

I, with several others, boarded the huge iron man-cage, and in another moment its human freight was being lowered some five hundred feet down the shaft to the main working level.

#### In the Bowels of the Earth.

The cage came to a standstill at the entrance to the main level, which here resembles a large arch-shaped room, about eighteen feet high and twenty-five feet wide, with sides and roof of solid rock.

On one side is the main vertical shaft, leading to the headgear on the surface and to the further levels below, while directly opposite, and extending in a straight, horizontal line for nearly half a mile into the bowels of the earth, is the main tunnel.

There is a double track of rails, one for empties returning from the tips and the other for the loaded trucks, which are detached from the electric locomotives at an apex some thirty yards from the loading chute, and from which they run, in sets of eight, along the "full-way" to the automatic tips, which are situated immediately behind the shaft and on the opposite side of the main tunnel.

Here the trucks are overturned and the contents discharged into the loading chute, a steel receptacle some twenty feet deep, fifteen feet long, and four feet wide.

In the mine I am known as a "tip-man," and my duties—directing the discharge of the diamond-laden "ground" into the chutes—start when the trucks reach the automatic tips.

#### No Change of Escape.

On this particular morning nothing interrupted the monotonous rolling of the trucks as they went backwards and forwards to be refilled at the loading passes, and emptied at the loading chutes, until nearly one o'clock.

The train of sixteen trucks is divided into two sets of eight trucks each. One set is emptied into No. 1 chute and the other into No. 2 chute. At about a quarter to one my attention was drawn to what appeared to be a slight irregularity in the tipping of the trucks at No. 2 chute. A train had just reached the tips, and the first set of eight trucks was emptied in the usual manner into No. 1 chute, while the second set was directed on to No. 2 chute.

As the last set of trucks passed round the "empty-way" I stepped on to the track, in order to verify my suspicion that something was wrong. As I did so I heard a loud clattering noise, as of loaded trucks coming down the "full-way" incline to the chute. I turned my head and looked up towards the entrance to the chute. Then, to my utter dismay, I saw, within a few feet, two fully-loaded trucks rushing headlong on to where I was standing.

In an instant the awful truth flashed

through my brain. Only six trucks of the last set had tipped, two having become uncoupled up the incline, and here was I standing on the track immediately over the chute, without the remotest possibility of escape!

The foremost of the two trucks struck me full in the back, and I was precipitated violently into the chute, some twenty feet below, while at the same time, with a fearful deafening noise, the two trucks overturned, and two tons of rock and hard blue "ground" came crashing into the chute on top of me. For a few seconds I was buried completely, but with a frantic effort I got the upper part of my body free.

As I gained control of my scattered senses I realized that my situation was still one of extreme peril. In another second the doors of the chute would be opened, and I should either be plunged, with the great quantity of "ground" amidst which I lay, into the hoisting-skip below, or else crushed to a pulp by the next consignment of "ground" from the tip above.

Just as I made another desperate attempt to free myself I heard the ominous creak of the levers which told me that the slides at the bottom of the chute were about to be opened, and—quite helpless and faced with an overwhelming despair—I resigned myself to my fate.

The slides at the bottom of the chute separated, and I felt myself forced irresistibly through the opening. Thence I plunged head-first into the great hoisting-skip below, amidst the thunderous crash of the eight tons of blue "ground." In a second the sliding doors of the chute had closed, the skip was loaded, and the relentless down-pour of "ground" and hard lumps had ceased.

#### Shot to the Surface.

After making a feeble and vain effort to shout for assistance, I gave up my futile struggle to free my aching body and sank down with exhaustion.

For an instant there was a death-like stillness. I lay helpless in the great iron skip, expecting each moment to feel the peculiar jerk of the hauling-rope that would mean the start of my lightning upward journey to the headgear on the surface, nearly six hundred feet above.

At last the hauling-rope strained and tightened, and with a sudden jerk the skip started on its upward journey through the ink-black shaft.

In a few seconds I was aware of its approach to the surface by the faint streaks of light that penetrated down the shaft. Another moment and I should be no more! The light of day became more and more intense, and with startling suddenness I shot out into the momentary and welcome brightness of the sunlight, past the level of the surface, and up to the automatic tip on the giant head-gear. Then, with a sharp click, the skip reached its tipping level and overturned, and I felt myself being thrown through space towards the iron loading-boxes.

As the skip capsized I became unconscious. At last, however, I opened my eyes, and realized that for the third time in as many minutes I had escaped a frightful death in a wonderful and miraculous manner. I found that I was lying awkwardly and with feet uppermost in the north side loading-box. The slides of the box separated, and the next moment started, anxious faces were peering at me.

Incredible as it may seem, I was not seriously hurt, suffering only from several bruises.

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

The salmon can travel in the water at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

## THE MORNING ONLY GIRL

By L. Noble Burnett.

One morning she was whistling, ever so lightly, the chorus of a popular song. Her eyes sparkled merrily.

Oliver McNabb hadn't noticed her the first morning—nor the second. On the third morning, however, an early summer morning, a glimpse of her black eyes as she brushed by had caused him to single her out.

McNabb was from the country, but more than two years in the city had altered his views. He was twenty-five, and intended to make a name for himself. He was employed in an organ factory.

To whatever heights Oliver's tendrils of aspiration may have climbed, he had to punch the time-clock at the shop entrance not later than seven-thirty every morning except Sunday. To arrive at the factory in time, he had learned from experience that it was necessary to leave the park by seven o'clock.

At this hour many were hurrying to their various places of employment. Suddenly the girl had floated into the stream. Her appearance in the same place every morning naturally impressed an impressionable young man.

She walked rapidly, and looked straight ahead. But young McNabb was more debonair than the others. Youth is susceptible, and the girl was not old. Thus, at the end of a few weeks, she nodded slightly when he raised his hat. No harm in that, surely. Sometimes one would be a trifle late, and their paths would cross at one side of the park or the other.

Once, when McNabb was almost out of the park (and he walked slowly, fearing she might not come at all), he met her almost running at the edge of the square farthest from her destination. He supplemented the raising of his hat with a remark:

"Late to-day, aren't you?"

She laughed genially. "You must wait. I'll make up for it to-morrow."

The next morning he delayed himself purposely, and allowed her to meet him just as he entered the square.

She raised a finger in good-natured reproval. "There, didn't I tell you?" she chided him.

It was easy after that. Now and then he would add a scrap of his knowledge of her. She said her name was Dolly—Dolly Hatch. Yes, from the country, and proud of it. Where did she work? Oh, very well, if he had to know—in a laundry office. Helped to keep books, and took in packages of dirty clothes. She refused to give her address.

But this friendship was like all others in that such things are never stationary.

Oliver bought a striped bow tie. There were many things which crept into his toilette that might have been

omitted without sacrificing respectability.

Gradually, quietly, this seventh hour caprice, which the sophisticated Oliver regarded lightly at first, came to be a thing of his life. He believed that the big things in life are gained by taking chances; so he gambled one morning when they met at the fountain.

"Would you come a few minutes earlier to-morrow?"

She came!

They sat on a seat close to the walk opposite the fountain. They had never sat together before. They became aware that they were sitting here in the park, chatting commonplace at a ridiculously early hour, for the sole and obvious purpose of enjoying each other's company.

Dolly found herself fighting a blush. And the blush won by long odds. McNabb didn't notice, however; his own nervous ecstasy demanded too much attention. If he had held her panting in his arms on a palméd balcony by moonlight, he could not have experienced a wider delight than he experienced in this boundless license of having her on the same seat with him.

The clock boomed the first stroke of seven. "Pshaw!"

They hurried away.

It was more natural the next morning. The naturalness increased. It became a happy little creed. The fountain was the shrine, even the hour. He tried to wring from her permission to see her at night. Dance? No? She liked shows, didn't she?

Her eagerness was obvious, but her refusal was uncompromising. A morning affair, she decreed. He complied graciously. Sometimes they had but a few seconds together, sometimes a few minutes, occasionally a quarter of an hour—never longer than that.

It was past seven when they broke away on a few mornings, making them both late. Perhaps that was the reason Oliver McNabb suddenly found his job hanging on a thread. The thread didn't hold, and Oliver found himself out of work.

Dolly Hatch was a good office girl. She was as successful as anyone the laundry ever had in convincing a fustled customer who wore size 16 collars that he could easily adapt his neck to the 14½ size which came in his package. Nevertheless, in the latter part of the summer, the laundry management saw fit to reduce its office staff. Dolly had to go!

The girl's tragedy occurred a week after Oliver's dismissal. During that week he had continued to make his morning trips at the usual time without telling Dolly of his discharge. He assumed that another job would be available immediately. At the end of a week, however, the gravity of the situation dawned upon him.

Both were serious when they met at the fountain at ten minutes to seven. McNabb had been job-hunting.

McNabb had one hand in a coat pocket, and twisted his finger about a newspaper clipping which called for a "strong, bright, earnest, willing, able-bodied young man with good habits,



**AUTO REPAIR PARTS**  
for most makes and models of cars.  
Your old, broken or worn-out parts  
replaced. Write or wire us describing  
what you want. We carry the  
largest and most complete stock in  
Canada of slightly used or new parts  
and automobile equipment. We ship  
C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction  
guaranteed or refund in full our motto.  
Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply,  
222-224 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

**Japan Crown Prince Sees  
Metric Units.**

The visit of Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan furnished an occasion for calling attention to many things unknown to the average tourist, but even Frenchmen well acquainted with Paris offerings stared blankly when told that the Prince had actually touched the standard metric scale and kilogramme weight, which are kept in the Pavillon de Breteuil, near St. Cloud. These two objects, whose accuracy has been accepted since 1875 by all nations adopting the metric system, are constantly guarded in a cellar by guards appointed by an international commission.

The pavilion itself is situated in the midst of a woods on a raised plateau not approached by ordinary roads. None except the guards and occasional visitors of note or experts desiring to compare other scales are ever permitted to enter the almost sacred territory and then only for brief periods, as the cellular ventilation is controlled by a special air purifying apparatus designed to prevent any substance getting in which might corrode the delicate objects. In order to maintain an equal temperature the ice is actually brought from the highest attainable points on Swiss glaciers. The guards themselves are reported to walk about in slippers to prevent the slightest vibrations from disturbing the closely-guarded position of the weighing instruments.

**Finds Singing Builds Up  
Health.**

If you want to be healthy sing as often as possible, is the advice of Prof. Frossard of the Sorbonne, which was reported to the French Academy of Science by his colleague, Prof. d'Arsonval, says a Paris despatch.

Prof. Frossard has experimented with hundreds of cases of overexcitation and sympathetic nerves, as well as gastric cases, and has found that when the patients keep in a cheerful mood, singing music of the gayest quality, the equilibrium of the nervous system is restored within a few weeks and badly damaged appetites commence to reappear with full force. The Academy recommended that special attention be given to singing classes in crowded districts where everything tends to break down the nervous and digestive systems.

Musicians in the Olympic, by means of wireless telephones, entertained the Aquitania's passengers to banjo selections while the ships were two hundred and sixty miles apart.

**THE REAL "MONTE  
CRISTO'S" ISLAND**

**HIDDEN TREASURES OF  
OLD BUCCANEERS.**

**Fabulous Wealth Discovered  
on Cocos Island in Southern  
Pacific Ocean.**

That very useful island, where Dumas' famous hero, Monte Cristo, found fabulous wealth, had its position in the celebrated author's imagination.

What would he have written had he known that the real thing was then in existence and within easy reach of those who liked to look for it?

An Englishman, in the year of Dumas' death, filled his pockets from one of the many hoards there. In the last seventy years, at least twenty-nine known expeditions have visited this treasure-strewn locality; and more than one have returned with retrieved riches.

**Pacific Phantoms.**

The island is to be investigated again by a party made up, not of harum-scarum treasure-seekers or amateur diggers, but of ex-British and United States naval officers, assisted by others with an intimate knowledge of mining. Hitherto operations have been on primitive lines, or, at the best, with spades and explosives. This new party, with a substantial financial backing, proposes to make full use of up-to-date scientific and mining engineering appliances, and to provide for a long stay.

Some of the "dumps" which have so long defied discovery may be brought to light.

Real Treasure Island is no barren, sterile spot. Early last century it had a solitary settler, and before that others. What became of them neither history nor tradition hints, but if ghosts haunt any spot it ought to be this romantic island. Wild pigs and goats, doves, and other native fauna are in abundance; and the shore waters swarm with fish and sharks.

They who, two centuries or so ago, set up their palisades and brushwood huts, dug wells and made use of the island for obtaining fresh stores of water and food, were like others who followed them, keen judges of a handy and comfortable rendezvous. Whether in the East or the West Indies, the northern Indian Ocean or the West Pacific, the Black Flag pirates had the knack of choosing a pleasing base for drinking and murder.

Since these bold bad men of the seventeenth century hid their valuables and specie, down to as late as 1836, many millions' worth of treasure have been hidden for safety on Cocos Island. Among the principal hoards is that of pirate Bonita.

This Spaniard, traditions say, hid

over \$5,000,000 of gold and silver in coinage, ingots, jewels, and plate, obtained from rifled merchantmen and looted towns. Yellow Jack claimed him suddenly at Panama, and he, with his dying breath, divulged to his chief officers the whereabouts of the "dump." Before the vessel set sail, both of them were killed in a drunken fray, and all knowledge of the treasure was lost.

**Caches of Gold.**

Plans and documents indicating another great cache came into the possession of two English women, two years before the war, and their treasure hunt on the Cocos lasted for seven weeks. The expedition discovered the well-defined rocks which are supposed to indicate the treasure-cave's entrance; also the creek, the waterfall, and several other marks of location, but unfortunately the face of the cliff has slid down over the mouth of the cavern.

There are thousands of tons of debris to be removed before the cache can be reached, but the proposed expedition of treasure-hunters has something to go on with, the previous party having left enough evidence of the site of their labors.

The wealthiest of all the Cocos' hoards is, undoubtedly, that of the Peruvians' millions, hidden in 1855; and it is interesting to note that as late as 1913 the Panama authorities heard that a United States steamer had left the island with a large quantity of treasure-trove aboard. Later on, collectors in the United States were finding that golden pieces of the early Peruvian Republic were not so very rare.

Undoubtedly these coins came from the 1855 cache, or from the smaller sum secreted on the Cocos ten years earlier by the defaulting heads of a revolutionary junta in Peru, two of whom met unknown deaths on board their vessel, the third being killed at Valparaiso.

**Lost Landmarks.**

In 1855 the Peruvians, hard pressed by Chile's troops, sent the contents of the national till on board the U.S.A. barque Mary Dyer, lying in Callao Roads. Her hands, three nights later, while the mate was ashore owing to the skipper's sudden and strange death, slipped anchor, and escaped to sea before the forts could hold up the vessel.

When she was captured a few weeks later by a Peruvian warship, the national riches had disappeared. Three of the crew escaped being hanged at the yard-arm—two seamen, who promised to reveal the cache, and another, Thomson, who had been seriously unwell at the time and in his bunk. Subsequently, the two seamen, on trying to prove that the treasure was hidden on one of the Galapagos, were shot as liars.

Thomson escaped at Panama, and at Colon found a kind Newfoundland, Keating, who smuggled him on board his vessel, bound for Kingston, Jamaica. There Thomson disappeared for ever; but in 1863 and 1866 Keating visited the Cocos and lifted some of the treasure.

These treasures of the Cocos are not mere myths. An Englishman in the early forties of last century enriched himself from a hoard there; two separate American expeditions, a native of Lima, and Joseph Keating have done likewise.

**CHOLERA INFANTUM**

Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months, and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded summer complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, of South Bay, Ont., says: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and 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.

**It's What You Do That  
Counts.**

It isn't the job you intended to do.  
Nor the labor you've just begun  
That puts you right on the ledger sheet.  
It's the work you have actually done.  
Your credit is based on the things you do.  
Your debt on things you shirk.  
The man that totals the biggest plus  
Is the man that completes his work.  
Good intentions do not pay bills;  
It's easy enough to plan.  
To wish is the play of an office boy.  
TO DO is the work of a man.

**He Knew.**

Mr. and Mrs. Jones had been invited to a friend's for tea, and the time had arrived for preparing for the visit.  
"Come along, dearie," said Mrs. Jones to her three-year-old son, "and have your face washed."  
"Don't want to be washed," came the reply.  
"But," said the mother, "you don't want to be a dirty little boy, do you? I want my little boy to have a nice clean face for the ladies to kiss."  
Upon this persuasion he gave way, and was washed.  
A few minutes later he stood watching his father washing.  
"Ha, ha, daddy!" he cried. "I know why you're washing!"

**THE HEALTHY MAN  
HAS THE BEST CHANCE**

**Is Always Full of Life and  
Energy—Failures Are Weak  
and Bloodless.**

Some men seem to have all the luck. If there are any good things going these men seem to get them. If they are business men they are successful; if they are workmen they get the foreman's job. They have the power of influencing people.

The same is true of women. Some have the charm that makes men seek them out; others are neglected. But this is not luck. It is due to a personal gift—vitality. Men and women of this sort are never weak, puny invalids. They may not be big, but they are full of life and energy. The whole thing is a matter of good blood, good nerves and good health. Everyone would wish to be like this and the qualities that make for vitality and energy are purely a matter of health. By building up the blood and nerves, sleeplessness, want of energy, weakness of the back, headaches and the ineffectual sort of presence which really comes from weakness can be got rid of. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made many weak, tired men, vigorous, and many pale dejected girls and women, rosy and attractive, by improving their blood and toning up their nerves. If you are weak, low-spirited or unhealthy, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and note their beneficial effect.

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

**Double Language is Costly  
to League.**

Obligatory use of two languages, French and English, in all its transactions, and the high cost of living at the headquarters in Geneva are given by the special committee investigating the workings of the League of Nations as an explanation of what has been considered in some quarters as the excessive cost of the organization. A despatch from Geneva, Switzerland, The expense of the last year, as already reported, was about \$4,150,000.

"There can be no doubt," says the committee's report, "that, rightly or wrongly, the League of Nations has the reputation of costing too much." The report then goes on to explain how the complexity, diversity and novelty of the work undertaken necessarily cost heavily, particularly since it is in the hands of a comparatively young institution and lacks experience.

The dual language of the league requiring translation and duplicate publication of all documents alone accounts for one-third of the entire expense, the report says. It then points out that the location of the headquarters in Geneva makes a good deal of the excessive outlay. "Since the main purpose of the Commission of Inquiry is to suggest every form of economy," the report says, "it feels bound to point out that, at the moment, Geneva is—and so far as it is possible to foresee will remain—a city in which the cost of living is comparatively higher than in almost any other city in Europe and where the rate of exchange is, at the moment of writing, the most disadvantageous for the great majority of states members of the league."

The report suggests that were the league headquarters in Brussels, Fontainebleau, Turin or Vienna, or almost anywhere else, an immediate economy would be effected that would be appreciated by all members of the league and particularly by those whose exchange is depreciated.

**Criminal Flowers.**

Like human beings, flowers have their likes and dislikes, and vent their displeasure in no uncertain manner upon their unfortunate victims. Poppies, for instance have a very injurious effect upon other flowers placed in the same vase, which seems to react upon themselves, as they soon fade and die under such conditions. The same remark applies to sweet peas, which should always be placed by themselves.

If other blooms are placed with mimosa, there are few which will survive such intimate contact. A yellow tea-rose faded away in two hours when placed next a pink one, yet in the ordinary way it would have lasted several days.

This explains why, after arranging perfectly fresh flowers, one comes back, in the course of an hour or two, to find that some of them have wilted badly. In nearly every case, it is wilful murder on the part of the other flowers which would not bear their company.

**MONEY ORDERS**

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

In Switzerland it is a criminal offence to strike a goat. To avoid the arm of the law, a man once held up a train while an obstinate member of the goat family was coaxed off the rails.

The famous "Hindenburg" wooden statue, which was to be covered by admirers with nails at a small charge each, was recently advertised for sale as firewood.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

**BITS OF  
HUMOR**  
FROM HERE & THERE

Yes, Sir!  
"Yesir, eighty-two I be, an' every tooth in my 'ead same as th' day I were born."

Sweet Confusion Followed.  
Sentimental Young Lady—"Oh, professor, what would this old oak say if it could talk?"  
Professor—"It would say, 'I am an elm.'"

Business is Business.  
Wife—"Now, dear, here's the doctor to see you."  
Merchant Prince (irascibly):—"Send him away and fetch the undertaker. You know I never deal with middlemen!"

Stop, Look, Listen.  
He (cautiously):—"Would you say 'Yes' if I asked you to marry me?"  
She (still more cautiously):—"Would you ask me to marry you if I said I would say 'Yes' if you asked me to marry you?"

Fiction Provided For.  
The husband was seeing his beloved wife off for a holiday. "Maggie, dear," he said, "hadn't you better take some fiction with you to while away the time?"  
"Oh, no, George," she said, "you'll be sending me some letters."

Shoddy Sheep.  
"I believe I'll go over and examine them sheep of Jude's a little carefuler," said Mr. T— to his wife; "he's offered three of 'em for that yellow heifer, but knowin' him as I do I aim to be sure 'fore he gets her that their fleeces ain't half cotton 'stead of wool."

A Natural Mistake.  
At a cottage in an isolated part of West Perthshire visitors were so rare that many of the children have never seen any menfolk except those of their own household.

One day the children were playing happily together, when a man was espied on the hillside, evidently making for the cottage.  
One of the children, who had been gazing at the unwonted apparition, remained staring open-eyed from the door of the cottage for a moment longer, and then rushed indoors, shouting in amazement:  
"Oh, mither, here's a thing like father coming!"

A Question of Dignity.  
In a case tried in the North of England the judge very sternly demanded of the defendant:  
"Why did you strike this man?"  
"Your honor," was the reply, "he called me a liar."

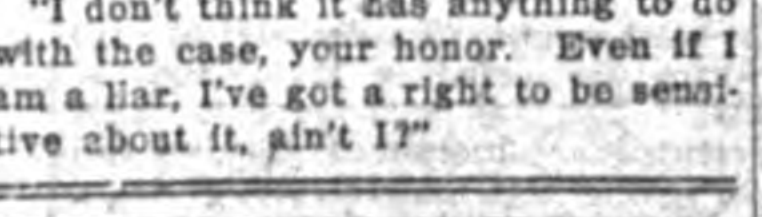
"Is that true?" asked the judge, turning to the man with the battered countenance.  
"Certainly, it's true, your honor," was the reply. "I called him a liar because he is one, and I can prove it."  
Then the judge turned to the defendant with:  
"What have you to say to that?"  
"I don't think it has anything to do with the case, your honor. Even if I am a liar, I've got a right to be sensitive about it, ain't I?"

COARSE SALT  
LAND SALT  
Bulk Carlots  
TORONTO SALT WORKS  
G. J. CLIFF TORONTO

**MINARD'S  
"KING OF PAIN"  
LINIMENT**  
YARMOUTH, N.S.  
The Original and Only Genuine  
Beware of Imitations sold on the merits of  
**MINARD'S LINIMENT**

**ASPIRIN**

"Bayer" only is Genuine



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

**DID WORK TWICE  
FOR HIM, HE SAYS**

**LETTRIS ENTHUSIASTIC IN  
PRAISE OF TANLAC.**

**Feels Full of Energy All the  
Time Now, Says Hamilton  
Man.**

"Well, I don't know what it is, but there's something about Tanlac that certainly does the work," said A. Lettris, 184 Queen St. North, Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Lettris is a well-known printer and has been with the Grimes Printing Co. for nine years.

"Yes sir, I can recommend Tanlac, for it has straightened me out twice and I believe it will help anyone else who tries it. Two years ago I took the medicine and it fixed me up in little shape and I felt good until a little while back when I commenced to feel rundown. I got to where I just had to drive myself at my work and, as my appetite was gone, I seemed to go down hill all the time instead of getting better.

"Well, I got me some Tanlac and it wasn't long until my appetite had a new start. I have just finished my second bottle now and I can eat anything at any time without its hurting me. That tired feeling is gone and I feel full of energy all the time. Tanlac is all that is claimed for it and it certainly is the medicine for me."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Advt.

**Largest Fabric Belts.**

For conveying coal a Pennsylvania celloid has been equipped with two of the largest fabric belts ever made, each being more than 1,000 feet long by four feet in width and two inches in thickness.

**Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere**

A French electrician claims to have invented a machine which will produce sleep. The electric current is passed into the body by means of tiny batteries fixed on the wrist and instep and joined together by tiny wires. The current relaxes the nerves and produces a sensation of physical ease, which is followed by sleep.

One firm in Britain produces 200,000,000 bottles per annum.

**America's Pioneer Dog Remedy  
Book on  
DOG DISEASES**  
and How to Feed  
Mailed Free to any Ad-  
dress by the Author,  
Dr. Clay Glover, D.V.M.,  
115 West 1st Street,  
New York, U.S.A.



**Let Cuticura Heal Your**

In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. Do not fail to include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Through the Canadian branch, which those in Canada, Limited, 344 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, have their country Cuticura Soap shaves without active participation. Nature, says the preservative by building when others are doing

**LETTER FROM  
MRS. WAKELIN**

Tells Remarkable Story of  
Sickness and Recovery

Toronto, Ont.—"I suffered severely from weakness, seemed to be all the time, and had no ambition to do anything or go any place. My nerves were in bad shape, I could not sleep at night, and then came a breakdown. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and several of my friends advised me to use it, and it surely put new life into me. Now I am quite able to do all my own work, and I would strongly advise every suffering woman to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial."

Mrs. CHARLES WAKELIN, 272 Christie St., Toronto, Ont.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as that above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for more than forty years.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

ISSUE No. 30-21.

**Surnames and Their Origin**

**ASQUITH.**  
Variations—Hesketh.  
Racial Origin—English.  
Source—A given name.

Here is a family name, widely known if not widely borne, which would be a good bit of a puzzle were it not possible to trace it back, step by step, through the centuries to a source in an old Anglo-Saxon given name.

This latter is one of those which have entirely disappeared in the course of the development in nomenclature which followed the Norman invasion and the language changes of more modern times. And it might be remarked here that the number of Anglo-Saxon given names which have disappeared completely is far greater than those which are still in use today.

In this case the name was "Hes-cuth." It probably suffered a loss in the period immediately following the Norman invasion. Nevertheless, the old names were retained to a certain extent among the subdued Anglo-Saxons probably the greatest number of them disappearing in the latter period of amalgamation than the earlier one of subjugation. But the name had not entirely disappeared at the time family names began to form, and it is first traceable as "Hescuth's-son."

Base of pronunciation first caused the dropping of the ending and then the

changes in spelling to the two modern forms.

**LINCOLN.**  
Racial Origin—English.  
Source—A locality.

The origin of the family name of Lincoln is simple. It comes from the town of the same name in England.

Like all surnames of the same classification it was originally descriptive of the bearer's place of residence. In that period of the middle ages when population began to increase rapidly the supply of given names was overtaxed. The first result of this was the tendency among parents to give to their offspring new variations of given names, made up often by the addition of diminutives added to the name or a single syllable of the name. Even this, however, was not enough, when communication between various communities became more common and men moved from place to place. It became quite usual to speak of this, that or the other Roger or John or Ivo by reference to the place from which he had come. Thus the name of Lincoln was originally preceded by "de," indicating "of Lincoln" or "from Lincoln."

The place name itself is a relic of pre-Saxon days, being compound of "lin" and "coln," signifying in the ancient British tongue, a lake on a hill. The Welsh is "lyn," the Cornish "lyn" and the Gaelic "linn."

**Profit by the  
experience of others**  
—which has taught thousands  
that Instant Postum is better  
for health than tea or coffee.  
**POSTUM has a flavor  
similar to coffee, but con-  
tains nothing that can disturb  
health and comfort.**  
**"There's a Reason"  
for POSTUM**  
Sold by grocers everywhere



# The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1921.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

50 a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

## En Passant.

"The Ralph the Rover tore his hair,  
And cursed himself, in wild despair."

THAT ONE TOUCH of human nature on the part of Ralph the Rover, puts the memory of the old sea-robber upon a proper footing. Under the circumstances in which he found himself at the time of which we speak, he might have displayed the common failing of throwing the blame for his troubles upon other shoulders, and gone down, under the dark waters, cursing the wrong cause.

