

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1921.

NO. 367

Telephone No. 12 Ring 4.
HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ammunition and Stumping Powder, Detonators and Fuse, Builders' Supplies, Tanned and Dry Papers, Pumps, Pipe and Pipe Fittings, Hydraulic Rams, Flash Lamps, Batteries, Electrical Supplies, Automobile Accessories, Oils and Storage Batteries, Ready Mixed Paints, White Lead and Varnishes, Glass, Nails and Gasoline. Etc.
Stoves and Ranges.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills

ATTENTION!—Dr. Scholl Method of Foot Correction will be shown by an expert on Friday Oct. 7th, to which all are invited and no charge will be made for examination or advice. Watch your feet and let them lead you to Stanforth's Store on Main Street next Saturday.

FOR SALE.—Indian Twin Powerplus Motorcycle in good order Apply S. Thompson, Brownsburg, Phone 30 r 13.

CREAM WANTED.—We handle cream in any quantity. We are a farmers Company. Write or phone to-day Producers Dairy, 275 Kent St., Ottawa Phone Q. 630.

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.**

Lunches Served at all hours.

Mr. H. Côté, opposite Deacon's Store in the West End, announces that he is prepared to serve lunches, hot drinks such as Coffee, Bovril, Hot Beans, Hot French Fried Potatoes, etc.
Come and visit us for Fruit, Confectionery, Cigars, etc.

I have just received a large assortment of Wrist Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, also Chains, Brooches, Clocks, Scarf Pins, Diamond, Solid Gold and Engagement Rings. All repairs done on shortest notice. Jos. Belanger, Near G. H. Hill's Store, East Ward Lachute, Tel. No. 116 r 2-3.

For Sale at a Bargain.

Winchester Rifle, 1906 model. Magazine holds 12 or 15 cartridges. Shoots 22 short, 22 long or 22 large rifle.

Apply to J. W. GALL.

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.**

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

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LOCAL NEWS

Miss Lizzie Todd is visiting friends at Rockland, Ont.

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

Miss Lillian Woodings, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. Yell and this week.

Miss Reenie Walker, of Rockland, is the guest of Mrs. Andrew Wood.

Miss Alice LeRoy, of St. Eugene, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. McRae this week.

Mrs. Griffith, of Arnprior, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Joo. Hope this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGibbon spent the early part of this week in Montreal.

A number of young folk left this week to resume their studies at McGill University.

The Misses Griffith, of Montreal, were week-end guests of their aunt Mrs. Wm. Stanforth.

Mrs. Underhill and son and Master Eugene Joo are spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. McManus, of New Bedford, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCoy this week.

Owing to the Teachers' Convention in Montreal, the Academy will be closed on Thursday and Friday of this week.

Mrs. Wm. Heatlie has returned from visiting her many friends in Ogdensburg and is now the guest of Mrs. G. Calder.

Mrs. Holland has closed her summer home "Ivan Bower" this week and left for Montreal to spend the winter months.

Mrs. P. R. McGibbon and daughter Hazel, returned home on Saturday after spending a pleasant holiday in Westfield, Mass.

Mrs. Stuart McFaul will receive for the first time since her marriage, at her home on Main Street on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 8th.

Mrs. Slovic, who has been the recent guest of Miss Moore and her many other friends, left on Saturday to spend the winter in Montreal.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. Jas. Baldwin and family wish to thank their many friends for their kindness, during their recent and bereavement.

—The Ladies of the Methodist Church are holding a Bazaar of Fancy and Useful Articles, on Friday Nov. 4th, 1921. Keep the date open, further particulars later.

FOR SALE.—A Sideboard, can be seen at Mr. Gaurin's house, above Molsons Bank.

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.

FOR QUICK SALE.—One small 5 Passenger Studebaker, in first-class running order, good tyres, completely overhauled \$400.00, also a Ford delivery truck, in good order. \$250.00 will take it, so act quickly or you'll miss the greatest chance you've ever had. One 5 passenger Ford car, 1918 model, for \$300.00. Apply to Wm. Deacon, Lachute Mills.

Mr. & Mrs. Jos. Beattie and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hamilton, of Lowell, Mass., who are on a motor tour, passed through Lachute on Wednesday last and took the occasion to look up many of their old-time friends.

Mr. Thomas Palliser and his young son, of Brooklyn, N.Y., were in town the early part of this week. Tom is looking exceptionally well and his many friends are pleased to learn that he is well established in a successful business.

A number of the Members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows motored to Montreal on Saturday last, to attend the Hochelaga Degree Lodge, after which the visiting brethren were entertained to a game of progressive Euchre and refreshments.

Lachute and vicinity were visited with a severe wind and rain storm on Friday afternoon last. Several large trees were blown down and much damage was done to the Electric Light System, so that part of the town was in darkness that night. This however was quickly rectified the next day.

—Special opportunities will be available, after October first, for young people from Brownsburg who are desirous of bettering their present position by attending the night classes of the Dean Business College here. Do not fail to call and enquire about this offer. Follow the example of those who have already commenced.

Presbyterian Church services on Sunday, Oct. 9th, will be held as follows: Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., East Settlement 3 p.m., Upper Lachute 11 a.m., Thomas Gore 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. The first three services will be conducted by Rev. E. C. Currie of Hawkesbury, Ont. The second three will be conducted by a student from Montreal College.

The many friends of Mr. Thos. Noble, Jr., of Cambria will be sorry to learn that his home was burned to the ground last Saturday evening and only a very little of the contents were saved. Just how the fire started is not known. But Mr. Noble had been away to a neighbors to assist in thrashing, and on his return he went to assist with the milking and as he came out of the stable the house was seen to be ablaze, whether the lightning struck or whether the fire started in the chimney it is hard to say as when seen it was well under way.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Houston and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Jousse and family motored to Vankleek Hill on Sunday last.

Mrs. Jas. Catton has returned home from Montreal after spending a pleasant week with her sister Mrs. Frank Stanley.

The fire brigade were called out at 11.30 this morning to a blaze in the West End at Mr. J. Dumas. A stable and roof of shed were burnt, but owing to their prompt action the fire was soon under control. It is supposed to have originated through one of the children playing with matches.

A meeting of the (Canadian Girls in Training) was held in the Presbyterian Church Hall on Tuesday, to take up work again for the coming winter. This association was launched last year by Mrs. Geo. F. Calder whose kindly interest has proved most helpful to the young folk. A like institution has now been started by Dr. Lockhart Gall, for the young ladies ranging from 15 to 18. Their first meeting was held on Monday last.

STAYNERVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Creswell, of Carleton Place, Ont. are at present the guests of Mrs. D. A. McKenzie.

Miss Ruby Nichols entertained a number of young people on Saturday evening all reported a very pleasant evening.

Miss Edna Paton spent Saturday the guest of Mrs. Hancock.

Presentation.
Mr. Chas. McBurney received a pleasant surprise on Friday evening last, when at the close of the choir practice in the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. McKinnon presented him on behalf of the choir with a gold chain, thanking him for the interest and help he had always maintained in the music of the church and conveying their good wishes for his future welfare in his new appointment as Assistant Secretary in the council of Public Instruction at Quebec. In thanking them Mr. McBurney spoke of the pleasure it had given him to lead the choir and trusted to be often with them again as a visitor.

THE LATE ROBERTA HAMILTON.

Much sympathy is extended to Mr. & Mrs. Robt. Hamilton in the sad loss of their little daughter Roberta, who passed away on Wednesday last following a short illness. In spite of all that medical skill and loving care could do it was known for several days that there was no possible hope of her recovery and the loved ones had but to watch and wait. One feels the emptiness of human words in times of bitter sorrow, yet He who "has borne our griefs and carried our sorrows" will comfort and sustain. The funeral is to be held on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the remains will be laid to rest in the Lachute cemetery. Though feeling keenly the loss there is the comforting thought that the gentle little one is spared earth's cares and sorrows, that her memory but forms another cord to draw her loved ones to the brighter home beyond. But let us not think of little Roberta as dead, but as living; not as a flower that has withered, but as one that is transplanted and touched by a Divine hand, is blooming in richer color and sweeter fragrance than those of earth.

"There is no death! The stars go down To rise upon some fairer shore; And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown They shine forever more."

Announcement.
Mrs. Richard Hardie, of Brownsburg, announces the engagement of her daughter Olive, Matilda, to Mr. William Frank Hazel of Brownsburg, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hazel, the marriage will take place quietly towards the end of October.

BIRTHS

DAVIS.—At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on Monday, Oct. 3rd, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas Davis, of Morin Heights, a daughter.

DEATHS

BALDWIN.—On Sept. 30th, 1921, Mary beloved wife of Jas. Baldwin and daughter of the late George Catton, in her 60th year. She leaves to mourn her loss a loving husband and four children Sarah of Calgary, Georgina, Willie and Ernest of Lachute besides 4 brothers and 4 sisters.

HAMILTON.—At Lachute, on Wednesday, Oct. 5th, 1921, Gwendolyn, Roberta, Barr Hamilton, age three years and 8 months, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hamilton.

We've placed her hands upon her breast, And kissed her silent brow, And in our aching hearts, we know, We have no Fannie now.

IN MEMORIAM

CALDER.—In loving memory of our dearly beloved husband and father, John Calder, who departed this life October 7th, 1920, Toronto, Ontario.

We often think and talk of you When we are all alone. For memory is the only friend That grief can call its own.

Mrs. Calder and family.

NICOLL.—In loving memory of Private George C. Nicoll, who fell in action on Sept. 29th, 1918.

Inserted by Brother Thomas, and Bertha Nicoll.

MORE EXTRA VALUES

Ladies' Coats various colours with fur collars \$25.00

Ladies' Coats - \$12.50 to \$21.50

Ladies' Dresses Serge and Silk from \$7.50 to \$25.00.

Boys' and Girls' Sweaters all kinds and colours, at very low prices.

All above far below prices of recent years.

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.

School Books!

We have just received the largest and most complete line of text-books and School Supplies ever shown in

LACHUTE

Everything to help the Children with their studies. Mail orders promptly filled. Other Goods in abundance. See our Prices.

Phone 2 r 2.

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.

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

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Synopsis of Later Chapters.

Leaving Baxenter bound in the cellar of Adderbury Towers, Dartin and Haverton make their escape. Two days later Baxenter starts for Paris with a detective, Silas Berwick. They track Haverton to the Hotel d'Elclair.

CHAPTER XXI. Haverton at Bay.

At their knock a voice on the other side of the door suddenly ceased, then was resumed in an excited whisper. There was a delay of a few minutes, and the door was cautiously unlatched and Brieux's man looked out.

At sight of Robert and Berwick he drew the door wide open, and they stepped into the dimly lighted cafe. Madame Renier, the picture of anticipation, nodding brightly as the police officer shut the door.

"Ah, messieurs, you have come at the good hour—he is but newly arrived and has gone to bed. Only one, messieurs, the other is not—," and Madame made an expressive gesture.

"We know, madame, we have watched for his light to go out. We may go up?" queried Robert.

"But certainly, messieurs," M. Edouard and I will accompany you." Berwick thought for a moment, and said a few words to Robert in English. Then he turned to the woman.

"If you will permit us, we would prefer to go alone. It is not a case of an arrest, and," looking toward M. Edouard, "it is not an official affair." They received the pass-key from Madame Renier, and softly ascended the stairs. On the second-floor landing they stopped and listened at Haverton's door. From behind it came the unmistakable sounds of a sleeper. Either Mr. Eddie Haverton was remarkably conscience free or remarkably tired.

Berwick turned the key softly in the lock, and the men entered without disturbing the slumbers of the man on the bed, and it was not until a match was struck and the candle spluttered into light that he started up to find the steady hand of the man he had left in the cellars at Adderbury Towers holding a revolver, a few inches from his head.

"Good evening, Mr. Haverton. Less than a week since we parted—heavens! it seems a year—keep those hands away from your pillow—there—on the coverlet where I can see them—so!" Then, as Robert drew a Derringer from beneath the pillow: "I don't think you would do much with this—you haven't the pluck; but it might go off—they do sometimes."

The man on the bed made no answer, but watched with sullen eyes while Berwick cut the cord from the window-blind and tied the hands on the coverlet deftly together.

This done, Robert put up his revolver, and together the two men began to examine the luggage. Their request for the keys raised no fight in Haverton; he nodded in the direction of his trousers, and in the pockets they found them.

At first sight the bags contained nothing but wearing apparel, but beneath this the searchers unearthed a quantity of jewelry and a considerable amount of gold coin. Between the garments, too, reposed a small fortune in notes. It was hardly to be wondered at that they wished to avoid the inquisitiveness of the Customs officers as much as possible. Robert noticed that the majority of the jewelry was engraved with the arms of the De Darlington family.

"And what are you going to do with me?"

The voice from the bed was tremulous, and it seemed as if Haverton's lips had formed a question the answer to which he dreaded to hear.

Robert turned from his examination of the treasure and seated himself on the edge of the bed.

"That, my dear Haverton, depends a great deal on the attitude you take up—what you tell us."

"As to that, Mr. Baxenter, I'll tell you what you like. Can't you see I'm knocked?"

"Well—where's the other one?"

"The other one?"

"Yes—Vivian—Baptiste, whichever you like to call him."

For a moment a look of terror passed over Eddie's face and the bound hands trembled on the coverlet.

"I believe he's dead—he must be dead—I waited—before God I waited—it was terrible listening there—oh! he's dead all right—I—"

Baxenter turned on him sharply.

"Don't drive like that, man. What is it that's happened? Where have you been the last two days?"

"Chauville—he made me go—he said I could help him—I did wait—I swear I waited—"

Berwick seized a bottle containing brandy that stood on the crazy little table, and, pouring some into a glass, held it to the lips of the man on the bed. Its effect was immediate, and slowly they extracted the story from him.

He had been hurried off the morning before to Blois, and from there had walked out to an inn called the "Three Lilies"—Haverton remembered the name of the inn, although they had not stopped there. They had passed it and entered an avenue of trees at the end of which, and across a moat, stood a chateau. Dartin had sworn when he saw that the windows were lit up, and had cursed his luck. Eventually they had left the avenue, and skirting the moat, had reached a little wood of pines, in which stood a chapel which they had entered through a window.

The listeners attended breathlessly to the tale of how Renton had removed the slab from a tomb in the chapel floor and descended by means of a rope they had brought with them. He had instructed Haverton to replace the slab and wait patiently in the shadow of the pews for two hours, or until he heard a tapping, when he was to reopen the tomb and let Vivian out.

Haverton told them how he had waited until the dawn had entered the church before he heard a faint tapping, but he had been unable to work the mechanics that moved the great stone. Then he had heard the sound of a fall and there had been no more tapping after that, and at last Haverton had left his companion to his fate, and had slunk back to Paris.

To Robert and Berwick the story would have sounded like a fairy tale, but for the fact that the narrator's voice carried with it an unmistakable conviction. After all, what had Haverton to gain by lying? If, as he said, he had waited until all hope of releasing Renton was past, they could hardly blame him for saving his own skin. The man seemed indeed to welcome the telling of the tale—perhaps there was yet a way to save the man below the floor of the chapel. Then the crime of Hubert's death would be brought home to Dartin, and not to him.