As the story goes:—Twelve miles from land, on the east coast of Scotland, the "Tachsepe-Rock" was dangerous for navigators. There had been many wrecks there, so the good Abbot of Aberbrothok (now Arbroath) fixed a bell on an anchored float to warn sailors of their danger from the hidden shoals of the rock. For this he was often blessed by the sailors who heard the warning and steered clear of the submerged menace. One day, Ralph the Rover set out with his merry merry men upon a cruise of high sea piracy, and in passing the bell rock, heard the jangling of the monitor. Whether it was not in strict union with the song he was singing at the time, or whether it jarred on his sensitive nerves and reminded him of the raucous racket of the bell on the little tin church in his native village, history does not say, any way he thought it would be a great joke and the abbot to cut the bell from the float, and he chuckled with glee as it sank gurgling into the sea, then he sailed away, and scoured the seas for many a day.

You may have noticed that pirates always scour the seas. They are punctilious over that operation, even if they omit the more ordinary points of daily routine. After a period of successful practice of his trade, or profession, he hid him homeward, laden to the scuppers with his ill-gotten gold, and the other valuables which would more than fill the bill for an auction sale and leave much in the category of being too numerous to mention. He would be in high feather, proud as his modern prototype upon

to have his own kind, and for another to be honest and truthful, and to love his neighbour. I feel that I cannot reconcile such opposites, by giving them the same name, when I know very well that they are essentially different. I would be prepared to condone many offences against personal and political probity, morality and expedience, if I could be persuaded to believe that there is really a line of demarcation fixed somewhere below which it is not humanly natural to go, or for which descent excuses will not be made. I might even be brought to tolerate a certain amount of bluff and bluster as a natural adjunct to a human argument, if I could be convinced that it is necessary, or politic, or symbolical of good faith, for three of the central figures in a Peace Conference to swagger up to the place of meeting, each with a bunch of brand new dreadnoughts dangling from their belts.

LINKSMAN.

## Provincial Bank Had Good Year.

The annual Statement of the Provincial Bank of Canada which appears fully in this issue, sheds considerable light on the operations of the institution during the twelve months under review and shows increase in profits and deposits and gain in Assets.

The statement shows the Bank to be in a sound position with profits for the 12 months under review totalling \$425,648 after deducting charges of management, interest due depositors, and full provision for losses and doubtful debts. After adding in the premium from new stock, \$300,000 and previous years balance forward, a total of \$664,115 was shown. Appropriations included dividends \$264,024 against \$158,928 the previous year; war tax on circulation \$26,114 against \$20,931.

Capital now amounts to \$3,000,000, while last account is \$1,400,000, or nearly 50 p.c. of the capital paid up.

## By-law No. 97 Carried.

Last Thursday and Friday saw considerable interest manifested in the voting on by-law No. 97, authorizing the issue of 6 p.c. bonds for \$28,000. A four page circular was carefully compiled by Mayor C. Tremblay and mailed to the rate-payers in which a concise statement of the Town's affairs were fully set forth, so that every voter should be well informed as to what he was voting for. The By-law was for the following purposes:

\$2,000 for improvements and extensions to Waterworks throughout Lachute, such as mains and connections, service and valve boxes.

\$6,000 to construct road on South side of Main St. and make a boulevard in the centre of Main Street.

\$6,000 to repair the bituminous macadam and gravelled streets already existing throughout the town.

\$4,000 To construct a crib and build a protective wall along the South Bank of the North River, between Barron's Bridge and Mrs. W. J. Todd's Store.

\$20,000 To build concrete sidewalks on a length of about 9,000 lineal feet above the Town, wherever deemed necessary, and particularly on the principal streets. This sum is to be repaid in ten years to the Municipality by the proprietors of the sidewalks, in ten equal annual payments, with interest at the rate of 6c. per annum.

The total number of votes cast was 157 of which 128 voted in favor and 29 against. The 128 who were in favor represented a valuation of \$443,850 and the 29 against totalled \$168,900, giving a majority in valuation of \$274,950.

PIERI FACIAS DE BONIS  
ET DE TERRIS.

## SUPERIOR COURT

Canada } Valmire  
Province of Quebec } Poirier, pla-  
District of Terrebonne, } Intiff: vs.  
No. 1300. Dame Emma Robillard,  
defendant; and L. L. Legault, K. U.,  
distrayant.

As belonging to the said plaintiff the following immovables, to wit:

An emplacement known and designated upon the official plan and book of reference of the village of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, as forming part of lots number eighty-two, one hundred and one, and one hundred and two (pt. 82, 101, and pt. 102,) bounded and described as follows:

A. A strip of land in the form of a wedge taken from the south east corner of lot 82, the south end of the wedge being nine feet and six inches wide and running north a distance of fifty feet and terminating in a point, the large or south end of the wedge, being bounded on the south by the lot eighty-three, west by the west part of the lot eighty-two and east by lot one hundred and one.

B. A strip of land running south from North street, a distance of 225 feet from north to south, having a frontage to North street from east to west of twelve feet. This for a distance of 35 feet north to south. Thence widening out to a width of 33 feet for a distance measuring from North street, south a distance of 225 feet, which measurements include all the land taken from lots 101 and 102—with a house and other buildings erected thereon.

The whole to be sold as one lot forming an emplacement.

To be sold at the Catholic Church door of the Village of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, on the THIRTIETH day of AUGUST, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, between NOON and ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.

Ste. Scholastique, 20th July, 1921,

## How to open a Savings Account

You can open a savings account in The Bank of Nova Scotia with a small deposit. All you need do is to bring your money to the teller and sign your name on a card. The ledger-keeper then gives you a pass book, which is your receipt. It takes less than five minutes.

When you wish to deposit more money, and it is not convenient to do so personally you can send it in by a member of your family, or a neighbor, along with your pass book.

The five minutes you take to open a savings account may be the turning point in your career. It has been for many others.

## The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1852

Paid-up Capital \$ 2,700,000  
Reserve 18,000,000  
Resources 200,000,000

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

## Special! Special! Saturday Only

Neilson's Bulk Chocolates

Nuts, Fruits, Creams  
and Hard Centres 49c. lb.

G. J. CHARLAND, Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist, -- Lachute Mills, P.Q.

## FOOT-WEAR! For Boys and Girls.

School days will soon start again and that will mean New Boots for the Children. We have a large Stock of Children's foot-wear, Strong and Lasting for school use at The New Price. We have Extra Special Values in Boys Boots.

FARMERS! We can supply you with the best Working Boots Made in Canada. Ready-made Clothing for Men & Boys. Gent's Furnishings, etc. Extra Special in Men's Working Pants, and Overalls, Shirts and Gloves. Give us a call and we will be pleased to show them to you.

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

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

## STAYNERVILLE.

The Misses Mabel and Muriel Nicholls spent Tuesday in Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Nicholls spent Saturday in Brownsburg visiting friends.

Mrs. Wm. Murdoch is at present the guest of her daughter Mrs. Jno. Stewart.

Mr. G. Brown spent Saturday in Louisa the guest of his sister Mrs. Robert Boyd.

Miss Clara MacKenzie returned home on Wednesday after a pleasant visit the guest of Mrs. W. McVicar of Brownsburg.

Mr. Geo. MacKenzie returned home on Saturday after a pleasant weeks visit with his grand father Mr. Joseph Creswell of Louisa.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Graham and family, of St. Philippe, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. MacKenzie on Sunday evening last.

## GRENVILLE

Mr. Charles White is visiting his mother Mrs. W. T. White.

Mrs. O. Lefebvre, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings.

The Misses Kate and Mary Byrne of St. Philippe were the week-end guests of their aunt Mrs. William Byrne of this village.

Miss Opal Ryan who has been attending the convent in Vankleek Hill is spending the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Ryan.

The picnic given by the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of Grenville on the 14th of Aug., was largely attended, many coming by autos from Ontario as well as Grenville and surrounding districts. Excellent meals were provided by the ladies. A tug of war between Hawkesbury and Grenville was played and won by the Grenville team.

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

## Builder's Supplies.

We have just received



- 1 Car Load Galvanized Iron and Corrugated Iron.
- 1 Car Load Wood Shingles.
- 1 Car Load Building and Roofing Paper.

Nails, Glass, Lead, Paint, Oil, Etc.

Our Prices are Right.

GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26 Lachute Mills

HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!

## Special Sales

FRIDAY & SATURDAY ONLY

- 50 pairs Ladies Boots & Shoes at \$1.98
- 10 pairs Ladies White Boots & Shoes 1.49
- 5 pairs only, patent leather boot, \$6.00 for \$3.49
- 15 pairs extra val. child's Boots 8 x 40 1/2 1.98
- 10 pair only Heavy Boots, value \$6.00 for \$3.98
- 11 Men's Suits for 12.50
- 25 only, Men's pants at \$2.25
- 18 pair Boys Pants \$1.25
- 3 only Silk Dresses \$20.00 for \$14.75

Also special values on Cotton, Flannelette, White and Color.

5 pieces of Dress Goods, all wool, Old Rose, Brown, Navy, Black, Burgundy, Value \$2.25 for \$1.69.

H. M. Lavigne, - 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 Plo 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.



# The Provincial Bank of Canada

## Board of Directors:

President.—Honourable Sir Hormidas Laporte, P.C., Ex-Mayor of Montreal, Director of Canadian National Railways.  
Vice-President.—Mr. W. P. Carsley, Montreal.  
Vice-President.—Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, Director Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Director Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.  
Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Chairman Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited.  
Mr. J. L. O. Beauchemin, President Librairie Beauchemin Limitee.  
Mr. Martial Chevalier, General Manager Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.  
Honorable Nemese Garneau, O.L., Quebec, Ex-Minister of Agriculture.

## Board of Control for Savings Department.

President.—Hon. Sir Alex. Lacoste, K.C., Ex-Chief Justice, Prov. Quebec.  
Vice-President.—Honorable N. Perodeau, N.P., Minister without Portfolio in the Quebec Government.  
Mr. S. J. B. Rolland, President Rolland Paper Co.

## Head Office:

Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, General Manager.  
Mr. M. Larose, General Superintendent; Mr. J. A. Turcot, Chief Inspector;  
Mr. Chas. A. Roy, Credit Department.

## One Hundred and Eight Branches and 177 Sub-Branches in the Province of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Twenty-first general annual meeting of the shareholders, held on the tenth of the month of August, at twelve o'clock.  
Were present: Honourable Sir Hormidas Laporte, Honourable N. Garneau, Quebec; Messrs. W. P. Carsley, Honourable Sir Alexander Lacoste, G. M. Bosworth, Martial Chevalier, Honourable N. Perodeau, S. J. B. Rolland, Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, Tancrede Bienvenu, Pierre Desforges, Joseph Normandin, J. E. Labelle, C.R., representing La Seminaire St. Sulpice; N. Lavesque, Quebec; C. P. Fabrien, P. Vanier, J. D. Adam, representing Chas. Desjardins & Co.; Jean Normandin, F. S. Mackay, N.P., A. E. Prud'homme, N.P., G. N. Moncel, Thos. Presoutaine, Jr., Alphonse Amund, H. Dufort, Germain Cousineau, Hector Cousineau, Mathias Tetrault and Roul Bastien.

Report submitted by the Board of Directors at the general annual meeting of the shareholders on the 10th of August, 1921:

Gentlemen:—

We have the honor to submit for your approval the General Statement and the Profit and Loss Account of your Bank for the Fiscal year, ending 30th June last.

During this period, our banking operations proper have progressed in a very appreciable manner, as will appear by the actual figures of more than one item of the General Statement and Profit and Loss Account.

Our commercial loans are of one third in excess of the highest figures reached in former years and we have been glad to notice that shorter terms of credit are now quite generally favored by traders and manufacturers. Such prudent measures are necessary to solve as favorably as possible the problems imposed on our country by the actual universal crisis. We may also add that not only large accounts and important customers, but also ordinary and smaller clients have benefited from our discount operations.

In order to materialize our desire for help in her present difficulties our former mother country, France, and with the formal approval of the Federal Government we have patronized and shared in the underwriting of a loan of \$6,000,000 of the City of Paris 6 p.c. Debentures redeemable in Canadian Gold on May 1, 1930. The proceeds of this loan have been spent in Canada for the purchase of food stuff for the purchase of food stuff for the City of Paris, thus creating a new and advantageous market for the products of this country.

As stated at our last annual meeting, the Paid-up Capital of your Bank has been increased from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The allotment of this new capital has been the occasion for our shareholders to once more reaffirm the complete confidence with which they have always honored us. Not only did nearly everyone of them accept his share of the allotment, but many did apply for some more and, to our great regret we were forced to return such supplementary applications to an amount of more than \$500,000 above the million of dollars subscribed for.

It affords us great pleasure to state that the distribution of the actual paid up capital of the Bank amongst a large number of shareholders, viz: 2183, and the ensuing good will of them all is a great asset for your Bank.

The General Statement submitted for your approval has been prepared according to our methods of the past in the most conservative and prudent manner. Ample reserves have been set aside for all doubtful items and those considered had been entirely written off.

During all the period under review, the proportion of our Treasury and Liquid Assets towards our total obligations to the public has been kept at a higher figure; this prudent conduct, ours ever since the establishment of this bank, we consider as being the most rather important duty of all banks in our country, bound as they are to be at all times ready to meet any emergency.

The total assets of your bank as at the 30th June last have reached the important figure of \$45,629,743 as compared with \$39,077,524 for the preceding year, the increase being over \$6,552,219. The immediately available assets amount to \$28,366,228, of which over \$10,145,000 in cash or bank deposits; 12,000,000 in Federal, Provincial and Municipal obligations or other bonds and debentures; and \$6,129,000 in call loans on stocks and bonds. The liquid assets constitute therefore 68 p.c. (sixty-eight) per cent of the aggregate amount of all our obligations to the public, deposits, etc., the total of which is \$41,043,288.

In spite of the continuous increase of all our operating expenses, the net profits of the past year, after deducting the necessary reserves and provisions for bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$425,647, this being an increase of \$91,765, over the over the total of the previous year which was \$333,882.

The addition to the above of the premium received on our last issue of stock—\$400,000—enabled us to transfer the sum of \$300,000 to the Reserve Fund, the total of which is now \$1,400,000 or nearly fifty per cent (50) p.c., of our paid up capital which is \$3,000,000.

We also think advisable to state for your information that the total amount of taxes, Federal, Provincial or Municipal, paid by your bank during the last fiscal year, reaches the considerable sum of \$71,085, or nearly \$5,000 per month.

Our Head Office and Branches have been visited by competent inspecting Officers.

During the past year, we have established four regular branches and fifteen sub-branches and we are now operating in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island one hundred and eight branches, and one hundred and seventy-seven sub-branches.

The Auditors appointed at our last annual meeting, according to the prescriptions of the Bank Act, have carefully examined our valuation of the Assets and Liabilities and our General Statement; their certificate, annexed to the general statement, is proof of their complete satisfaction.

The Board of Censors have given most devoted attention to the interests of this institution, as shown by their monthly task in the examination of the investment securities and their annual report.

We now feel it is our pleasant duty to testify to the devotedness of our entire staff. All of them doubtless were desirous to show their appreciation of the continuous efforts of your Directors towards the betterment of their present situation and for the protection of their old age, by the creation of a Pension Fund, which will be submitted to your approval during this meeting.

For the Board of Directors,

(Signed) H. LAPORTE, President.  
(Signed) TANCREDE BIENVENU,  
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.

Report of the Board of Censors, submitted at the General Annual Meeting of the shareholders for the fiscal year 1920-21:

In compliance with the duties imposed upon us by our appointment as Censors at the General Annual Meeting held on August 11, 1920, we have verified monthly the investment securities held by your Bank and have been perfectly satisfied with the results of our examination.

At all times, these securities, added to the cash on hand and in bank, were far more than sufficient to meet the requirements of your by-laws, regarding the deposits in the Savings Department of this Bank, as will appear on reference to the minutes of our Meeting.

It affords us great satisfaction to be able to testify to the continuous progress of the business of your Bank. The large increase in the deposits and in the number of the depositors show that this institution is highly appreciated by its customers as well as by all the community.

As in former years, your Directors, guided by the same sound principles essential to the good administration of all deposit receiving institutions, have always kept the Treasury and Liquid Assets of the Bank at a high figure.

We therefore beg, Gentlemen, to advise you to approve the general statement and accounts of the fiscal year 1920-21, as submitted.

For the Board of Commissioners Censors,

(Signed), A. LACOSTE, President.

## Profit and Loss Account as on June 30, 1921.

| CREDIT                                                                                                                                                                                                   |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Acct. June 30, 1920                                                                                                                                                 | \$ 38,466 91 |
| Premium on New Stock (Issue May 31, 1920)                                                                                                                                                                | 200,000 00   |
| Profits for the year ended June 30, 1921, after deducting charges of Management, interest due to depositors, rebate on current discounts (\$81,504 00) and full provision for losses and doubtful debts. | 425,647 67   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                          | \$664,114 58 |
| DEBIT                                                                                                                                                                                                    |              |
| Appropriated as follows:                                                                                                                                                                                 |              |
| Quarterly dividend at the rate of 9 p.c. per annum on paid up capital, as follows:                                                                                                                       |              |
| Paid October 1, 1920                                                                                                                                                                                     | \$63,375 00  |
| Paid January 2, 1921                                                                                                                                                                                     | 65,989 80    |
| Paid April 1, 1921                                                                                                                                                                                       | 67,159 35    |
| Payable July 2, 1921                                                                                                                                                                                     | 67,500 00    |
| War tax on Bank note circulation to June 30, 1921                                                                                                                                                        | \$264 024 15 |
| First instalment on a Subscription of \$25,000 00 to "l'Universite de Montreal"                                                                                                                          | 5,000 00     |
| Transferred to Pension Fund (total to date \$125,000 00)                                                                                                                                                 | 25,000 00    |
| Transferred to "Reserve Fund" Premium on issue of New Stock                                                                                                                                              | \$200,000 00 |
| Transferred to "Reserve Fund," June 30, 100,000 00                                                                                                                                                       | \$100,000 00 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                          | \$300,000 00 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                          | \$623,137 73 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward                                                                                                                                                               | 40,976 85    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                          | \$664,114 58 |

## Reserve Fund:

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Balance at Credit, June 30, 1920 | 1,100,000 00   |
| Premium on Issue of New Stock    | \$200,000 00   |
| Amount carried, June 30, 1921    | 100,000 00     |
|                                  | \$300,000 00   |
|                                  | \$1,400,000 00 |

Compared with the Books and Found Correct.

(Signed) J. R. CHOQUET, Chief Accountant.

(Signed) M. LAROSE, General Superintendent.

For the Board of Directors:

(Signed) H. LAPORTE, President.

(Signed) TANCREDE BIENVENU,

Vice-President and General Manager.

## General Statement of the Bank on June 30th, 1921.

| LIABILITIES.                                                                                |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Deposits not bearing interest                                                               | \$5 325,944 59  |
| Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date                               | 29,574,373 12   |
| Balance due to Dominion Government                                                          | 3,177,502 56    |
| Balance due to Provincial Government                                                        | 181,149 34      |
| Balance due to other Banks in Canada                                                        | 512 96          |
| Balance due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries | 48,968 41       |
|                                                                                             | \$38,306,448 98 |
| Notes of the Bank in circulation                                                            | 2,666,363 00    |
| Unclaimed Dividends                                                                         | 8,076 51        |
| Quarterly Dividend, payable July 2, 1921                                                    | 67,500 00       |
|                                                                                             | \$41,048,388 49 |
| Capital Paid up                                                                             | 3,000,000 00    |
| Reserve Fund                                                                                | 1,400,000 00    |
| Pension Fund                                                                                | 125,000 00      |
| Balance of Profit & Loss carried forward                                                    | 40,976 85       |
|                                                                                             | \$45,629,743 34 |
| Liabilities not included in the foregoing                                                   | 15,377 75       |
|                                                                                             | \$45,629,743 09 |

## Assets.

|                                                                                                       |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Gold and Silver Coin Current                                                                          | \$173,213 84    |
| Dominion Government Notes                                                                             | 3,623,628 00    |
| Notes of other Banks                                                                                  | 584,712 00      |
| Cheques on other Banks                                                                                | 2,531,687 24    |
| Due by other Banks in Canada                                                                          | 2,833,548 38    |
| Balance due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada                              | 379,180 86      |
|                                                                                                       | \$10,145,970 32 |
| Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value                              | 4,302,193 92    |
| Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian | 5,763,219 77    |
| Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value                            | 2,025,243 41    |
| Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks                                        | 6,129,599 83    |
|                                                                                                       | \$28,366,227 25 |
| Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School districts                                           | \$1,725,385 85  |
| Current Loans and Discounts in Canada                                                                 | 14,805,466 13   |
|                                                                                                       | \$16,530,791 98 |
| Less rebate of interest on both items                                                                 | 81,504 00       |
|                                                                                                       | \$16,449,287 98 |
| Deposit with the Dominion Government to secure Bank Note Circulation                                  | 118,629 92      |
| Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for                                                            | 79,120 76       |
| Real Estate other than Bank premises                                                                  | 5,500 00        |
| Bank premises, including Furniture and Fixtures, at not more than cost, less amount written off       | 381,044 62      |
| Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank                                                             | 10,904 55       |
| Other Assets not included in the foregoing                                                            | 219,028 01      |
|                                                                                                       | \$45,629,743 09 |

Compared with the Books and Found Correct:

(Signed) J. R. CHOQUET, Chief Accountant.

(Signed) M. LAROSE, General Superintendent.

For the Board of Directors:

(Signed) H. LAPORTE, President.

(Signed) TANCREDE BIENVENU,

Vice-President and General Manager.

## Shareholders' Auditors' Certificate.

To the Shareholders of

## The Provincial Bank of Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:

We have examined the above balance sheet with the books at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required and are of opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In addition to our verifications as on June 30th, 1921, we have during the year checked the cash of the Chief Office and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its Head Office and principal branches, and found them to agree with the books of the Bank.

The above statement, to which reference is made in the report of the Directors, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and a correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us as shown by the books of the Bank.

(Signed) ALEX. DESMARTEAU, L.L.C.

(Signed) J. A. LARUE, C.A., Quebec.

Montreal, July 15th, 1921.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected: Honourable Sir Hormidas Laporte, P.C., President, and Messrs. W. P. Carsley and Tancrede Bienvenu, Vice-Presidents.

At a meeting of the Commissioners-Censors, held immediately after the Directors' meeting, Sir Alexandre Lacoste was elected President and Honourable N. Perodeau, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

**Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria**

Always Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

## CUSHING

Mrs. Jas. Robertson, of Montreal, with her daughter Miss Isabella Robertson and Douglas have arrived to spend several weeks at Mrs. E. O. Keatley's where Mr. Robertson also spent the week-end.

Miss Eva Whelehan, of Montreal, is spending a two weeks vacation in Cushing.

Messrs. Mack and Harold Weir, of Ottawa, are visiting their grand parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weir.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Johnson, of Toronto, visited the former's aunt Mrs. M. Kains at Greece's Point last week. Mrs. Kains, Mr. C. F. Kains and Miss Ida Walker accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Johnson on a motor trip to visit St. Andrews friends on Friday last.

Miss Harvey, of Montreal, spent last week at Mrs. P. Gaston.

The Baptist Mission Circle of Grenville and Stonewall met at the home of Mrs. Thomas Weir Jr., on Tuesday afternoon. About fifty ladies were present and a very pleasant time was enjoyed. All were glad of the opportunity to meet and greet Mrs. Wm. Hebble of Ogdensburg who was present, as interesting and cheerful as we have always known her in spite of infirmities and advancing age.

Another very pleasant and successful entertainment was held on Thursday evening of last week when the Ladies of St. Mung's held a social and fancy sale at Mr. R. Dobbie's. It was intended to be a lawn social but the weather man was not agreeable so that the entertainment was held in the house and on the wide verandah surrounding, and everyone had a good time. In spite of the weather the attendance was very large and the sum of \$160 00 was realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nicholls were host and hostess at a very enjoyable "corn-roast" at Sandy Bay on Monday evening. This delightful spot which is becoming better known and more popular, all the time is particularly adapted to a lark of this kind with its curving shore and grassy banks. Darkness was banished away from the scene by a huge bonfire and a beautiful moon reflected off the water. About seventy-five persons were present of all ages and it would be difficult to say whether old or young enjoyed the fun most. An impromptu programme of songs—which every one joined accompanied by the Walford boys and Angus Greig with their musical instruments was hugely enjoyed, and there were several solos rendered by Miss Leila Cleland and Gracie Whelehan. Mr. Cousins who was present kept the fun going with several able assistants and it was eleven o'clock before the merry crowd dispersed first heartily "bouncing" Mr. Percy Nicholls and Mr. R. O. McMurtrie for being instrumental in providing such a delightful evening amusement.

Some lovely Voile Waists now in, also the very latest in  
W. Banford & Son.

## DALESVILLE

Mrs. B. Steele is visiting her mother Mrs. D. Dixon.

Mr. Russell Kennedy spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. R. S. McArthur and Miss Jeanette were in Montreal last week-end.

Miss Emily Barker has returned to Montreal accompanied by her sister Miss Rosina.

Miss Jessie Silverman spent last week-end visiting friends in Mabel and Ogdensburg.

Miss Doris Prophet has returned home to Calumet accompanied by her cousin Miss Alma Dixon.

Mrs. Berry who has been spending her holidays at Mrs. McCormick's has returned to Montreal.

## AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of  
XAVIER ST. JEAN, St. Joseph St.,  
Brownsburg.

Friday, August 26th, 1921

The following effects:—Two heavy horses, 2 pigs, 2 double waggon, 3 sets of double harness, 4 sets single buggy harness, 4 sets of heavy bob sleighs, 3 sets light sloop sleighs, 6 sets of heavy breeches, 3 collars, 8 logging chains, 4 wrapping chains, 4 hill chains, 2 sets of trace chains, 1 cutter, rack sled, plow, set of spring tooth harrows, 50 feet of rope, 2 buggies, 4 buffalo robes, 1 burlo, 1 may rack, 3 wood racks, 1 tumbril cart and harness, 6 sets of whiffletrees and eveners, 10 horse blankets, 1 screen door 1 kitchen cupboard, 1 iron tank, picks, shovels, axes, crow bars, cant hooks, and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale at 1 p.m. sharp.

Terms:—\$10 00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

\$\$\$

## To be Sold by Auction.

There will be sold by Auction on Monday, Sept. 5th, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the gravel pit, Wm. Todd, Lachute Road, the following effects: 27 sheets corrugated iron 3x10, 1,000 feet lumber, 25 heavy cedar posts, 1 Fairbanks Morse Scales, capacity 5 tons, 1 engine 3 1/2 h.p., pulley and hanger, shovels, picks, forks, rakes etc.

The Public Know

## The DEAN BUSINESS COLLEGE GRADUATES

Occupy Positions of Distinction. Opening to themselves wonderful opportunities of advancement in public life, as well as in the business world. Our division of secretarial training, which educates young men and young women for positions as private secretaries, is one of our most successful courses.

The Public Knows

## IT'S A GOOD SCHOOL. ENROLL NOW Fall term now open.

Day and Evening Classes.

Dean Business College, Lachute.



## MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 30th September, 1921 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route Brownsburg and Lachute via Dalesville Post Office from the Postmaster General's Pleasure next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Brownsburg, Lachute and Dalesville and at the office of the District Superintendent's office, District Superintendent's office, Montreal.

J. TAYLOR.

Acting District Superintendent, Montreal, August 4th, 1921.



# The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

**Synopsis of Later Chapters.**  
Dartign, in possession of Dartign's money, has to pay Haverton silence money. On Stella's birthday Baxenter gives her the Dartign's locket. Stella's mother recognizes the crest it bears as the same as that on a ring handed down from Stella's great-grandmother, the long lost Sylvia Dartign. Baxenter, his suspicions aroused, accepts Dartign's invitation to Adderbury Towers.

## CHAPTER XVI.—(Cont'd.)

On the journey northward Robert leant back and gazed steadily out over the flying landscape, letting his mind run at random among the facts and suspicions he had accumulated, and steeling his heart to the task before him. It was well, perhaps, for his purpose that Stella had driven down to the station to see him off; for he told himself that it was for that dainty little figure in muslin, which had waved to him until the bend of the platform had hidden her from view, that he was working. If ever ends justified means, surely they did so now. All the same, the young solicitor wished that it had been any one but his host that he was acting against.

The journey was not a long one, a coach being attached to the mail and shipped at Barchester, and at half-past six Robert was standing on the platform of the station of the cathedral town. A sleepy station was that of Barchester, save at the arrival and departure of the London trains. It lay some half-mile outside of the town, the roofs of the houses of which Robert could see in the valley and straggling up the lower slopes of the downs.

Dartign was there to greet him, and Robert felt a curious catch at his heart as he received the handclasp and looked into the laughing eyes. Surely this man was not one to weave such a web of conspiracy, the outline of which were already taking shape in the solicitor's brain—a scheme even in which murder played a part!

And then he found himself in a comfortable "jingle," bowling merrily down the winding road that led to and became the High Street of Barchester. The little town looked very peaceful in the calm of the early evening. The High Street, with its irregular buildings and quaint bow-windows jutting out at unexpected angles, dipped steeply to the market-place in the centre of the town. Above the red roofs the square tower of the cathedral rose up, gray and sentinel-like. It was market day, and Dartign had to thread his little vehicle in and out among the carts of carriers and farmers as he crossed the cobbled square and drove through the wide oak-timbered gateway of the Crown Hotel.

"Mr. Haverton returned?" Dartign asked the hostler who came running out from the stable to attend the horse.

"Ain't seen 'im, sir. Going to shut out, sir."

Dartign handed the reins to the man and alighted.

"No—put her on the pillar reia. Come in, Baxenter; you'll be dry after the journey. Haverton had a little shopping to do. By-the-by, you'll like Haverton—he'll join us here."

Eddie came to them a few minutes later in the low-ceilinged apartment, panelled in mellow oak, which was the pride of the "Crown," and indeed of all Barchester. There were many a visitor to the cathedral who, much against his principles, was persuaded within the precincts of a hotel for the first time in his life by that mellow oak panelling and the great cellars of the "Crown"—cellars built like the crypt of the cathedral itself and from which, rumor had it, secret passages

ran out under the market square to the old Priory opposite. A great asset to the owner of the "Crown" were its antiquities, for more often than not the visitors, being once inside, felt it incumbent upon them to partake of a glass of sherry wine—a very small one, please—and a biscuit.

In spite of Dartign's prophecy, Robert did not like Eddie Haverton. Perhaps, without knowing it, he placed him among the ranks of the enemy and approached him with something of a bias. But it was not part of his scheme to show his true feelings, and it was a merry party of three which sat behind the sturdy little mare as she took the road to Adderbury Towers.

In the art of entertaining Dartign possessed few equals. It had been his fond hope, when he engaged the chef of a high-class London restaurant, that the advent of a wealthy owner to the Towers would bring around him the elite of the countryside to eat his dinners and praise his wines, that, in fact, Barchester society would take him up and make him and themselves very happy. It did not take him very long, however, to understand the social conditions which hem in the residents of a cathedral town, and beyond a few bachelors and a colonel of intemperate habits, men who washed down their pride with the excellent vintage of the cellar of the Towers, Dartign possessed no friends.

Perhaps there were a few half-pay officers with which Barchester abounded, who, could they have taken a peep at the dinner-table where Dartign sat with his two guests, would have regretted in secret the restrictions which prevented them showing more cordiality to the new-comer. The colonel of intemperate habits had been asked to meet Haverton and Baxenter, but his chair was vacant; doubtless the fact that it was market-day, when many members of the County Club came in from outlying districts, being accountable for the non-appearance.

The light from the candles in their scarlet shades shone on spotless damask and glittered in tiny points of ruby fire on the silver and cut glass. Beyond the oval table the room was shrouded in deep shadow, in which figures of the three men who had pushed back their chairs loomed indistinctly. Being alone, they had not bothered to dress, and their easy-fitting tweeds added a note of solid comfort to the luxurious whole.

They had been long over the meal, and now the smoke from their cigars hung in thin wreaths above the table, on which the tiny coffee cups and liqueur glasses showed among the litter of the desert. Conversation had become desultory, and Dartign, as he extinguished his cigar end in the dregs of his coffee cup, stifled a yawn.

"I'm afraid you fellows will find it deadly dull here. It's in the evenings that things seem to hang a bit. We've been nearly three hours over dinner—that's all there is to do in the country after dusk. When the last post has come and gone at night I feel cut off from the world until the morning."

Haverton took a sip of his Benedictine.

"There's always billiards, Dartign." "True, Eddie, as you say, there's always billiards; that's not a bad idea. We'll get along now and knock up a few hundreds—a three-handed game."

But Robert excused himself. He was no hand with the cue, he said; besides, he had had a hard day in town clearing up his work. If his host didn't mind, he would watch the play while he finished his cigar; after that he'd turn in.

When, half an hour later, the solicitor was shown to his room, he left Dartign and Haverton warming up to their game. He was feeling very sleepy; but, once in his room, he lit a fresh cigar and sat in the dark by the open window, thinking over and piecing together what he had seen and heard since Dartign met him at Barchester station. He had added nothing tangible to his stock of facts; but, now that he was watching for them, he noticed certain manners of speech, little idioms, which pointed to Dartign being rather a native of London than a Colonial. Robert called to mind the Canadians he had come in contact with, and decided that they had little in common with the master of Adderbury Towers. The Colonial manner he had noticed when Dartign first called upon him seemed now to be entirely absent. Truly, the master of Adderbury Towers had quickly adapted himself to his changed conditions.

If only Robert could find a scrap of evidence that would allow of his taking action! One little look through the drawers of that bureau in Dartign's study—one letter—one sentence from his lips.

The man by the window broke his meditations and leant suddenly forward in his chair, staring out into the night, listening. Below him, and a little to the left, a window was unshaped and there was a sound as though someone were leaning out to breathe in the fresh air.

"That's better," he heard Haverton say. "I had no idea it was shut."

Then, to the man above, the click of the ivory balls came distinctly and the murmur of the laughter and talk of the players.

Robert felt his heart fall him as he came, at last, face to face with the thing he had set himself to do. The little stone coping which ran along outside his window called to him to avail himself of its friendly shelter and crawl along and listen to the conversation of the men in the billiard-room. It was absurdly easy and the risk of detection practically did not

exist. Here to his hand was the chance he had been hoping for.

Ravensdropper—it was a hateful word, but Robert was not going to fight that battle with himself all over again. He stepped out on to the little balcony and leaned over the low stone parapet.

It had rained a little while they had been at dinner, and the scented air of the garden came up to him now delightfully fresh and cool. There was no moon; from the wood across the lawn, which loomed up dimly against the star-lit sky, an owl hooted dimly. In the distance he could make out the lights of the town. Directly beneath him, Robert could distinguish the wide gravel path which circled the house; on it the light from the billiard room windows cut three squares of radiance.

The solicitor slipped off his shoes, and, keeping well in the shadows of the eaves and gables, made his way alongside the little gutter to the spot below which he had heard the unshaping of the window. He had to pass two other windows on his way, but these had their blinds closely drawn and were in darkness; they belonged, doubtless, to rooms in the large house which were not used by the present owner.

And now he had reached the position he desired and could see the top of the frames of the wide-open French windows, and, leaning as far forward as he dared, he braced himself to listen.

At first he could make out nothing definite—the click of the balls, a word here and there evidently relating to the game that was in progress, sometimes a laugh. He could smell the smoke from the men's cigars, and now and again he heard the hiss of a syphon.

As his ear became better attuned, however, he began to make out sentences, but it was not until he heard the cues being placed in the rack that he was rewarded with anything that helped the matter which was filling his mind.

Dartign and Haverton, their game ended, had evidently drawn their chairs near to the air of the open windows, and now that the sounds of the play had ceased, their voices rose distinctly to the ears of the listener on the little balcony. He heard one of the men step out on to the gravelled path, the shadow giving him warning and enabling him to dip down behind the stone coping. The man—Robert did not know which of them it was—walked up and down for a moment, possibly to see that the solicitor was in bed. How fortunate it was that he had not switched on the light in his room.

"Gone off a lot, Vivian. You used to do those long cannon shots up to the table every time. Do you remember that game at the 'Asiatic' with Lieutenant Fenton?"

The men laughed at the recollection. "I'm afraid, Eddie, that I don't take much interest in the game now—don't need to. I'd rather have a hand at poker—and, by the way, don't call me Vivian."

"All right, old man, I didn't think of playing cards, somehow."

Dartign laughed shortly. "I did, Eddie," he said; "but it seemed too weird altogether—you and I—and a Baxenter!" the speaker seemed to shudder as he spoke.

There was silence for a few moments before Haverton answered.

"I told you your nerve had got rusty," he said at last. "Why can't you forget unpleasant things? Ugh!—a little shiver—it's me for my downy couch—what!"

Robert remained motionless till he heard the windows being closed and saw the patches on the path disappear as the lights were switched off; then in a moment he regained his room. He heard the others come up the stairs and separate with mutual wishes for good repose, then quietude settled down over the big house.

(To be continued.)

## Harvest of the Sea.

North Sea fishermen handle ten thousand million fishes of all sorts and sizes, from the giant ray to the tiny whiting, every year. The twin ports of Yarmouth and Lowestoft have alone received nine hundred million herrings in one season.

One acre of the North Sea or the English Channel is capable of yielding as great a weight of food as a hundred acres of the best grass land in Sussex. There has been quite a run on fowl farms lately, but when we consider that the cod produces eight million eggs, the domestic fowl has to take a back seat. It is estimated, however, that only one egg in ten millions lives to "grow up."

Salmon produce a thousand eggs for every pound of their weight, and though the canning factories of Western Canada and the United States are working hard all the time to supply the world's demands, the fish still run up the rivers in hundreds of thousands.

## Fountain Brush Has Safety Fuse.

A feature of a fountain brush having a reservoir containing inflammable liquids, such as gasoline, benzine, and turpentine, for cleaning purposes, is the fusible cap which melts in case of fire, and said to prevent explosion and spread of flaming fluid. A valve plunger pressed down by the forefinger admits the liquid to the bristles.

The reservoir serves also as a handle. The brush is for the purpose of cleaning a variety of objects—type forms, half-tones, and utensils found in the rubber-tire and electrotyping industries.

## 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. 1630 Dundas St. West. Toronto



## Home "Lessons."

By "home lessons" I do not mean the doing of sums, the drawing of maps, and the like. There are lessons of another sort, and these have to do with the saving of life.

A fire breaks out. The loss of life by fire of child-life especially—is great. If the little one has been taught what to do many lives would have been saved. So let mothers give, now, "home lessons" to their children on the subject.

It will be observed that the lessons aim at cultivating the all-important quality of "presence of mind." With some that quality is a natural gift. Most, however, acquire it by being taught exactly what to do in an emergency.

Knowing what should be done gives one "presence of mind." A well-taught lesson is at once remembered. The mind is, literally, "present," the head is cool, the emergency is faced without flurry or panic.

If a room is filled with smoke, teach the lesson that the first thing to do is to keep, by kneeling or lying down, as close to the floor as possible. Explain that fresh air may be found there and breathed until rescue comes. Many children, suffocated to death, would be alive now if they had been taught that simple lesson, and made to practice it.

Many children—adults, too—have been found suffocated close to a shut window. As likely as not, they had fumbled in a panic at the window-catch, failed to undo it, and so fell back, overcome. The lesson here is to show (1) how a catch is opened. Many children have no notion. Then (2) show them how a pane of glass in the window should be smashed. This, as being a quicker method of getting air, is important.

Tell them that if the room is full of smoke, they should crawl along the floor, get the poker—one should be kept in every bedroom—and hit the pane hard with a stal motion. Show them how to do it, stopping, of course, just short of an actual smash.

Then explain that the smash would probably leave jagged pieces of glass at the sides, and that these must be quickly knocked out. They must not be left in, because—make this clear—a child putting its head through the window might get a fatal gash in the neck.

In case there should be no poker, or it could not be reached, teach the alternative method. That consists in taking anything in the way of clothing—make the "anything" clear—wrapping it round the right fist, and then banging the pane out. It will be a bottom pane, of course.

Reiterate as to the danger of jagged pieces, and then teach the children that with their head through the window they must scream loudly, so that the firemen and spectators may know where they are.

Older children, trying to do their best when something catches on fire when mother is out, seize it, hold it before them, and rush to take it to the garden or yard. Teach them that this makes a draught, and that the flames would blow back on them. Then show them that burning material should be held at arm's length behind them. Sacrifice an old duster to make this lesson clear.

Finally, teach the children how to wrap a wet towel over their mouth and nose, and so pass through thick smoke to safety. In all bedrooms, even if the children wash in the bathroom, there should be towels and water. A mother's duty, that.

It will be found that children will learn the above lessons with zest, and just as "fire-drill" is frequently practiced, so should the lessons be often rehearsed.

## Seasonable Recipes.

Blackberry jam that is different from that usually made requires two quarts of blackberry juice to six pounds of apples (pared and sliced) and one pound of crushed loaf sugar. Cook slowly until the apples are soft and the mixture thickens, then pour into sterilized glasses and seal with paraffin. This is wholesome, economical and has a flavor resembling jam made of damson plums.

Grape-juice punch requires two quarts of grape-juice, one quart of water, one quart of ginger ale, juice of six lemons, juice of six oranges, sugar to taste. Make a syrup of one pound of sugar and the water. Add the orange and lemon peel (sliced), and chill. When about to serve remove the fruit peel, add the other ingredients and pour over cracked ice.

Delicious fruit lemonade: To two gallons of lemonade add the juice of six large oranges, or twelve small ones, and the juice from a can of sliced pineapple. Run the sliced pineapple through a food-chopper and add it to the lemonade. Strawberries, cherries and small pieces of orange, pineapple and muskmelon can be added if desired. Pour into glasses partly filled with cracked ice and stick a sprig of mint in each glass.

Raspberry vinegar makes a refreshing drink for a hot day. To make it, put two quarts of fresh ripe berries into a porcelain vessel and pour over them a quart of vinegar. After twenty-four hours strain the berries and pour the juice over two quarts of fresh raspberries. Allow these to

stand another twenty-four hours, then strain and allow one pound of sugar to each pint of juice. Put the juice in a stone jar, cover, set the jar in a kettle of boiling water and allow to boil for one hour. Skim the juice, then bottle and seal with paraffin. To serve the vinegar, pour it over cracked-ice, and dilute with water, if necessary.

To preserve butter: Place the butter in a granite or aluminum saucepan and place over a slow fire. The butter should melt slowly, allowing impurities to fall to the bottom and the scum which rises to the surface must be carefully removed. As soon as the butter has melted, the heat of the fire is increased until the butter begins to boil, the scum being continually removed and the butter stirred to prevent the impurities at the bottom from burning. When no more scum rises to the top, the boiling must be stopped, salt to taste is added and the melted butter is allowed to cool until it no longer burns the finger. The clear butter is then poured off into jars which are carefully closed, sealed with paraffin, then stored in a cool, dry place.

Juices obtained from raspberries and blackberries can be used to eke out a meagre supply of fruit, and if put up now can be combined with apples later. To prepare the juice, weigh the berries and add one-half as much cold water by weight. Boil in a covered kettle for ten minutes. Let stand ten minutes and strain. Bottle the juice for future use by filling fruit-jars with the juice, partly sealing the jars, and sterilising them for sixteen minutes. Seal tightly and put to one side until apple juice is available, then combine the bottled juice with from one-third to one-half as much apple juice and follow the general directions for making jelly. The apple pulp can be combined with quince parings and cores, or with barberries and made into jam. Rub the cooked quince through a sieve in order to remove seeds and hulls.

## For the Picnic Basket.

Do not put anything with a strong odor into a picnic basket.

Do not include fried foods. They are difficult to digest.

Avoid putting in any food when there is the least doubt as to freshness.

Wrap each food article in waxed paper. This is hygienic and dainty. Use fresh paper napkins—they are attractive and cheap.

Be sure to sun and air the basket, or box, when not in use.

Thoroughly wash, and dry by heat, figs and dates, before using.

Skin, separate and wrap in waxed paper oranges for the picnic basket.

Nut meats, salted, take the place of meat—most children like them.

Bananas must be thoroughly ripe, eaten slowly and well chewed.

Always allow a small amount of sweets for the lunch.

Sweets may be in the form of home-made candy, cakes or cookies.

A small bottle of milk is an ideal luncheon food.

## Puzzling Letters.

People are often puzzled by the strings of letters which some men have after their names.

One of the most important classes consists of the various grades of the Orders of Knighthood. In these K. stands for Knight, C. for Companion or Commander, M. for Member, and O. for Officer. Thus K.C.B. is Knight Commander of the Bath; C.M.G. is Commander of St. Michael and St. George; M.V.O. means Member of the Royal Victorian Order; while O.B.E. means Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Next we have the degrees given by Universities. Here D. means Doctor; M., Master; and B., Bachelor. D.C.L. stands for Doctor of Civil Law; M.A. for Master of Arts; and B.Sc. for Bachelor of Science.

There are several learned societies whose membership is gained by examination, or awarded for exceptional attainments. The greatest of these is the Royal Society, and the man who can add F.R.S. (Fellow of the Royal Society) to his name has received the highest honor of the scientific world. Others are the Royal College of Physicians (F.R.C.P. is Fellow; M.R.C.P., member) and the Royal College of Surgeons, which has Fellows (F.) Members (M.), and Licentiates (L.).

## Milk as Glue.

Fancy using milk as glue. The milk does not come from the cow, but from a wonderful tree called the cow-tree. But, for all that, it is quite as pleasant to drink as the milk we get from the dairy.

The tree is one of the largest to be found in the dense forests of Brazil. Its bark is deeply scored, reddish, and ragged.

Cuts are made in the trunk to allow the milk to flow, but a supply can be obtained equally well from one which has been cut down for some time.

A traveller had some of the milk drawn from dry logs which had been standing many days in the hot sun. He found it pleasant with coffee. It soon thickened to a gruel, and often he saw the natives use it to cement broken crockery.

## NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

## Noses As Chest Protectors.

How many people know that the nose is a natural filter?

Its passages are furnished with numbers of minute hairs against which air must brush as it is breathed in. These hairs catch the tiny particles of dust and dirt which all air contains, preventing them from being carried into the delicate tissues of the throat and lungs.

When a quantity of small particles has been filtered by the nose, they set up an irritation, which causes you to sneeze and get rid of them.

The nose has another important function: it serves to warm cold air before it reaches the lungs. The air, as it is taken in through the nostrils, passes along narrow passages which are often the same temperature as the body, and as it goes its chill is taken off. The nose, then, is also a very effective chest protector.

That is why people who breathe through the nose are less liable to diseases of the chest and throat than those who breathe through the mouth. The latter take dirty, unfiltered air straight into the lungs, where its particles of dust, soot, or grit set up irritation, which paves the way for the microbes of disease. On cold days they pass quantities of unwarmed air direct to the lungs.

## Meteors Blamed for Extreme Heat.

The extraordinary warm weather of the present summer is caused by an unusual downpour of meteors on the sun, increasing its radiation and effective surface temperature, in the belief of Prof. T. J. See, U.S. Government astronomer at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

Citing the fact that unusually warm summers occur every ten or eleven years, he said that "now, for the first time, by profound researches, astronomers are able to throw some light" upon this great mystery.

"Since a mass of meteoric matter greater than our moon is falling into the sun every century," he said, "it is very improbable that the downpour proceeds at a uniform rate. If it comes down in gusts under the action of the chief planets, Jupiter and Saturn, which are now near conjunction and are seen together in our evening sky, then we should have sudden increases of the sun's radiation just such as we now witness all over the world. This is a sufficient explanation of the unprecedentedly hot summer."

## The Blow That Told.

One didn't have to be told that he was a cheery man with a happy disposition, an optimist from the jolly two hairs on his head to his dancing size eleven feet. His name was Nathaniel Smudge.

The proprietress of the boarding-house was showing him round.

"I think this room will do very well indeed, Mrs. Grabb; but there is just one thing," said Mr. Smudge. "What sort of a neighborhood is it?"—he crossed to the window—"For instance, what is that large building across the street?"

"Oh, that is an orphanage; but the children only play outdoors in the afternoon—they are fairly quiet," explained Mrs. Grabb.

"Very well. Now, the institution over there. What is that?"

"Oh, that is a prison; but we seldom see the convicts, only when they are at work or playing ricket."

"I don't mind that either. Now, what is that structure up the street?"

"Why, that is a lunatic asylum; but the lunatics are quite harmless. The violent ones only occasionally escape."

"Ahem! That is, I suppose, to be expected. Even so, I will take the room." And he smiled good-humoredly as he paid the first week's rent in advance.

"Thank you!" said Mr. Grabb, anxious to please. "We try to make things pleasant. My little girl plays the piano, and—"

Without a word, Mr. Smudge snatched back the rent money and dashed from the house.

## Popular Keyhole.

Peter was no different from other boys. Sometimes when his sister's friend would call he would entertain him in the drawing-room until Dolly came downstairs.

One night the young man asked the youngster if he ever peered through the keyhole while he and the boy's sister were in the drawing-room.

With a sudden burst of candor, Peter answered: "Oh, rather—when mother isn't there!"

## Used Autos

BRANDY & ALL TRADING COMPANY, 1000 BAYVIEW AVE., TORONTO, CANADA. We have a large stock of used autos, including Buick, Ford, Chevrolet, etc. All cars are in good condition and at low prices. Write for catalogue.

BRANDY'S Used Car Market, 1000 Bayview Ave., Toronto.

**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**  
RICH IN VITAMINES  
MADE IN CANADA  
The importance of Vitamins in food is being recognized at the present time to a greater extent than ever before. It has been conclusively demonstrated that yeast is rich in this all important element. Many people have received great benefit physically simply by taking one, two or three Royal Yeast Cakes a day. Send name and address for free copy "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."  
E. W. GILLITT COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA



# Soils and Crops

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

## When Corn Eats Most.

The results of recent experiments on the effect of a varying supply of nutrients at different periods in the growth of the corn plant are just reported. In this work corn was grown to maturity in large cylinders containing pure white sand. A standard nutrient solution was made and given to a part of the plants. Another solution of one-twentieth the strength of the standard was given to plants in other cylinders. The standard solution was sufficient to produce normal corn plants, while the weak solution was barely strong enough to keep the plants alive and produced very little growth.

At the end of thirty days' growth some of the plants receiving the standard solution were changed to the low ration while others receiving the weak solution were changed to the standard or optimum treatment. At the end of sixty days the solutions were again changed until all possible combinations of growing periods and strength of solution were obtained.

The results of this experiment show that plants having a good supply of plant food during the middle period or from the time the plants were thirty to sixty days old usually made the best growth. This period, therefore, is proved to be the time at which the corn plants need the greatest supply of plant food.

Where the plants had plenty of food during the first sixty days they would take up most of the mineral nutrients necessary for their development, only small additional amounts being required to bring them to maturity.

Where large amounts of plant food were present the stalks, leaves and ears were richer in protein and mineral matter than plants grown in the weak solution, but where excessive amounts of nutrients were present during the later stages the plants took up more than was necessary for their development and did not use the food materials economically.

Plants stunted by a limited food supply at the beginning of the growth period and then given a standard solution during the last sixty days produced shorter stalks, with fewer leaves, and the time of maturity was delayed ten to twenty days. They did, however, come out and produce good plants and fair ears regardless of the early stunting.

Plants having a low supply of nutrients at the end of the growing period produced larger and more fibrous root systems than those well supplied with plant food. During early growth where the supply of nutrients was low the weight of roots was greater than that of the tops. Where plenty of plant food was available the weight of tops was twice that of the roots. At the time of maturity the weight of tops was from three to seven times as much as the roots, depending upon the amount of available plant food.

A low supply of available nutrients increased the proportion of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium found in the roots over that obtained where a plentiful supply of plant food was present.

Corn plants that were normal in growth contained more than half of the nitrogen of the tops in the ears.

## Turkeys as a Side Line.

The farmer who has sufficient acre-

age can raise a flock of turkeys with a reasonable investment in feed. The small farm is not a good proposition for turkey raising as the birds will range on the neighbors' land and frequently eat quite a large amount of grain. The farmer with a large acreage will often have a woodland and clover field just right for the foraging of turkeys.

Young turkeys need feeding about four times each day until they are five or six weeks old. After that they will follow the turkey hen in her foraging and pick up much of their living from the woods and meadows. Turkeys have a ravenous appetite for bugs and seeds and it is very expensive to raise them properly unless they have the advantages of a broad range. The feed for the young turkeys can at first consist of bread and milk squeezed nearly dry. Later rolled oats will be of benefit to the young birds. As they grow older, wheat screenings and cracked corn can be fed two or three times each day. When screenings can not be obtained very good results are obtained from the commercial scratch grains such as are used for the laying hens.

When turkeys are strong and well feathered they will spend much of their time on the range and may wander far from the house. They should be encouraged to roost near home as a safeguard against thieves. If they are given only one meal a day during the summer season it should be at night, as this helps to coax them home to roost.

If the turkeys roost in a colony house it should be open clear across the front to insure a plentiful supply of air. Enough roosts must be provided to prevent overcrowding. If the roosting place is not satisfactory to the birds, their instinct will soon send them to the trees at night and then it will be very difficult to teach them to roost in any kind of a house. Some turkey breeders build a roof on poles and then cover the sides with fine-mesh wire. This keeps the rain from the birds but furnishes an abundance of fresh air. If such a house is closed at night it should be opened in the morning before starting to milk or do other farm work as the birds find their best hunting in the cool morning hours when the insect life is not so active as later in the day.

Turkeys are an asset on the farm that is troubled with grasshoppers as the amount of these insects which they will clean up in a few weeks is very large. Many of the losses in turkey raising are due to turning the birds on the range too early in life without giving them any grain to supplement the feed that they gather for themselves. When grain is high there is a temptation to cut it out of the turkey's ration, at least until fattening time. Young turkeys frequently receive no attention as soon as their crop seems to contain enough food which they have found on the range. A regular growth should be promoted from the time they are hatched. If young turkeys are stunted it is very difficult to bring them back into thrifty condition, even with the best feeding methods. Turkeys are discouraging to the farmer that endeavors to raise large numbers of them without work, but they are profitable in the hands of the grower who will keep vigorous unrelated breeding stock and feed enough grain to give the birds a chance to grow.

5. Keep them in a cool, dry place, away from the flies.  
6. Market them at least twice each week.  
7. Insist that they be bought on a quality graded basis.

## Acts Affecting Agriculture.

Three important Acts relating to the agricultural industry were passed at the recent session of the Dominion Parliament. One is designed to protect and maintain Canada's export trade in dairy products. It provides that on the recommendation of the Federal Minister of Agriculture regulations shall be formulated for the grading of dairy products intended for export for the establishing of grading certificates, for the issue of grading certificates, for the special marking of dairy products to be graded, for the establishment of standards, definition and grades of such products, for the arrangement of fees, for appeals to the Dairy Commissioner as to grading and for the appointment of graders and the definition of penalties. Another measure designates August 31, 1922, for the limitation of the manufacture or importation of oleomargarine and March 1, 1923, as the limit for its sale.

A third Act extends the period during which compensation shall be paid for animals officially slaughtered to prevent and check contagion to May 24, 1924, or for three years. At the same session appropriations for the purpose of agriculture, including the \$1,100,000 divided among the provinces under the Agricultural Immigration Act, amounting to \$6,649,214.50 were passed. No branch of agriculture is overlooked in the apportionment, but increased attention to the health of animals and to the purity of meat and canned foods is provided for.

Keep the water troughs filled.

## United States Tariff on Agricultural Products.

History repeats itself. Prior to the civil war in the United States trade between that country and Canada, under the treaty of 1854, was practically free. This continued during the war and for some time after. Then the United States having recovered from the devastation caused by that great internecine struggle decided that protection was necessary against imports. The treaty of 1854 was abrogated or called off. A similar thing has happened now. The demand for foodstuffs from the United States has slackened consequent upon the ending of the world war, and to offset the result what is called an emergency tariff has been adopted. While the tariff is not in particular aimed at Canada it will naturally affect this country the most, as some figures officially promulgated at Ottawa abundantly prove. The articles most directly affected and affected to the greatest extent are: wheat, of which in 1920-21 we exported to the United States 42,324,894 bushels valued at \$94,442,298, and on which a duty of 35 cents per bushel has been placed; wheat flour, of which we similarly exported 1,187,750 bushels valued at \$1,023,090, and on which a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem has been placed; potatoes, exported 4,204,684 bushels valued at \$8,328,862, duty placed 25 cents per bushel; cattle not for breeding, exported 294,009 head, valued at \$21,232,551, duty placed 30 per cent. ad valorem; meat, fresh or frozen, exported 430,142 cwt. valued at \$7,740,443, duty placed 2 cents per lb.; wool, exported 7,128,065 lbs. valued at \$2,094,693, duty placed 15 cents to 45 cents per lb. according to quality value; milk, prepared or condensed, exported 14,919,288 lbs. valued at \$2,352,319, duty placed 2 cents per

lb., and cream, exported 1,279,195 gals. valued at \$1,987,461, duty placed 5 cents per gal. These are the principal agricultural articles of exportation from Canada to the United States affected, but a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem is also placed on meat prepared or preserved, of 15 cents per bushel on Indian corn, of 2 cents per gallon on fresh milk, of 20 cents to 30 cents per bushel on flax, or 2 1/2 to 6 cents per lb. on butter, of 20 to 28 per cent. ad valorem on cheese and of 10 to 30 cents per bushel on apples. Other articles of farm production are dealt with.