The solicitor spoke. "Mr. Haverton," he said quietly, "listen carefully to what I say. It's in your power to right a wrong—not your wrong. I have no particular quarrel with you. I have Renton's own word for it that he alone killed my cousin—the face of Haverton cleared at this—"I want you to take us, as soon as we can get a train, to this chateau you speak of. Renton mustn't die like a rat in a trap, even if we save him for another kind of end. Good night, Mr. Haverton; we will call for you in time for the first train for Blois. And, by the way, there is a gentleman downstairs who will spend the rest of the night with you. It'll keep you from feeling lonely, after your vigil in the chapel. Besides, it's safer."

CHAPTER XXII. In the Chapel.

The tiny village of Massey was stirred to its very depths. Never within the memory of its oldest inhabitants had it been singled out as a stage for the world's happenings. Small wonder, then, that what little amount of work was usually done should be set aside on this sunny afternoon, and that two and three should congregate in the scented little cottage gardens, and that many an old man should forego his after-dinner siesta that he might take his place in the low-roofed parlor of the Three Lilies, there to discuss the facts—and when they failed, the fictions—of the strange happenings up at the chateau.

For old Henri there had never dawned such a day. The pride he had always felt at showing the glories of the mansion to visitors was nothing to this. For the time being the old man was the centre of the village, a position of which he was careful to make the most.

The sunlight pierced the little foliage-framed panes of the window and lit up the eager faces of the villagers as they leaned forward and listened to the story.

"And you yourself heard the groanings?"

It was the smith, who had left his forge to take care of itself for an hour, who put the question, and he put it with all reverence.

Henri took the pipe from his lips. "Have I not told you that I did, Jean? I only hope you will never hear the like. Strong nerves are necessary, and—with pardonable pride—"I was equal to the occasion."

Henry applied himself to his glass, and for the fifth time plunged into the details of his story. In their rapt attention they had hardly noticed the entry of three strangers, who had ordered wine and taken their seats near the door.

At the first words of the old man's story Berwick was all attention. To Baxenter, good French scholar though he was, the patois made the tale rather scrappy, but he could make out enough to tell that the subject was the same that had brought them to Chauville. To the cosmopolitan Silas, however, it was plain, and he related, in the pauses of the narrative, its salient points to his companion. Haverton sat a little remote from the others and, understanding no French, took no interest in what was going on.

The three men had left Paris as arranged, by the earliest train, and after taking lunch at Blois, had walked over to Massey. The heat was oppressive and the way dusty, and the visit to the Three Lilies had been opportune.

Haverton had during the day maintained his sullen manner of the night before. He spoke but rarely, and, indeed, as he thought of the information—the king's evidence, as it were—that he had given to his captors, he felt a dull resentment at his treatment. It seemed to him that he was doomed to come off very badly in the affair altogether.

Of the mystery that evidently surrounded the Chateau Chauville and its chapel he knew nothing, and cared less; in the killing of Hubert Baxenter he had had no hand; why, then, was he tramping dusty roads with two men who practically held him prisoner?

He wished with all his soul that when he had located Vivian Renton at Adderbury Towers he had let the sleeping dog lie. He should have taken warning by his last association with that gentleman. It seemed to him very unfair that he should be eternally called upon to pay the piper to Vivian's dancing. In fact, Mr. Eddie Haverton was filled with a very real pity for himself.

He sat with his head leaning back on the old cracked plaster of the wall, smoking a cigar and gazing out through the open doorway moodily, seeing nothing of the beauties of the sun-kissed countryside. His thoughts were of a cozy flat overlooking Hyde Park, and of all the niceties and luxuries of a well-to-do man in London, glories which he told himself were no more to be his.

One by one the villagers, satiated with news, departed to convey their knowledge to, and shine with a reflected glory among, their waiting families. As old Henri, his occupation gone, prepared to follow them, Berwick touched him on the shoulder.

"A moment, monsieur. I have been listening to your graphic description. I think I would like to hear a little more. A bottle of wine, now. I am a journalist from Paris; your story would read well, I think, and would be well paid for."

Nothing loth, the old man settled again into his chair. It was not the monetary aspect which influenced him so much as the thought of seeing his story, and perchance his name, in print. A few of the Parisian journals filtered through, from time to time, to Massey, to be read and re-read by the inhabitants, and Henri, in imagination, already saw the personal glory of the flaring headlines.

The wine was brought and, under its mellow influence, the old man opened out; if the story was to appear in print then it should be a good one and lack no gruesome detail.

(To be continued.)

The Latest Inventions.

For cooking small amounts of food a coal stove has been invented that is just large enough to stand in a hole of a regular stove.

Hawaiian planters have found that sugar cane tops, formerly regarded as waste material, make good stock food when properly dried.

Improvements in the United States navy's radio station at Cavite enable the transmission of messages to San Francisco without relay.

Of European invention are glass beads so formed that they fit closely together to insulate wire no matter in what form it may be bent.

For household use colored glass covers have been invented that can be placed over electric lamps to change the lighting effects of rooms.

An electric street car in Halifax, England, has been fitted up as a travelling kitchen, selling meals to persons who live along its route.

After years of experimenting a Frenchman has invented a carding machine with which kapok fibres can be prepared for weaving into textiles.

The blade of a new safety razor is a circular disk which is revolved by a spring inside the handle, controlled by a thumb piece on one side.

Porcelain money is being made in Saxony for Guatemala, which plans to experiment with it in place of the hard rubber currency now in use there.

Electric heat drawn from a light socket presses trousers after they are clamped in a new device.

A new heater of the crank-operated type can beat a single egg in a cup or whip cream in the bottle in which it is sold.

Experiments with motor snow plows have been so successful in Norway that several municipalities expect to use them to keep the roads open next winter.

Its inventor has patented a combination engagement and wedding ring, the latter part being added at the proper time to form a single piece of jewelry.

The Brazilian Government is erecting an experiment station for combustibles and mine products and will extensively test coal produced in that country.

Rapid Tree Growth in Southern Ontario.

At the meeting of the Council of Norfolk County, Ontario, at which it was decided to purchase a block of 500 acres for reforestation, one of the councillors gave an instance of a 25-acre lot in North Walsingham township owned by a man who lives five miles away. Seven years ago it was a sand plain, decorated only with the dry stumps of a primeval pine forest. To-day it is entirely reforested in growths ranging from fourteen feet downward. It was first fenced and each year a portion was planted to pine. The planting was done by plowing a furrow straight as might be and planting the seedlings along the furrow. The entire plot is thriving, and the first year's planting is now beginning to undergo thinning out.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

ISSUE No. 37—21.



Woman's Interests



Caring for the Complexion.

Said a girl to me once, "How I wish I could be just as beautiful in the cold, pitiless sunlight, as I can in a softly lighted room at night."

We all wish we could! And we know we could but for our complexions which the ruthless sunshine shows up most cruelly. Some of us just cannot have the marvelous, fresh, pink-and-white skin of others. But we can keep our complexions free from blemishes; we can keep them as clear as Nature and right living will let us; and as for freckles and healthy tan, well, we must reconcile ourselves to that by thinking of the favors Nature has bestowed upon us.

To have a clear skin, we must begin at the very root of things, namely, proper living and diet. The girl who stuffs herself with candy and rich, greasy foods, who is lazy and inert, cannot hope for the clear, healthy skin of the girl who eats fruit, vegetables, drinks lots of water, sleeps with her windows open every night, bathes often and gets in plenty of vigorous exercise. And as we need not lack for the wholesome exercise, let us concentrate on diet.

In their seasons there is nothing better to eat than lettuce, spinach, carrots, tomatoes, radishes, beets, turnips, asparagus, greens. Prunes every morning for breakfast and bran bread instead of white, will help the sluggish bowels which cause dull and sallow complexions.

Are there any harmless artificial aids for the complexion? Yes, there are. I have a little list of things I think we could keep with profit on our private shelf in the medicine cabinet and the next time you go to town, you might buy these things if you do not possess them. The cost is trifling.

½ ounce medicated alcohol, 1 comedone extractor, 1 roll absorbent cotton, ½ ounce pure almond oil, ½ ounce tincture benzoin, 1 jar of good make cold cream.

First about washing our faces. If one is not engaged in work that leaves much genuine dirt on the face, one thorough scrubbing a day will do, preferably at night. First, rub the cold cream in thoroughly; wipe off with soft cloth; then with a pure, bland soap and soft water, wash the face. Close the pores with cold water and rub over with a piece of ice if possible. A few drops of benzoin added to the cold water will improve an oily skin. Complexion brushes are not necessary.

Blackheads trouble many of us. To banish them we have purchased the comedone extractor ("comedone" is another name for blackhead), the almond oil, alcohol and benzoin. They cannot be removed all at once; it may take weeks but if we persist faithfully, we will be rewarded. Wash the nose and parts of face affected, then rub in some of the almond oil with a piece of absorbent cotton. It is better to do this three days at least before beginning the extracting process, to soften the skin. Then when you can devote plenty of time to the process, washing your hands so they are immaculately clean, take a mirror and sit in a good light. With the comedone extractor (a small inexpensive instrument which every drug store keeps) press the black head with the end with the small hole, the larger one being for pimples. A whitish, worm-like substance will emerge. Do only two or three at a time or your face will have a bruised appearance. Rub over with almond oil again; then rub on a little of the medicated alcohol to close the pores. Witch hazel is just as effective, and is even better as an astringent. Never touch or pick at these spots with your fingers, before or after treatment.

Freckles are a problem but we must remember that once we remove them or even bleach them, we are forever after a slave to this process, for they will recur with every season, nor can we ever finally get rid of them. Here are some simple preventive measures: always cold-cream your face after coming in from exposure to the hot sun, before washing it; before going out in the sun, rub on a little cold cream and dust over lightly with powder to take the oily look away. And if we must try to bleach out the freckles, try fresh buttermilk every night. It is wonderfully softening and bleaching.

Heart Disease in Children.

Rheumatism is the most frequent cause of heart disease in children, principally because rheumatism in children is often so disguised or is present in so mild a form that the heart is damaged before the parent knows that the child is ill.

The first symptom of heart disease in a child is likely to be shortness of breath and when rheumatism is the cause is likely to be noticeable in the early stages of the disease. In that respect the child differs from the adult, who is more likely to have trouble in breathing only in the later stages of the disease. The reason is that in children rheumatism usually damages the heart muscle as well as the lining, whereas in adults it mainly affects the lining. So long as the muscle itself is not damaged breathing remains easy.

If the membrane lining the heart is

affected, either the mitral or the aortic valve or both are crippled. The mitral is the valve between the two cavities on the left side, and the aortic is the valve that guards the opening into the aorta, the large artery that leads from the heart. The mitral is crippled more often than the aortic. Aortic valvular disease is usually more serious than mitral.

In children valvular disease of the heart is usually not serious until the child begins vigorous growth; then the parent must take great care to keep the child from being too active. The chief danger is that the heart will not be able to stand the added strain of ordinary fevers. The gravest form of heart disease in a child is that in which the heart muscle is diseased; that seriously interferes with the child's nutrition, and he wastes away.

The child in the acute stage of heart disease must rest in bed; after that stage is past he must have judicious exercise. He must never take part in such vigorous sports as football or baseball, surf bathing, swimming, running or rowing races. He should be warmly clad and kept in the house on cold and especially on windy days. He must avoid all indigestible food.

The Pleasantest Room in the House.

"I must have a large, sunny kitchen," said a woman. "I do my own housework and spend most of my time there."

She spent most of her days washing dishes, cooking, preserving fruit, or washing and ironing. Her meals were the boast of the family.

But the children were in the way, even in the large kitchen. "Don't disturb mother when she's cooking," was a frequent injunction. When the children had gone to bed, the father and the mother sat in the "den," cosy enough in the evening with its drawn curtains and lighted fire.

"I must have a sewing room that is large and sunny," said another woman, "because I do all my own sewing, and I spend most of my time there. The children can play in the corner."

Her children were well dressed, and the mending was promptly done. If the sewing room was the centre of the household, no one offered complaint or criticism.

"We have a living room that is the largest, sunniest room in the house," said still another woman, "so we all love to be there. It is the place where we live. I want the pictures and books and flowers to be the background that the children will remember. That room is the heart of the home."

It was. The kitchen, the sewing room, the husband's den, all were accessories and contributed in a measure to the health and happiness of the household, but they were not ends in themselves.

"We shall be sure to gather in the pleasantest room," the mother reasoned, "and the home that keeps the best balance lays only enough stress on the kitchen to provide wholesome food, only enough on the bathroom to attain cleanliness, only enough on the sewing room to furnish the things that must be made at home. But the living room, with its fireplace, its books, its lights, and its easy-chairs, holds the best of the home life."

Make the Most of Ourselves.

Children are prone to forget the little daily household duties assigned to them. A good reminder would be a slate hung in the kitchen for each child. On these slates can be written the tasks each is expected to perform. As each task is finished it is wiped from the slate, and when the slate is clean it is understood that playtime has arrived.

The secret of success and happiness lies in learning to like what we have if we can not get what we like; in accepting things and turning them to our good, instead of fretting because they are not to our liking. Most people would have happier lives if, when they were children, they had been taught to make the best of themselves; if they had not good looks they could at least have good manners and make themselves agreeable, interesting and obliging. Parents can help the future of their children by making the home an inviting place for their young friends. They owe it to the children to attract suitable companions for their future life, and to arrange that they shall meet such friends in a natural way and under the wise guidance of their elders.

Lighted tobacco and matches are especially destructive in the forests. Live forests mean employment; dead forests employ nobody. Do not be responsible for a dead forest.

300 MILE BRAKEY

The used car dealer who shows you how they run instead of talking about what they are like.

USED AUTOS

100 Actually in stock
Percy Breakey 402 YONGE ST.
TORONTO
Mention this paper.

Battles of the Eye's Rays.

When you look straight at someone else's eyes and then find it necessary to blink or turn away you are being attacked, according to Dr. Charles Russ, by a force or ray that emerges from the human eye.

He claims to have shown by experiments that this force is actually capable of setting an instrument in motion.

"The fact," he explains in the 'Lancet,' "that the direct gaze or vision of one person soon becomes intolerable to another person suggested to me that there might be a ray issuing from the human eye."

"If there is such a ray it may produce an uncomfortable effect on the other person's retina or by collision with the other person's ray."

In order to give his theory the support of some experimental evidence, he decided to try to evolve some instrument which should be set in motion by nothing more than the impact of human vision.

"Within a metal box," he writes, "I suspended a delicate solenoid (that is, magnetized wire), made of fine copper wire. His solenoid was wound upon a cylinder of celluloid and suspended by a silk fibre (unspun silk) 14 in. long.

"The box was 3 ft. by 8½ in. by 7 in., and lined with sheet aluminium. The far end of the box was closed by a sheet of window glass, and the near observer's end was furnished with a thin glass or celluloid window which was screened by a sheet of aluminium with a slot 3 in. long and 1 in. wide.

"A conducting wire connected the silk fibre with the aluminium of the box, which was earthed. The solenoid was held steady by the magnet which naturally came to rest in the magnetic meridian."

The human eye was then brought to bear through the slot in the observing window on the suspended solenoid, and it was found that if a steady gaze were maintained on one end of the solenoid it was seen to start into motion, usually away from the observing eye. When the gaze was transferred to the true centre of the solenoid it stopped, and when the vision was applied to the opposite end of the solenoid it moved in a reverse direction.