## Queen of a Home.

Home is her kingdom, love her dower,  
She seeks no other wand of power  
To make home sweet, bring heaven near.

To win a smile and wipe a tear,  
And do her duty day by day  
In her own quiet place and way.

And round her childish hearts are  
twined,  
As round some reverent saint en-

shrined,  
And following her the childish feet  
Are led to ideals true and sweet,  
And all her purity and good  
In her divinest motherhood.

This sad old earth's a brighter place,  
All for the sunshine of her face,  
Her very smile a blessing throws,  
And hearts are happier where she goes.

A gentle, clear-eyed messenger,  
To whisper love—thank God for her!

Commence fitting your live stock  
for the fall fairs at once.

During the twenty-one years that  
"Ben Hur" was being produced on  
the stage it is estimated that 20,000,000  
people saw the play.

## Cover Crops for the Orchard

BY EARLE W. GAGE

In most fruit-growing districts there is not enough barnyard manure to maintain the soil fertility, and some other method must be used. Cover crops add organic matter to the soil, and if they are leguminous crops, also add nitrogen. They do not altogether replace barnyard manure, but will do more toward keeping the orchard up to a high standard of production than any other one method we can use.

The maintenance of the productive power of soils depends in a large degree upon the upkeep of the vegetable matter in the soil. Humus is one of the last stages in the decomposition of the vegetable and animal matter in the soil, and its benefits may be summed up about as follows:

### Effects of Good Drainage.

A well-drained soil rich in humus is also rich in nitrogen; evidence shows that, in the process of the formation of humus, acids are produced which are capable of dissolving mineral plant food, and in all probability this is how they become available to the plant; humus increases the water-holding capacity of light soils by consolidating them and making them less porous. It acts as a soil sponge; it ameliorates heavy soils, making them less liable to bake and puddle, so that proper aeration is secured; humus generally increases the warmth of the soil. The dark surface draws more heat than the lighter-colored one; humus furnishes food material for bacterial action in the soil.

Many writers have told us of the many valuable features of alfalfa as an orchard crop. Because of experience and observation with this crop, I must disagree with these men, and believe that too often their recommendation has been based upon theory rather than practice. Generally speaking, alfalfa has not proved to be a good cover crop for the average soil and orchardist. A few of the chief reasons are as follows:

### Alfalfa for Cover Crop.

When planted alfalfa is usually put in as a permanent cover crop, and had proved successful on a deep soil with an abundant supply of moisture during the summer months. The success on these soils had led many to sow alfalfa on the lighter soils where the moisture supply is already deficient. Some orchards have been transferred into hay fields, the alfalfa receiving more care and thought than the orchard itself. Too much of the crop is removed from the land.

We must remember that we must have sufficient moisture to feed both the alfalfa and the orchard during the dry summer months. There are very few orchards with soils capable of doing this, since orchards are usually located on the hilly land, or land well drained, rather than on bottom lands. The crop might be well enough if it were turned under or disked into the orchard soil, but to think of harvesting both fruit and alfalfa is out of the question.

### A Good Soil Builder.

Clover is an excellent soil builder, and if used as a cover crop, will supply nitrogen and organic matter to the soil. The same difficulties are encountered with clover as with alfalfa, and must be guarded against. As a rule, clover should never be left in an orchard for more than two years without being turned under. Special care should be taken on light soils, where the crop should be turned under by all means, and will prove the best possible crop for this purpose. To pur-

chase commercial fertilizer to replace the clover this green manure would mean several times the expense incurred in this simple method. About ten pounds should be seeded per acre.

Clean cultivation in the early part of the season, followed by a cover crop later, is the most up-to-date and best method of handling orchard soils, and can be used with good results more generally than any other system of soil management.

### Legumes and Non-Legumes.

There are two main types of cover crops that can be grown, the legumes and the non-legumes. The legumes are all those plants which belong to the same family, as the peas, vetches, beans, clover, etc., and the non-legumes all plants not included in this family. Legumes are more valuable than the non-legumes, because they are capable of gathering nitrogen from the air, and when turned under increase the nitrogen content of the soil.

Rye is one of the best of non-legumes. It grows readily on most soils, catches easily, is hardy, and furnishes a large amount of greenstuff to plow under in the spring, besides furnishing an excellent mulch during the winter months. About ninety pounds per acre should be sown.

Winter wheat is a good second, if rye be unavailable, sown at the same rate. Although buckwheat is a good cover crop on heavy land, it is a very poor winter protection. Rape is very good sown at the rate of six pounds per acre.

### Value of Vetch.

Hairy vetch is an excellent leguminous cover crop, and gives good results. It is extremely hardy, will withstand hot summer drought, and is a fast grower. Because of these features and its ability to gather nitrogen from the air, it is, perhaps, the best cover crop grown. It should be seeded at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre.

Crimson clover seeded at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre is also very good. Any crop that will make a good growth in the fall and early spring so as to give a large amount of organic matter to turn under is a good crop to grow.

July and August are the cover crop months, usually turning the ground and making it ready as early as possible, some giving it several cultivations, thus conserving moisture and getting the soil into an excellent state for the seeds to germinate. Where trees are not coming into bearing as soon as they should because of the excessive growth, sowing down the orchard to one of the soil-crops is a good plan, or sowing the cover crop earlier in the season. This will tend to check growth and throw the trees into fruiting.

### Cover Crops Make Good Stand.

Many make the objection that the crop will not catch in the late summer. This may be true on soils very devoid of organic matter, but where a proper system of soil management has been maintained in the early part of the summer there will be little trouble in getting any of the crops mentioned to come. If a seeder can be used, the seed is thus sown below the mulch where the soil is moist and the percentage of germination will be increased.

The crop should be turned under as soon as there is a good amount of greenstuff to turn under. Do not wait for the fast-growing crops, such as rye, or they are liable to get ahead and give trouble.

## The Welfare of the Home

### Positive Versus Negative, by H. W. Brown.

We all recall the old alleged incident of the mother who told her child not to put beans in his nose during her absence—how the child received the suggestion as a new play, and how the mother, upon her return, found that "the worst had happened." This illustrates the negative mother.

The positive mother employs a different method. In leading her child over a muddy street, she says, "Let us step on all the high places," and they both reach the other side dry-shod.

The negative mother or teacher is so full of "don'ts" that she herself and the little ones under her become mystified and discouraged. It is like constantly knocking down blocks before anything has been built.

The positive educator constructs. A bit of honest praise for something well done builds up within the heart of a little child love for the one who praises, discernment and love of the right, confidence in the good that he can do, and a great desire to do another good thing. Such moments of recognition please even the grown-ups, and how much more are children helped! The mother says, "My child was generous to-day in sharing his toys with his visiting cousin," and the child glows with joy at the words, pondering over them. Thus his character is being formed and on the side of good.

Why should mothers and teachers ever fall into the fruitless, negative way, when the good fruit is all on the positive side of the fence?

If we are tired or worried, we cannot inspire our children. We ourselves must first seek inspiration and the calm and poise which it brings.

Froebel says:

"If you would bind your little one to you,  
Bind your own soul to all that is high  
and true,  
And let its light shine clear through  
all you do!"

Some people always meet us with a tale of woe and continue to talk negatives. We come away fagged. Others talk about the beautiful, seeing good all about us. We are then able to give something constructive to those we meet, especially to the children, who will surely grow through our recognition and nurture of every little impulse of good springing up within them.

If we look for good in our little ones we will surely find it. Yet we must look searchingly with those wiser eyes of Love, for alas! the negative things are far too easy to see.

So let us try for one day to emphasize the good in those about us, to recognize every good attempt in our children, however small, and we will find ourselves on the true highway of peace.

## THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Once upon a time the Queen of the Fairies lost her crown—her very best gold crown, with its row of lovely emeralds and diamonds.

All the little people hunted and hunted, but the crown was nowhere to be found, and her majesty was forced to wear her second-best one until the fairy jeweler should fashion another gold one for her.

"A bird must have flown off with it, your Highness," said the old fairy prime minister gloomily.

"And now we shall have no end of trouble." Just what he meant by that will be very clear to us later on.

"What a lovely ring!" Doris exclaimed in delight, "and it just fits my little finger, too." Doris had been picking violets and there hidden down under the leaves had come upon the gold circlet with its whole row of tiny green and white stones.

Thinking how surprised her mother would be, she slipped it on her finger, and gathering up her violets ran home.

"Look—look what I found!" she called, running upstairs and flying along the entry to the sitting room.

"Come show it to me," said her mother. "Where are you, anyway?" "Why can't you see me; I'm right beside you," and Doris reached out and touched her mother's hand.

But poor Mrs. Blake! At the touch of a hand the poor lady toppled over in a faint, and it was some time before Doris could bring her to.

The more Doris tried to comfort her the more she shivered.

No wonder; the little girl was perfectly invisible. Imagine!

"I must be dreaming that I hear Doris talking," murmured Mrs. Blake. "I'll just go downstairs and try to find the child!" Paying no attention to Doris's conversation, she rushed down the steps, and now it was Doris's turn to be frightened, for she was sure that her mother must be very sick.

Without thinking, she twisted the little ring to the left and the next minute had flown out of the window so fast that she did not have time to even breathe. On she whizzed and flew until she bumped into a tree, where she got badly tangled in the branches.

"What do you mean by shaking my house this way, you great, ugly creature?" snapped a cross voice. Flapping its wings, a great blackbird rushed at Doris's head. In terror the little girl put up her hand and a tiny branch caught the ring and turned it to the right.

The next minute she was jerked from the tree and started falling down with incredible speed. She closed her eyes and expected to stop with a thump when she reached the ground. But no siree, right through she fell until nothing but her head was above the earth, and as no one could see her head, you can imagine how frightened she was.

"How will I ever get out?" she wailed dimly.

"Oh, dear, I wish I were safely home again!" No sooner had the words popped out than she landed with a plump on the sitting-room sofa, too bewildered to even think. And strange as you may think it, honey, she never connected her queer experiences with the ring. She could hear her mother calling her downstairs, but was too breathless to answer.

"I wish I knew what was the matter with me," she cried in a frightened voice.

"You've got the queen's crown on, Silly," whispered a little voice. Doris's hand flew to her head, but, of course, there was no crown there; and the more she thought about her troubles the more cross she became.

"Well, I wish she'd blow up in a tree and fall out again!" she exclaimed sulkily.

The Fairy Queen was at that mo-

ment sound asleep in a rose, but at Doris's words she was jerked into a treetop and then rudely shaken to the ground.

"Gr-r-r-r-r-r!" shuddered her majesty, picking herself up.

"Some one must have found my crown! Oh, dear, what will they wish next, I wonder!" She did not have long to wonder, for Doris herself came falling headlong into Fairyland, having wished to see the queen, whose crown she was wearing.

Doris stared in amazement at the lovely country and at the dear little queen who was brushing off her rose-petal frock. Doris was so much larger than the houses and palaces and beautiful little forests that she was afraid to move for fear of treading on some of them. She no longer felt cross.

"Give me my crown," said the little fairy gently. "It is on your finger." For the first time Doris stared at her ring, then slowly drawing it off handed it to the queen.

"One turn to the right sends one up and one to the left sends one down and every wish of the wearer is granted," explained her majesty, laughing at the little girl's puzzled face.

"Good-bye, Doris; thank you for bringing it back to me."

"But I don't want to go yet. I—"

Doris never finished the sentence; for the queen, setting the little crown on her own lovely head, wished Doris back in her home, and she was never able to find Fairyland again. And if you should find a little ring in the forest ever, be careful how you wish, for fairy crowns are very magic.

## Pure Milk Products.

The necessity for purity and cleanliness in food cannot be over-emphasized. Any steps taken in any country to further this desirable end are therefore of much importance to Canada. Particularly is this the case when action is taken in the country to the south of us.

There has lately been put on the market an article of food under various trade names, but which is becoming best known as "filled milk." Filled milk is a mixture of skim milk and some vegetable oil, which takes the place of the pure butter fat.

An investigation is now going on before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington as to the advisability of suppressing or regulating filled milk by law. A number of experts have been summoned to give evidence as to the results of their investigations and research in the matter of protective foods. The first witness called was Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, a scientist whose name is well known in Canada.

Dr. McCollum testified that his studies convinced him that dairy products supply the only protective foods likely to be used in sufficient quantities in the diet to promote normal growth in children, optimum well-being in adults, and to prevent the advance of senile decay. The great races of the world are those who are large users of milk and its products. The use of any substitutes in a milk product should be discouraged as having a tendency towards weakened disease resistance, and the encouragement of rickets, among other complaints. In Dr. McCollum's opinion every person could use two quarts of pure milk per day with advantage.

He favored the prohibition of the sale of filled milk.

Keep the cornfield clean.

Hickory is one of the strongest Canadian woods. When properly seasoned a hickory column will support a weight of twelve tons per square inch cross-section.

Every farmer will be glad to see the increase in the price of hogs, but some, no doubt, will regret the fact that they have none to sell. Steady production is the safest plan in the hog business.

## POULTRY

The rooster is a very necessary part of the flock during the hatching season, but as soon as the last setting has been made his usefulness is ended and it is time to bid him good-bye. Roosters eat considerable feed during the summer and do not add to the egg production. This puts them in the same class with the cull hens and they should be given the same treatment. At least ninety-nine per cent. of the roosters should be either sold or eaten as soon as the breeding season has passed and all others should be carefully penned away from the hens. Dealers are glad to buy discarded males and often pay a good premium in order to get them out of the country.

Only the exceptional rooster is worth saving for the next year's breeding pen. Yearling males are more active and give better fertility than the older birds and are to be preferred except by the man who is practicing line breeding. If a rooster is to be saved for the next year's breeding, then he should by all means be penned during the summer to keep him away from the laying hens. The infertile egg is the only quality egg in summer and to produce infertile eggs all mature males must be kept away from the laying flock.

Here are seven rules for getting the most money from the summer flock:

1. Produce infertile eggs by removing the roosters from the flock in the summer time.
2. Provide clean nests and keep the eggs clean.
3. Do not wash eggs.
4. Gather eggs twice daily during the summer to prevent them from being heated by the hen.



# 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 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: \$4,400,000.00  
Total Assets \$45,000,000.00

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

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, Antonio Gauvin, 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.

ROYAL LE SAGE N. J. A. VERMETTE  
B. A. SC. C. E. A. M. I. C. B. A. SC. C. E. Q. L. S.

## LE SAGE & VERMETTE

CIVIL ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS,

## An Invitation

We extend a Cordial Invitation to visit us in our  
New Store on Foundry Street. If you watch this  
space you will find how you can spend your money  
to good advantage. Just now we have a splendid  
line of Ready-made Goods which we are offering at  
Manufacturer's Prices.

We have some dandy Sample Lines of Ladies' Ki-  
monos, Blouses and Dresses. Underwear etc. A  
General line of Boots and Shoes and small goods.  
Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

## J. D. Lemay

Bethany Street, - Lachute.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L. DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, QUE.

CONSULT

CHAS. CALDER & Co.

Court House, - Lachute

Concerning

Insurance of any kind.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC.

LACHUTE, P. Q.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

Bell Telephone No. 70.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

Telephone No. 60

Main St., LACHUTE.

G. LOCKHART GALL,

B. A., M. D., C. M.,

Phone 143 w.

Dr. Alexander's old offices.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACCARTNEY

MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA-

CHINERY.

Bell Telephone No. 21

ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P. Q.

JOSEPH GIROUARD

NOTARY & COMMISSIONER

ST. BENOIT, - QUE.

Wills, Successions, Administration

of Estates, Investments

At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE

BSc, M. D. C. M.

Physician and Surgeon

In office of late Dr. G. H.

Christie.

Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20

W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and

French.

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

J. BELANGER,

Expert Watch Maker and

Repairer. Near Mr.

G. H. Hill's Store.

at C. N. R. Track, 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.

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.

Telephone No. 98w.

James L. Anderson, Prop.

## SUMMER SUITS

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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.



Lord and Lady Byng and Captain Cook, R.N.R. Commander  
of S.S. "Empress of France" on arrival at Quebec.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,  
Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

## PRE WAR PRICES.

You have been a long time looking  
for low prices.

They are here now.

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

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

W. D. STAVELEY

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

C. H. HADLEY

B.Sc., C.E.

STAVELEY & HADLEY

Engineers, Surveyors & Draughtsmen

Room 604,

285 Beaver Hall Hill

MONTREAL.

## Roofing! Roofing!

Do you know Red Cedar Shingles  
make the best roof.

I stand ready to fill your needs on receipt of your  
order, shingles are being sold at less than they  
cost to manufacture, buy now before they advance.

Better Shingles, More Sales, that,  
the answer of "Quick turnover."

Ready Roofing, in One, Two and Three ply at lowest prices.

Buy your haying tools horse fork rope (Pure  
Manilla only sold) Paris Green Overalls Pants and  
Work Shirts, at

JOHN McFAUL'S

WHY PAY MORE.



# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1921.

NO. 31

## Haying Tools.

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, Horse Forks Pulleys & Rope.  
Whetstones, Grindstones, Fixtures, Fork Handles & Ferrules.  
Lawn Mowers, Shears, Hose, Lawn Seats and Sprays.  
Screen Doors, Screen Windows & Green Wire Cloth.  
Paris Green, Paint, Lead, Oils and Varnishes.  
Glass Nails and Builder's Hardware.

PHONE NO. 12.

## T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

### PUBLIC NOTICE

#### Argenteuil Agricultural Society.

The Argenteuil Society has made arrangements with the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, that this Branch will supply an officer, free of charge, to apply the tuberculin test to any cattle in the County that are to be exhibited at the Lachute Fair, provided that the cattle are grouped in two or three different places in the County. Exhibitors who intend to take advantage of this opportunity should get in touch with J. W. Gall, Secretary, at once, so that the testing may be done in good time.

Are you going to the Toronto Exhibition? If you are—by all means plan to go by rail and return by boat, or vice versa. Rates and particulars on application to J. S. Giles, Agent, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Two Boats, one Chester White and one Yorkshire. Both fit for service. Phone 35-r-22.

SUGAR FOR SALE.—I expect to receive a carload of Sugar in a few days and also a car of Corn, which I will sell at reasonable prices from the car at the C.P.R. Station. Tel 106.  
H. Filion, Baker, Lachute.

LOST.—On Sunday, from C.P.R. train near the Station, a White Panama Hat. Finder kindly leave same at station and be rewarded.

LOST.—On August 16th, a small black leather handbag, on Main Road leading to Upper Lachute. Finder kindly return to Box 185 Lachute Post Office, and be rewarded.

FOR SALE at G. M. Strong's Mills, Cambria, P.Q. Spruce lathe in any quantity, at Seven Dollars (\$7.00) per thousand.

FOUND.—Cover for Automobile Top on Lakefield Road, near Seignior School House. Owner can have same by applying to Watchman Office and paying cost of notice.

FOR SALE.—An Overland Automobile for sale in good condition, large five passenger, with self starter, four shock absorbers and six tires. Price \$700.00 Cash. Apply R. Golpin, Box 256, Brownsburg.

### LACHUTE GARAGE

#### DISTRIBUTOR



Battery repairing and charging.  
Rental Batteries in stock.  
Vulcanizing and tire repairs.  
All work guaranteed.  
A. E. BISHOP, Prop.

## CRESWELL'S

### Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

### LOCAL NEWS

Miss A. L. Moore left this week for a visit to St. Adèle.

Mr. Cecil Tomalty was a guest in town for the week-end.

Mr. J. W. Ord, of Montreal, was a guest at the Windsor last week.

Mrs. Scott and Miss Edith Scott, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Miss Fairbanks, of Ottawa, is the guest of her sister Mrs. P. Monette this week.

Miss Lily Hampton is in Montreal this week attending the Millinery Opening.

Miss Gladys McQuat left on Saturday for a few weeks visit at 16 Island Lake.

Miss Nora DeLisle, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Hay this week.

Miss Violet Johnson, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Isabel Owens this week.

Mrs. Zed Leduc and Mrs. J. B. Laplante were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carpin.

Mr. John Hay, M.P.P., is at ending the Three Rivers Exhibition as judge of the horses.

Mrs. Louis Routhier, of Calgary, Alta., is the guest of her niece Mrs. W. H. Ayers this week.

Miss Elsie Crooks, of Ottawa, is spending this week in town the guest of Miss Hazel McGibbon.

Mr. & Mrs. D. Forsythe and daughter, also Miss Agnes Hodge are spending a few days in Arundel.

Miss Jenn McTavish, of Ottawa, is spending this week in town the guest of Miss Bessie McGibbon.

Rev. Capt. W. T. Keough, of Elgin, Ont., was the guest of Mrs. J. D. Campbell over the week-end.

Miss May Young has returned to town after spending a short holiday with her parents in Pt-au-Chêne.

Mrs. Albert Morrison left this week for a trip to visit friends in Hamilton, Toronto and other points.

Mr. Roy Kennedy, of Montreal, is spending a two weeks vacation in town the guest of Mrs. Archie McFaul.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and daughters returned home on Saturday from a pleasant motor and boat trip to Quebec.

Mrs. Jno. Patterson returned to her home in Winchester this week accompanied by her cousin Mrs. R. Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackson and daughter returned this week from a pleasant motor trip to Winchester and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Barley and family, of Montreal, are spending a week's holiday in town the guests of Mrs. Jno. Barley.

Mrs. Wm. Holland and Mrs. Campbell are having a house party and dance on Saturday evening for their visitors from the city.

Mrs. Bristow and son, who have been spending the past two months in Lakefield, returned home to Hazenmore, Sa. k. on Monday.

Mr. A. H. Pepper, of Montreal, is spending a pleasant two weeks vacation with his wife and family at Glenoe Cottage Hill Foot.

The Lachute Tennis Club spent a very pleasant afternoon on Saturday last with the Grenville Tennis Club, games on each side being equal.

Mrs. Jno. Cruise and Miss Jessie Cruise returned home last week from a pleasant visit to Morin Heights, and Miss Mary Cruise from a months visit to Ottawa.

Church of England Services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Aug. 28th as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Mrs. Dr. Rohrer and Miss Mimmie Morrison, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Wm. Morrison. Mrs. Wm. Nichols, of Staryville, was her guest on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hume, of Hill Head, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock and son James, returned on Monday after a pleasant motor trip through Ontario visiting their many friends.

—Everybody come to the Dance in the St. Andrews Town Hall on Friday, Aug. 28th, 1921, in aid of the Children's Memorial Hospital. \$1.00 per person. Come and have a good time and help the crippled kiddies.

Mr. W. H. Bradford left on Wednesday, for a trip to Port Arthur and Nipigon to visit his daughters and Mr. Cecil Bradford for Lacombe, Alta., where the latter has accepted a position as assistant Superintendent of the Lacombe experimental Farms.

Mr. Harry Slater, ex-M.L.A., was in Ottawa on Monday and had an interview with the Prime Minister on the political situation. Whilst in Ottawa he also visited several of the Government Departments in connection with matters of business of interest to various friends in the County.

—A Dance in the Stone Hall, Cushing, Friday evening, Aug. 28th. Music by the Elmore Orchestra Montreal. Gents' Tickets including lady \$2.00, Ladies \$1.00 Children 50 cts. Returned soldiers wearing button free. Refreshments included. Everybody with the price, welcome, pay at the door. Fred Cushing, Manager.

Miss Evelyn Creswell left this week for a visit to Ottawa.

Miss Evans, of Lakefield, is spending this week in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bell, of Westmount, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Robt. Cleland.

Miss Gladys Cruise was the hostess at a children's birthday party on Monday afternoon last.

Mrs. H. M. Gall and sons have returned home from Clear Lake and closed their house for the season.

Mrs. W. A. Rogers who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Rodgers for the past few days has returned to Montreal.

The Dean Business College has added a new branch of studies by which the efficiency of the students will be greatly increased.

Mrs. Blair has returned home to Montreal after spending a pleasant visit in town. Mrs. J. H. McLeod and children who have been the guests of Mrs. Thos. Christie leave for their home in Vancouver this week.

The barber shop and restaurant of Mr. Urban, near Fish's Bridge, was almost completely destroyed by fire which broke out from some unknown cause at 8.30 on Monday evening, and but for the prompt action of the fire brigade the block owned by Mr. Jos. Deslaurier would have been a complete loss.

### A Marvellous Work.

The Bible Society, in whose interests the collectors of the local branches are at work throughout the community, rejoice in the sympathy and support of every Protestant denomination. . . The Bible Society serves every denomination. Its principle throughout its history has been "to furnish Scriptures" without note or comment. The work of the Society is fundamental to Christian Missions. The various Missionary Societies obtain Bibles in hundreds of languages from the Bible Society at practically no charge whatever upon the treasury of the Missionary organization. . . From one dollar's expenditure in Bible.

### Argenteuil again at the Top in the Show Ring.

Messrs. J. E. Arnold & Son have fitted a beautiful string of Percherons and Belgians for the Fall Exhibits. They began the circuit of Fairs at Valleyfield last week, where they won every 1st prize and championship in their classes, in strong competition, and received many compliments on the quality and "fitting" of their stock, both from the judge Robert Graham of Toronto, and the President and directors of the Association. They are exhibiting this week at Three Rivers, Que.

Don't forget the Extra Special Performance at the Albert Hall on Wednesday and Thursday next, when the famous Dempsey-Carpentier fight will be shown as well as other good pictures. Read ad.

### Lachute and Grenville Tie in Fine Game of Tennis.

A very enjoyable Tennis tournament was played on the Grenville Courts, on Saturday last, Aug. 20th, when the Lachute Club were entertained by Grenville. The weather man cooled the ardor of the players somewhat by a rain storm at noon, but the court was in good shape in a short time. The following events were well contested and resulted as follows:

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss Campbell and Miss Parsons, Lachute, vs. Mrs. Allingham and Mrs. Pridham, Grenville. Won by Lachute 10-8.

Miss McGibbon & Miss Parsons, vs. Mrs. Robinson & Miss White. Won by Lachute 10-1.

Mixed double.—Miss Parsons and Mr. Rice, vs. Mrs. Hoben and Mr. Clement. Won by Grenville 10-7.

Miss Campbell and Mr. R. Jones, vs. Miss J. Williamson and Mr. Ellis. Won by Lachute 11-9.

Miss Campbell & McFaul, vs. Mrs. Allingham and Dr. Lefebvre. Won by Lachute 10-5.

Men's double.—Messrs. Todd & Miller, vs. Hoben & Ellis. Won by Grenville 4-6, 7-6.

Messrs. Rice & McCoy, vs. Clement & Pridham. Won by Grenville 4-6, 6-6.

Messrs. Houston & McFaul, vs. Dr. Lefebvre & Dansereau. Won by Grenville 10-3.

Messrs. Leggett & McCoy, vs. Pridham & Dansereau. Won by Grenville 10-5.

McFaul & Houston, vs. Morrow & Clement. Won by Lachute 10-7.

Honors were even, each club scoring five events out of the ten. A return tournament will be played at Lachute on Saturday, the 27th inst.

### DEATHS

McFAUL.—On Thursday, Aug. 25th, Francis Lila, youngest and dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McFaul, aged 13 months. Funeral Friday afternoon from her parents residence, at 2 p.m. "Suffer the little ones to come unto me."

SPENCER.—At Morden, Man., on Aug. 14th, 1921, Russell George Spencer, grandson of the late Mrs. Geo. Seale, of Lachute, aged 27 years and 16 days.

## A Special Drive In Navy Blue Serge

We have made a fortunate purchase in

Indigo Blue Serge

We pass on to our Customers the advantage

in very low prices.

Come in early and secure some of these

values. They will surprise you.

## W. BANFORD & SON, LACHUTE.

## Save Cooking

During this hot weather and buy your goods from the store that supplies you with the "Real Home-made Bread," Rolls, Buns, Cakes, etc.

Fresh Fruits in Season.

Confectionery in Abundance.

We keep the Purity Ice Cream. It is of excellent quality.

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

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

## New Stock!

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

Complete Range of Monarch Wools.

Good Variety of Boots and Shoes, all sizes.

In GROCERIES we always have the very best

Bear in mind at all times that our desire is to give prompt service and entire satisfaction.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

**The Waltham**

**E. Jousse, Lachute.**

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician.  
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



# The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

## Synopsis of Later Chapters.

Dartin, in possession of Dartigny fortune, has to pay Haverton silence money. On Stella's birthday Baxenter gives her the Dartigny locket. Stella's mother recognizes the crest it bears as the same as that on a ring handed down from Stella's great-grandmother, the long lost Sylvia Dartigny. Baxenter, his suspicions aroused, accepts Dartin's invitation to Adderbury Towers. He overhears a conversation between his host and Haverton.

## CHAPTER XVI.—(Cont'd.)

Robert wished that he could, then and there, take notes of what he had heard and link them up with the other facts in what he called the "Dartin dossier." But it would not do to put on the light in his room, and he must possess himself in what patience he might until the morning.

Tired as he was, he slept but little, and the first glimmer of dawn found him awake. He put on a few clothes and, taking his writing case to the window, began his task. He wrote for perhaps a quarter of an hour, pausing often and looking out over the countryside, rosy with the coming day, his brows crumpled with thought. And then he leant back at last and read what he had written:

"Item: That H. (who apparently has met D. but lately) shows an intimate knowledge of D.'s billiard playing, D. having shown ability in the past with long cannons.

"Item: That D. objects to being addressed as 'Vivian'.

"Item: That for some reason it is a matter of significance that D. and H. should hesitate to play cards with a Baxenter.

"Item: That D.'s nerves are not what they were and that he is advised by H. to forget some unpleasant occurrence."

There was enough in all this to dispel any qualms that Robert may still have had as to his course of action. He took paper and envelope from his case and wrote a letter. It was addressed to Mr. Silas Berwick, at an address in Shaftesbury avenue, and requested Mr. Berwick to call upon the writer at his Strand office at twelve noon on the following Monday, as there was a matter toward, in which his knowledge of criminals and the ways of criminals would prove very useful.

## CHAPTER XVII.

The Owner of the Towers Smells a Rat.

The time between tea and the dressing-bell was usually spent by those staying at the Towers in attending to their correspondence, enabling them to avail themselves of the post basket on the table in the hall, with the contents of which John, the groom, cycled into Barchester in time to catch the up mail from Birmingham, which passed through at nine o'clock.

The letter which Robert had written in the early morning he had posted with his own hands at the little High street office as they passed through the town on their way to the Mayfield golf links the day before. There was a small nine-hole course at Barchester, but Dartin had not considered it wise to risk the snub which might follow an application to enter the select membership of the Barchesterian club.

The links at Mayfield, after all, appeared far more to Mr. Baptiste Dartin and those who visited the Towers than, as he expressed it, the "pottery" Barchester course, and the society to be met with in the clubhouse of the larger place, consisting as it did of well-to-do Mayfield residents, with a sprinkling of racing men, whose bank books carried infinitely more weight than DeBrett, suited his tastes admirably. And so, much to Robert's relief, the letter he had written to Mr. Silas Berwick had escaped the scrutiny of prying eyes that would probably have been its fate had it been placed with the other correspondence in the hall.

He had been in the library since six o'clock, engaged in writing one or two business letters of minor importance and a long screed to Stella. Now these were sealed and stamped and Robert crossed the hall to drop them among those already in the basket. As he stretched out his hand he gave a little gasp and stood as though carved in stone, his eyes fixed and staring down at an envelope on the top of the little heap. Behind him the drawing room door opened a little way, then shut to again softly, finally stopping a few inches ajar.

Robert turned slowly and gave a searching glance to right and left as he unbuckled his coat and took out his pocketcase. His fingers trembled a little as he slipped off the elastic band and drew out the scrap of paper

which Cantle had picked up in the room in Mortimer Terrace.

He took out the envelope from the basket and walked with it to the light that came through the open doorway, comparing the handwriting of the superscription with that on the piece of paper from his pocketcase. A casual glance had told him that the calligraphy was similar, and now, as he carefully compared the formation of the letters and numerals, conviction grew until it became a certainty.

Dartin's handwriting he knew well—Haverton had been the only other person who had been writing in the library that afternoon, and Robert said that his quest was ended, that he asked for no further proof than this. He knew now, as sure as though it had been told him, that he was in the house with the man who had caused his cousin's death. The mystery of old Adam's document was a mystery no longer, and the whole conspiracy appeared clearly to the understanding.

He stood there in the hall, his hands clenched over the envelope and the scrap of evidence, and asked himself bitterly how he was to get through the remaining hours—how he was to sit at dinner, to take hospitality from the hands red with poor Hubert's blood.

The thought came to him that he might make some excuse and catch the evening train to London, but he saw that there was no time to do so without appearing strange and attracting that attention to himself that wiser counsels told him was not advisable. As he stood there the groom entered and, tipping the contents of the basket into a leather satchel, passed out to his bicycle. Robert had had no intention of retaining Haverton's letter, but as the man entered he had crushed it up, together with the other paper, and thrust it into his pocket; it was out of the question to replace it in the now empty basket. He turned and went slowly up to his room to dress.

The dinner that evening was to be of a more formal character than that of the previous night, and Robert was glad that they would not be alone; for the colonel of intemperate habits had accepted, and one or two other men would be there. It would be something to have those others to talk to; the time would pass more rapidly and the horror of his ordeal be lightened.

He took his writing-case from his kit-bag and added the all-important item relating to the handwriting. He told himself that he would not look further than this—that he had accumulated ample facts to put before Mr. Berwick, the private investigator whose services had so often been used by the firm of Baxenter when their work had taken them into the fields of criminal activity.

Dinner would not be served until eight o'clock—the solicitor welcomed the short respite from the hateful presence of the scoundrels downstairs. He began to dress leisurely, hoping that, by the time he was ready, one or two of the others would have arrived. He felt a little annoyed that he had been forced to retain the letter addressed by Haverton. Its non-arrival at its destination might set the men on watch before his plans had arrived at fruition. He smoothed the envelope out and put it in the pocket of his dinner-jacket, together with the scrap that now had assumed such importance to his case. His window commanded a view of the entrance-gates, and when Robert was dressed, he pulled up a chair, and, lighting a cigarette, watched for the arrival of the guests.

Meanwhile, in Dartin's little study, a dramatic scene might have been witnessed. The master of the house, pale but composed, sat at his desk, his hands clasping the arms of his chair so that the knuckles stood out, little patches of white skin. Before him, and far less at his ease, Haverton paced up and down the square of carpet. Now and again he would pass his handkerchief with a nervous gesture across his forehead, and glance anxiously at the man in the chair.

Dartin ran his tongue over his dry lips.

"You saw him, you say, Eddie, deliberately steal your letter?"

"No, I don't say that, Vivian. I don't think for one moment that he meant to take it; he had it in his hand when John came in, and he was taken by surprise and slipped it into his pocket. Perhaps there's nothing in it, after all. But I don't like Baxenter; he has a way of looking at one that makes you want to ask him what he means—if one only dared."

The speaker crossed over to the sideboard and busied himself with a tumbler. "Have one, Vivian?" he asked.

"Not now. What could he want with your correspondence, anyway? Who was the letter to?"

"Only my tailor, Vivian; that's what makes it so strange. Heaven knows what interest it could have for him! He took it over to the light and compared it with a small square of paper he took out of his pocketcase. I was watching him from the doorway. It was the look on his face that frightened me. I wasn't near enough to see what was on the paper; it was nearly square—folded this size."

Eddie tore out a leaf from a magazine that lay on the desk and nervously folded it twice. As he held it out, it slipped from his trembling hands and fluttered to the floor, and Dartin, as his eyes followed it, stifled back a hoarse cry that rose to his lips. For the paper had fallen beneath a chair—and memories flooded in upon the man at the sight.

Through a mist he seemed to see the furnishings of that fatal room in

Mortimer Terrace. Just so had he dropped a square of paper, the ruse that was to lead poor Hubert Baxenter to his death. Through the haze the little square of white seemed to stand out with amazing clearness. In Dartin's ears were the sounds that had risen to him as he stood on the gray roof beside the huddled body of his victim—the murmur of London life awakening and the crying of the beasts in the zoological gardens. For the second time since he had left the house in the terrace, the mental picture of it filled his vision. The little study seemed to grow darker, and he solemnly with its tick-tack-murder-tick-tack! The sunlight that was flooding the lawns outside the window darkened, and Dartin breathed again the foul air of the shut-up house of death.

He pulled himself together with an effort and reached out his hand for the drink Eddie had mixed and was holding out for him, and which he had but a moment before refused. As he gulped down the liquor Haverton crossed over to the door and turned the key in the lock.

"And now, Vivian," he said, as he came back, "what is it all about? Is there anything wrong, really, or is it our nerves? What is it?"

"Only"—Dartin was speaking slowly and with meaning—"that we must see to-night what is in Baxenter's pocketbook, must find out just how much he knows. Then we will decide how to deal with him."

"Deal with him—you mean—I'll have no more killing, I—"

Dartin turned fiercely upon the trembling man.

"Who spoke of killing, you fool? Leave him to me. Whose nerves are rusty now, eh? Get upstairs and dress; let him see nothing; he must not guess that we are onto his game. I'll come and see you in your room before we go down. It'll be all right."

But when Eddie had left the room Dartin sank back in his chair and stared out over the sunlit garden, a prey to the gloomiest thoughts. Like all men who live by their wits, he was a mass of superstition, and he told himself that it was no accident that the scrap of paper had fallen as it had. That it conveyed a warning he did not for a moment question, and he knew that at last a net was closing round him. He had let the paper rest where it had fallen, and now he reached down and picked it up, tearing it savagely into minute pieces, as though the innocent page of magazine advertisements were in itself a menace.

For the first few months after the crime in Mortimer Terrace he had been worried by his failure to locate the paper he had used as a decoy. It contained, as he knew, only a few words and figures, notes of a game he and Haverton had played with a youth whom they had enticed into a Soho gambling hell—was in fact, part of a record of their division of the spoil they had taken from their pigeon. He did not for a moment think that there was any identifying importance to it, but it haunted him.

(To be continued.)

## She Knew a "Windfall."

Mrs. Youngbridge thought the apples the farmer had brought her were rather dirty, but he explained that this was because they had fallen off the tree onto the ground—in short, they were windfalls—so she bought them.

A week later she called the farmer's wife up on the telephone. "I ordered the best cucumbers for pickling," she said sharply, "and you've sent me windfalls."

"Sent what?" gasped the farmer's wife.

"Windfall cucumbers! I can tell; you needn't think I can't. There's dirt on them."

## A Crewless Battleship Operated by Radio

A battleship operated without a man aboard is a hitherto unprecedented realization of the United States Navy Department. The U. S. S. "Iowa" has been equipped with wireless apparatus adequate to its complete control from another vessel at a considerable distance. The bombing tests of the Army and Navy air forces afforded the incentive for the operation of a crewless battleship, the "Iowa" manoeuvring as an enemy boat—a target for dummy bombs from the air.

Radical modifications have been made in the power plant of the "Iowa" to insure its functioning without a man aboard. The boilers have been equipped to consume oil instead of coal as fuel. The propelling machinery will function for a considerable length of time without the care of a machinist. Automatic devices are capable of dispensing fuel to the burners and supplying water to the boilers. The main engines may be started at a slow pace, and the ship forthwith abandoned. Meanwhile an officer, aboard the controlling vessel, has assumed direction of the proverbial "ship without a rudder."

The apparatus for guiding the boat adrift comprises a standard radio transmitter aboard the controlling ship, a receiving aerial on the "Iowa" with special wireless receivers, amplifiers, relays, etc. These, in turn, convert radio signals into such a form as to insure the operation of electrical equipment which controls the steering gear and throttle of the main engine.

The initial wireless signal flashed from the controlling boat is intercepted by the aerial on the "Iowa," its reception being acknowledged by the radio receiver situated well below the deck. The signal is amplified by vacuum-tube amplifiers which operate an extremely sensitive relay or switch which in turn gives impetus to a larger relay. The latter closes an electrical circuit which operates an electrically controlled pneumatic valve. When

### NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training for young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

## Progress in Western Canada.

The "Made in British Columbia" campaign is gaining in popularity and according to the secretary three thousand families in the province have already pledged themselves to use only British Columbia made goods, with the expectation of two thousand additional pledges this week.

The renewal of the development of the mica deposits at Tite Jaune Cache, B.C., is announced by a Calgary organization. These deposits have long been known and shipments were made from them in 1898 and 1899, the dressed mica being taken down by pack train to Kamloops. The ore is muskowitzite of a high quality.

Hand picked settlers are to be brought out to British Columbia in large numbers to fill up the vacant lands in the northern and central parts of the province, according to plans just completed by owners of large areas, most of whom are in England. Some of the choicest lands in the province will be offered settlers, including the Bulkley and Nechako valleys.

A recent hemp "breaking" demonstration proved conclusively that hemp can be successfully grown in Western Canada and that a machine has been invented capable of converting the hemp stalks into marketable hemp fibre which can be manufactured into practically anything from the coarsest rope to the finest linen. The demonstration was conducted by Col. Wm. Grassie, D.S.O., president of the Canada Fibre Product Company, and the hemp was grown at the Manitoba Agricultural College and lay under the snow all winter.

An option has been taken on nineteen acres of land with water frontage at Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of establishing a woollen factory. The interest behind the scheme is a Lancashire, England, woollen establishment of high standing.

A new method of calcining Hydro-Magnesite has been discovered by C. D. Oliver of Vancouver. The first deposit of this product, of which British Columbia has a monopoly, is at Watson Lake, near Vancouver. Other parts of central and northern British Columbia are rich with the same and similar deposits—soda, epsom salts, etc. The new method of calcining has been found to be an undoubted success and this will obviate the necessity of importing improved magnesite from California and elsewhere.

There is still plenty of employment for experienced farm help or for Old Country farmers who are emigrating to Western Canada, according to officials of Regina employment offices. The market for trade and industrial classes is congested, but many agriculturalists can be absorbed.

Japanese soldiers have increased two inches in height on an average since meat was included in their rations.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

### Woman's Interests



#### Jelly Making.

It is not uncommon for householders to find difficulty in their jelly making. Even the most careful and experienced householders will fail sometimes when they undertake the making of their annual supply of jelly.

Fruit juice, in order to make good jelly, must contain both pectin and acid. Pectin is a substance soluble in hot water, which, when cooked in the presence of sugar and acid and cooled, gives the right consistency to jelly.

Fruit for jelly making should be just ripe or slightly under-ripe.

Wash and cut the larger fruit into pieces. Put in a saucepan, adding a small quantity of water according to the amount of juice in the fruit. To the very juicy fruits, such as grapes and currants, add only enough water to prevent burning. Boil slowly until well cooked.

Drain through a jelly bag made of double thickness of cheesecloth, unbleached cotton, or flannel.

Measure and find out how much sugar it is necessary to use for the particular fruit juice.

To determine amount of sugar needed mix 1 tablespoon of juice with 1 tablespoon of grain alcohol. If a firm jelly forms, use equal measures of sugar and juice; if a loose jelly, ¾ sugar, 1 of juice; and if a very loose jelly, ½ sugar and 1 of juice.

The juice is allowed to come to a boil before the heated sugar is added.

The jelling point is reached when the juice drops as one mass from the side of a spoon, or when two drops run together and fall from the spoon as one. Pour immediately into jelly glasses. When the jelly is cold, pour over it a thin layer of hot paraffin wax.

Ideal fruits for jelly making include the following: Currants, sour apples, crab-apples, and grapes. Raspberries, blackberries, and blueberries may be used in combination with apples.

## What Other Women Have Learned About Traveling.

Some of the most enjoyable and broadening experiences come when you are exploring cities and towns with which you are unfamiliar. Long trips can often be so arranged as to enable you to see the interesting things in the cities and the parts of the country through which you pass, with little or no extra expense. Sometimes you do it merely by staying over, even while you are waiting for a train. Almost every large community has something distinctive about it—an institution, an industry, a building, a thoroughfare, a place of public recreation, a colony or quarter, a work of art or a natural wonder. By planning trips with the idea of observing in mind you can travel through beautiful scenery by day and spend the evenings sightseeing in a city through which you may never pass again. Not only is it intensely interesting and instructive, but it is decidedly more restful than sitting or sleeping right through until you reach your destination.

Tired feet have always been the bane of tourists. How many good things travelers miss just because their feet forbid further walking! None but a novice will wear new shoes on a trip; an experienced traveler knows well the value in dollars and cents and pleasure of well-broken shoes with very low heels, broad toes, and arch supports if they are necessary. And no matter how tired a traveler may be, it pays to give the feet a salt bath just before going to bed. Chafe them well afterwards to stimulate circulation, then rub them with cold cream and dust them lightly with talcum powder. Foot powder shaken into the shoes is another great help; but even if you can do nothing else, change the shoes and stockings once or twice a day.

Most persons travel so little that it is well worth their while to make the most of the trips that they do take. A little notebook may help, in years to come, to recall memories that would otherwise have faded. It may be a common memorandum pad or it may be a more elaborate affair. Divide it into sections with plenty of space for each topic, such as "Funny things I heard and saw," "People I met," "The sights we saw," and other things that appeal to you. But do not be in too great a hurry to enter the items. Some things that seem interesting at the moment do not seem so well worth while the next morning.

If you have to travel with a baby, have a harness and bells for it. The harness is a support to the child as well as a help to you, and the bells not only amuse the child but acquaint others of its presence. Often the jingle of the bells in a crowded street car or elevator will cause other occupants to move a bit and give the baby more breathing space.

Opera glasses are a help to adults as well as a source of amusement to children when traveling. With them you can learn many interesting things about insects, birds and plants, and you can see the numbers on houses, the price tags on articles for sale, and the architectural details of places that without them would be obscure. In picture galleries they enable you, while sitting at ease to read artists' names, the numbers and titles of pictures, and to study the pictures as a whole.

A candle is a convenience when you are traveling, especially if you carry bottles with you. When you pack, light the candle and let the tallow drip round the corks. You will then have the satisfaction of knowing that the bottles will not leak. It is a good plan to pack the bottles in shoes; the soles protect the glasses, and in case of accident the shoes may retain most of the contents of the bottles. Moreover, it is easy to find the bottles when you want them.

Before you start on a short journey, find out whether it will be better to check your trunk or to send it by express. From the point of view of economy of expense as well as of nervous strain and delay, it is sometimes quite as cheap to send baggage by express as it is to check it and pay the high cartage rates at both ends of the trip.

A racket, a rattle, a rolling about, Above and below and round and about, A-whistling, a pounding, a hammering of nails, A-building of houses, the shaping of sails, Entreaties for paper, for scissors, for string, For every unfindable, bothersome thing, A bang at the door, and a dash up the stairs, In the interest of burdensome business affairs; An elephant hunt for a bit of a mouse Makes it easy to hear there's a boy in the house.

But, oh! if the tops were not scattered about, And the house never echoed to racket and rout; If forever the rooms were all tidy and neat And one need not brush after wee muddy feet, If one laughed out when the morning was red, And with kisses went tumbling all tired to bed, What a wearisome, workaday world, don't you see, For all who love wild little laddies 'twould be; And I'm happy to say, though I shrink like a mouse, From disorder and din—there's a boy in the house.

## A Boy in the House.

Captured by a leopard, reared in a jungle and at the age of five years rescued and returned to civilized life—such is the story of a native boy that comes from Bombay, India. Mr. Stewart Baker, fellow of the British Zoological Society, who saw the boy after he had been rescued from his wild foster mother, vouches for the truth of the tale.

When the boy was caught he could run on all fours almost as fast as an adult man can run on two legs, and in dodging in and out of bushes he was a miracle of swiftness. When Mr. Baker saw him his knees had hard callouses on them, and his toes were upright and almost at right angles to his instep. The palms of his hands and the pads of his toes and of his fingers were covered with very tough, horny skin. He bit and fought with everyone who came within reach; and any village fowl that came near him he seized, tore to pieces and ate with extraordinary rapidity.

When he was brought before Mr. Baker he had become more or less tamed. Although generally assuming a crouching attitude, he walked almost upright, but when suddenly startled he would run off rapidly on all fours.

For a long time the boy would not sleep in his father's hut; they tied him with a rope and left him to make his bed in the grass. Now, however, he has been trained to sleep indoors. At first he did not know how to speak, but growled and grunted like an animal; now he is gradually learning his native tongue. He has an exceptional development of muscle for a child of his years; his strength was such that it took two men to handle him.

It is useless to grasp an opportunity if you don't intend to do anything but stand around and hold on to it.

The sun, if it were a hollow sphere, would hold a million globes as large as the earth.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Champion egg-layer of the world, a hen known as Lady Walnut Hill, recently died in Kentucky, U.S.A., after laying her 876th egg; she was five years old.

### Used Autos

BREAKLEY SELLS 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.

Bring mechanics 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.

Breakley's Used Car Mart—1225 Yonge Street



**GILLETTS**  
FLY  
E.W. GILLETT CO. (CANADA) LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA

ISSUE No. 31-21.



# The AUTOMOBILE

## PROPER CARE OF TIRES.

The most flagrant tire abuses, resulting in premature blow-outs in casings, are overloading, under-inflation, oversteering, misalignment of wheels, driving in car tracks and ruts, neglected cuts and improper use of anti-skid devices. A brief detailed discussion of each of these major abuses follows:

All tires have a load limit. Constant slight or occasional heavy overloads shorten tire life. To determine accurately the load carried on a vehicle tire, weigh separately the front and rear wheels and divide each weight by two for the tire load. To this can be added weight figures corresponding to the average front or rear passenger load. The maximum actual tire load should not exceed the maximum load carrying capacity advertised by responsible tire manufacturers.

Proper inflation is as important as proper loads. Tires are not built to take the place of steel springs or of shock absorbers. Under-inflation results in an unnatural flexing on the layers of fabric which causes separation and early destruction of the tire carcass. If easier riding is desired, over-size tires may be used and such tires in addition to furnishing extra resiliency, give more traction on rear wheels and supply greater mileage. However, over-size tires requires a readjustment of the speedometer, otherwise the recorded distance will be less than that actually traveled.

### Keep Same Pressure.

Do not change inflation pressures with changes in atmospheric temperature, since more damage results from endeavoring to compensate for an increase in the tire temperature than is caused by the increase in temperature itself. Avoid running on a flat tire. Such practice ruins the tube and breaks the casing at the bead or sidewall.

If you collect automobile racing statistics, you will find that the average life of a high-grade tire on a racing car is under 500 miles—which is about one twentieth of the life of a tire operated under ordinary conditions. This difference in tire service is due directly to a difference in heat developed.

Heat exerts a deteriorating effect on vulcanized rubber in proportion to the

intensity and length of time the rubber is exposed to it. The source of heat that does most damage is that produced at high running speed by the internal friction of the tire carcass.

The heat developed by frictional contact with the road when traveling rapidly also has some influence. Tires are so designed as to resist the effects of heat produced by ordinary everyday car operation. But tires cannot long remain intact when highly heated by continuous or even intermittent speeding, and the results of such practice are rapid loss of elasticity and flexibility which leads to complete tire carcass break down. From the standpoint of tire life, mechanical upkeep and gasoline economy, car speeds should be kept within prescribed limits.

### On Wheel Alignment.

Among factors which have an intimate relation to tire mileage is wheel alignment. The free rolling motion of a tire is affected by a small wheel misalignment and the result is excessive tread wear. When the two opposite wheels are not parallel there is a diagonal grind at the point where the tires come in contact with the road surface which wears off the rubber almost as fast as if in contact with an emery wheel.

Front wheels may be out of alignment due to cross rod axle, or steering knuckle becoming bent by contact with a curb or some other obstruction, or the cross rod or knuckle may be improperly adjusted. Also the tire alone or the tire and rim may be improperly mounted on the wheel.

Because of the tendency of front wheels to spread during driving, car manufacturers set the wheels at a toe-in of from three-eighths to one-half inch and when thus adjusted the wheels are properly aligned. The measurements showing these differences should be made between the felloes of the two front wheels at points inside and on a level with the axle. Alignment or the toe-in of the wheels should not be confused with dish, which is setting the wheels further apart at the top than at the bottom. Frequently checking wheel alignment saves tire wear. It is a factor that should not be neglected.

## Why the Sun is Yellow.

All this summer's glorious sunlight is composed of different colors and waves of varying lengths. The longest waves are red, after which come orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

These tumbled give a white light, such as we see ordinary light to be. At the sun itself, however, it is certain that large numbers of light-waves are stopped before they can emerge to our sight.

Many of the short-length and weaker ones, for example, are not strong enough to get any farther from the sun's interior than some thousands of miles below the surface. There they are imprisoned, with the result that we do not see them affect the sun's color in the least.

The strong violet and blue are stopped only when they have nearly succeeded in getting out, and they, too, are therefore prevented from entering into the sun's color.

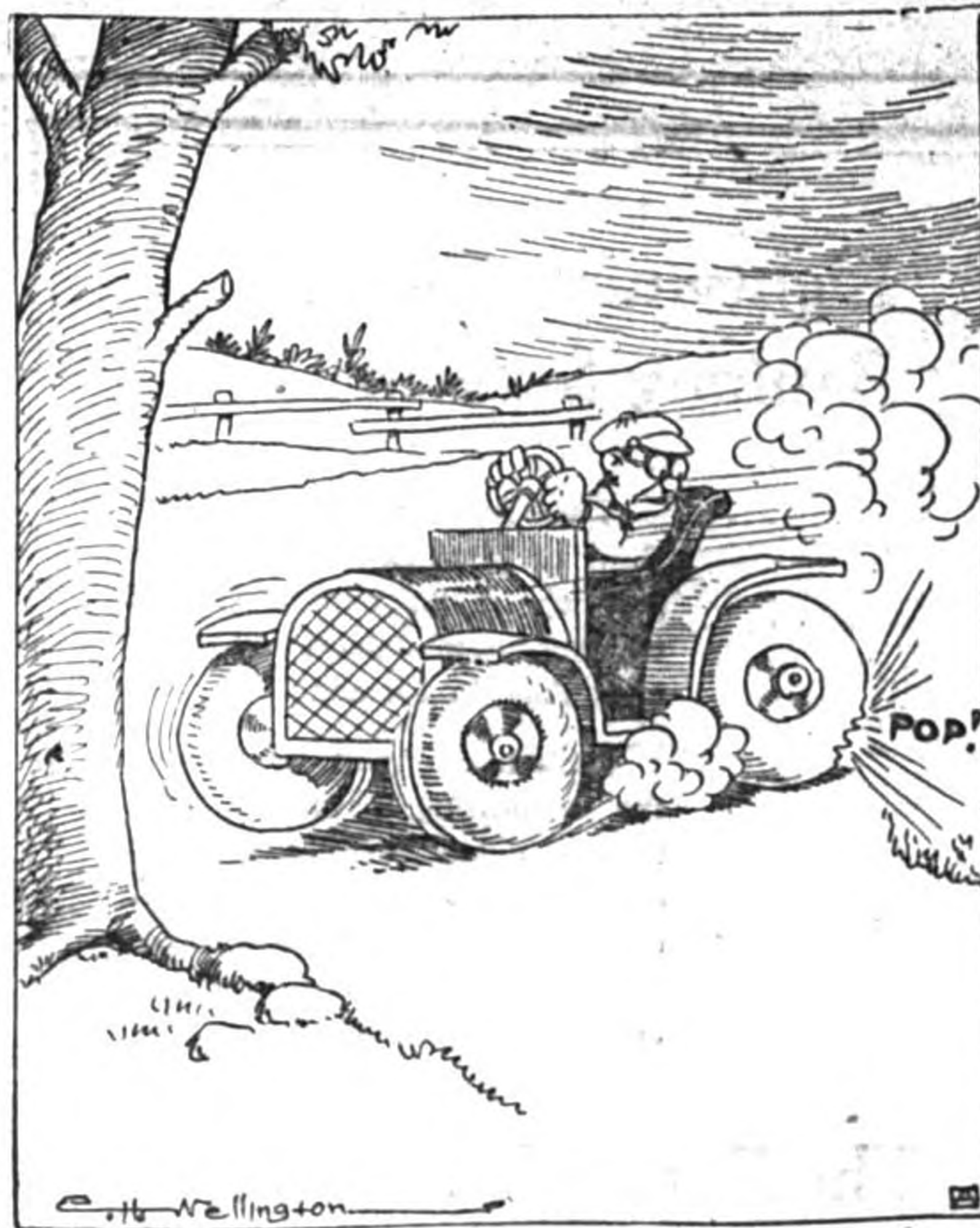
Altogether, so many of the sun's light rays are unable to escape that in the end we find only the very powerful red, orange, and green ones coming our way.

Thus it happens that from the combination of these tints we get a yellow sun. But for all that, we have a narrow escape from having a blue sun.