Hedges and Gardens on the Prairies.

Because I have seen on the prairies, and especially around Winnipeg and at such places as Indian Head, some of the finest gardens that could possibly be seen anywhere in Canada, I say the time will come when these prairies will be hedged and dotted with gardens of blooming flowers, of ripening fruits, and of delicious vegetables. They exist to-day. I may mention, especially the Dominion Forestry Branch Nursery Station at Indian Head, because that does not come under my own department; nothing could be more exquisite, more perfect than is that magnificent garden. But before the prairies can have gardens they must have hedges for their wind-breaks. Set your hedge and you may look for your garden. The hedges are coming. The Dominion Experimental Farms have far more than paid for themselves by the wide distribution which has been given to the caragana hedge which the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, introduced from Russia.—Prof. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa.

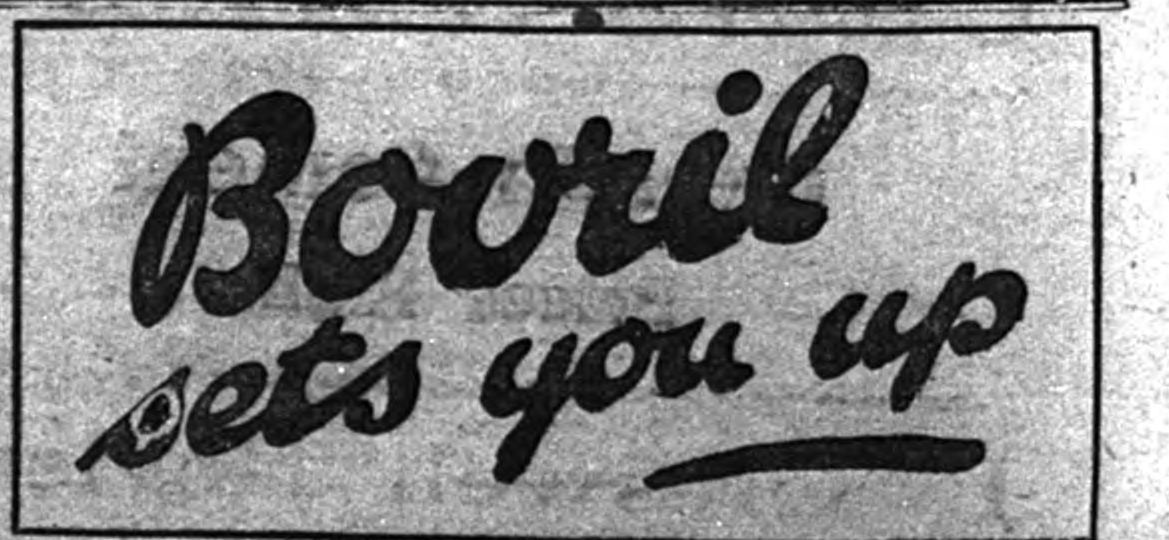
Fish Aid Forest Protection.

The policy of restricting methods of fishing on Dominion Forest Reserves to those of angling and trolling is producing results in the improved fishing to be found in the lakes in the vicinity of the summer resorts. There is no doubt that good fishing doubles the attractions of any summer resort, and the fact that the development of recreational use of the forest reserves is a means of securing public sympathy and support for forest protection is not overlooked in the administration of these resorts.—Annual Report, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

Odd and Interesting.

Whist, played as long ago as 1590, was originally called "Triumph." Running upstairs instead of walking will increase the work of the heart by one-fourth.

The official robes worn by an English Judge, including a full-dress State gown of ermine, cost him upwards of \$3,500.



The AUTOMOBILE

HOW TO REMEDY ELECTRIC TROUBLES.

Automobile drivers experience more trouble on the road now-a-days from something electric than probably from any other cause. And doubtless the electrical parts of a car are the least understood by the average owner. Many autoists have no idea of the functions of batteries and wires and switches and other parts of the electrical equipment. Consequently when anything along this line goes wrong, they are helpless.

In dealing with the electrical equipment of a machine the owner should understand that a complete circuit is necessary in order to have the current do its work. That is, starting with the battery as the source, a wire leads the current from the battery through the switch to the device to be operated and then the current must be led back to the battery.

In looking for troubles the first thing to inspect is the battery. To see if it is charged a voltmeter or a hydrometer should be used. Each terminal from the battery should be tested. For instance, there is a wire to the lighting switch. It is insulated, and the first thing to test, after making sure that the battery is all right, is at the switch. If there is no current there the wire may be broken or the terminal connections poor. But whatever the trouble may be it must be limited to this one small stretch of wire.

The next step is to test where the wire leaves the switch to go to the device to be operated. If the current gets to the switch and does not get out of it it is apparent that the trouble is in the switch, or if it gets to the switch, but not through the fuse, the fuse is at fault.

If the current leaves the fuse, but does not get to the lamp which the switch controls, then it is certain that the trouble is in that wire somewhere. If the current gets to the lamp but the lamp will not light, it is certain that the difficulty is in the lamp. If the current is traced through the lamp but does not reach the battery, then the wire leading back to the battery is at fault.

Looking Over the "Ground."

If the juice is carried back through the frame of the car, as is often the case, frequently the ground connections are poor or there is a break in the ground. Thus a ground wire might be attached to a piece of iron on the dash. If the dash is of wood, that piece of iron might be insulated from the remainder of the metal work of the car and the ground connection would be complete.

A friend of mine recently spent half a day, aided and abetted by friendly neighbors, trying to find out where an extra wire on his switch should be connected. He could not get the engine started, the horn would not blow, the headlights would not light, the starting motor would not turn over, but the dash and tail light, which were in series, did light.

A little experimentation developed the fact that when the starting pedal was depressed the dash light grew very dim. This indicated that it was not possible to draw a large amount of current from the battery or that the battery was either in a discharged condition or that the connections leading from it were poor. It was found that when the wire connected to the battery terminal was moved the light would brighten up. This wire was disconnected and cleaned carefully to make sure that the contact was good. But when it was assembled

there was no improvement. So it was taken apart again, and a careful inspection showed that one end of the taper on the inside of the terminal had a slight shoulder which prevented the taper end of the wire from being drawn into place snugly. Therefore a very light contact was made, and sufficient current could not pass to operate the starting motor. This shoulder was removed with a penknife, and the engine started without difficulty.

Look at Source of Current.

Several hours of time would have been saved if the owner had started to look for the trouble at the source of the current, instead of puzzling over the end of a wire that was not intended to be connected to anything and had nothing to do with the trouble. It was simply an extra wire for use in case some certain new device should be installed. In my experience corroded battery terminals are responsible for a majority of the electrical troubles.

A week later this same man was unable to start his engine, and again he worked over it for several hours before calling for help. This time the lights were all right, but the engine would not start. To determine the condition of the battery, he turned on a light and depressed the starter pedal, as before, to see if the light would dim very much under the heavy load. As it did not, it was decided that the battery was all right this time.

The hood was opened and it was observed that when the starter pedal was depressed the fan did not revolve and therefore the engine was not being turned over, though one could hear the starting motor buzzing plainly. This showed that the overrunning clutch of the starter motor was slipping. As correcting this trouble was a shop job, the owner cranked the engine over by hand, but still it did not start.

To make sure that the spark was being delivered, the wire leading from the ignition coil to the high tension distributor was disconnected and given about a one-sixteenth-inch gap. As soon as this was done it was plain to see that a spark was being delivered. Also the engine started immediately. Making a slight gap in the secondary circuit increases the intensity of the spark at the plug and often aids in starting a balky motor. This was an occasion when an outside spark gap was of value. After the engine was warmed up, it could be started any time without difficulty.

Study the Wiring Diagram.

Other electrical troubles include sick horns which give out awful sounds in place of the usual not-too-musical tones, and sick lights which fail to brighten the corners where motorists are apt to be in the night. Most of these troubles point to the fact that a complete circuit is necessary to have an electrical current do its work. Therefore, when electrical troubles occur, the course of the juice should be examined first and then the current should be traced through its entire path leading from and returning to the battery.

A little concentrated study of the wiring diagram of a car will help an owner to become somewhat of a nerve specialist in the realm of automotive electrical mechanics and should be of great practical value to him in operating his car.

In Cuba, tobacco is planted, grown and gathered in ninety days.

People are never impressed with a man's importance by an arrogant or over-bearing manner.

—and the worst is yet to come



SHACKLETON TALKS OF SOUTHERN TRIP

ENDERBY QUADRANT NEGLECTED.

"The Impossibility of To-day is the Commonplace of Tomorrow, Says Traveller."

A correspondent of the London Times, who interviewed Sir Ernest Shackleton on his voyage of exploration in the little ship Quest, writes:

"First I questioned Sir Ernest on the region he is going to explore. He answered me with a particular reference to the Antarctic, which is only a part, though a very large part, of his object."

"It is a curious thing," he said, "that the Enderby Quadrant has been neglected by explorers—by modern explorers, I mean. I think this is due in great measure to the fact that no extensive land mass has acted as a magnet on their imagination."

Search for Lost Islands.

In the Ross Quadrant the gigantic elevations and volcanoes, and in the Weddell Quadrant the mountains of Graham Land have naturally attracted men to follow up certain lines and find, if possible, their terminations. While in the Enderby Quadrant there are the same stormy ice laden seas to plough through, no big land masses stir the fancy. But, if the vision widens beyond the distant horizon, one can destroy a goal: those mountains not yet seen, those gulfs not yet entered, those icy barriers yet unmeasured. Here in this narrowing world of ours are 3,000 miles of land or sea to explore. Such is the most serious work of the Quest."

"And what of the lost islands?" "To my mind an island always has a fascination. There is something compact and personal about it, no matter how desolate it may be. Some of the islands we are going to visit, and the others we shall try to locate, will have their history written only on the rocks and their life displayed only in the scanty plant and animal existence."

"We may find a connection between some of these islands and the nearest continent. We may come on purely indigenous forms of life. One such discovery may throw a flood of light on the building of the world and the changes that have passed over it. With the staff that man's the Quest, information of value to the scientists at home is sure to be forthcoming. But what may be discovered I am not in a position even to prophesy."

A Coast Line Voyage.

"Shall you make the land journey?" "We are equipped to land and make short journeys for geological purposes, and also for magnetic observations. Practically no magnetic work has been done in this area—I am alluding, of course, to the continent. Landings will always be made, wherever possible, on the islands; and 'dip' and other magnetic observations carried out. But the ships will not winter in the Antarctic. Were I going to the Ross Sea or the Weddell it would be necessary in the interests of exploration to winter. A coast line voyage, if we can achieve it successfully, will add much more to our knowledge of the continental nature of the Antarctic than isolated journeys into the interior from fixed positions."

"Your ship is very small."

"Just 111 feet long. Yes, she is very small. But, properly handled, she will be safer in stormy weather than a larger vessel; and in the ice she will have the supreme advantage of being able to twist and turn more readily."

"And how will it work having a crew all officers and no seamen?"

"Well, at least nine of the sixteen are seafaring men, and willing hands

among the scientific staff, whether in the stokehold or on deck, will add to our efficiency. Each member of the expedition is imbued with love of the job and with the spirit of adventure. So I hope that our expedition, like former ones, will be a happy family devoted to making a success of the enterprise. Let me say, also, the ship is fitted with every labor saving device."

Seaplanes Are Useful.

"About the seaplane—what do you expect to do with it?"

I consider that seaplanes or airplanes are now a serious factor in exploration. Undoubtedly, when the weather is calm, we can gain more information on the trend of the Antarctic coast line or the position and extent of floating pack ice from a height of 5,000 feet in an airplane than would be gained in weeks of battering through the ice in the ship. One's horizon from the crow's nest of the Quest is approximately eleven miles. From the seaplane we shall be able to enlarge this horizon so much that it may make all the difference to our manoeuvring in the pack."

"Have you any theories on the sort of weather you are likely to get when you reach the Antarctic?"

"That is a most difficult question. On our last expedition there was practically no summer. I understand from the Argentine Meteorological Station at the South Orkneys that last winter was the most severe ever recorded in the south polar regions. It is just possible that the Southern summer this year may be an open one for navigation. If so, instead of a falling to twenty miles a day progress, the ship may reel off 100 to 150 miles."

"A fine rate to plunge into the unknown."

"Yes; one feels what Keats calls 'the dearth of human words and the roughness of mortal speech' when one tries to express all the experience means."

"Yet there are people who say it is nothing but fun—for the explorer."

"You mean the people who ask what is the good of all this exploration? If there had been the view held 600 years ago, and explorers had not gone forward, we should have had a cramped and sorry world to live in now. Life must be lived for the moment alone; we must live and order our lives for posterity as well as ourselves. The impossibility of to-day is the commonplace of to-morrow, and it is surely the privilege of a century like our own to extend the bounds of human understanding farther than they have yet been placed."

New Use for Seaplanes.

A new use for the seaplane has been found on the Pacific Coast by the officials of the department of marine and fisheries working in co-operation with the air-board authorities at the Vancouver seaplane station. It is in carrying fish eggs from the hatcheries to otherwise inaccessible parts of the coast line where the eggs can be placed under the water in special boxes invented by one of the hatchery officers and allowed to complete hatching there. Patrols are also being undertaken in connection with the fisheries department by officials to circumvent fur poachers who stray into forbidden waters.

War Against the Cougar.

Excellent results are being obtained by the British Columbia Game Conservation Board in its war against the cougar inaugurated some time ago. Nelson Island, known as one of the worst cougar haunts on the coast, has been absolutely cleaned of these animals through the activities of Sam Becker, said to be the finest cougar hunter in the province. Each cougar is now netting the hunter about \$65. Some of the daring "nimrods" bag four and five a day.

Newest Notes of Science

Jamaica will electrify its Government railway, utilizing water power to produce current.

Water is heated in a new laundry machine for home use by a tiny coal stove beneath the tank.

To save room an inventor has inserted a phonograph in the case of a player piano, making two instruments occupy the floor space of one.

Several planters in Sumatra are experimenting with camphor cultivation. Sausage casings have been invented which are made of wood pulp cellulose.

Norwegian experimenters are trying to drive automobiles with acetylene gas.

Phonograph needles which produce a very clear tone are being made of clay.

The magnification is adjustable in a telescope rifle sight invented in Europe.

Both ends of steel pins are counter-sunk at the same time with a new drilling machine.

When a new sunshade is closed it becomes a handbag, the handle disappearing within it and the carrying being done with loops.

The Argentine Government has ordered a technical investigation of native materials suitable for the manufacture of news paper.

To hold a flashlight on a person's arm and have both hands free is the purpose of a wire bracket invented by a Pennsylvanian.

French chemists have patented a method for dyeing textiles with dry colors, electricity playing an important part in the process.

For protecting bananas from bruising while being shipped an inventor has designed a burlap crate enclosed within a cylindrical crate.

In the centre of a new ash tray is a reel of paper coated with material for striking safety matches, some of which can be removed to present a fresh surface when worn.

An Englishman is the inventor of apparatus which automatically receives radio messages and translates and prints them in ordinary type on a paper ribbon.

ARTIFICIAL HEAT RIVALS NATURE'S

IMITATING NATURE IN MAKING PRECIOUS STONES.

High Temperatures Obtainable in Electric Furnace May Assist in Diamond Manufacture.