A thumb lost through an accident has been replaced by the patient's big toe, through the skill of a French surgeon.

Built of concrete in the middle of a lake, a huge relief map of the world is used to teach geography in a Californian school.

—and the worst is yet to come



## Canadian News Items.

Alberta is a favorite location with emigrating Hollanders, according to indications, and mixed farming, to which the province is so adapted, attracts them. They have been arriving in some numbers since the spring and settling on the land, whilst many more are due to arrive this summer. A recent party of arrivals numbered sixty-five, practically all being in possession of sufficient capital to make an immediate start on farming operations.

The experiment of assisting industries by government loans has been successful commercially, according to D. B. Martyn, Deputy Minister of Industries for British Columbia, who states that there has only been one failure. Two industries made possible by government assistance, a woollen mill and a paper roofing company, he cites as outstanding proof of the advantages of provincial government aid.

A chain of three look-out stations is to be started in Northumberland and Gloucester counties on the North Shore of New Brunswick, under the direction of their geometric survey of the Dominion. The New Brunswick government will also use these towers to make observations in order to prevent forest fires.

In 1920 forty-seven creameries operated in Saskatchewan produced seven million pounds of butter. Five new creameries are in course of erection at Yorkton, Assiniboia, Weyburn, Shaunavon and Empress. There is only one cheese factory in the province, which produced 28,367 pounds of cheese last year.

There is a well organized effort this year to revive the growing of flax in New Brunswick, especially in the northern portion of the province. Farmers who have previously been content with a small patch are putting in a considerable acreage this year. Government assistance has been promised in the establishment of flax growing in the province.

Great interest is being exhibited this summer in oil investigation and search in Northern Manitoba. R. C. Wallace, Commissioner for this territory, as the result of preliminary investigations into the possibilities of oil supplies speaks optimistically of prospects for development. An official of the Dominion Geological Survey is spending all summer in that region with a party of men. The Norton, McMillan Syndicate is taking a drill into the district, whilst the Pas Development and Exploration Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000 and leases of 3,200 acres, is also to drill there.

## England's Eyes of the Sea.

Without the lighthouses erected around British coasts, and maintained by the corporation called Trinity House, ships would be in far greater danger while on the sea than they are now.

These lighthouses warn vessels of sunken rocks and jutting headlands, which are a danger to navigation at night time.

The Lizard light, which is the last link between England and vessels sailing in a westerly direction, is visible for twenty miles, and gives warning of many cruel reefs, with which the coast of Cornwall abounds.

The Eddystone, which is, perhaps, the best known of the English lighthouses, stands on a rock off Plymouth, and has a range of seventeen and a half miles. The light on Lundy Island carries thirty miles. Next in point of carrying distance is the light on the Needles, those sharp-pointed rocks off the Isle of Wight. This has a range of twenty-seven miles.

The South Foreland light is visible for twenty-five miles, and that on Beachy Head twenty-two miles.

Married men are more trustworthy than single men, in the ratio of 6 to 1, probably because of their increased sense of responsibility.

## HOW FRANCE PAID HER HUGE RANSOM

### CONTRAST WITH GERMANY'S INDEMNITY.

#### 50 Years Ago French Nation Completed An Undertaking Unprecedented in History.

Germany's payment of the first instalment of the indemnity by interest coincidence was made at a date close to the fiftieth anniversary of France's payment of the first part of the ransom which Germany extorted from her in the "Terrible Year"; and which Bismarck and his colleague Bleichroeder designed, in their own phrase, to "bleed France white" and permanently cripple her economically.

Between the two indemnities there is a vast and radical difference. In the first place, it is recognized that the whole sum which Germany is asked to pay is only a fraction of what might justly be demanded of her, since it is only a fraction of the actual loss which she inflicted upon the countries which she attacked.

But the sum extorted by Germany from France was, according to Germany's own confession and boasting, several times larger than the entire cost of the war to Germany. For it was officially reported to the Reichstag that the total cost of the war to Germany, taking every conceivable item into account, was only \$278,000,000. Of the billion dollars extorted from France, then, \$722,000,000 was clear profit to Germany.

This was in addition to the extortion of many millions from the invaded provinces during the war and of \$40,000,000 from the city of Paris to the paying of the cost of maintaining a German army of occupation in France until the last franc was paid, and, of course, the seizure of two of the richest provinces in France. Deducting the \$65,000,000 allowed to Germany for the railroads of Alsace-Lorraine, it is calculated that France was compelled to pay to Germany, all told, fully \$1,100,000,000 in gold coin, and it was required that it should be paid within two years.

#### Hoped to Ruin France.

The other point of difference was this, that while now the Allies have shaped their whole policy with respect to the indemnity, to the end that Germany shall not be crippled or prostrated, but rather shall be assisted to get upon her economic feet again, it was the deliberate purpose of Germany in 1871 to impoverish and crush France beyond hope of recovery.

That former Treaty of Versailles was signed on February 26, 1871, and on March 1 it was ratified by the National Assembly at Bordeaux. Never in history had so heavy a forfeit been imposed upon a beaten power. After Waterloo, in 1815, the indemnity demanded from France was only \$140,000,000, and the maintenance of the army of occupation and all other costs did not bring it above \$220,000,000, for payment of which the time of five years was granted.

The financiers and statesmen of France promptly set about devising ways and means to pay the ransom, but it was not until June 26, 1871, that definite action was taken. On that date the government authorized the opening of subscriptions to a loan of \$400,000,000, half of which would be applied to the payment of Germany's claims. The subscription lists were opened the next day, June 27. Germany was expectant of an appeal to her, at least of an invitation to her bankers to subscribe to the loan. All day long Bismarck, the Chancellor, and Baron Bleichroeder, the millionaire banker, waited eagerly for some

## The Whale That Wrecked a Ship

### An Amazing Adventure With a Sea Monster

The Danish schooner Anna, on a voyage between Iceland and New Brunswick, had been twenty days at sea.

Several sailors lounged idly on her deck.

Suddenly the attention of the men was attracted by a spout of water that rose high in the air about three hundred feet away.

"A whale!" observed a seaman. The carelessly over the bulwarks and staring at the place where the spout had risen, in the hope of seeing a repetition of the display.

"Seems pretty lively," said another man, as the whale came to the surface. "Look, the thing is swimming round and round, as if it had gone suddenly mad!"

#### A Mad Attack.

The sailors watched the strange gyrations of the monster with keen interest. The Anna was sailing at about four knots and a half an hour, quite close to the leviathan, so that her crew could distinguish every movement of the enormous creature as it rushed hither and thither through the waves, lashing the water with its tail, hurling glittering masses of foam high up in the air, and playing pranks for all the world like a sportive kitten.

The movements of that colossal body, twisting this way and that, diving and reappearing, seemed to fascinate the men, and they laughed at its curious antics.

He laughs best who laughs last! As if the whale understood that all this laughter was at its expense, its movements became more and more erratic, until they were terrible to behold. The waves were churned into milky-white foam by the furious rushes of the great creature and the passionate lashing of its tail.

Meanwhile the sailors laughed and chatted about the eccentricities of the whale, which showed not the slightest signs of exhaustion. Suddenly, however, anxiety came into their weather-beaten faces, for without warning the huge mammal, with a mighty rush, came straight for the ship, only sheering off when quite close. It repeated this disconcerting manoeuvre several times.

#### The Terrible Charge.

Presently the captain of the Anna, alarmed at the threatening attitude of the whale, gave an order which sent the men hurrying to their stations, and the schooner soon began to draw away from the scene of the monster's gambols.

Seeing the vessel moving off, the whale ceased its circling, and, like a warship intent on ramming, came straight at the schooner, throwing masses of foam to right and left of its massive head.

Spurred on by their captain, the excited crew tried in vain to get the Anna out of the way of that terrible charge. In spite of every effort, however, they failed. With a crash, the monster struck the ship, hurling the men off their feet.

A sound of rending timbers could be

such word from Paris. But none came. All that night German financiers remained awake, at their desks, ready to respond to an appeal which would give them a mortgage on France, but they remained awake in vain. No message came.

With the morning of June 28, however, word came. Not a cent was needed from Germany or from anybody outside of France, for all over France there had been an uprising to meet the emergency. Every thrifty peasant and artisan got out and opened the woolen stockings in which his savings were stored away and offered the contents to the government. If only it would get rid of the Germans. Three billions had been asked for. The prompt subscriptions totalled 30,000,000,000 in France alone, beside between five and six billions more from other countries. It was such a response as had never before been made to any government's request for a loan.

#### Remember Verdun.

In March, 1873, Germany received the unwelcome notification that the fourth billion would not be delayed to March, 1874, as provided in the revised agreement, but would be paid on May 5, 1873, and that the fifth and final billion would be forthcoming, not on March 1, 1875, but before the end of 1873.

That final \$50,000,000 was paid on September 5, 1873. Eight days later the Germans reluctantly evacuated Verdun, and three days afterward the last German soldier marched across the frontier and France was free from the invader. The fact that Verdun was thus the last place to be given up by the Germans caused that place to be regarded with special interest of a sentimental kind in the World War. It gave the Germans special eagerness to reconquer and reoccupy it, and spurred the French with extraordinary resolution to defend it. "They shall not pass!" was uttered with a keen recollection of the occurrences of 1873.

A play-room for the children, with slate panels let into the walls, and colored chalks provided, is a feature of one of the latest Atlantic liners. Trench maps, which were printed for military use on strong canvas, are now being used in England to make inner soles for tennis shoes.

board, and the deck of the schooner quivered as she heeled right over until her port bulwarks almost touched the water. Then, like a sorely-stricken animal, she righted herself.

"We're stove in somewhere!" roared the captain. "Carpenter, get down below and find out the extent of the damage."

When he came on deck again the carpenter's face was grave. A huge rent had been made in the ship's bows, through which the water was gushing in a veritable flood. Quickly the skipper ordered the men to the pumps.

#### The Victor's Wounds.

The whale had suffered as badly as the ship. It lay on the surface of the sea its great body rising and falling with the waves. Blood was pouring in volumes from two red gashes, one in the head and the other in its side. The water was dyed with red, and the tell-tale stain on the surface of the sea grew larger every moment, showing that the whale was paying with its life-blood for its extraordinary act.

Meanwhile the water rose steadily in the well. The whole afternoon passed in futile attempts to repair the gaping rent in the ship's bows, and night came on with the pumps still working steadily.

"The water's still rising, sir," said the carpenter, gloomily.

The captain, by voice and example, urged his men to greater exertions, and they responded gallantly. By this time a gale was howling on all sides of them, whistling weirdly through the rigging.

The night passed in a superhuman struggle to keep the vessel afloat—that grim battle between man and the elements which is so often fought at sea.

Towards daybreak, however, the officers, after a consultation, agreed that nothing more could be done. The water was gaining fast, and the ship might founder at any moment. Sorrowfully and reluctantly the captain gave the order for abandonment.

#### Timely Rescue.

Under the first mate's supervision the lifeboat was provisioned and swung out. It was about to be launched when, through the misty light of early morning, they saw the huge bulk of a big vessel. Eagerly the men on board the sinking ship began to shout, and soon their cries were answered.

"Aho! there! Who are you?" "The Anna," cried the Danish captain. "We've a hole staved in our bows by a whale, and are sinking. Can you take us aboard?"

"Right," came the reply. "We're the Quermore, of the Johnson Line, Liverpool."

With eager eyes the shipwrecked men saw a lifeboat leave the side of the big liner.

At last the boat reached the side of the sinking ship, now rolling slightly, deep in the water. In an exhausted state the schooner's crew climbed over the side.

As they reached the deck of the big steamer an exclamation made them turn round in time to see their own unfortunate vessel disappear.

## Shocks for Ships.

Even in stormy weather the average height of waves in mid-ocean does not as a rule exceed thirty or forty feet. Sometimes, however, an enormous wave makes its appearance, amidst the rest.

Why this should happen no one can say. All we know is that a mighty mass of water rushes suddenly towards a ship at the appalling speed of over one hundred miles an hour.

If the ship can meet such a wave with her bows she will ride over it, though thousands of tons of water may be swept over her decks. But if the wave is following her and rushes at her from the stern, she may fall to rise. Many a good ship has gone to her doom in this way.

These vast mountains of water rise sometimes to a height of more than a hundred feet—as high as the spire of a church. They have been known to extinguish the mast-head lights of sailing ships.

Sometimes on a perfectly calm day there will be a sudden troubling of the surface of the sea, and without the slightest warning a wave 150 feet high will appear.

## "Mind Your P's and Q's."

The expression "Mind your P's and Q's," arose in the printing house, where the small "p" and "q" in Roman type have always confused the printer's apprentice on account of their similarity in appearance when the type is mixed or "bled."

For this reason, one of the first instructions given to the apprentice who aspired to become a printer was to "mind his 'p's and 'q's"—or, in other words, not to get them mixed so that they would be interchanged in printing.

Additional emphasis was placed upon the phrase through the custom in taverns in the Old Land of keeping account of purchases of beer and ale throughout the week by writing a "P" in the credit book for each pint of liquor sold but not paid for, and a "Q" for each quart.

On Saturday, when man had received their pay, they would be greeted with the cry, "Mind your P's and Q's"—a gentle method of informing them that no more drinks would be served until their accounts were settled.

## Canada's Industrial Centres

Revenue in Canada is derived mainly from the exploitation of natural resources with agriculture, the products of the farm, accounting for the largest item in Dominion income. Industrial progress is, however, a necessary corollary to any national growth, and agricultural settlement in Canada has seen manufacturing activity striding side by side with it as towns have sprung up over the breadth of the land to meet the extensive demands of the farmer. In the older eastern provinces there are many cities and towns where industry has come to be the main factor in development and which have an assured future of great importance in manufacturing. In the newer western provinces, where towns are periodically springing into being with the invasion of the agriculturalist, industries are as rapidly brought into existence to meet their multifarious wants.

Owing to the time taken in compiling and publishing industrial statistics, these are at all times considerably out of date and the latest available cover only the year 1918, since which time, in the fever of post-war activity, there has been a considerable expansion, a feature of which has been the remarkable introduction of so many foreign firms into the home field. At the end of 1918, there were 25,797 manufacturing establishments in Canada with a capitalization of \$3,034,201,915. These gave employment to 677,787 persons who received the sum of \$692,460,863 in salaries and wages. The cost of materials used was \$1,900,252,314 and the year's production \$3,458,036,975. Some idea of the rapidity of expansion in Canada may be gleaned from a comparison of these figures with those of 1915, at which time there were 21,806 establishments; a capitalization of \$1,994,103,272; 514,883 employees; salaries and wages amounting to \$289,794,503; cost of materials, \$802,139,862; and a production of \$1,407,138,440.

A survey of the forty-four principal municipal cities and towns in Canada for the year 1918 shows that there were 12,796 manufacturing establishments with a capital investment of \$2,070,916,944. A total of 514,747 people found employment at wages and salaries of \$450,609,582. These plants used \$1,291,751,860 worth of materials and had a production of \$2,346,589,994. The city of Montreal leads the Dominion, followed fairly closely by Toronto, and then at some little distance by Hamilton, Ontario, and Sydney, Nova Scotia, these cities being the only ones over the hundred million dollars in capitalization. Montreal had \$468,401,480 invested and Toronto \$392,945,178. These four cities maintain their respective positions also in regard to production.

Four cities of the Dominion have a capitalization in excess of fifty million dollars, Vancouver with \$98,434,309; Winnipeg with \$82,709,029; Sault Ste. Marie with \$69,254,987; and Niagara Falls with \$61,199,485. A total of ten cities have a capitalization between twenty and fifty millions; Lachine and Quebec, in Quebec; Welland, Galt, Peterborough, Brantford, Kitchener, London and Ottawa, in Ontario; and Calgary in Alberta. Seven centres, Sherbrooke, Hull, Halifax, Fort William, Port Arthur, Oshawa and Ford, have industries in which capital between ten and twenty millions is invested. The remainder of the forty-four centres have an industrial investment between five and ten million dollars.

Both Montreal and Toronto have an annual industrial production of more than five hundred million dollars. Hamilton and Winnipeg have productions of over a hundred millions. Vancouver and Sydney exceed fifty million dollars in their output. Seventeen cities exceed twenty millions and are under fifty millions in production. Only four of the remaining cities cited are under the ten million dollar figure in their annual industrial output.



## The Watchman

AND  
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26 1921.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.  
5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

### En Passant.

TH ARDENT YOUTH, who habitually rides the high horse through this column, has deputed me to hold his horse for him: he has been bitten by the holiday bug, and seeks repose.

Pouf, as for me, I shall turn the fatigued equine into the field of pasture, as the time passes, and will skim lightly, with the quick eye, over what Linksmen pointlessly call "The Outlook."

IR HAND engage all eyes at the present time. It is the cynosure; the Little Bear with the North Star in the tail; the centre of notice. A peaceful Ireland would be a world-blessing, but how to make it contented and at peace, is not discovered. People reading the proposals which were sent to Ramonn de Valera by David Lloyd George, would say:—"Ah, here is the prospect of a settlement," but on reading farther on, the reply of the Sinn Fein leader, their hopes are dashed, and they gloomily ask "What's the use?" and hurriedly turn for something more entertaining to read.

IT IS DEPRESSING to see great opportunities? De Valera has had the most splendid chance of showing true statesmanship, and doing a real service to Ireland: Statesmanship like that of Botha and Smuts—great generals, who could look ahead and select the better path for their followers. De Valera has neglected his opportunity, has flouted the sincerity of its proposals, and has slammed the door in its face. True, the door is not quite closed, but it is perilously near it, and a heavy portiere is draped across the aperture through which a little glimmer of light still shows. We fear for Ireland's future if he does not soon repent and welcome the last opportunity that will knock at the door and bring the generous gifts of peace and prosperity to a country which could use them to the best advantage. It is more Ireland's chance than De Valera's. The Irish people would be reasonable if they were not so easily excited, and they will eventually come to realize the futility of the tail trying to wag the dog.

BUG BITE BUG: I notice that a Kingston (Ont.) gardener has discovered a bug which wages war on the potato bug. This will be glad tidings for the farmers, who will be keen to know the average "Output" of potato bugs per day. The exterminator has not yet been named, but he should get a popular cognomen. He is easily to be recognized; smooth black back of turtle shape, upon which is carried a light red bell. The bell is probably for a long distance call. This bug seems to be an up-to-date kind of fellow, and ought soon to be as popular as the western Rainmaker. With the humidity expert and the bug exterminator working together for the farmers, it looks as if the latter were in for a good time.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS, according to the veteran labour advocate, Samuel Gompers are to be numbered with things of the past. This is gratifying news. There has been a trouble caused in the world by the arrogance of classes, and the hatred bred from them, than from all the other ills that poor suffering humanity is heir to. From now on, things are going to be different; there shall be only two classes of men (and women) in future, and these are Employers and Employees. All others are to sink into insignificance before this dual re-assembling of interests.

There is one comfort in this idea. We shall easily know to which side we belong, and will not be able to entertain any doubts about the soundness of our friends' political notions. The employees will of course be the more numerous, therefore their interests may be imagined to outweigh those of the employers, but we shall see, if we wait long enough, I may be wrong, but I cannot help thinking that this new naming is only a variation of the more euphonious "Capital and Labour."

BRAVO! the bricklayers. They are laying a hundred more bricks a day than formerly. The reason is said to be that they are more willing to work; but why? they are getting less pay. Have they decided, as R. Robbie Burrows says, to "Take a thocht an' mend"?

A PREDATORY FOX has been causing a flutter, if not in the dove cots, in the hen roosts in a certain place. He "attached" a chicken which had been in the habit of roosting on the wood pile; he may have had two, but the magnitude of his deprivations has been stretched to include a score or two of turkeys, and over a hundred chickens, which were growing up especially for the local Poultry Show, in the fall.

This would be bad enough in itself, but the world is going round that it is a two-legged fox, and several self-appointed deputations are endeavouring to make an appointment with him, or at least secure an interview. One zealous com-

mittee, of one, attracted by a fluttering venture too near a neighbour's hen roost, and was as nearly potted as he cares to think about. From last accounts, the fox is still at large and has developed a taste for chocolate and soft drinks. I am told that it is quite common now in the silent watches of the night, to find a reasonable householder sitting on the doorstep, with read in his eye, and a shot gun across his knees.

LINKSMAN.

### Sent Flowers to Brewery Mission

A large congregation was present at the Children's Flower Service at Trinity Church, Sunday, Aug. 14th, at 10:30 a.m. The children all presented bouquets which made a beautiful display on the Holy Table and were later sent to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. The offering of \$18.00 was sent to the Old Brewery Mission for their Fresh Air Fund.

The S. S. Picnic to Lake St. Louis was a decided success, in the enjoyment of which nearly 200 partook.

### Church Hypocrites.

The man who says he is kept away from church because of hypocrites is not influenced by them anywhere else. Business is full of hypocrites; but if he sees a chance to make money by mingling with them he boldly wades in. Society is crowded with hypocrites, yet he never thinks of becoming a hermit to escape society. Married life is full of them, but it doesn't make him remain a bachelor. Hell is full of hypocrites, and yet he isn't doing a thing to keep from going there. He wants to make you think he is trying to avoid the society of hypocrites and yet he isn't taking a single step to go to the only place where they can never go.

We copied this, with only a few changes. If we stole it and tried to make believe it was original, we might be classified either as a thief or a hypocrite.

### Don't be Reckless!

The increasing frequency of automobile accidents suggests the need of stricter penalties for reckless drivers. The man who is proved criminally negligent in the handling of a car should not be allowed to drive a car. Too often human life is endangered or destroyed by the thoughtlessness or irresponsible conduct of some half-brained driver, who rushes along at breakneck speed regardless of the safety of pedestrians who may happen to be on the streets. No autoist has the right to drive at a speed of forty or fifty miles at any hour of the day or night, and any person caught indulging in such reckless conduct should be deprived of the right to drive a car. The car is a great convenience and in many cases a business necessity, but it should not be allowed to become a menace to life on the streets of our towns and cities.

### Sir Sam Hughes Deeply Mourned

The flags on Parliament Hill and the Militia Department are half-mast to-day out of respect to Lieut-General Sir Sam Hughes and there are many expressions of regret, official and otherwise, over the passing of the distinguished soldier and statesman who has been in public life for almost thirty years. The dead General will be buried at Lindsay on Friday afternoon with full military honors and arrangements to that effect are being made to-day by the Militia Department.

The Premier and several Cabinet Ministers will attend the funeral and the Militia Staff will be represented by General Elmley, Adjutant-General and General Ashton, Quartermaster-General.

### Great Dirigible ZR-2 explodes in the Clouds.

The new American dirigible ZR-2 which was nearing the conclusion of a trial trip in preparation for her trip across the Atlantic to America, exploded over Hull yesterday, broke in halves and fell wrecked into the Hamber river. The huge ship, which was 700 feet long was built by the British for the American Government, and serial experts declared the ship was as nearly perfect as could be designed. The crew aboard numbered fifty-two men, including twenty-one Americans.

Despite the tremendous size of the bag, she was known to be capable of great speed. Both British and American officers were confident she would be able to make the trans-Atlantic trip in two days.

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

#### WEDDING BELLS

WILSON-HEATHLIE.

The marriage of Miss Myrtle Heathlie, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Heathlie, of Stonefield, to Mr. Charles W. Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wilson of Goderick, Ont., took place on Wednesday last at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. G. W. Sherman officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. Harbour of Ottawa. The bride who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin with charmingly lace draperies, with a train and veil with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of Ophelia roses. The bride was attended by her sister Miss Hilda Heathlie, wearing a gown of orchid crepe-de-chene and carrying a bouquet of sweet peas. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Gordon Wilson of Goderick, Ont. Mrs. Jno. Heathlie aunt of the bride, played the wedding march. The groom's gift to the bride was a leather fitted travelling bag, to the bridesmaid a string of pearls, to the groomsmen a Masonic emblem watch fob, and to the organist a brooch set with peridot and pearls. After the ceremony refreshments were served. The bride and groom left in the evening for Goderick, Collingwood, Flint, Mich., and other points, the bride wearing a taupe suit with hat to match, upon their return they will reside in Grant, Ontario.

## Eighty-nine Years Banking Service

The service and policy of The Bank of Nova Scotia have been built up on the experience and training accumulated in 89 years of banking in Canada.

Customers of this Bank have the comforting assurance that their banking business is being conducted with a well-established, experienced institution capable of giving the most complete and up-to-date service.

## The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid up Capital \$ 9,700,000  
Reserve " 15,000,000  
Resources " 250,000,000

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

## Special! Special!

### Saturday Only

Neilson's Bulk Chocolates  
Nuts, Fruits, Creams and Hard Centres 49 c. lb.

## G. J. CHARLAND, Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

## FOOT-WEAR! For Boys and Girls.

School days will soon start again and that will mean New Boots for the Children. We have a large Stock of Children's foot-wear, Strong and Lasting for school use at The New Price. We have Extra Special Values in Boys Boots.

FARMERS! We can supply you with the best Working Boots Made in Canada. Ready-made Clothing for Men & Boys. Gent's Furnishings, etc. Extra Special in Men's Working Pants and Overalls, Shirts and Gloves. Give us a call and we will be pleased to show them to you.

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

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

## W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 50.

## Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed, Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

## J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

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

## THE MOLSONS BANK

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

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

Courteous service to all.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

## Builder's Supplies.

We have just received



1 Car Load Galvanized Iron and Corrugated Iron.

1 Car Load Wood Shingles.

1 Car Load Building and Roofing Paper

Nails, Glass, Lead, Paint, Oil, Etc.

Our Prices are Right.

GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26 Lachute Mills

HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!

## Special Sales

FRIDAY & SATURDAY ONLY

50 pairs Ladies Boots & Shoes at \$1.98

10 pairs Ladies White Boots & Shoes 1.49

5 pairs only, patent leather boot, \$6.00 for \$3.49

15 pairs extra val. child's Boots 8 x 40 1/4 1.98

10 pair only Heavy Boots, value \$6.00 for \$3.98

11 Men's Suits for 12.50

25 only, Men's pants at \$2.25

18 pair Boys Pants \$1.25

3 only Silk Dresses \$20.00 for \$14.75

Also special values on Cotton, Flannelette, White and Color.

5 pieces of Dress Goods, all wool, Old Rose, Brown, Navy, Black, Burgundy, Value \$2.25 for \$1.69.

H. M. Lavigne, 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.



# EXTRA SPECIAL

## The truth about the DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT



Albert Hall, Lachute  
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY  
August 31st and September 1st.

There will be shown five reels of the Fight and two reels of good comedy. On account of having to pay extraordinary prices for this picture we are forced to increase the prices of admission as follows.

Admission 50 cts. - Children 35 cts.

Brownsburg Friday Night, September 2nd.

### DALESVILLE

Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Kennedy have returned to Montreal.  
Miss Jessie Silverman spent a few days in Montreal this week.  
Mrs. W. Prophet and family visited Mrs. J. Dixon last week.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. Titley, of Thos' Gore visited friends in Daleville on Sunday.  
Mr. and Mrs. S. Townsend, of Ogdensburg visited Mrs. Jas. Bigelow last week-end.  
Mrs. W. Titley and Mrs. Carlyn, of Thos' Gore, visited Mrs. J. Titley last week-end.  
Mrs. J. Campbell, Mrs. A. Campbell and family are spending their holidays at Lake Louise.  
The Misses Pricely and McLaren and Mr. F. Hadley, of Montreal, are spending their holidays at Mrs. G. Dixon's.

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**  
**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
**Rail or Steamship**  
Passages booked,  
Passports Secured  
Reservations made  
Apply to  
J. S. Giles, Agent.

### LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Licop, the new tailor on Main St., next to J. D. Campbell's Store, invites you to get ready for Fall by leaving your order now for a nice new overcoat. Call and see my special all wool gaberdine overcoats made to order for \$30.00. Perfect fit guaranteed. Also clerical suits made to order.  
GEO. LICOP.  
PUBLIC NOTICE.—Public notice is given that the General Stores of Lachute will be closed on Monday, Sept. 5th, (Labour Day) so be sure and procure your needs early and govern yourself accordingly.  
Mr. H. Cadieux, of St. Philippe, has acquired the Blacksmith and Carriage Shop of Mr. T. Laframboise, and is now ready to do all work of carriage and general repairing on the shortest possible notice. I have on hand some second-hand buggies and sleighs for sale and very cheap for quick buyer.  
H. Cadieux, St. Philippe.  
Better buy your prints and wash goods now. Stocks are getting low and will be no cheaper this year.  
W. Banford & Son.  
Mr. Louis Lafleur has been appointed agent for the celebrated Phonola Gramophones of Kitchener, Ont., also M. Lesage Pianos, of Ste. Therese. Call and see for yourselves.  
I beg to inform the public that I have opened on Foundry Street opposite the printing office of the Watchman, a carriage repairing shop and general repairs. Board painted for tombstone and Coffins to order. All kinds of work done at a reasonable price, 2 months credit. Ed. Robidoux, carriage maker, Lachute.  
A lot of Voile Waists to clear at 98c.  
W. Banford & Son.

### GRENVILLE

Mrs. Smith and family, of Montreal, are guests of Miss Kate Robillard of this place.  
Mrs. Standish and son Ivan are visiting her mother Mrs. Whitehead, of Grenville.  
Mr. Brechin, of Montreal, has purchased a house in Grenville Bay for a summer residence.  
Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McLellan and family were the guests of Mrs. L. Cameron of this place, for a few days lately.  
The Misses Lancaster, of Montreal, have returned home after spending two weeks with their uncle Mr. Carson.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Raton and daughter Helen motored from Monday on Sunday and visited Mrs. Raton's mother Mrs. J. Steele of this village.  
Mrs. Gladys and Dorothy Goudie have returned to Laprairie after two weeks holidays spent with their grandmother, Mrs. Tompkins in our village.

### STAYNERVILLE

Miss Lemayer, of Montebello is at present the guest of Miss Muriel Nichols.  
Mrs. Wm. Nichols spent Sunday the guest of Mrs. Jas. Paton of St. Philippe.  
Mr. Gauvin Brown spent Tuesday the guest of his nephew Mr. Robert Brown of Ste. Canute.  
Mr. Wm. J. Creswell, of Plaisance is at present the guest of friends in Staynerville and Louisa.  
Mr. Wm. Nichols, the Misses Ruby and Muriel Nichols also Miss Lemayer motored to Hawkesbury on Tuesday.  
Mrs. Wm. Murdoch returned home on Thursday after spending a week's visit with her daughter Mrs. Jno. Stewart.  
The welcome guests of Mr. Mrs. McKenzie on Sunday last were Mr. Jas. Brown, Miss Edna and Mr. Harle Graham, of Centreville, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Creswell of Louisa, and master Gordon Jones, of Palmer, Mass.

### AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late  
ALBERT DORION,  
East Settlement,  
Thursday, Sept. 15th, 1921.

The following effects:—Two work horses 5 and 7 years old, 1 mare and foal, 16 milk cows, (5 to freshen in early winter.) 1 two year old heifer, 3 one year old heifers, 5 calves, 1 pure bred Holstein bull, 4 pigs, 30 hens, about 50 tons hay, 500 bushel oats, a quantity of straw, potatoes, peas and corn, 23 bag cement, 1 horse rake, 1 mowing machine, binder, corn binder, double express, single express, 2 buggies, disc seeder, hay loader, land roller, root cutter, lumber wagon, 2 hay racks, cattle box, disc harrow, spring tooth harrows, smoothing harrow, sulky, plough, gang plough, walking plow, fanning mill with bagger, manure spreader, tumbler cart, horse fork rope and pulleys, 1 set heavy double harness, 1 set light sloop with pole, 1 cutter, 2 buffaloes, rack sleigh, manure sled, 1 set heavy sloop, set express harness, cart harness, buggy harness, Renfrew scale, galvanized piping, logging chains, shovels, forks and all small farming tools, 1 factory can, 2 eight gallon cans, 2 wooden beds, large carpet, large clothes cupboard, Quebec heater, box stove, 2 small tables, 1 couch, 2 dressers and washstands, chairs, pictures and other household furniture.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.  
Standard Time.  
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.  
Take notice that the farm will be offered for sale by Public Auction at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Standard Time.  
W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

### L.O.L. No. 2231,

### LACHUTE

Meets in Rice's Hall the Fourth Friday of every month at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren always welcome.

### Quebec Women's Institutes.

The Publicity Convener of Quebec Women's Institutes is grateful for copies of papers and addresses on topics of interest that have been sent her, after being used in the regular meetings of branch Institutes.

Following is a paper which was read by one of the younger members of the younger members of the Montreal Rod Institute, and which shows clearness of thought and good common sense.

### HOMR NURSING.

"Cleanliness is the first thought which comes to me in nursing, may be it is because cleanliness is next to godliness. Anyone taking care of a sick person should always be clean and neat in their appearance and about their duties. I think when anyone enters a sick room neat and fresh it makes the patient feel brighter, if not better.

"The patient should be kept clean and fresh by frequent bathing, and their bed garment and bed linen changed as often as necessary to keep them fresh, and the patient comfortable.

"In serving the food we should set the tray to appear as appetizing as possible, by first putting on a clean, fresh tray-cloth and then use our nicest dishes. Even if we do not always have china-ware and the best of silver, we can at least use whatever we have to the best advantage, always remembering that beverages taste better out of a nice cup than they do out of an old or cracked one and that food tastes better served in dainty dishes. Do not serve food in large quantities, as very often the patient has not much appetite and when a large helping is set before them, they wonder how they will ever eat so much, and it is apt to take away all desire to eat any, so it is much better to serve food in small quantities, and they can have the second helping if desired.

"The room which the patient occupies should be kept clean and tidy and as free from all dust as possible. It should have only the necessary furniture and requirements, and nothing left in it where germs can lodge. No old papers or unused food should be left in a sick room, and everything should be kept in the places the patient likes to have them, as it is annoying to the patient sometimes to have a chair even out of place.

"To anyone nursing three things at least are necessary: tact, patient and skill. They should have tact enough to do things for the patient's comfort without being asked, such as turning their pillows, removing bed clothing or putting more on, pulling down the window shade if sure it is shining too brightly, and any little services that add to the comfort of the sick. A patient does not always like to ask for these small things, so whoever is in charge should look entirely to their comfort.

"Patience is needed because most sick people are irritable, which is no fault of theirs, and at times they do not really know what they do want, and one requires a great deal of patience then caring for them.

"Observation is very necessary so as to know how to treat the patient and to assist the attending physician who only calls, perhaps, once a day or may be every other day and he is not present to note the different changes which take place in the patient. So the nurse should observe all symptoms and what the patient complains of the most, and if he is restless anytime or any little change which takes place. One may think it only a trifle, but it would mean a great deal to the physician, in helping him to diagnose the case and also in what best to prescribe. Co-operation in the sick-room is as necessary as it is in the institute or anything else which means success and if it is in home nursing or professional nursing, it is the nurse's duty to report all things to the doctor and aid him in every way.

"In administering medicine, only the prescribed amount should be given and no more; and it should be given at regular intervals and regularly, not ten or fifteen minutes before or after the given hour; and if medicine is to be given in drops, it is much better to give one less than prescribed than it is to give one more. If the patient is on a liquid diet that also should be given at regular hours and at the same time each day.

"Fresh air is a most essential thing in a sick-room and there is not any sick-room but that needs plenty of fresh air and good ventilation.

Mrs. W. G. Armitage,  
Publicity Convener,  
Quebec Women's Institutes.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

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



### MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 30th, September, 1921 for the conveyance of his Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Lachute Rural Route No. 4 from the 1st January 1922 next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Lachute, and at the Office of the District Superintendent's Office.

J. TAYLOR,  
Acting District Superintendent.

### Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

## What is CASTORIA?

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

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

### CUSHING

Mr. Fraser Watson was in Lachute on Wednesday.  
Miss Annie Whelan, of Montreal, spent the week-end in Cushing.  
Messrs. P. Nichols and E. C. McMurtrie were in Lachute on Tuesday.  
Mr. Vermette, of the Junction, spent the week-end with his family at Levis.  
Master Earle Dox who has been a guest of Master Franklin Keatley returned to his home in Montreal on Tuesday.  
Mr. A. Walford spent Tuesday with his family at Pine Cottage enroute from Ottawa where he had spent a week to Montreal.  
Miss May Fraser, of Montreal, also Mrs. Jordan, of L'Orignal, were guests of Mrs. Kalas at Greece's Point during the past week.  
Mr. Arthur Dawson of Sault Ste Marie, Ont., and his daughter Miss Muriel Dawson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Watson the early part of the week.

### AUCTION SALE

of  
STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS  
On lot No. 814, Parish of St. Andrews, now occupied by Alex. Singer.  
Thursday, Sept. 30th, 1921.  
Sale to commence at 1 p.m. (Standard Time)

Seven Milk cows, 1 year and a half old heifer, 1 calf, 2 horses, 1 pig, 20 hens, sugar outfit, cans and sap pails, mower, plow, seed boiler, cultivator, drag harrow, single sleigh, grindstone, set of sloop, 1 wagon with box and rack, 1 binder, seed drill, set of double and single harness, 3 milk cans, 1 range No. 47, 1 boring machine, 1 horse rake, express wagon, with poles and shafts, 5 barrels cement, saws, ladders, whiffletrees, forks, chains and many other articles too numerous to mention, also lot of household furniture.

TERMS: CASH.  
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

### Auto Drivers! Look!

Avoid accidents by blurred windshields.

You know the inconvenience of a blurred windshield, don't you? Well you can feel perfectly safe and drive your car in the worst storm if you procure one of our Clear Vision Cloths. One wipe a day keeps danger away. Don't delay in getting one from our local agent Wallace Thompson, R. R. No. 6, Phone 117 r f 4. The Auto Accessories Co., also agent for Sub Life Assurance Co.

### Boot Repairing.

Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:—

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Sole and Rubber Heel, nailed,  | \$1.65 |
| Sole and Leather Heel, nailed, | 1.40   |
| Sole and Rubber Heel, sewed,   | 1.75   |
| Sole and Leather Heel, sewed,  | 1.65   |
| Cement Patch, guaranteed,      | 15     |
| Cement Patch, sewed,           | 10     |
| Sole and Heel, Toe-cap nailed, | 1.75   |

Joseph Deslauriers,

Boot-maker and Repairer  
Lachute Mills — P. Que.

Some lovely Voile Waists now in, also the very latest in  
W. Banford & Son.

### AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of  
XAVIER ST. JEAN, St. Joseph St.,  
Brownsburg.

Friday, August 26th, 1921  
The following effects:—Two heavy horses, 2 pigs, 2 double waggon, 3 sets of double harness, 4 sets single buggy harness, 4 sets of heavy bob sleighs, 3 sets light sloop sleighs, 2 sets of heavy breechings 3 collars, 8 logging chains, 4 wrapping chains, 4 hll cinas, 1 set of trace chains, 1 cutter, rack sled, plow, set of spring tooth harrows, 50 feet of rope, 2 buggies, 4 buffalo robes, 1 burlo, 1 may rack, 3 wood racks, 1 tumbler cart and harness, 6 sets of whiffletrees and eveners, 10 horse blankets, 1 screen door 1 kitchen cupboard, 1 iron tank, picks, shovels, axes, crow bars, cant hooks, and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale at 1 p.m. sharp.  
Terms:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.  
W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

### To be Sold by Auction.

There will be sold by Auction on Monday, Sept. 5th, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the gravel pit, Wm. Todd, Lachute Road, the following effects: 27 sheets corrugated iron 3x10, 1,000 feet lumber, 25 heavy cedar posts, 1 Fairbanks Morse Scales, capacity 5 tons, 1 engine 2 1/2 h.p., pulley and hanger. Shovels, picks, forks, rakes etc.

### The Public Know The DEAN BUSINESS COLLEGE GRADUATES

Occupy Positions of Distinction  
Opening to themselves wonderful opportunities of advancement in public life, as well as in the business world. Our division of secretarial training, which educates young men and young women for positions as private secretaries, is one of our most successful courses.

### The Public Know IT'S A GOOD SCHOOL.

ENROLL NOW Fall term now open.

Day and Evening Classes.  
Dean Business College, Lachute.



### MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 30th September, 1921 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route Brownsburg and Louisa via Daleville Post Office from the Postmaster General's Pleasure next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Brownsburg, Louisa and Daleville and at the Office of the District Superintendent's Office, District Superintendent's Office, Montreal.

J. TAYLOR,  
Acting District Superintendent,  
Montreal, August 4th, 1921.

# MACDONALD'S

## PRINCE of WALES

### CHEWING TOBACCO

*The Tobacco with a heart*

Canada's standard since 1858



# Soils and Crops

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

## Our Export Trade in Cattle.

Apart from the British embargo question at present under investigation, Canada's export trade in cattle is brought prominently into the limelight by the Fordney tariff recently adopted by the United States Congress. This places an increased duty on all manner of articles of agricultural production, among which come cattle, not intended for breeding, with a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, or thirty dollars on every hundred dollars the cattle may be worth. To what extent this will affect Canada's export trade in live stock with the United States has of course yet to be determined, but it is worth observing that if 30 per cent. had been paid upon the 294,000 head of cattle sent across the border last year and which brought \$21,252,551, duty amounting to \$6,389,765 would have enriched the United States customs. In this connection some facts presented by the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa are worthy of note. Previous to 1911, Great Britain took 60 per cent. of our exports of live stock and the United States 10 per cent. Between 1890 and 1903 the business with Great Britain increased from 67,000 head to 164,000 head. Then it began to decline and in 1911, the exports amounted to 113,795, but in the following year they fell to 48,000 head. There has been no recovery to speak of since. In 1914 the shipments to the United States took an abnormal bound, the total being 206,446 head. For the next five years the trade was steady around these figures and then in 1919-20 there was another big leap, the number of cattle going across the border to the south, out of a total exportation of 578,852 head, being 502,588, leaving only 15,764 head to go elsewhere. In 1920-21, the number going to the States fell to 294,000 head, but at that the duty that would have to be paid at 30 per cent. on value would reach, as here stated, to upwards of six mil-

lion three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

## Allowing Hogs to Feed Themselves.

Much of the labor of feeding stock can be saved by the adoption of modern methods. This is particularly true in the feeding of hogs, which it has been found make economical gains when allowed to take food as they desire it rather than to hand-feed the animals at stated periods. The self-feeder for hogs is not an untried appliance. By its use the animals are allowed constant access to a supply of meal, which is given in dry form. The feed is kept in a hopper which may be replenished from time to time. From the hopper the feed falls into the feeding trough as consumed by the animals.

A self-feeder to be successful must be cheap, strong, spacious, portable, easy to construct, weather-tight, easy of regulation for different textured meals, and most important of all so arranged that the contents will feed into the troughs without any stoppage caused by the blocking of the meal in the hopper. Further, the troughs must be constructed to ensure the minimum amount of waste such as might be caused by the animals nosing the meal over the sides or soiling it by standing in the troughs.

A self-feeder can be readily made by any handy man. For an average farmer a structure 4'x4' and 4' high should be satisfactory. The feeder should rest on three pieces of 2"x4" scantling. The walls and floor should have frames of the same material and should be boarded with tongued and grooved material so as to be water-proof. The roof, which should extend well over the trough, may constantly form the door or lid of the structure. When used as such it is well to provide a prop to keep it open when necessary. Illustrated construction details for a self-feeder are presented in Exhibition Circular No. 93, of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

## Supremacy of Marquis Wheat.

The farther it goes the better it goes can fairly be said of Marquis wheat. Born in Canada at the Ottawa Experimental Farm, it has come to be recognized as the standard wheat of this country, and according to the Weekly News Letter, published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., has been found by the specialists of that Department to be the leading variety of common wheat grown in the Northern Great Plains of the United States. This has come about in the last seven or eight years. Marquis wheat having been introduced to the States in 1913. It is hardly necessary to refer to the many victories that have been gained by this variety at the annual soil products exhibitions held in the States. They have been thoroughly chronicled as they occurred and have redounded to the credit of Canada, particularly of Saskatchewan. Frequent efforts by generous advertising have been made to introduce new varieties, but Marquis has held its own and is to-day more extensively grown in Saskatchewan and in some districts of Manitoba and Alberta than all the other varieties put together. Hundreds of varieties of foreign and domestic wheat have been tested by the Washington experts, but for growth in the northern States none have proved the superior of Marquis. The better varieties of Durum wheat have proved more than the equal of Marquis in one or two particulars, but every one has been proven by experiments to have a smaller loaf volume. Data obtained at Washington on rust infection showed that Marquis had a less percentage than any other commercial variety of common spring wheat excepting only Durum. Each wheat sample was analyzed for nitrogen and the crude protein content determined. Marquis wheat had an average protein content of 15.3 per cent. Other common spring wheats rather less. It must be understood that these samples were not all taken from stations or districts favorable to the growth of Marquis.

## Thresh Your Own Grain.

If you own a gasoline engine for pumping water, sawing wood, cutting feed, grinding grain, etc., there is no more profitable investment than the purchase of a small grain separator. Much grain is lost annually, or the quality of the grain is reduced, due to inability to secure a thresher at the

proper time. From experience, I know this to be a fact.

A small separator will do just as good work as a large one, but, of course, not so rapidly, though you will be surprised at the capacity. One that can be easily operated by an eight or ten horse-power gasoline engine will thresh from 400 to 500 bushels of grain or more a day, and the work can be done far more cheaply than with the hired thresher. Better still, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we can do the work any time we get ready, not having to wait from ten days to three weeks for the neighborhood thresher to come around, which often means a lot of lost or damaged grain if a rainy spell should happen to come while waiting for the outfit.

Another advantage of the small individual separator is that after we get through our own crop (if we have the time to spare and feel disposed to do so), we can step outside and thresh a crop or two for our friends or neighbors, all of which will be practically clear cash money.

## How We Handle Straw.

We always fill our empty barn mows, sheds and stable lofts with straw to fullest capacity when we thresh our small grains. In one we store oat-straw for feeding with hay and corn-stover to the horses, cattle and calves. Another one holds our wheat-straw for bedding, strawberry and raspberry mulches, nests for the swine and calves, and scratching material for the hens.

Another mow holds the rye-straw, coarse and long, which is the best material we can find for the winter poultry houses in which the hens can dig and scratch and never wear the fibre into dust and short cuts. Last autumn, when we shelled into our barn a quantity of corn-stover, we baled ourselves at no other task than to keep pitching bunches of wheat and oat-straw into the open vent of the blower, mixing it automatically with the fodder. It made splendid feed, and helped to keep the fodder from packing and molding in the mows as so often happens.

This season we shall store a quantity of straw in reach of the blower and mix this with corn-stover half and half. Makes it go farther in feeding, and is a most splendid feed for wintering the animals that do little work.

If ill fortune pursues you and you lose everything else, keep your temper.

## Marketing Home Products

By Grace Vale Grey

If you are interested in finding a market for your wares you will find four methods of selling: Direct salesmanship, through manufacturer's agents to whom you pay a commission, through advertising, and through personal letters to desirable people and business concerns. Without a doubt the first method, that of selling direct, is the quickest and the cheapest.

It is quite possible to sell to a few persons or to one large concern; and if you prefer the latter course, it will be well to call upon the leading grocers of nearby towns and cities. You will doubtless find that dealers are willing to enter into arrangements by which they can depend upon a regular supply of reliable products.

Should this be your first venture in the business world you may say, "I'm timid, I can not talk to strangers, and pride keeps me from telling my own local dealers that I want to sell my home-made goods." This is a wrong, as well as a false, attitude. You have a perfectly good business proposition to make and good business men will take advantage of it. Have confidence in yourself; that is all that is needed to start in the business. You will find nice people everywhere. I have always been courteously received by business men, whether they were butchers, grocers, commission men, express company employees, or heads of departments in large, wholesale stores.

Provide attractive labels for your goods, whether they be eggs or preserves. It is wise to use the name of your farm, so that customers will soon get used to it and order "Pine Crest Preserves" or "Shady Lawn Broilers." If you put your goods out in an attractive form, guarantee their superior quality, secure one good grocer in each town in which you sell, and fill your orders promptly, you will be surprised to see how much you can sell.

In selling directly to the consumers, the moneyed people are most likely to want your products, and these are the people whom you should seek. Many housewives are out of town during the summer months and would gladly order their winter supply of fruit and vegetables from a reliable person. Call upon such people if it is at all possible to do so; talking with you samples of your products put up in an attractive form. Your goods are worth more than ordinary canned goods and you do not have to compete with them. You never see "fancy" goods on a bargain counter; so do not put a cheap price upon your products.

You can also go to your nearest city and interview the managers of the best hotels and restaurants, the stewards of social clubs and the managers of railroad dining-cars. Cater to a good trade, for a large number of people are on the lookout for the best products. Go to see these people on

your own initiative or ask a friend to recommend you to them. If you really can produce something better than ordinary, you will have no difficulty in seeing these people and selling to them.

Delicatessen shops, tea-rooms and clubs pay big prices for home-prepared food. Your express agent will give you the names of such private customers, for express companies are willing to co-operate in every way possible to help the farm woman place her products and to assist city folks to get country food. Go to the express company in your town and talk to the agent. Without a doubt he will be able to put you in touch with desirable customers. Having secured their names, write these people what you have to offer and payment can be made through the express agent. This is the safest way to transact business between people unknown to each other.

The second method of selling your goods is easy but expensive. There are many salesmen who would be glad to push your goods, particularly if you have a good novelty. Salesmen sell on commission, twenty per cent. being about the average. There are also big jobbers who sell to retail stores. The jobbers will be able to bring you big orders if your products merit it; but here again the expensive commission must be considered and only a large output justifies this form of selling.

Many people prefer advertising instead of the direct salesmanship or manufacturer's agents. Some of our biggest country trade has come about through advertising. To build up a trade in this way have circulars, describing your products, printed, and mail them to possible customers living within reasonable distance. The manager of your telephone exchange will get you a list of such people. Your pamphlet can be in the form of a letter, with a description of the varieties and a price-list. Give it a "catchy" title, so people will want to read it. A folder of small size containing about four pages is a good form. In this folder or leaflet, tell the reader who you are—that is, give enough information about yourself and your experience in canning and preserving, or as a grower of fine poultry to give strangers confidence in you. Do not be afraid to spend ten or fifteen dollars in mailing leaflets; they will not cost much to print and one-cent postage will do for a leaflet of this kind.

Roadside advertising also pays. A blackboard with items and prices distinctly written upon it will attract the eyes of all who pass by, while considerable business can be obtained by letter-writing. The letters must be businesslike in appearance and expression, and should be typewritten. There are but suggestions; other ways may present themselves, but it is no trouble to find a market if you just start out determined to find one.

## The Welfare of the Home

The Imaginative Time—By Anna Mae Brady

Mothers, did you ever stop to realize the importance of that period in your child's development when his little mind is free to wander over the hills of fancy and he is finding so much difficulty in linking up the real and the unreal? It is the opportunity time of life and every one of us to whom is entrusted the care and development of a little child needs to study and understand it in order that we may make the most of it.

All of us are dreamers of dreams, and it is well that it is so, for every worthwhile act that has been given to the world was first a dream in the mind of some person. Every book that was ever written, every picture painted, every field cultivated, was first just a flight of imaginative fancy. All of us go this far, but it is not enough to dream; we must do as well. The successful person is the one who thinks over his dream and organizes his thinking until finally it is no longer a dream but a reality.

We grown-ups would give the gold of Midas, were it possible, if we might have developed in us the power of vision, the power to see life imaginatively. Yet our little tots from three to six have this power to the nth degree, and instead of fostering and organizing it we do our best to stifle

it as a trait not to be desired. The seed of genius lies in many of our children, and parents and teachers who do not understand, do their utmost to crush out the very thing which later they wish them to have.

"But," you say, "if I encourage this, will it not make my child untruthful? Already he juggles the truth in most alarming ways." As mothers and leaders of children, we must be able to distinguish between a flight of fancy and a deliberate intent to deceive. Fortunately for us the latter cases are very rare. If in doubt ask the child; if it is a flight of fancy he will tell you so.

What we need to do is to help the child see his vision clearly and then furnish him with some plastic material with which he can make his dreams come true. Fairy tales are excellent for the imaginative child. He is living in their world and they help explain for him that almost inexpressible thing called life. Free hand cutting, clay modeling and the sand table furnish material which will enable him not only to see the picture more clearly, but will also lead him to be a doer as well as a dreamer, both of which are necessary.

The imaginative period, the opportunity time, comes but once, so let us make the most of it.

## THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Once upon a time there was an ambitious mole who wished to amount to something in the world. He felt sure that there was more to the earth than the dark underground tunnels that his family inhabited, although his father told him repeatedly that there was nothing above ground worth looking at.

The moles are hard-working little people, and this particular family were employed in a mine and dug early and late for their living. One day as the little mole was at work in a lonely corner of the mine he met the old gnome who employed them and got into a conversation.

The old gnome was in a particularly good humor, having had mushroom pie for his dinner, and as there was no one about, he condescended to be pleasant to the little mole boy. When Tommy—that was the mole's name—asked him about the earth, he described, at great length, the forests and meadows, the trees and blue skies, the sun and the stars, and he even told him about people—which was funny, for gnomes do not usually believe in people.

Tommy could scarcely wait till evening that he might tell his family the wonderful story. But his father fell asleep in the middle of the recital and Mrs. Mole was so busy over her house accounts that she only nodded once in a while without even hearing. Tommy was discouraged, and all the next day he was turning over in his mind ways and means of seeing some of these things for himself.

One day instead of going to work with his father he pretended to have an errand to do for the old gnome. He dug up and up and up till at last he could poke his head right out. He looked all around; then he was so disappointed that he flopped down on the ground and cried. Imagine!

"Everything's just the same!" he wailed dully.

"What's the same?" A little fairy on her way to visit a sick bird family, stopped beside him.

"The gnome said the trees were green and the sky was blue and everything is brown!" wailed the mole again. "Are you a person?"

"Not quite," laughed the little creature softly, "I'm a fairy!"

"Well, you're brown, too!" the mole sat up and viewed the little fairy dully.

"Why, I'm pink!" cried the fairy indignantly. Then all at once she began hopping around in an excited circle.

"I know what's the matter! I know what's the matter!" she laughed. "You wait here!"

Off like a flash she scurried, and just as the mole was about to do down into his hole again she returned with—what do you suppose? A dear little pair of spectacles.

For, of course, dear heart, a mole is almost blind and everything does look brown to him—that's why he thinks the whole world is like his dark, damp home underground.

Now these were magic specs and no sooner did Tommy look through them than he saw all the beautiful things of which the gnome had told him—the blue sky, the green trees and, best of all, the dainty little fairy. All day he ran hither and thither, admiring everything he saw, and when night came and the stars came out over the treetops he could not go to sleep at all!

"I will never live underground again!" he said delightedly. And he never did. In fact, he got a position as chief clerk in the fairy bank and lived happily for the rest of his days. Isn't it a pity that all moles cannot have fairy specs?

Canada needs more people and capital to develop her fertile lands and natural resources, and presents opportunities unsurpassed by any country in the world.

## Hogs

Fattening hogs gained as follows in Missouri tests:

23 per cent. faster on a ration of corn and middlings than on corn alone.

32 per cent. faster on a ration of corn and linseed oilmeal than on corn alone.

32.6 per cent. faster on a ration of corn and tankage than on corn alone.

58.5 per cent. faster on a ration of corn and soybeans than on corn alone.

17.6 per cent. faster on a ration of corn and germ oilmeal than on corn alone.

7.4 per cent. faster when self fed than when hand fed the same ration.

Self-fed hogs require no more feed to produce a given amount of gain than when hand fed. When each feed is placed in a separate "self-feeder" the hogs will choose the different feeds, so that the gain will be both rapid and economical. The saving of grain resulting from the use of pasture crops is from twenty to fifty per cent.

The kind of forage crops best adapted for hog pastures is illustrated, as follows:

Blue grass produced 324.6 pounds of pork per acre.

Clover produced 567.7 pounds of pork per acre.

Rape and oat forage produced 354.1 pounds of pork per acre.

Rape, oats and clover forage produced 414.6 pounds of pork per acre.

Soybean forage produced 117.6 pounds of pork per acre. Rye grain forage produced 211.7 pounds of pork per acre.

Care with fire in the woods is a first principle with good woodmen.

For moles and pocket gophers, dissolve strychnine in boiling water; soak sweet corn in it twelve hours; put a few grains in the gopher hills and in all of the mole runs. One treatment puts them all to sleep.

## 3 Critical Periods for FALL WHEAT

1. At Seeding Time. Delay seeding to escape the Heenan Fly. Use fertilizers to catch up wheat growth.

2. In Winter. Produce good top to protect wheat, and good rooting to overcome spring heaving. Fertilizers produce top and roots.

3. At Heading and Filling Time. Force early wheat growth by fertilizing at seeding time, and escape drought and heat injury.

Order Fertilizers Now for your Fall Seeding

Write for Free Bulletin.

Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau of the Canadian Fertilizer Association, Room 14, Manning Arcade, Toronto.

## Poultry

Cream of tartar given in the drinking water every now and then wards off disease and keeps the blood of the fowls in proper condition.

The inferior laying hen of the meat type has thick, beefy pelvic bones, with hard lumps at the ends. Such hens are not heavy layers. Sell them. They usually weigh heavy.

Good laying is not indicated by the amount of cackling a hen does. In this respect, sometimes, hens are liars. The hen that makes a lot of fuss over an egg is, usually, but an ordinary layer.

There is nothing better for either old hens or chicks than dandelions. Grub out a basket of the roots and tops. Chop very fine and feed. Many times my flock of hens has gone to laying at once after a long period of rest when given a few feedings of dandelions. Chicks thrive wonderfully on curd cheese and chopped dandelions, and especially when a few table or meat scraps are mixed in occasionally.

Bicarbonate of soda is of great value when placed in the mash or drinking water. It will cleanse the digestive tract of any sour or decayed substances, and keep it in a healthy sweetened condition.

Eggs remain fresh even for weeks in the warmest weather, and do not appreciably lose in weight nor condition even if sent across the continent, when no males are kept in the flocks. However, it is always best if eggs are marketed within a week; the sooner the better.

Water-glass is the great egg preservative. It is a syrupy fluid which can be purchased from druggists. Add one part of the substance to nine parts of water that has been boiled and allowed to cool before mixing. Thoroughly stir the solution while it is being mixed and pour it over the eggs, which have already been packed in an earthen or wooden vessel. Keep in a location where the temperature never rises above 60 degrees F. The eggs should not be more than a week old. Infertile ones are better.

## Hints on Plow Adjustment.

A few simple rules which are essential in the adjustment of plows for tractor plowing are given by Donald McDonald, a well-known plow man.

1. Adjust the springs till the weight of the plow beams and bottoms is practically balanced.

2. Hitch plow at a point on tractor drawbar midway between horizontal center of tractor and horizontal center of plow.

3. Adjust vertical position of hitch so as to be substantially level on working position.

4. Set levers for first position and open first furrow.

5. Change levers to working position.

6. When plowing is finished, set the levers in transport position and take plow and tractor to nearest shelter.

Co-operation, not competition, is the life of business.

Don't pray dream on Sundays and live on the rest of the week.



## 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.

Vacation days at the seaside may be full of pleasure but also full of danger. Drownings are very common, and in most cases unfortunately due to carelessness, or indifference to circumstances that are important. For instance, many people learning to swim are enthusiastic about the progress they are making and overestimate their strength in endeavoring to swim a longer distance each time. Beginners usually exert a lot of energy in swimming and become rapidly exhausted. It is therefore most necessary to give attention to one or two points before striking out in the water. To begin with, a spot for swimming should be selected where the bottom can be comfortably reached. In places where the beach is sloping, every swimmer should make his efforts towards the shore and not parallel to the shore. It often happens that the beach slopes down more sharply a few paces further along, so after having made some progress in the water, the swimming novice may be unable to touch bottom only a short distance from the starting point. Then there is the possibility of a level beach or bathing pond having holes or depressions which cause drowning accidents. There may also be a growth of weeds below the surface in which the bathers' legs may get entangled. In learning to swim it is always better to see or know the kind of bottom of the bathing place, and to keep strictly in water that can be bottomed by an ordinary individual. One can learn to swim very well in water that does not reach above the shoulder. Another important point for swimmers to remember is that bathing after a heavy meal or a plunge into cold water with the body super-heated, is liable to cause muscular cramps which may result fatally. People troubled with heart disease, hardened arteries or weak kidneys are warned against taking cold plunges or staying too long in the water. The increased work thrown on the heart trying to force the blood through surface blood vessels that are contracted by the cold, is often too much of an effort. "Rocking the boat" in another cause of drowning accidents, and this applies especially to canoes, a type of craft that is very easily upset if the occupants are not used to it, or if they are careless and move about in the canoe or try to exchange seats, etc. Another important point is for the users of dinghies and small sailing craft to take precautions regarding weather conditions and the possibility of squalls. These seem trifling and commonplace warnings but it is the

neglect of commonplace precautions that cause most of the accidents. Moreover, the record of drowning fatalities already this summer shows that timely advice is needed badly.

Every vacationist should have a little knowledge of first aid treatment for the apparently drowned. A recognized method of procedure is as follows: As soon as the victim of the accident is brought ashore, loosen all clothing about his neck. Turn the body face downward, and standing astride it, raise the body somewhat from the ground by clasping your hands about the abdomen. This act tends to expel the water from the stomach. Next, turn the person on his back with the head turned to one side and the tongue drawn forward to avoid interference with the breathing. Kneeling on one knee at the victim's head, grasp both arms just below the elbows, and with an outward sweeping motion draw them away from the body, raising the hands above the head. This draws the ribs outward and causes respiration. The arms are then brought down and the elbows pressed against the lower ribs with sufficiently steady force to expel the air from the lungs. This should be repeated at the rate of 16 times per minute and continued until normal respiration returns. To revive a person who is apparently drowned it sometimes takes one to two hours of artificial respiration. Wrap the patient in warm, dry blankets and massage the legs and arms to encourage circulation. Stimulants should be administered preferably by a physician, and if there is a pulmotor or lung-motor handy, it should be operated by someone skilled in its use.

Another good method of restoring the apparently drowned is Schaefer's, by which the patient is turned over on his face, the body resting on a barrel or a pile of clothing so that the head hangs down lower than the body. The mouth is cleared of mucus with a cloth or handkerchief, and the tongue is kept protruding. The body is then placed face downwards, and the doctor or person who is attempting the resuscitation, kneels either to the right or astride of the patient's back and with a firm pressure squeezes in the lower part of the ribs for three seconds duration, then allowing the pressure to be taken off so as to extend the lungs. Repeat the pressure and relaxation alternately. The mouth should be kept open with a cork, stone or knot of a handkerchief. Continue this method of artificial respiration for a long time if necessary, and do not give up hope for at least two hours.

### Satan's Pigeons.

The real dogs of war were hardly the ferocious monsters that mythology has pictured. Even Satan, the little black dog that Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes tells of, showed in extremely trying circumstances none of the qualities that his name implies.

Not far from Verdun a small town held an important position in the Allies' line. It was garrisoned by a few hundred French soldiers who had orders to hold out at all costs until they were relieved. The Germans succeeded in cutting them off from the rest of the army and placed a battery at their left to pour deadly fire into the town.

The garrison might yet hold out if it could only let the French army, now two miles away, know the position of that battery. The telephones were destroyed, a shell had killed the last homing pigeon; but with the garrison was a dog trainer named Duval. He had been sent from the dog school at Satory, with two messenger dogs, Rip and Satan. Rip had been killed in action, and Satan had been left with the French army two miles away. Duval and the dog had many times walked together over the ground that stretched between them, and the trainer knew that if a message could be brought Satan could bring it. Again and again he looked across the shell-torn ground, and at last he started forward with a loud cry, "Voilà! Satan, Satan!"

His companions looked, too, but all they could see was a black speck moving toward them—until the black speck took the form of a black dog that seemed barely to touch the ground. The men declared that he was flying. Some of them cried out that they could see his wings; but none of them except Duval believed that he could get through the artillery fire alive.

And it seemed as if they were right. A missile struck him. Duval saw him fall—saw him stagger to his feet, confused and faltering. The man took his life in his hands. He leaped upon the parapet and shouted at the top of his voice, "Satan! Come! Mon ami, come!"

The dog saw and heard. With a frantic yelp, he got into his stride, again. On three legs, with the fourth swinging helpless, he swept into the town, where a dozen hands were outstretched to catch him.

In a metal tube on his collar they found a message that read, "For God's sake, hold on. Will relieve you tomorrow."

But the dog had brought something besides the message. What the men had mistaken for wings were two little baskets, and in each of them was a homing pigeon. The garrison could now communicate with the army. A duplicate message giving the exact position of the battery was fastened to the pigeons, one of which got through. Then the French artillery silenced the battery.

### Good Turns by Boy Scouts.

Every Boy Scout agrees to do at least one good turn daily. In a world where so many people spend each day looking for profits, or pleasure, or power, or revenge, it is a most hopeful sign when the boys go out each morning on the watch for opportunities for doing acts of kindness.

Some of these "good turns" are very simple little services; some mean real sacrifice. Not infrequently a Boy Scout risks his own life to save someone who is in danger. In good turns great or small there is the same spirit—the spirit which animates the Scouts of every civilized nation under the sun. The good turn is the heart of the Boy Scout Movement.

Here are some of the kindly acts which have come to the attention of Provincial Headquarters in Toronto:

"A man," wrote one boy in his diary, "had a horse and it was young. It would not stand for him so he asked me if I would please get him his mail for him, so I did."

"There was a boy," writes another youthful knight-errant, "and he had to get out of a team to take the bars down. It was raining hard so I took them down for him."

"I saw a dog that was hungry and I fed him," was the entry of another lad who remembered his Scout Law, which says: "A Scout is a friend to animals."

And other good turn reports were as follows:

"There was a man and his tire on his bicycle was flat, and I asked him if he wanted to take my pump, so I let him take it."

"As I was coming out of the Post Office I met a lady who had many bundles, so I held back the door until she had gone in."

"I carried wood and water for an old lady who lives alone."

"Lifted an empty barrel up to a wagon for a man that was paralyzed in one hand."

Parents have sometimes remarked that it is more difficult to get boys and girls to be courteous at home than among strangers, but here is a report which proves that the "good turn" reaches its highest development right in the family circle: "Sunday, helped Mary with her Sunday School lesson. Monday, I buttoned Mary's dress because Mamma was busy."

What boy of ten years ago could make a report like this? "I was walking along on a road near a woods, and I had my brother with me and I said, 'I think I hear a cry.' So I went to go into the woods, and I saw a squirrel that had its head in an old tin can, and I picked it up and I took its head out of the can and let him go." If Mr. Squirrel had canned himself before the days of the Boy Scout Movement his adventure would probably have ended in a cage or in a pot pie.

There is strict neutrality in these reports, received two days apart from the same Scout: "There was a cat in a steel trap so I went and let him out." "I picked up a little bird under a tree and climbed up the tree and put it in its nest safely."

And so they go on and multiply—thirty thousand good turns a day—nearly eleven million a year in Canada alone, not to mention those done by other people as a direct result of the example furnished by the Boy Scouts.

Only a very small percentage of them are ever reported, for Scouts do not talk about these things unless asked.

More important than arithmetic, or grammar, or spelling, is this systematic teaching of thoughtfulness and kindness, for when selfishness is eliminated poverty and crime cannot exist.

### GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to banish them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### British Government Will Develop Cotton.

Great Britain is at work on formation of an empire cotton growing corporation to stimulate cotton production throughout the empire under royal charter, with a grant of one million pounds sterling, says a London despatch. It will not be a profit making organization; its object being development of opportunities for training in tropical agriculture, promotion of research, establishment of experimental farms, and otherwise.

In the administration of the corporation the London Government, the governments of cotton growing areas of the empire and trade interests are to participate.

The cotton industry in England, the report said, had agreed to a voluntary levy of six pence a bale on all cotton consumed for a minimum period of five years, and the intended grant of approximately one million pounds by the Government is proposed on this support from the trade.

Roads made of glass have been suggested for permanent wear.

## PALE AND NERVOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN

Need Rich, Red Blood to Regain Health and Strength.

Many children start school in excellent health, but after a short time home work, examinations, hurried meals and crowded school rooms cause their blood to become weak, their nerves over-wrought and their color and spirits lost. It is a mistake to let matters drift when boys and girls show symptoms of nervousness or weak blood. They are almost sure to fall victims of St. Vitus dance, or drift into debility that leads to other troubles. Regular meals, out-door exercise and plenty of sleep are necessary to combat the nervous wear of school life. But it is still more important that parents should pay attention to the school child's blood supply. Keep this rich and red by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the boy or girl will be sturdy and fit for school. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is shown by the statement of Mrs. Watson, Grand Falls, N.B., who says: "In the spring of 1919 my daughter Thistle, then 12 years of age, began to show symptoms of nervousness which developed into St. Vitus dance. She seemed to lose control of her limbs and at times every muscle in her body seemed to be twitching and jerking, and the trouble seemed to be growing worse. We finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the result was better even than we had hoped for, and she is now enjoying the best of health."

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

### A Game That Stopped Tyranny.

Several hundred years ago there lived a young and dissolute Indian prince named Behub. So deeply were his subjects afflicted by his excesses that a native named Nassir determined to bring the tyrant to reason.

With this end in view, he invented a game, in which the king, impotent by himself, is protected by his subjects. The fame of this extraordinary game spread quickly, and at last it attracted the attention of Behub. Nassir was summoned to teach him the game.

The young Brahmin availed himself of the opportunity to instill into the mind of the tyrant the principles of good government.

Struck by the truths which Nassir presented, the prince expressed his willingness to confer a liberal remuneration upon the young native. He asked him to state his terms.

Nassir demanded as many grains of wheat as would arise from allowing one for the first square, two for the second, four for the third, and so on, doubling the number for each of the sixty-four squares on the chess-board.

The king, piqued at the apparently trivial nature of the demand, desired him, somewhat angrily, to ask for a gift which would be more worthy of acceptance. But when Nassir adhered to his request, the monarch ordered the required quantity of corn to be delivered to him.

Upon calculating the amount, however, the superintendents of the public granaries found the demand to be so enormous that not only Behub's kingdom, but all Hindustan would have been inadequate to discharge it.

Behub admired the young Brahmin for his remarkable ingenuity, and Nassir was installed as the king's prime minister.

The game seems to have been known in Hindustan by the name of Chaturanga. It was changed by the Persians into Chess, but the Arabs, who took possession of that country, had neither the initial nor the final letters of that word in their alphabet. Consequently they altered the name to Shatranj. Though at one time the Chinese claimed to have played chess in 174 B.C., the Hindus played it long before that time.

### Naming Mount Everest.

It is a striking fact that Mount Everest is almost the only one of the great Himalayan peaks that has not a native Indian name. The reason is still more striking. It has been the inviolable custom of the Survey of India to adhere to the native names. The English maps therefore contain Kinchinjunga and Kankalu and Sandakphu and other foreign words; but for Everest, the highest peak of all, the most careful search failed to find any native name, and so it was called after Sir George Everest, the great English geodesist. There is something pleasingly poetic in the fact that by leaving the mightiest of their great peaks unnamed the people of India have been content to think of it as the great Unknown.

### MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Changed for the Worse.

"Ethel, can't you tell us the shape of the world?" asked teacher, dear, encouragingly.

"Yesum; it's a pretty bad shape just now," replied the precocious child, who had heard her daddy say a few things at home.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia



Catsie First.

"Hank, I wish't you fix that leak in the roof over our bedroom."

"Don't get impatient, Abbie. You know quite well that's a leak in the cow barn I got to 'tend to first."

Of Course He Did.

Patient—"You pulled me through, doctor."

Doctor (modestly)—"No, it was the work of Providence."

Patient—"Yes, but you'll charge for it!"

Dubious.

"Mom, won't yer gimme candy, now?"

Mrs. Casey—"Didn't OI tell you OI wouldn't give ye anny at all if you didn't kape still?"

"Wee'm, but—"

"Well the longer ye kape still the sooner ye'll get it."

Easy in the Dark.

Two Irishmen were being shown round a colliery for the first time. When they saw the coal coming up the shaft from the pit, Mike remarked to his companion:

"Shure, and I'd loike to see the men who put those great lumps of coal in the skips. They must be terrible strong."

"Don't be absurd," said Pat. "Why, it's that dark down there they can't see what they're lifting."

Caught Out.

A small girl with her mother was watching two men at work in the Central Hall of the Law Courts in London. They were kneeling in the vast expanse of flooring and repairing the mosaic with minute pieces of colored stone, carefully fitting them together in a gigantic puzzle.

It was a business the maiden understood perfectly.

After two or three minutes one of the men lifted a small piece of stone that was not quite the right size, placed it on a small block, and began to chip the edge. The child was astonished at such a breach of the rules of the game.

Cheaper Than Leather.

The waiter was trying to look unconcerned, but at the same time he kept on eye on the guest whom he had just served with a portion of stewed steak.

He had sampled that stewed steak himself, and was feeling doubtful about his tip. He was astonished, therefore, when the customer beckoned to him and asked: "Can you get me two more portions of this steak?"

"Yes, sir! Certainly, sir!" replied the waiter. "And some more potatoes, sir?"

"Oh, no, no! I only want the steak to patch my boots. It will be cheaper than leather."

Oats have been successfully replaced by dried seaweed as fodder for horses during an experiment by the French military authorities.

O. McPherson,  
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker,  
Armstrong, B.C.  
Yarmouth, N.S.

Dear Sirs—Since the start of the Baseball season we have been hindered with sore muscles, sprained ankles, etc., but just as soon as we started using MINARD'S LINIMENT our troubles ended. Every baseball player should keep a bottle of your liniment handy.

Yours truly,  
W. E. McPHERSON,  
Secretary Armstrong High School Baseball Team.

### COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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



### ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

## OWES HER LIFE TO TANLAC, SHE SAYS

HAD SUFFERED TWENTY-FIVE LONG YEARS.

Mrs. Nelles Declares the Medicine Has Completely Restored Her Health.

"I firmly believe I owe my life to Tanlac, for it has completely restored my health after suffering twenty-five years," was the statement made by Mrs. S. Nelles, 208 Parliament St., Toronto.

"During all those years I hardly knew what it was to eat a good meal without suffering dreadful pains in the pit of my stomach and also palpitation of the heart afterwards. My liver was badly out of order and I was troubled a lot with nausea. I generally woke up in the mornings with a fearful headache and had such spells of dizziness that I had to hold on to the furniture to save myself from falling. I was just tired out and weary all the time and every now and then had such a sinking sensation come over me that I thought my end had come. In fact, I was almost a confirmed invalid and used to lie awake for hours at night worrying about my condition, and never expected to be well again.

"But the way Tanlac has built me up has been really wonderful. The first few doses seemed to do me good, for I began to sleep better and had less distress after my meals. After taking eight bottles of this medicine I can honestly say I am as well as I ever was in my life. All my stomach trouble has disappeared, I sleep fine at night and am so much stronger that I can do my housework with ease. I have recommended Tanlac to lots of my friends and am glad of this opportunity to tell everybody what a grand medicine it is."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Advl.

What They Needed.

"Now, my friends," said the Parliamentary candidate, making another effort to arouse the enthusiasm of his audience, "what do we need in order to carry this constituency by the biggest majority in history?"

The response was immediate and enthusiastic.

"Another candidate."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

A British ex-officer claims to be the only blind chartered accountant in the world.

Drugs and toilet preparations have been discovered in tombs dating back to 1,500 B.C.



### Cuticura Insures Thick Glossy Hair

Shampoos with Cuticura Soap preceded by light applications of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin do much to cleanse the scalp of dandruff and promote the healthy condition necessary to producing luxuriant hair.

Sole U.S. Outlet 25 and 50c. Tubes 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Leonard, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

NOTE—Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

## TO WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

This Woman's Letter Tells You How To Pass The Crisis Safely.

Lancelles, P.Q.—"During the Change of Life I felt so weak and run-down I could hardly do my work. The perspiration would pour over my face so that I couldn't see what I was doing. We live on a farm, so there is lots to do, but many who felt as I did would have been in bed. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it did me a world of good. I tried other remedies but I put Vegetable Compound ahead of them all, and I tell every one I know how much good it has done me."—Mrs. DUNCAN BROWN, Lancelles, Prov. Quebec.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ear, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women, and let Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carry them safely through this crisis as it did Mrs. Brown.

You are invited to write for free advice. No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ISSUE No. 31—21.

## Feed the body well

Right food for the body is more important than right fuel for the engine.

## Grape-Nuts

is a scientific food, containing all the nutriment of wheat and malted barley. Grape-Nuts digests easily and quickly, builds toward health and strength — and is delightful in flavor and crispness

"There's a Reason for Grape-Nuts"



# G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Hardware & Groceries

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

## GROCERIES.

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

Willards and Haylers 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: \$4,400,000 00  
Total Assets \$45,000,000 00

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

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, Antonio Gauvin, 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.

ROYAL LE SAGE N. J. A. VERMETTE  
B. A. SC. C. R. A. M. I. C. B. A. SC. C. R. Q. L. S.

## LE SAGE & VERMETTE

CIVIL ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS,

## An Invitation

We extend a Cordial Invitation to visit us in our  
New Store on Foundry Street. If you watch this  
space you will find how you can spend your money  
to good advantage. Just now we have a splendid  
line of Ready-made Goods which we are offering at  
Manufacturer's Prices.

We have some dandy Sample Lines of Ladies' Ki-  
monos, Blouses and Dresses. Underwear etc. A  
General line of Boots and Shoes and small goods.  
Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

## J. D. Lemay

Bethany Street, - Lachute.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

CONSULT

CHAS. CALDER & Co.

Court House, - Lachute

Concerning

Insurance of any kind.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,

LACHUTE, P. Q.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

Bell Telephone No. 70.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

Telephone No. 60

Main St., LACHUTE.

G. LOCKHART GALL,

B. A., M. D., C. M.,

Phone 143 w.

Dr. Alexander's old offices.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MacCARTNEY

MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA-

CHINERY.

Bell Telephone No. 21

ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P. Q.

JOSEPH GIRCUARD

NOTARY & COMMISSIONER

ST. BENOIT, - QUE.

Wills, Successions, Administration

of Estates. Investments

At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Baulford's Store.

Here Every Day.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE

BSc, M. D. C. M.

Physician and Surgeon

In office of late Dr. G. H.

Christie.

Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20

W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and

French.

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

J. BELANGER,

Expert Watch Maker and

Repairer. Near Mr.

G. H. Hill's Store.

at C. N. R. Track, 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.

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.

Telephone No. 99 w.

James L. Anderson, Prop.

## SUMMER SUITS

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

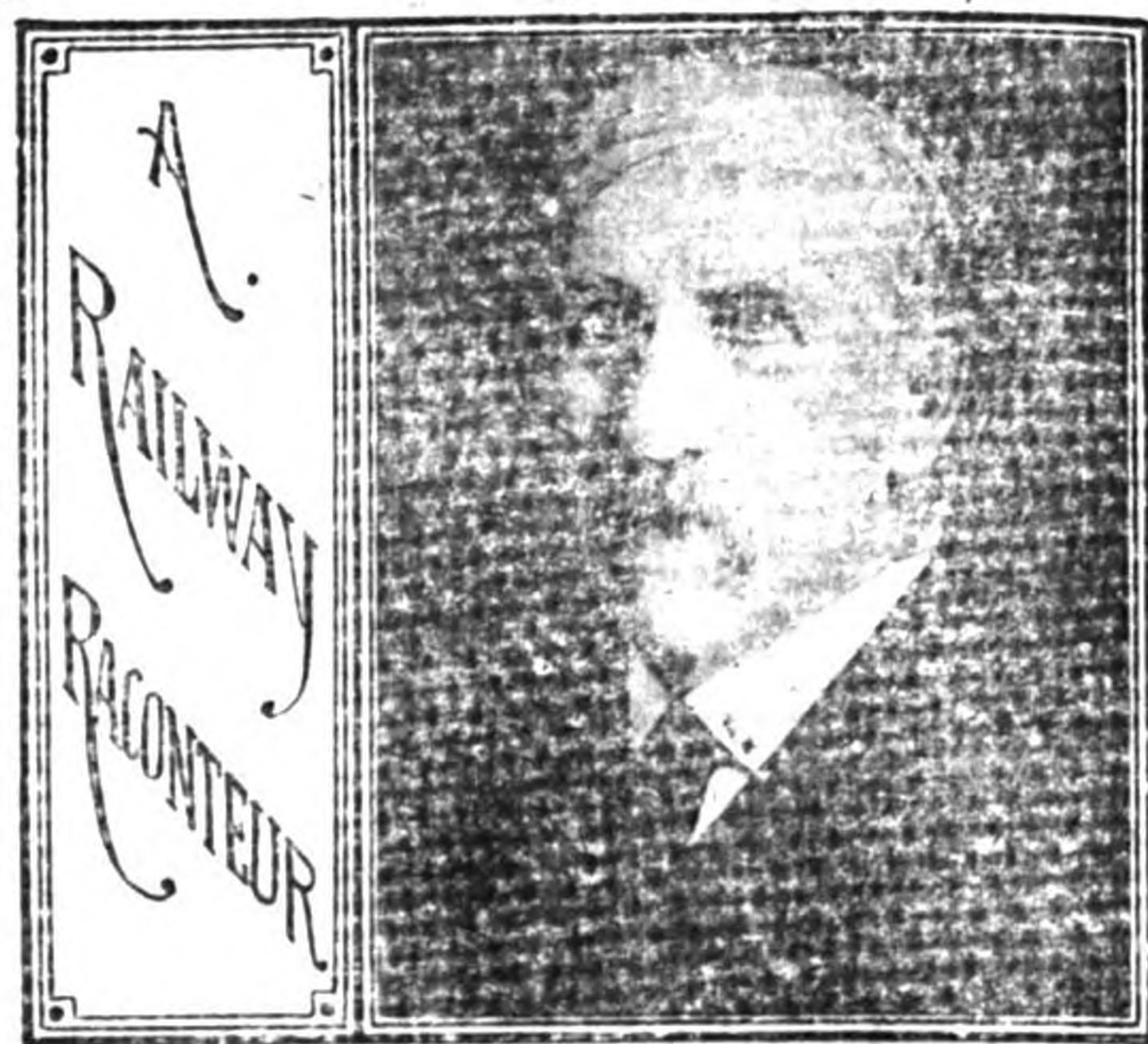
Lachute

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.



George H. Ham

The birthdays of Mr. George H. Ham, of the C. P. R., have for many years past been observed by some function or other. If it was not a home-like dinner with a score or so of close friends, or a public banquet or a presentation, or an operation in a hospital, or a trip on a railway train, it was something else. This year a radical departure is being made from the ordinary August 23rd proceedings with the Mussion Book Company of Toronto as sponsors for the innovation. On that day, this publishing company is issuing "Reminiscences of a Raconteur," the author of which is Mr. Ham. In the articles which originally appeared in Maclean's Magazine, the author recalls incidents of his busy and by no means monotonous life from the infantile age of three down to the present day. The allotted three-score and ten of man is most interestingly covered. From his early boyhood days, he recounts events which include the Fenian Raids and the second Riel Rebellion, of chasing and being chased by wild Indians, of the bustling early days of Winnipeg and the West, of the Governors-General he has met, of the intrepid officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, of the Mormons with whom he mingled accompanied by the Canadian Women's Press Club of which he is the only male member, and he writes entertainingly of banquets and banqueters. He delves into the mysteries of Ouija and Planchette, and gives instances of telepathic communication and other psychological subjects. He has some previously unpublished stories of his old friend, Mark Twain, and an excellent article on Brother Andre, the Miracle Man of Montreal, and his great work. Under the caption of "Scarlet and Gold" he tells of the gallant men of the Northwest Mounted Police in its early days. In "When Toronto was Young," he gives a graphic description of the Queen City in the past, and his stories of politics and politicians give the reader an hitherto unknown insight into the life of many of the grand old men of Canada, when Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and their conferees held sway. The "C. P. R.," of which Mr. Ham has been part and parcel for nearly a third of a century, is presented in a way that it only could be by one intimate with its workings and the brainy man who inaugurated and ably managed it from its infancy until it became perhaps the greatest transportation company in the world. Running through the whole book, in which are several articles which did not appear in Maclean's, is a vein of quaint humour and tender pathos which charms and delights the reader. So on his 74th birthday, the "boy" author bestows, rather than receives, a fitting gift from his facile pen to his vast army of friends and acquaintances who are to be found in the four quarters of the globe.

## PRE WAR PRICES.

You have been a long time looking  
for low prices.

They are here now.

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

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

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

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

## STAVELEY & HADLEY

Engineers, Surveyors & Draughtsmen

Room 604,

285 Beaver Hall Hill

MONTREAL.

## Roofing! Roofing!

Do you know Red Cedar Shingles  
make the best roof.

I stand ready to fill your needs on receipt of your  
order, shingles are being sold at less than they  
cost to manufacture, buy now before they advance.

Better Shingles, More Sales, that,  
the answer of "Quick turnover."

Ready Roofing, in One, Two and Three ply at lowest prices.

Buy your haying tools horse fork rope (Pure  
Manilla only sold) Paris Green Overalls Pants and  
Work Shirts, at

JOHN McFAUL'S

WHY PAY MORE.