The temperature of the sun is estimated at 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit. We can beat it. The most improved electric furnaces can produce a heat 4,000 degrees higher than that. This is a matter of much importance to mankind, inasmuch as industries dependent upon the electric furnace and its products are becoming and will continue to become steadily more numerous.

No volcano can approach the heat of the electric arc. Thus the latter may be said to open the way into a whole domain of chemistry, which as yet is only beginning to be explored. It may be that before very long the chemist, with the help of the electric furnace, will be able to reproduce all kinds of precious stones. Their materials are simple and well known. Many years ago M. Moissan, a Frenchman, made indubitable diamonds by raising to 5,400 degrees a mixture of sugar charcoal and soft iron, the carbon crystallizing out of the mass under great pressure. Unfortunately they were very tiny and their manufacture was expensive.

One of the commonest substances in nature is the metal aluminum; it forms 7 per cent. of the crust of the earth. Oxide of aluminum is what we call corundum; it may be bought cheaply by the pound. Yet corundum is the material of most of the very precious gem-stones.

What We Know of Gems.

Colorless crystals of corundum are white sapphires. Blue ones are blue sapphires. Green ones are Oriental topaz. Red ones are rubies. Oriental amethyst is corundum. The material of all of these is the same; it is merely stained with different tints by various mineral salts, which in a way are impurities.

Thus it is oxide of chromium that makes the ruby red, and oxide of titanium that paints the sapphire blue. The true amethyst (not to be confused with the Oriental variety) owes its purplish pink color to oxide of manganese.

Well acquainted as we are with the simple substances which go to compose the gem-stones, it ought surely to be possible for chemists to reproduce them in the laboratory. In some cases indeed, this is now accomplished; and a news despatch from Paris states that a process has been discovered whereby true emeralds (as distinguished from the Oriental) are obtained by fusing beryl at extremely high temperature with a small proportion of some metallic oxide.

In the National Museum, at Washington, is a single crystal of beryl that weighs 1,100 pounds. Though "in the rough," exactly as nature made it, its

A hydro-electric plant of 20,000 horsepower has been completed in France to supply power to Lyons.

Among the household novelties is a porous covered dish which keeps its contents cool by evaporation.

Invented in England is a woman's vanity bag which ejects a shoe shining pad when a spring is pressed.

To help solve its fuel problem the Government of Brazil is encouraging the planting of Eucalyptus trees.

A new word counter for typewriters is mounted on one end of the space bar being operated as the bar is depressed.

Experiments in England indicate that fish dried in electrically heated air can be kept in good condition for years.

A woman is the patentee of a cook book in which each recipe is illustrated by pictures of the ingredients to be used.

An electro-magnet instrument has been invented by a French scientist to test a person's memory and power of attention.

The French Government is considering damming the Upper Nile to irrigate sufficient land in the French Sudan to supply all France's requirements in cotton.

The designer of a new anvil for garages claims it will fit all types of automobile rims that need to be straightened with some of its numerous faces or grooves.

A plant has been reopened in Tasmania for the development of some 6,000,000 tons of shale in a single deposit, estimated to contain 360,000,444 gallons of oil.

A self-winding electric clock in New Jersey is automatically corrected at noon each day by wireless impulses from the Government Observatory at Washington, D.C.

An unsinkable lifeboat invented will be launched from a chute sufficiently far from the side of a ship to avoid danger of striking it.

One species of American holly has been found to contain large amounts of caffeine, as much as one and one-half per cent. of the drug being obtained from dried leaves.

geometrical shape makes it look as if carved by a stone-cutter. Beryl is a silicate of aluminum. True emerald is merely a variety of beryl with enough coloring to give it a vivid green hue. True topaz is exactly the same material tinted yellow.

Oriental amethysts have been produced in pottery furnaces by accident—a fact which seems to make manifest the practicability of manufacturing all kinds of corundum gems, including the sapphire and ruby.

Producing Artificial Stones.

Indeed, both sapphires and rubies are now being artificially made in France, and are said to be practically indistinguishable from the natural stones, the materials being the same that nature uses. The main difficulty has been to produce perfectly clear and transparent crystals.

The process is very simple, the requisite high temperature being furnished by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. This instrument, long familiar, is a forked tube through which oxygen and hydrogen are brought together and ignited producing an intense heat. A finely powdered mixture, consisting of 98 per cent. aluminum oxide, 1½ per cent. of iron oxide (iron rust) and half of 1 per cent. of titanium oxide (for coloring), is poured down in a small continuous trickle through the blowpipe, and, being melted, falls in incandescent drops into a cup of lime. As it cools it crystallizes, forming a pear-shaped globule of sapphire.

The same process serves for the production of ruby, a small quantity of oxide of chromium (to give the red color) being substituted for the titanium.

Diamonds in nature are a volcanic product. Those found in South Africa occur in ancient volcanic pipes—that is to say, in vent-holes out of which lava streams flowed once upon a time. Such conditions imply enormous heat and tremendous pressure, a result being the crystallizing out of carbon in the form of diamonds—some of those found being so huge (one of them weighing over a pound) that they have actually had to be chopped into pieces in order to be marketable.

As for us now are to engender temperatures far higher than the volcanic, it might be supposed that we could make diamonds of size. Quite possibly we may. But it is conceivable that in nature a great length of time may be required for the production of large diamond crystals.

In Our Garden.

In our garden
Happy hours,
Moist warm earth
And smell of flowers.
Drops of dew
And butterflies,
Great tall lilies,
Deep blue skies.

In our garden
Song of birds,
Happy hearts
And gentle words,
Children's laughter,
Flowers to pull,
You are here, love,
Life is full.

—Florence M. Edmonds.

Nobel, the founder of the Nobel prizes, owed his vast fortune to his discovery of dynamite.

New Means of Flying to Great Heights

The atmosphere, of course, gets thinner as altitude above the earth increases. This means less resistance to the thrust of the airplane propeller. At high levels the thinning of the air and its low temperature have a tendency to interfere with the normal operation of the driving engine.

Means of obviating these difficulties are provided by a method of airplane construction which a New Jersey inventor, Samuel D. Mott, has newly patented. Summed up, they might be described as a system of barometric control which the inventor asserts will virtually overcome the troubles previously experienced in flying at high altitudes.

The propeller is so constructed that, by the help of a barometric device, changes of air-pressure automatically alter the angle of its blades. In other words, the "pitch" of the propeller changes responsively to the density of the air, so that the action of its blades upon the atmosphere is accommodated for high levels. Thus, the higher the machine goes, the faster it can travel, resistance to its forward movement being less.

In the rear part of the machine is a sealed compartment into which air is pumped by a rotary blower-fan driven by an electric motor, independent of the aircraft engine. The fan is barometrically controlled. As the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere falls (in going up) the air inside the tank pushes a piston which so acts upon the electric controller as to increase the speed and power of the

motor, causing the fan to revolve faster, and storing a larger volume of the more tenuous air in the above-mentioned compartment.

The idea is to keep the air in the compartment at approximately normal sea-level density, no matter how far aloft the airplane may be sailing. As the machine descends, and the atmosphere becomes more dense, the speed of the motor and its fan slows down, until near the ground the motor automatically stops running.

A similar barometric contrivance is used for operating a heater, to keep the air inside the compartment at a moderate and constant temperature. To furnish the requisite current, a dynamo generator driven by the engine, is employed, an arm moving over a series of contacts so as to throw out or in any number of heater-sections in automatic response to changes of atmospheric pressure. Thus the higher the airplane ascends, the greater the amount of heat supplied.

The aim in view is to supply the engine, at all levels, with air of the same density and temperature. But another important object may be gained by "feeding" this warm sea-level air to the aviators.

This may be accomplished by providing them with suitable airtight inflatable suits and connected headpieces, somewhat like those worn by divers, but as light as possible, the air they need for breathing and to keep them warm being supplied to them from the tank through suitable pipes, supplemented by valves for permitting its escape when expired.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

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Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

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En Passant.

"The Scene Was Changed."

It seems a strange thing, to me, that Ramon de Valera and his band of cast-iron patriots would not go to Inverness for their conference with the hated Saxon. Their reluctance to go to Scotland is no compliment to the sister nation, besides, see what they have missed. Scotland, especially the Highlands, towards the end of September, is without compare. Neither the Vale of Bantry, where erstwhile rose the Temple of the sun, nor Killybegs, the Reflection of Heaven, can compare with the Land of the Mountain and the Flood when the delicate fragrance of the bonnie purple heather rises from hill and dell, and mingles with the pure ozone, fresh blown in from the sea. The spice laden breezes of "Araby the Blest" are heavy and languorous compared with the crisp clear air of basking in it, and breathing the pure atmosphere of Freedom, makes us pause to think of a good reason.

Many hundreds of his compatriots regard their visit to Scotland for "The Cause," as the time of their lives. They crowd from Ireland with all the eager anticipations of tourists, early in August for the reaping of the cereal crops and linger until the root crops are gathered in as if they were sorry to tear themselves away; in fact, many of them do not go back, but settle in the towns and cities, and send for their folks later.

Perhaps the Sinn Feiners were afraid of being contaminated by the special blend of Freedom peculiar to Scotland, which according to R. L. Stevenson, makes it the happiness of man to be born a Scot. They may have dreaded going to Inverness to have their souls torn with envy when they saw men and women walking about like Greek gods and goddesses, treading their native heath with that conscious trend of kinship with nature, which is the characteristic gait of the highland act. Such a picture might have straightened their perspective and permitted them to see Ireland as others see it, — a country which could be, and is, as free as the Scottish nation, if Irishmen would believe it.

I hate to hurt anybody's feelings, but there are times when an open and plain way of speaking becomes necessary. That time is now, and I know that I am only saying what other people think, when I say that Ireland's "wrongs," in this twentieth century, are mostly imaginary. It is greatly a matter of temperament. The Irishman, when he feels a bit depressed, as most people sometimes feel, sits down and groans about his down-trodden country, instead of bucking up and puffing out his chest and singing, telling the world that his country is the land of brave men and bonnie lassies. He broods over the dark dead past instead of carrying his poetic appreciation of the beautiful, the buoyant and the free, into his life, and living over again the romantic and bright epics of the more glorious past, which would cluster around him and make him happy—if he would only just let them. But no. He must moan, and feed the Sinn Fein idea upon gloom. His song is set in the minor mode and crosses in lamentation and languishment, he finds relief only in joining a secret society, a branch of the Brotherhood of Misery, or getting up an "argument" with somebody, — who isn't looking, when the chief "points" are carried home with a stone tied in a stocking.

ANYBODY, desirous of starting a peaceful argument, could find plenty of material in past history for saying that Scotland had as much misery and oppression to endure, as Ireland ever had, and has as much right at the present time to hang her harp on a willow tree and sit in tears. The inclination, however, is wanting. A visit to Inverness might have shown that the Scot has a better sense of perspective and the relation of things in general, and that in consequence, he slips more comfortably into his position in the jig-saw puzzle of life, and gets more out of it than if he were continually getting up against things as a matter of traditional course. But the outstanding fact remains that the Irish delegation would not go to Inverness when the going was good and the country at its best. They do not appear to have gained one point of advantage by their refusal, yet, and although preliminary conditions are as unsettled as ever, they agree to go to London in October, a time when the English metropolis will be in the throes of that spasm of business super-energy which always attacks it a few months before Christmas.

The scene will indeed be changed. It is a far cry from the Moray Firth to the Mouth of the Thames. I wish one of the good ladies, in whom the most of Irish folks believe, would carry the Irish delegates from Inverness to London, the night before the conference, and give them evidence of the many interests which lie between these points, for the purpose of making comparisons between that area and their own part of the Empire. I believe they would then sit

down at the Conference Table different men, prepared to admire a system of government which gives separate communities equal freedom and yet combines them in one Unity which has never been surpassed or even equaled in the history of nations. This would be selecting a small portion of the empire when world wide examples could be given, but there is no set of conditions existing in Ireland which does not have its counterpart in some part of the larger island, and especially in the area mentioned. Why then the difference between the aspirations of the Irishman, on the one hand, and the Scot, the Yorkshireman, the East Anglian, and the Metropolitan, on the other? Not mentioning the cohesive nations all over the habitable globe which make up the British Empire. I leave the answer to the Conference about to sit, and to the common sense of every individual who will try to think out the problem for himself, uninfluenced by the bias of bigotry, and who is capable of carrying a clear mind into a matter which demands a permanent solution.

THE LINKMAN.

Kindly Appreciation

The School Commissioners of Chatham No. 2 recently held a meeting at which the following resolution was passed and forwarded to Mr. McBurney, upon his retirement from Lachute Academy.

School Municipality of Chatham No. 2
Brownsburg Que, Sept. 20th, 1921
Chas. McBurney Esq. B.A.
Lachute, Que.

Dear Sir:—
It is indeed with pleasure that I comply with my instructions to forward to you the following copy of a Resolution unanimously passed at the last session of our Board.

"Moved by Commissioner R. J. Johnson, second by Commissioner Arthur Campbell, and unanimously resolved, that we as a school board, do place on record, an expression of our keenest regrets at the retirement of Mr. Charles McBurney B.A. from the principalship of the Lachute High School, as he was always ready to promote, in more ways than the general public, or perhaps even he himself knew, the best interests, not only of our old Academy, but of the tributary schools around it, and while we cannot but deplore the loss to this community, we would congratulate him on his promotion, and assure him of our very best wishes for his success in the new and exalted position to which his exceptional abilities have raised him.

Tendering, as well, my own personal regards,

I am,

Yours very truly

JOHN McOuat,

Sec'y-Treas. Chatham No. 2.

To which was addressed the following reply:

Sept. 26th, 1921.

John McOuat, Esq.,

Brownsburg, Que.

Dear Mr. McOuat,

Kindly accept for yourself and convey to the School Commissioners of Chatham, No. 2, my warmest thanks for the resolution that they have placed on their books in regard to my retiring from the Principalship of Lachute Academy. That was a gracious act on their part, and words fail me to tell you how deeply I appreciate it.

During the fifteen years that it has been my good fortune to guide the course of the old Academy, I have tried to make it serve the Protestant people of the whole County, and have done what I could to make it a potent elevating influence in the life of our people, and to extend its influence as widely as possible. The tend success of a great Academy can only be secured by the success of the Model and Elementary schools that surround it, and he who would make Lachute Academy take its proper place amongst the best educational institutions must give his sympathetic help and encouragement to every educational activity within the sphere of his influence.

To day the Academy stands in a better position and has a brighter outlook than it has ever before enjoyed. I regret exceedingly to leave it, I have built too much of myself into it not to feel the separation keenly, but I am thankful that God has enabled me to pass it on to my successor a better school in every way than it was at anytime in its previous history. Lachute Academy is today the greatest asset that the Protestant people of this County have. Its influence extends far beyond its walls and affects the lives of hundreds who have never been enrolled amongst its pupils. It must be kept strong and vigorous, so as to be able to give a tone to all the surrounding schools, and by giving them an example of what a good school should be inspire them to higher things.

There is not room in this County for more than one strong Academy. It should serve the whole County, and all the people should take a pride in it and support it. If other Academies spring up, or Model Schools attempt to do the work that properly belongs to the Academy, the effect must be that all will become weak and inefficient. I congratulate you on attempting to do only those grades that you can do well, and not listening to the voice of selfish and short sighted individuals, who to save the expenses of sending a few pupils a short distance from home to attend a good school, wish to have some of the Academy grades taught in the local Model School, with the inevitable result that the extra time taken from the lower grades renders the work of the whole school little better than a farce. As a result of your wise policy in this respect you have now a Model that your people have just right to be proud of.

Let me close my thanking you once more, and by assuring you that if in my new position I should ever be able to render you any service, it will give me a great deal of pleasure to do so.

Yours sincerely and faithfully,

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 1832

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve 18,000,000
Resources 280,000,000

J. R. Parris, Manager, Lachute
Branches at Brownsburg, Calumet, Grenville and St. Andrews East.

Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

We have Monarch, Dove & Down in all shades

We have also received our Northway's Ladies' Coats for this winter and the prices are extremely low.

Standfield's Underwear for Cold Days is also waiting for you at the Right Prices.

McFAUL BROS.

The Store where Your Dollar does its duty.

LACHUTE MILLS.

PRESCRIPTION.

"Without knowledge the only power in prescriptions could be that of harm."

"Knowledge permits proper selection of high quality drugs."

"It authorizes the employment of scientific knowledge in correct compounding. It is only benefited by experience."

"The fullest knowledge, the best use of experience, becomes a part of every prescription we fill for you or your doctor."

"That's what makes prescription work here so important to all concerned."

"Let us fill your prescriptions for that knowledge which is power in medicine."

G. J. CHARLAND, Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

There is a
Dr. Scholl
Appliance or Remedy For Every Foot Trouble



Will be at this Store on Oct. 7th.

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

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!

Lad is' Fall & Winter Coats & Dresses

A nice line of all colors in Velours, Heather Tweeds, Etc. at very low prices. Call and see our very fine assortment before buying elsewhere.

New assortment of Tricellette Blouses and Georgette Crepe.

A new lot of Serge and Silk Dresses at very low prices, from \$10.00 to \$16.00

50 Boy's Pants at \$1.25

19 Men's Pants at \$2.25

6 Only Men's Suits at \$12.50

— Also Extra value on Cotton Flannellette Underwear, Etc. —

H. M. Lavigne, Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McOuat & Son's Store.

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.

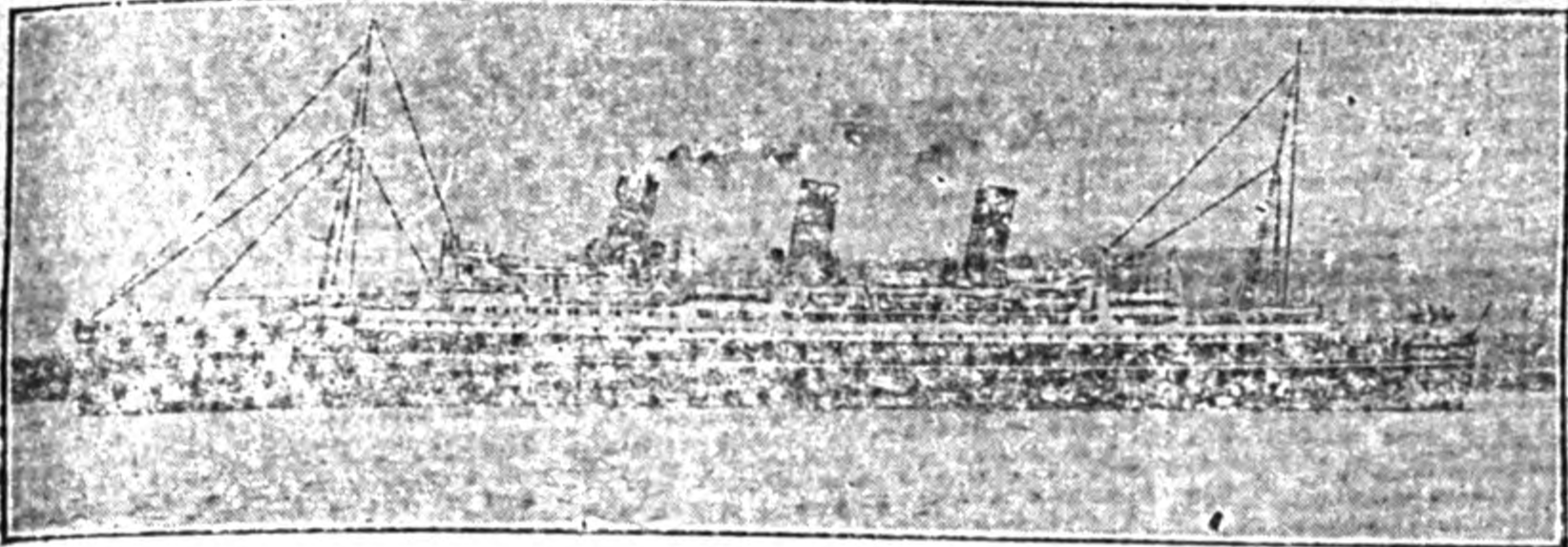
Mail orders are solicited and will receive most careful and prompt attention. Re-plating, Engraving and all Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs quickly done and guaranteed.

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.

The Empress of Canada



The new C. P. R. liner, the oil-burning Empress of Canada is built especially for the Pacific service. The appointments will be the finest and most luxurious possible to-day, with particular regard to the C. P. R. standard of "Safety, Speed, Comfort."

She has an overall length of 653 feet, is 87 feet 9 inches in breadth and 53 1/2 feet in depth to the bridge deck; she has a straight stem and two cruiser sterns, three funnels and two pole masts. There is a continuous shelter deck with bridge, promenade and boat decks over, the former extending for the full length of the ship; two complete between-deck and lower and orlop between-deck at the fore and aft ends. The "Empress of Canada" has a gross tonnage of 22,000 tons, and is arranged to carry about 400 first class, 106 second class, 233 third class and 932 Asiatic steerage passengers, and crew of 547. Of the cargo spaces, a large portion has been fitted for the carriage of silk and refrigerated cargo. Her speed is about 21 knots. She is built to the highest class of Lloyd's Register full Board of Trade requirements.

The first class accommodation is arranged on the shelter deck and in addition to the single, double and family rooms, there are several special rooms and private suites, which comprise bedrooms, sitting rooms and bathrooms. The state-rooms are fitted with the very latest type of open washbasin, with a sup-

ply of hot and cold water. The public lavatories and bath rooms have the most modern improvements in sanitary equipment. A complete system of telephones is connected with a central exchange to the rooms and offices.

The dining saloon is on the upper deck and will accommodate 325 persons. A large reception room is situated forward of the dining saloon; the passenger elevator is at the fore end. On the upper deck is also a large swimming pool, 30 ft. by 18 ft., with adjoining gymnasium and dressing rooms similar to the best clubs. The other public rooms are arranged on the promenade deck with special view to convenience and comfort. The large lounge will provide ample room for concerts and moving picture performances, with complete moving picture operating room. There is a long gallery, specially designed room for children, Drawing Room, Writing Room, Smoke Room and Verandah Cafe, and all are luxurious and attractive in every way. Long promenades and recreation spaces for games, dancing and sports are reserved for the use of passengers.

The second class accommodation is situated on the shelter deck aft, arranged in two and four berth rooms. These staterooms are fitted similar to the first class. The Dining Saloon is on the upper deck and will accommodate 130 persons. The Lounge is on the Bridge deck aft.

In addition to a large laundry, dispensary, hospital, dark room for camera enthusiasts, etc., there are innovations in the stateroom, food, kitchen and pantry service. A perfect system of mechanical ventilation is installed and all the supply and exhaust fans are capable of changing the air throughout the ship at such frequency as to assure practically pure air at all times. All thermostats and supply fans have an approved disinfecting apparatus. Electric radiators are fitted in the first and second class state rooms.

The cargo equipment is of the most modern type as well, the cargo derricks being operated by twelve powerful electric winches. The steam steering gear, manoeuvring and warping machinery are also improvements on any now in use.

Throughout the ship particular attention has been devoted to the fact that the "Empress of Canada" is for Trans-Pacific and semi-tropical service; therefore the rooms are large and airy and specially designed.

The "Empress of Canada" has been preceded by two other oil burners, the "Empress of Britain," now in service, and the "Montcalm," which was launched last year, and will set a new pace in comfortable passenger steamships for ocean service. Two others of the popular "M-boats" type are in course of construction. The oil fuel bunkers of the "Empress of Canada" have a normal capacity of 4,500 tons of oil.

Argenteuil Wool Growers and Economic Consolidation in Automobile Industry.



Will hold an Auction Sale of Breeding Stock, consisting of Rams Aged, Ewes and Lambs, at the Exhibition Grounds, on Saturday, Oct. 8th, at one o'clock p.m. All breeders are invited to bring what stock they wish. An entry fee of 25 cents per head will be collected for all stock brought to the sale.

For further information apply to
A. Bothwell, Demonstrator. J. W. Gall, Sec.-Treas.

New Garage & Repair Shop

In Rear of Windsor Hotel. General Garage and Repair Work also Welding of all kinds, done by Oxygen Process.

Lachance & Turcott,
WINDSOR HOTEL, - LACHUTE.

Dodge Brothers
Motor Cars.

We hold the Agency for the County of Argenteuil.
Leonard E. Graham, Arundel.

FALL OVERCOATS.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,
Next to J. D. Campbell's Store, Main Street,
Lachute

I have just received a new choice stock of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings, the best of English and Scotch made. Spring and Fall Overcoats from \$25.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The consolidation of the many Taxi Stands and smaller companies into one organization under the name of T. of C., with a fleet of some 400 of the best cars of the city, with one telephone number, advertised by the organization for the benefit of all, is now well under way and is a form of consolidation worth watching.

The work is undertaken by a group of Montreal men under charter, with many strong points in its favor, being patterned after the New York and Chicago Organizations which have proved overwhelmingly successful.

It does not have the heavy initial purchase of automobiles to consider, which with 400 cars would cross the million mark, neither does it have garaging, repairing and depreciation to provide for. Instead, each chauffeur owns his own car outright. There are now in excess of 700 cars operating in the city, representing better than two and a half millions of invested dollars.

Taxis of Canada Consolidated has started with the best of these cars, admitting to membership only owners of proven reliability maintaining cars of a high standard. After completion of the first month's operation the organization finds it is able to call on better than two hundred, so stationed as to give practically a three minute service to any part of the city. It is now in its fifth week, advertising "Montreal's Biggest Fleet and Finest Cars."

Its growth should be repaid and interesting. It is stated that this Montreal Company is the first of a claim of four organizations that will carry the movement across the country, with additional subsidiaries equipped to supply the members, with their every requirement from gasoline, oils and accessories to garaging, repairing, painting and insurance.

To the Public it means a larger and therefore faster and cheaper service than any privately owned fleet of cars could give with automobiles of a much better class than any private corporation could operate and furthermore, private in appearance.

To the owners and members it is a means of competing successfully with the private corporations, with more cars and better cars, with quicker service and consolidated advertising, together with an appreciable saving in costs of supplies, accessories and equipment. Operating alone or in small groups they are at the mercy of the bigger private fleets; together, as a consolidated unit, they can defy competition.

The Organization intends selling supplies and accessories to the public as well as to its members, giving materially reduced prices through their heavy turnover.

Stock in the subsidiaries will shortly be offered with exceptional inducements and with a brilliant future assured.

GRENVILLE

Rev. Mr. Sherman conducted services in Avoca and Arundel on Sunday the 25th. Miss Dora King, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her aunt Miss Melissa E. Morrow.

Mrs. Harold Gil has returned to her home here after spending a three weeks visit with her mother, Mrs. Silvester at Huterea.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Gay, of Ottawa, who were recently united in marriage. Mrs. Gay was formerly Miss Addie Gray of here.

CUSHING

Nurse Hartley of Hawkesbury, visited her parents here last week.

The Misses Eva and Katie Wheelahan of Montreal, spent Sunday in Cushing.

Mrs. E. O. Keatley left on Monday to visit her sister Mrs. Norman Dowd in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Whinsfield, of Calamit, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Nicholls on Sunday.

Miss Tessie Robert, of Moncton, was a guest of her aunt Miss Wheelahan the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Dawson, of Stonefield Heights, are paying a week's visit to friends in Millie Isle.

Mr. Fraser Watson is in St. Anne de Bellevue this week engaged on some work for the Department of Marine.

Miss Laura Cousins who is teaching in the Stone School-house this term spent the week-end at her home in Grenville.

Mrs. H. Hartley and Miss George Foreman, of Grenville, spent a day in Montreal last week visiting their aged aunt Mrs. Smith who is ill.

The Ladies' Aid of the Chatham Methodist Church will have a Bean Supper and sale of work at the home of Mrs. Jas. Chambers, on Friday evening Oct. 14th. Supper will be served from 6 o'clock. A good programme will be rendered during the evening. Admission 25 cts.

Little Miss Mary Derrick eldest daughter of Mr. A. M. Derrick, of Stonefield, was conveyed to Dr. Fattee's hospital at Hawkesbury last week where she underwent an operation for appendicitis. Last accounts the little patient was progressing favorably we are pleased to state.

The Fall train service on the C. N. R. went into effect on Sunday last and while the new schedule is agreeable to some there are others who apparently have cause to complain—you can't please everybody. The local which has been passing down all summer at the unearthly hour of 5:45 a.m., now lingers in Hawkesbury until 8:10. Coming up in the evening it meets the down express on the siding here at 6:06. The siding by-the-way which was formerly known as Cushing siding has been officially renamed Watson's siding in order to avoid confusion.

† † †

Rev. Chas. P. McGregor goes to New Hampshire

The Lawrence Telegram of Sept. 29, bears the information that the Rev. Chas. P. McGregor, has resigned from the pastorate of the Second Baptist Church at Lawrence, Mass., and will go to the largest Baptist Church at Lawrence, Mass., and will go to the largest Baptist Church in New Hampshire on Nov. 1st. Dr. McGregor is one of our old County boys, St. Andrews being his birthplace. He has been for a number of years an American citizen and much in demand as a public speaker on patriotic questions. He is known as a careful student and an omnivorous reader, and keeps well abreast of the latest religious and philosophic literature. In sermon preparation he writes carefully, but speaks without manuscript. In pastoral work he quickly becomes the friend and confidant of his people, and gives a generous amount of his time to visitation. During his Massachusetts pastorate he has been continuously a member of the Executive Committee of the State Convention, of which committee he was for six years chairman and a year ago was honored by presidency of the Convention.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

ERNEST ROBERT, Chatboro,

On the farm of Mrs. Louis Gauthier,

Tuesday, October 18th, 1921

The following effects:—Eight milch cows, 1 bull two and a half years old, 1 year old heifer, 1 mare, some hens and turkeys, 100 bushels of oats, a lot of hay, some seed corn, 1 buggy, 1 gang plow, 1 cultivator, 1 grain blower (new) and a lot of household furniture.

Everything to be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is giving up farming.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 8 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent discount per annum off for cash.

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



WADE DRAG SAW
Away the Best Yet
THE NEW MODEL
Buy one and cut twenty cords of wood in a day with one man.
Very simple. - Easily moved. - Well made.
Pays for itself in a short time. Over fifty sold in Quebec Province already.
We ship promptly.

Write, wire or phone for day for prices and printed circulars

See it in operation at

The A.R. Williams Machinery & Supply Company, Limited

326 ST. JAMES STREET - MONTREAL, Que.

Phone, Main 5202

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Alterations in Passenger Train Service
Will take effect
Sunday, Oct. 2, 1921

For particulars apply to
J. S. Giles, Town Agent.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

GENERAL CHANGES
IN PASSENGER
TRAIN SCHEDULES

Will be made
Sunday, October 2nd, 1921
For further particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

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

The Tobacco with a heart

Soils and Crops

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

Hogging Down Corn.

It is not so much the question of producing more pork to the acre but rather one of producing the most at the lowest cost. Hogging down the corn appears to be the answer to the problem, especially if we consider the value to the other crops of the labor saved in handling the corn harvest.

The advantages to be gained from hogging down corn may be briefly summed up under three heads. First of all, and one that is of utmost importance at the present time, is that the practice is ideal from a labor-saving standpoint. Every farmer is aware of the amount of man and horse labor that is required to cut, husk, haul and crib corn, and then feed it out to the hogs in the pen. The expense of these operations may be largely saved and at the time of the year when there is usually a great rush of out-of-door work.

Then there is the fertility problem that must be considered. In feeding corn in the pen there is almost always a waste of valuable fertility. Any of the manure made is returned to the soil it is accomplished at quite an expense and only after many hours of laborious and not altogether pleasant work. When harvesting their own corn the hogs are making manure and depositing it directly upon the land. They are also leaving cornstalks where they may be turned under without first being hauled out to the field.

The general health of any farm animal is always to be considered. In hogging down corn the animals receive a great deal of exercise which keeps them contented and vigorous. Instead of rooting around in sloppy pig yards as is often the case, they are working in clean fields which, as one may observe, is of no small benefit to them.

Before turning the hogs into the corn field they should be fed some corn in the dry lot. At first only a small amount, gradually increasing the supply until they are accustomed to the feed.

Hogs should not be permitted to cover too large an area at one time or they will not do a clean job of pasturing and hence a waste of good feed results.

The number of hogs that an acre will carry depends largely upon the yield of the corn and the size and vigor of the hogs. A fifty-bushel crop of corn will carry ten one-hundred-pound pigs from eighteen to twenty days. Three fall shot and six spring pigs may be counted upon to clean up an acre of fifty-bushel corn in fifteen to twenty days.

One should approximate the amount of corn that will be hogged off and lay plans to keep them on that area until they have cleared it up.

A method commonly used in the corn belt is to roll down a portion of the field. The hogs seldom bother the standing corn as they find the knocked down corn so much easier to procure. After the portion of the field that was rolled down has been cleared up an additional amount should be rolled and the hogs will find this new ready feed in a short time.

Some practice the system of stretching a temporary fence through the corn by weaving hog wire in between the stalks. It is not necessary to make this fence very substantial as the hogs seldom attempt to go beyond it as long as there is good corn left within the enclosure. Some believe it advisable to knock down some corn with a fence system, especially at first when the idea is rather new to the hogs. When that part of the field that has been fenced off is cleaned up the fence is moved over and the animals allowed to enter the new clean pasture. The fence system necessitates a little more work but is thought by many to be the best.

Although the hogs are apparently glad of the opportunity to obtain their own food in their own particular manner it has been the experience of feeders that they should be provided with other things besides corn, which is high in carbohydrates, but does not meet the protein requirements of the hog.

This protein element may easily be supplied and the hog allowed to obtain it as his appetite and body needs require. We are likely to consider the hog as an animal devoid of all sense, however, he has often shown better judgment concerning the choice of his food than some of the so-called higher animals.

Some farmers planted soy beans in their corn last spring and thus have provided a very good protein supplement for the corn feed which may be of considerable value this fall in hogging off the corn. Alfalfa fields adjoining the corn may be utilized to supply the protein. Probably one of the best systems is to place self-feeders in the corn fields and use tankage, shorts, or oilmeal.

Plenty of good fresh water should always be available. Troughs may be placed at convenient places in the field and daily attended to.

Provided with the corn, water, and a protein feed, the hogs may be depended upon to balance their own ration. They will work in the corn, pay a frequent visit to the watering trough and occasionally drop over to the self-feeder for their protein hand-out. The remainder of the time they

may be found in groups contentedly discussing the topics of the day and at the same time laying on pork in a most satisfactory manner with very little attention from their boss.

Large Crops From Fall Plowing.

There is difference of opinion among farmers in regard to fall plowing. Some claim great advantages, while others say that spring plowing gives the best results. Both classes may be right. In some cases there may be no decided difference in results between fall or spring plowing. The differences are due mainly to variations in soils and seasonal conditions.

Soils are classified as sands, sandy loams, loams, silt loams, clay loams, and clays, as the case may be. As we go down this list the quantity of fine material or clay increases and the soils become heavier or more difficult to work with tillage implements.

This heaviness or sticky nature of soils, caused principally by the amount of clay present, is offset to a great extent by good drainage or by gravel, sand or vegetable matter which they may contain, so that a well-drained clay-loam soil, well supplied with vegetable matter, may not clod or bake to any great extent, and may be quite easily pulverized by implements; another clay-loam soil undrained and low in vegetable matter may give serious trouble.

It is not unusual to find a sandy-loam soil, low in vegetable matter, that will clod and bake considerably. Since puddling, baking and clodding of a soil increases the difficulty of preparing a good seedbed, and may be harmful to crop growth, the tendency of a soil to puddle is a most important factor in determining the best time for plowing.

The purpose of plowing must be taken into account. The principle benefits derived from plowing are: 1. To bury vegetation and manure so that they will decay and be added to the soil mass. 2. To pulverize the soil in order to form a desirable seedbed for the crop. To conserve water. 4. To kill insects.

Light soils that blow, and soils on steep slopes that wash, lose fertility when fall plowed, because the fine soil particles are removed by blowing and washing.

The uneven surface of fall-plowed land catches and absorbs water resulting from rain and snow, while the soil mulch formed by plowing conserves this water against evaporation, and more moisture will be available for the spring crop.

An experiment performed at the Michigan Experiment Station showed that fall-plowed land contained more water available for an oat crop than spring-plowed land, and the yield of oats was increased more than nine bushels an acre by the fall plowing. Freezing and thawing of fall-plowed land helps to break down clods and tends to put soils in a better condition of tilth for spring crops.

One of the great advantages of fall plowing is that this work is out of the way of the spring rush, thus giving a better distribution of labor. This is an important matter, especially should the following spring be late, necessitating hasty spring plowing or working the ground when it is too wet.

Fall plowing buries many weeds before they mature seeds, which gives better control of these pests and causes them to decay and be changed to plant food before seeding the land. If done at the right time, fall plowing may destroy insects and worms by exposing them to the elements and the eyes of the birds that feed upon them.

In regard to depth of fall plowing, care should be taken not to go too deeply into the subsoil at any one time and turn too much of this raw soil up toward the surface. It is safe to plow as deeply as the surface soil will permit, especially for beets, potatoes or corn.

Honey for Home Trade.

If the colonies are thoroughly overhauled in September, and found to be strong with bees and heavy with winter stores, little if anything more needs to be done this month.

Care must be taken to store all surplus extracting combs away from the ravages of rats and mice, and get things about the apiary and honey house in shipshape for the winter.

By all means cultivate the home and nearby market, rather than to send to commission men, and if one produces a really excellent grade of honey, either comb or extracted, a local trade at top-notch prices can be established, and all disputes with far-away commission men will be avoided.

Attractive illustrated folders on the food value of honey, with some photo reproductions of the apary and processes of extracting, will do much to establish a trade. Glass containers are the best for liquid honey, and for this purpose some beekeepers have found it both convenient and economical to use the ordinary jars, which can afterward be utilized by the housewife at preserving time, or for a number of other purposes.

Are you being robbed by a bull?

Poultry

As soon as the breeding season is over the fowl that are not intended to be retained for future breeders should be disposed of. The birds should be either put into a yard or confined to part of the yard, the rest being limed, plowed or spaded, and seeded to green crop such as rape or rye.

All litter should be removed from the house and the ceiling, walls and floor thoroughly swept. Movable fixtures should be taken out and the whole interior given a thorough washing. The best way to do this is to use the hose if you have one, after the house given the building a good flooding and scrub it down with a stiff brush. If there is no hose, be even more careful about the scrubbing. After the house has been thoroughly cleaned give it a soaking with a good strong disinfectant. One of the coal tar preparations will be found satisfactory for this purpose, this should be applied with a spray pump so that it will be forced into all the cracks and crevices of the building. If there is no spray pump, use a brush, but be sure to get it into these cracks and crevices.

The house should be left standing for a couple of days to dry out, leaving it wide open to allow the sun and air to enter freely. It should then be given a good application of whitewash. The fixtures, nest boxes, roosts and dropping boards which have been removed should be treated in a similar manner.

At the time of this annual house cleaning it is a good plan to note what repairs to the houses, fixtures and fences are needed and have them made as soon as possible. Also clean up and burn any accumulation of rubbish, leaving nothing under which vermin may hide. A clean house free from lice and mites is easy to keep clean. Then see that the pullets are healthy and free from lice, when they are put in, and the problem of winter eggs is more than half solved.

Diseases of Potatoes.

Late Blight of the potato is one of the diseases that causes serious loss to the grower. How serious the loss may be is told in a newly issued bulletin prepared by Paul A. Murphy, Plant Pathologist in Prince Edward Island in connection with the Dominion Experimental Farms. In Prince Edward Island the potato crop covers about 30,000 acres, the yield from which is about 200 bushels an acre and the total production 6,000,000 bushels. Were it not for late blight the yield per acre, according to the writer, would be 290 bushels of sound potatoes, meaning nearly a third more. The extent of the loss at 75c per bushel is \$2,925,000. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the loss is estimated respectively at 30 per cent. and 25 per cent, which entails a sacrifice of something like \$5,600,000, or eight millions and a half for the three Maritime Provinces. Spraying with home-made Bordeaux mixture, composed of two pounds copper sulphate or bluestone, two pounds quicklime and 40 gallons of water, is recommended as a remedy. Late Blight is not quite so serious in Ontario and Quebec, but there are other diseases that are troublesome, such as Leaf Roll, which is more or less widespread in Canada, and the loss from which in southern Ontario in one year is estimated at two and a quarter million dollars; Mosaic, the loss from which in a single year in New Brunswick and Quebec is calculated to have been 5 per cent. or 1,525,000 bushels, and in Ontario 2½ per cent. or 500,000 bushels; Black Leg, from which the losses in Ontario are recorded as greater than in the Maritime Provinces (where the losses have also been considerable in some years), and the Curly Dwarf with its relatives, which are found more frequently in southern districts on Ontario than in the more eastern

provinces. The bulletin goes deeply into the results of the investigations, describing symptoms, the soils principally affected, and the methods that should be employed in checking and suppressing potato diseases.

Pruning Berry Bushes.

Raspberry, blackberry and dewberry plants are usually pruned in the fall, as soon as the crop is harvested, but it can be done any time before cold weather.

If the raspberries or blackberries are in hills remove all the canes that fruited last season; also, all the weak canes, leaving from eight to twelve strong canes. If they are growing in rows thin out the canes to eight inches apart. The blackberries require more room than the raspberries; therefore leave fewer canes. Be sure to remove all canes that will interfere with cultivation next summer.

Lateral branches should be shortened by cutting them back from one to four feet, depending upon the variety and the bud development. The idea is to reduce the amount of fruit to such a quantity as can be properly developed. It is simply a thinning process. Unbranched red raspberry canes should be cut back to a height of four or five feet.

Remove all diseased canes and any in which tree crickets have deposited eggs; such canes will be weak. Burn all prunings to prevent the spread of insects and diseases and also to get the brush out of the way.

Quarantine of the Corn Borer.

As a result of the scouting work for the European corn borer carried on by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, it has been found that this insect has spread into new territory this year. On account of the danger of carrying the pest into uninfested districts a Ministerial order was passed on August 26, 1921, prohibiting the removal of corn, including sweet corn and seed corn on the cob, corn stalks, etc., from the following townships in the Province of Ontario:

Charlottesville, Houghton, Middleton, Townsend, Walsingham north, Walsingham south, Windham, Woodhouse in the County of Norfolk, Cayuga north, Dunn, Rainham and Walpole in the County of Haldimand, and Raleigh and Romney in the County of Kent.

The order is supplementary to the order-in-council which was passed on May 18, 1921. All persons desiring detailed information concerning this quarantine should apply to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Advantages of Stacking Grain.

Recently a test was conducted on shocked-threshed and stacked grain which had grown in the same field under the same conditions. The shocked grain was threshed as usual, while the stacked grain was allowed to stand for six weeks. The tests were then made on fifty bushels of each kind of grain. The shocked grain tested nearly fifteen per cent. moisture, weighed fifty-five and a half pounds per bushel and graded number two on the market. The stacked grain had only a little more than thirteen per cent. moisture, weighed fifty-nine pounds per bushel and graded number one.

Seedmen and growers of pure-bred grain also are practically unanimous in their agreement upon the advisability of stacking. This is rather significant and their experience must be considered valuable.

In one county, sixty-eight culled hens kept five days laid just one egg. At least a fifth of Ontario's flocks are of that kind. Cull 'em!

Lower freight rates help the cattle business some. Feeders, too, are cheaper this fall, and if broad, short headed steers are purchased, the buyer should make out a lot better on the deal than he did a year ago.

The Welfare of the Home

Controlling Children—By Margaret Wright North.

The adage that a man is not fit to command others until he can command himself is never more true than in the training of children. A mother who has acquired self-control has more than half won the struggle of controlling her children.

In the course of a conversation the other day, a mother remarked to me, "I don't see why Charles has to pick just the time when I am busiest to be the most exasperating." What a picture that gave me of the mother!

I could see her in the afternoon sitting quietly with her mending basket, answering Charles' interminable questions with tact and patience, entering into his "pretends," and making the child feel that his mother was a real pal and playmate.

Then I could see her a little while later, bustling about the kitchen getting supper, Charles still asking questions. After a few half-hearted replies, mother turns on Charles with an impatient, "Charles, if you don't stop asking me questions I'll send you to bed; you drive me wild." There is a moment of silence and then another question. "What did I tell you? Now not another word." Another moment and then a hesitant, "Say, Mother?" "Charles! Go right upstairs, take your clothes off and go to bed."

Now where was the fault? Was

Charles being "most exasperating" or was it just that Mother was not in the mood and lost her patience?

That mother was expecting too much of her child. She wanted him to appreciate the strain that getting supper put upon her mind, body, and nerves. Since cooking was outside his experience, he could not put himself in her position. Even if she had quietly told him that she could not play with him any more, giving the reason, he would not have been able to change his play without her help. He was so filled with one idea that a new suggestion was necessary.

How easy it would have been, when she could not work with his chatter going on, to have suggested that he go to the front window and count the number of white horses going by while she was getting supper; and tell how many windows he could see in the houses across the street; or that he show her how nice a house he could build with his blocks.

Because the mother expected the child to have the self-control which she herself lacked, displeasure and resentment replaced the sympathetic friendliness of the afternoon, and Charles was unjustly punished.

Let us remember that children are very much like rivers, it is impossible to stop them, but comparatively easy to change their course.

Getting the Bees Ready for Winter

BY HENRY SANDERS

The time to prepare the bees for winter varies with the season and the latitude. The time when the last flowers of fall are in bloom, whatever time that happens to be, is the time when the bees should receive the last attention, except only that of carrying them into the cellar. Where they are wintered outdoors, they will need no further attention.

The main thing to do at the time of this last round is to avoid starting the bees to robbing one another. Nothing will cause this more than leaving honey where the bees can get access to it. Two piles of supers were accidentally left about in one of our yards with some honey in them. By the time that the bees found their way to it the thousands of bees that came around resembled a swarm. After the bees had cleaned out the honey in these supers they were so flushed with their ill-gotten gains that they started in and cleaned out every spot of honey from several weak colonies near. We applied the usual remedies and heaped each entrance of the nearby hives with grass and then wetted it with water. This so discomforts the passage of the bees that the robbing was at an end, but the great idea is to avoid leaving the honey about where the bees can get to it, for if they never get started to robbing, the chances are that they will give no trouble in this direction. When looking through the hives late in the fall, when the bees have not any natural sources of honey, be careful not to let them begin this plundering, and if a commotion is observed when a hive is opened let it be closed and an attempt made later.

Given a warm day, however, and a little honey from the last flowers of the season, the bees may now be prepared for the long months of winter. To get a crop of honey next year the bees must enter upon it strong in numbers and with enough stores to carry them until the first flowers begin to yield them a further supply. So we must consider the population and the food supply. To take the latter item first, we know that it needs about thirty pounds of stores to carry a colony of bees till spring. This may consist of honey, or of syrup made from two parts of granulated sugar and one part of water. There are always some localities where the season happens to be very poor, and then it may be essential to buy sugar and to feed the bees. Where the stores are very scarce in this way, it is well to join the colonies up till only very strong ones are left, for the stronger the colony, generally speaking, the less food in proportion is required. Where there has been a sufficient yield of honey, the bees will not need feeding with any substitute, but care should be taken that enough honey is left. There is always that temptation to "rob" the bees too far, a foolish process that resembles killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. A colony of bees that eats up the honey allowed and then starves is a poor investment. Our practice is to take five well-filled combs and to place them in the brood nest before we take any honey from the colony to go to the extracting house, and with the honey that will be stored at the last in the top corners of the actual brood combs, there

should then be ample feed in the hive. Some beekeepers go by weight, but this is unreliable for the weight of the combs varies to a great extent. In any case the hive ought to weigh about as much as an average man can comfortably lift when the time comes to put it into winter quarters.

After the question of food is settled, the next matter is to be sure that there are plenty of bees, and especially young bees, in the colony. It is impossible to give any hard and fast rule, but there ought to be at least enough bees to cover seven or eight combs, and if they cover ten combs so much the better. As the weather grows colder the bees gradually draw together, so that the bees that cover ten combs on a mild day in September cover only five when freezing weather sets in, so the test is not a very decisive one, but the beekeeper soon gets to know when there are enough, when in doubt he will err on the side of having strong colonies. The colonies that are extra strong, with perhaps two or three hivebodies full of brood and bees, will be able to furnish assistance to the weaker ones, and whenever a frame of brood and bees is given, it should be set at the extreme side of the hive and not in the centre, or the strange bees may perhaps kill the queen of the hive to which they are being introduced. Where there are two weak colonies that are to be united, the best way is to seek out queens, and then to put the two hives together with only a single thickness of newspaper between. By the time the bees have gnawed their way through the paper they will unite without fighting, and on a later day the surplus combs can be taken out and all the combs placed together in one storey.

As the days get chilly, it is important to keep the bees as warm as possible. The tops of the combs should be covered with a warm quilt, such as a piece of old carpet, or a piece of table oilcloth covered with a second quilt of any warm cloth. Then the cover should be replaced and should not be removed if possible. The bees will then close every chink and crevice with their glue and so conserve their heat. The entrance should be closed down to a small orifice. In the summer a large entrance is good, but as winter draws near it should be very small, two inches by three-eighths of an inch being ample. The latter width is recommended to keep out the mice, which will get into a hive with a large enough entrance and destroy the combs, honey and bees. It is a curious thing that bees, although well able to defend themselves against most of their adversaries, seem to be powerless against mice. So a small flat entrance, too small for a mouse, is the remedy. We have never had mice nibble their way into a hive, and when we have had losses from this cause it has always been on account of too large an entrance.

Proper temperatures and fresh air in winter are important matters but they are of no use unless the bees are thoroughly fit to start the winter right. Good strong colonies, plenty of food, and tight warm hives are the three secrets of getting ready for winter.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Once upon a time, longer than long ago, Oliver Elephant had ears about as large as a muffin, not one bit bigger. It was so inconvenient for him to hear 'cause when some little creature went to speak to him he'd have to get down on his knees and put his trunk to his ear to find out what they were saying; and as for his appearance, well, it was just ridiculous. One day as he was looking sadly in a forest pool and wondering why his ears were so small for the rest of him, the little old man of the woods came by. And the little old man of the woods is a second uncle to a fairy, which makes him quite magic.

"What's the matter, big Oliver Elephant?" asked the little man of the woods. Oliver put his trunk behind his ear and got down on his knees, for the little fellow was no bigger than a waffle.

"Beg pardon?" said Oliver Elephant, politely. The old man of the woods repeated his question and Oliver Elephant asked him how it was his ears were so small, when all the rest of him was so big.

"If they were larger my nose or my trunk wouldn't seem so long!" wailed Oliver Elephant. The little man of the woods shook his head wisely.

"They didn't grow long enough; they must have been picked too soon," he said slowly and sat down on a tree stump to think. After a while he began to dance around Oliver Elephant in excited circles.

"I have it. I have it; we'll plant 'em again and then when they are big enough I'll pluck them and wish them back on you."

Oliver Elephant was a bit worried, but when the little man of the woods assured him that he could wish his ears off without hurting him he just heaved a big sigh and told him to go ahead. So the little man did and the next thing that elephant person had no ears at all and the little man of the woods had dug a hole and planted

those he had had. Poor Oliver Elephant—he had enormous trials for a whole four weeks, 'cause he couldn't hear a single thing any one said. His enemies slipped up before he could see them and nipped pieces out of him, and his friends were all mad at him because he wouldn't answer their questions. How could he, I ask, without a single ear?

So finally he just went camping by himself right where the little man of the woods had planted his ears. Every day they grew larger and more shapely, and Oliver was tempted two or three times to pick them, but restrained himself because, of course, he could not put them back, and a disconnected ear is like a disconnected telephone—no use.

The little man of the woods had gone on a journey and just as Oliver Elephant was growing very much frightened at the size his ears were reaching he came back.

"Well," said the little magic man of the woods, "didn't I tell you they would grow? Are they all right?"

Oliver could not hear a word he said, but he nodded hard, and the next thing he was sitting down three yards off with a terrible headache. The man of the woods had wished his ears back to quickly that the shock had upset Oliver Elephant, but harricks, how happy he was. He could hear even the grasshoppers singing in the grass, and as for his looks, well you know yourself how becoming they are. Yes, that's the way Oliver came to have big ears. And you can ask the little man of the woods, if you do not believe me.

Rich Vein of Copper Found in Shetlands.

A rich copper vein has been discovered in the Shetland Islands, according to reports received in London. Eng. The lode was said to have been proved to yield a high percentage of copper.

Experts who are erecting a plant where the discovery was made said half a million tons of ore were in sight. A London syndicate has acquired the rights to the property.

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.

Many people worry a lot about so-called bodily infirmities when there really is little cause for worry. What they need to know is that as the years go by the changed inclinations and requirements are natural, and needs of the body adjust themselves to new conditions. For instance one has often heard people complain about their inability to sleep as many hours as they used to do, and think in consequence that they must be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Another will lament the fact that he cannot play baseball or tennis, although he was formerly an enthusiast at these games.

How to live at various ages is a matter of very great importance. The young person has more reserve power, more activity, and requires more food. Older people show less activity, sleep less and do not require so much food. Besides, they have to go more carefully and are inclined to avoid even necessary exercise.

However physically fit the best athletes may appear, they seldom show their best form after thirty. Very few of the players in the major leagues of baseball are over thirty years of age, the most notable exception, however, being Ty Cobb, the famous Detroit outfielder. In pugilistic circles Jack Johnson retained the world's championship when over thirty, but such men as these are the exception rather than the rule.

One reason why strenuous exercise is inadvisable after youth has passed, is on account of the blood pressure increasing as the years go by. That the kind of exercise one takes in middle life is of importance from a health standpoint is shown by insurance companies inquiring into this matter on issuing policies.

After all is said and done, youth is only old age deferred, and the strenuous life, the bubbling vivacity and almost ceaseless energy of youth cannot help but serve their purpose in bringing the physical part of our make-up to maturity, and as a natural consequence, provide time in after years for the development of the mind and the capacity for study and application in the making of a living.

At the adult stage of life, too, the demands of business and professional activity necessitate a considerable amount of exercise which takes the place of organized exercise and play

such as is indulged in in youth. Walking is one of the best exercises, and even in cities people should be encouraged to do more walking to and from their place of business. The increasing popularity of golf and the opening up of municipal golf links in some of our large cities is from the health viewpoint a decided move in the right direction. In many of the Y.M.C.A. centres, too, modified exercises for business men have been arranged, which should be developed by the municipalities till indulged in by all the citizens who possibly can arrange the time.

People approaching the old age of life frequently complain of not being able to sleep well at night, but it should be remembered that this condition is often not insomnia as it is the custom generally for old people to take naps through the day. With advancing years, care should ever be taken to avoid infection, there being a great tendency for old people to develop bronchitis and pneumonia. To guard against these it is advisable for aged folks to avoid crowded places and not get overheated or chilled. Sunshine is an excellent tonic at this time of life as it is at any stage of existence. When the heart's action shows signs of failing, rest is far better than medicines. Moderate exercise, graded to suit different ages, is one of the best adjuncts of health to all classes of the community, and for old people, especially those who have lived an active life, it is essential that they continue to take an interest in the affairs of the world and some interesting hobby or pastime that will keep their minds serene and enable them to get about and keep their blood in circulation. How often we hear and see instances of men who have had a busy life, retiring to seek a well-earned rest in their old age, and passed away a few weeks or months later when cut off from the interests and activities which kept their minds active and their bodily health sustained.

The old saying "Remain in harness," applied in moderation, is very often one of the guideposts to a longer life. Will the lady signing herself "Mrs. G. D. Bothwell, Ont.," kindly send stamped addressed envelope to Dr. Middleton at the Parliament Buildings, and he will reply personally.

Emir Takes Odd Assortment of Luggage.

Probably no party that has ever left London carried a stranger assortment of luggage than did the Emir of Katina, the native Nigerian ruler, who left recently for his homeland with his several wives after having had the time of his life in England.

While the travellers had no trunks to speak of they took enough things into their special train compartment to cause a Canadian porter to turn white. There were dozens of packages and bundles done up in cloth, tea pots, pails and colored vases, but the prize bit of luggage was a gigantic copper bathtub which was carried into the train with great ceremony. It was not stated to what use the Emir intended to put the bathtub, but the water with which all the pails and teapots were filled, it was explained, would be used by the party before the prayers which they would be compelled to make in the train.

The Emir's wives seemed particu-

larly delighted and under their hoods they giggled like schoolgirls and ate buns which had been purchased for them at the station. They were a bit annoyed when the crowd peered in at them through the windows, but they were so delighted with the buns that just before the train pulled out another large quantity was bought.

The Emir is going back to attend the Mohammedan festival at Mecca. "But I am coming back," he said, "and one of the things I am coming back for is to enjoy a day's hunting in England."

Beggars' Hotel in China.

In all large cities in China are hotels patronized exclusively by beggars.

France's population has decreased 2,600,000 since 1911, without reckoning Alsace Lorraine and Algeria.

Among the stores in a great Atlantic liner for one voyage will be 170,000 pounds of meat, 50 tons of potatoes, and 5,000 pounds of butter.

The Folly of Cheating Nature

Many people get the idea that they can keep their nerves on edge and their digestion upset year after year, and "get away with it." They sleep only half as much as they should—and never get properly and thoroughly rested.

If you tire out easily, if you are getting pale and anemic, if your food doesn't digest as it should, would it not be well to stop and consider whether tea or coffee is having its effect on you?

The thein and caffeine found in tea and coffee are drugs, as any doctor can tell you. Is it any wonder that the steady use of these drugs sometimes causes serious damage?

If you really want to be fair with yourself, and give yourself the oppor-

tunity you deserve in order to do your best work, make up your mind to quit tea and coffee for awhile—and drink delicious, appetizing Postum instead.

Postum permits sound, refreshing sleep which builds strength, energy and endurance.

Order Postum from your Grocer today. Drink this hot, refreshing beverage in place of tea or coffee for 10 days and see what a wonderful difference it will make in the way you feel.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tin) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

Postum for Health
"There's a Reason"

The Eagle Eye of the Forest Airplane.

The use of airplanes in forest protective work is bringing to light some valuable features that had not been anticipated. Most forest fires are caused by the carelessness of human beings. If prospectors, hunters, campers, fishermen, and others who go into the woods for business or pleasure could be educated to be always careful with their camp fires, their matches and their cigarette stubs over half the load would be lifted from the shoulders of the fire fighters. This is the reason why the fire warning poster is probably the most important single factor in forest protection. And here comes in a little psychology in which the airplane figures. When a man camps at a place where a warning against the careless use of fire is conspicuously posted he is careful to put out his fire, but when he camps at a spot where he seems to be outside of the range of human touch or observation, he is apt to grow careless and fires are likely to follow in his trail. One of the Dominion Forestry Branch Inspectors, in reporting on his first week's experience in observation from an airplane, records this fact that men camping in the woods or out from the city for a few days or a week-end are suddenly and effectively reminded of what they ought to do by the appearance of an airplane high above them, attending strictly to its business of patrolling the forest. This impression is deepened when the men realize that they and their camp have been seen from the airplane. Of this they are certain, when they see a message fluttering down to them through the air. They naturally watch where the paper falls and, if possible, get it. They find it a message reminding them that as citizens of Canada, they should assist the Forestry Branch and the Air Board in protecting their own property—the forest—by being careful with fire. As preventing fires is much more economical and effective than fighting fires, this feature of airplane patrol is of great importance.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not properly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Spider's Trap.

Have you ever seen a spider constructing his web? It is one of the most interesting and most beautiful sights in Nature.

Having found a suitable place, he begins first to make the "spokes." The spokes are made of a different kind of material from the web proper—they are not sticky.

Now begins the real business of making the trap itself. Starting at one of the spokes, the spider gums down a thread, and then moves in a spiral direction, paying out the thread as he goes. It is gummed firmly down to each spoke, and it is provided with thousands of tiny drops of gum in between the spokes.

This gum, secreted by a special gland in the spider, holds captive any fly that touches one of the spiral strands.

Round and round goes the spider weaving the sticky net and spacing its meshes so that no fly can pass between them.

As soon as the trap is perfect, the spider takes up his position at its centre, laying each of his eight legs on one of the spokes. In this way he is able to feel at once the arrival of a fly in any part of the net. If he captures an insect too large to be dealt with summarily, he weaves a fine web round it, and does not come to close quarters until it is so securely bound that it cannot move a limb.

Raiding the Icebergs.

The danger from icebergs in the North Atlantic is becoming so great that a destroyer has been sent out by Britain to see if it is possible to disperse some of these floating masses by means of torpedoes.

Although this is a new development, iceberg-hunting is a regular part of the work of American Navy vessels. Each year vigorous raids on the ice-fields are carried out.

The International Ice Patrol, as the fleet is called, came into existence as the result of the sinking of the Titanic by striking an iceberg in April, 1912. Since then it has done much good work. On more than one occasion ships have been saved from danger by the patrol's wireless warnings.

The cost of the work is borne by all maritime nations using the Atlantic, in proportion to the number of ships sailing under their respective flags.

Says Sam: "Some fellows can think up twenty things Parliament ought to do for them, before they can think of a single thing they ought to do for themselves."

GOOD HEALTH CAN BE YOURS

If Your Blood Supply is Kept Rich and Red.

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

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

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

Aqua Regia.

In the chemistry class we learned how acids act on different substances. Sometimes they make a mixture that explodes or bursts into flames. Sometimes they eat up the substance to which they are applied. Sometimes they act slowly, showing that they do not have much power over what has been exposed to their action.

In the course of our experiments the professor gave us a bit of gold and told us to dissolve it. We tried one acid after another, but none had any effect on the gold. We left it all night in the strongest acid we had, but in the morning it was just as it had been the night before; we might as well have tried to dissolve it in water. We tried combinations of different acids, but still the gold remained unaffected. Finally we told the professor that we thought gold could not be dissolved.

He smiled. "I knew you could not dissolve the gold," he said. "None of the acids that you have there will attack it; but try this," and he handed us a bottle labeled, "Nitro-muriatic Acid (Aqua Regia)."

We poured some of the contents of the bottle into the tube that held the piece of gold. And the gold that had resisted so easily all the other acids quickly disappeared in the royal water. The gold at last had found its master.

The next day in the classroom the professor asked, "Do you know why it is called royal water?" "Yes," we replied; "it is because it is the master of gold, which can resist almost everything else that can be poured on it."

"Boys," said he then, "it will not hurt the lesson to-day if I take time to tell you that there is one other substance that is just as impervious as gold; it cannot be touched or changed though a hundred attempts are made upon it. That substance is 'the sinful heart.' Trial and affliction will not break it down; riches and honor will not soften it; imprisonment and punishment and culture will not dissolve the sinful heart and purify it of its dross. There is but one element that has power over it—the blood of Jesus Christ the Saviour, the aqua regia of the soul. Your souls are precious, infinitely more precious than the gold you have been working with. Do not trust your souls to the action of these other influences. They cannot touch or change them. But bring them under the blood of Jesus Christ and the sin of your soul will be dissolved away in the precious blood of the Son of God."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Panama perpetuates one of the greatest of geographic jokes on those who visit it. The direction of the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific is from northwest to southeast, and the Atlantic end is actually farther west than the Pacific end. Another geographic puzzler is that from Portland, Maine, you must sail south of east to get by the tip of Nova Scotia.

A swarm of locusts have been known to land on a ship in mid-Atlantic, 1,200 miles from land.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

BITS OF HUMOR

FROM HERE & THERE

In Retrospect.

"How did you get that scar?" "I got that jumping through a plate-glass window in London on Armistice night."

"What on earth did you do that for?" "Oh, I don't know. It seemed a good idea at the time."

Her Come-Back.

The Savage Bachelor—"I don't see why a man should get married when a good parrot can be bought for thirty shillings."

The Sweet Young Thing—"As usual woman is at a disadvantage. A grizzly bear can't be bought for less than ten times that."

Mike's Share.

The time had come to dole out the day's rations, and in an Irish regiment the quartermaster and his assistant had been portioning them out in preparation for distribution.

The assistant turned to the quartermaster and with a twinkle in his eye, said: "Av ye plaze, sorr, there's a loaf short. Wh'ill I give it to?" "Keep it yourself, Mike," replied the quartermaster.

Dangers of Intellect.

A worried mother living in the east side of New York wrote to her boy's teacher as follows:

"Please do not push Tommy too hard, for so much of his brain is intellect that he ought to be held back a good deal or he will run to intellect entirely, and I do not desire it. So please hold him back so as to keep his intellect from getting bigger than his body and injuring him for life."

Don't Call Me Names!

A tall, strong man walked into a shop.

"I want a set of lady's furs," he said. "What kind?" asked the male salesman.

"That brown set in the window will do if it's not too dear," replied the tall, strong man.

"Oh, you mean skunk," said the salesman.

The poor salesman is still in hospital.

When raindrops are very large they have fallen from a low altitude; the smaller they are the higher the altitude from which they have fallen.

God's children were not made to grovel but to aspire; to look up, not down. They were not made to pinch along in poverty, but for larger, grander things. Nothing is too good for the children of the Prince of Peace; nothing too beautiful for human beings; nothing too grand, too sublime, too magnificent for us to enjoy.

What One of the Best Known Travellers in Canada Says.

"Now I am going to give you an uncollected testimonial as they say in the patent medicine advertising. Heretofore I have had a profound contempt for patent medicines, particularly so-called liniments. Perhaps this is due to the reason that I have been blessed with a sturdy constitution, and have never been ill a day in my life. One day last fall after a hard day's tramp in the slush of Montreal, I developed a severe pain in my legs and of course like a man who has never had anything wrong with him physically, I complained rather boastfully. The good little wife says: 'I will rub them with some liniment I have.' 'Go ahead,' I said. Just to humor her, well, in she comes with a bottle of Minard's Liniment and gets busy. Believe me the pain disappeared a few minutes after, and you can tell the world I said so."

(Sgd.) FRANK E. JOHNS, Montreal.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedy Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, E. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 111 West 14th Street, New York, U.S.A.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

ASPIRIN
Only "Bayer" is Genuine

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

ONTARIO WOMAN GAINS 32 POUNDS

GIVES TANLAC CREDIT FOR FINE HEALTH.

Says She Only Weighed 98 Pounds When She Began Taking It.

"I only weighed 98 pounds when I started on Tanlac, but I now weigh 130 and am feeling like a different person," said Mrs. Frieda Brydges, 373 John St., North Hamilton, Ont.

"I underwent an operation four years ago and ever since then I have been in a very weak and rundown condition. My stomach was so upset that I could hardly eat a morsel of solid food and I got so thin people told me I looked like I was starving. I was very weak and my nerves were so unstrung that I could get but very little sleep at night."

"That was my condition when I got hold of Tanlac, but five bottles of the medicine have simply transformed me. Why, I have actually gained 32 pounds in weight and am feeling simply fine."

"I have a splendid appetite and can eat whatever I want and never suffer a particle from indigestion. My nerves are steady, I sleep well at night and am so much stronger that I can do my household work with ease."

"It is nothing less than marvelous how Tanlac has built me up and I take pleasure in making this statement for the benefit of others."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Health from Sand.

One of the best ways of recuperating faded nerves is to walk barefooted over a long stretch of sand. The nerves of the feet are slightly irritated by the sand grains, and the blood, being thus stimulated, circulates more freely.

Doctors say that, apart from the physical effects, the mental powers are greatly invigorated by the exercise. Their explanation is that the long stretches of sand, together with the absence of noise and other disturbances, have a soothing effect on the mind, which quickly responds to the treatment.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

She Didn't Know Beans. Grocer—"We have some very fine string beans to-day." Mrs. Newbride—"How much are they a string?"



Let Cuticura Be Your First Thought Always

When the first signs of pimples, redness, or roughness appear, smear gently with Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse and purify. Finally dust on the refreshing Cuticura Talcum, a delicately medicated exquisitely scented powder. It used for every-day toilet purposes, Cuticura does much to prevent skin trouble.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: The Canadian Drug Co., Ltd., 240 St. Paul St., W. Montreal.

Note—Cuticura Soap shaves without nuzz.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

This is a Short Letter, But It Proves the Reliability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bothwell, Ont.—"I was weak and run down, had no appetite and was nervous. The nurse who took care of me told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I am getting strong. I recommend your medicine to my friends, and you may use my testimonial."—Mrs. W. J. Brady, R. K. 2, Bothwell, Ont.

The reason why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful in overcoming woman's ills is because it contains the tonic, strengthening properties of good old-fashioned roots and herbs, which act on the female organism. Women from all parts of the country are continually testifying to its strengthening, beneficial influence, and as it contains no narcotics or harmful drugs it is a safe medicine for women.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read, and answered by women only.

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 Haylers Chocolates
in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

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

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,400,000 00
Total Assets on June 30, 1921, over \$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. Limited.

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

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Changes in Passenger Train Schedules
Effective Sunday, October 2nd, 1921.

Canadian National Railways announce
general changes in passenger train sche-
dules effective Sunday, October 2nd,
1921, on and after which date the leav-
ing and arriving times of train at La-
chute will be as follows:-

LEAVING LACHUTE.

9.07 a.m. Daily except Sunday and
Tuesday for Hawkesbury, connects at
Hawkesbury with train for L'Orignal,
Rockland and Ottawa.

3.30 p.m. Daily except Sunday and
Tuesday for St. Jerome and Montfort
Sub-division points.

ARRIVING LACHUTE.

9.07 a.m. Daily except Sunday and
Tuesday from St. Jerome and Montfort
Sub-division points.

3.30 p.m. Daily except Sunday and
Tuesday from Hawkesbury. Connects at
Hawkesbury with train from Ottawa,
Rockland and L'Orignal.

Montfort Sub-Division (Northbound)

Leave Montfort Jct. 4.45 p.m. daily
except Sunday for Huberdeau and inter-
mediate stations, connecting at Mont-
fort Jct. with C.P. train leaving Mont-
real 3.30 p.m.

Montfort Sub-Division (Southbound)

Leave Huberdeau 3.30 a.m. Wednes-
day, Thursday, Friday and Saturday ar-
rive Montfort Jct. 8.15 a.m., connecting
at latter point with C.P. train due Mont-
real (P.V. Station) 9.45 a.m.

Leave Huberdeau 1.00 p.m. Tuesday
only, arrive Montfort Jct. 4.25 p.m., con-
necting at latter point with C.P. train
due Montreal (P.V. Station) 7.20 p.m.

Leave Huberdeau 6.00 p.m. Sunday
only, arrive Montfort Jct. 8.45 p.m. con-
necting at latter point with C.P. train
due Montreal (P.V. Station) 10.15 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained
on application to Ticket Agents of the
Canadian National Railways.

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 SunLife Assurance Co.

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GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.

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Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

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Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE

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Expert Watch Maker and

Repairer. Near Mr.

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at C. N. R. Track, Lachute.

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Wills, Successions, Administration

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At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

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General overhauling and re-

pairs on all cars, satisfaction

guaranteed.

The best grades of Gasoline,

Grease and Oils, always on

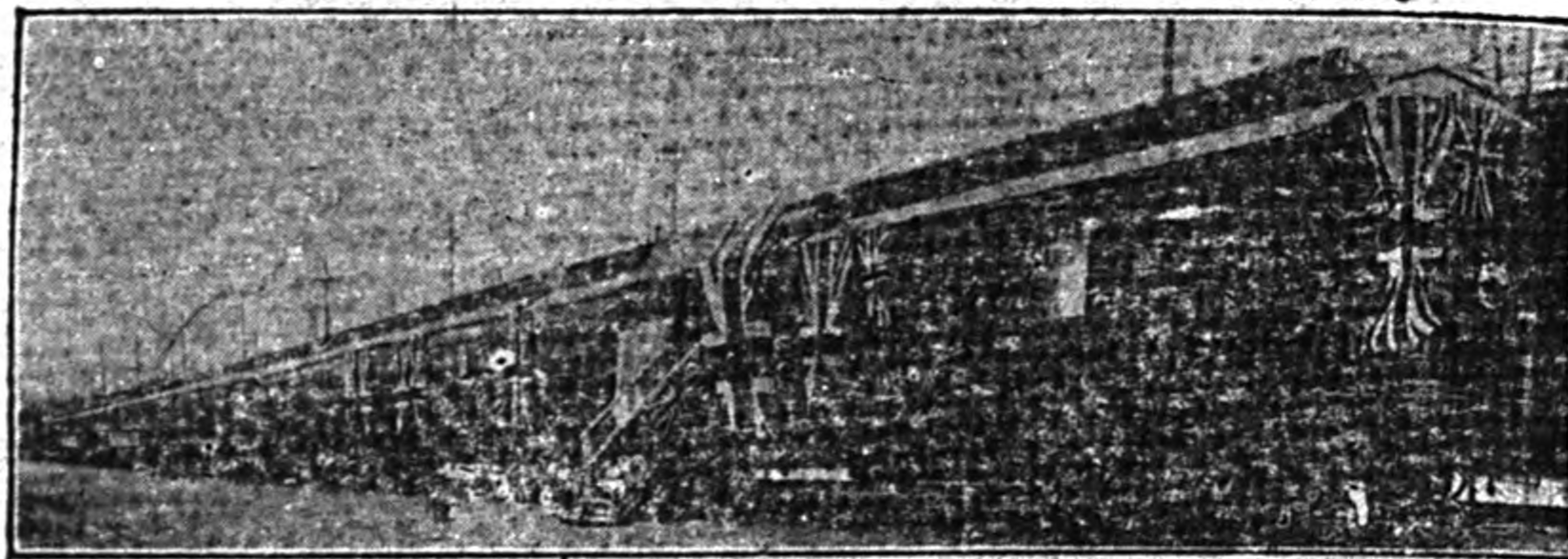
hand, also a good line of parts,

accessories and tires. Prompt

Telephone No. 9 w.

James L. Anderson, Prop.

Old France in Canada.



A Made-in-France exhibition train
is now touring Canada, over the
Canadian Pacific Railway. It was
opened at the C. P. R. Place Viger
Station, Montreal, on August 29th,
amongst those present being Pre-
mier Arthur Meighen, Mayor Martin
of Montreal, and Senator C. P. Beau-
bien, who organized the bringing of
the French exhibition goods to Can-
ada and the tour of the train
throughout the Dominion.

The object of the train carrying
French goods is to promote cordial,
social, and commercial relations,
reciprocally advantageous to both
countries.

The train consists of a baggage
car, eight exhibition cars, a tourist,
a diner, and two sleeping cars. The
eight coaches of the train carry
goods representative of:

- (1) The intellectual development
of France;
- (2) Industries, commerce and
tourism;
- (3) French styles;
- (4) Leather industries;
- (5) Chemical goods, perfumery;
- (6) Instruments of various kinds,
electrical goods, toys;
- (7) Agriculture, horticulture,
food;
- (8) Jewellery, objects of art,
clocks, watches.

But this list only gives an idea of
the hundreds of things on exhibition.
In the tour of the Dominion the
train will travel a total of 5,000

- (1) "Made in France" Train at Place Viger Station.
- (2) The car illustrating "The Intellectual Development of
France," put up by the "Ministere des Beaux Arts" of France,
in which the public can see some fine paintings and pieces of
sculpture.

During the four days which the
train remained in Montreal it was
visited by thousands of interested
persons. It was a huge success at
the Toronto Fair and is attracting
large numbers everywhere it goes
through the country.
A member of the staff of the Can-
adian Government commercial intel-

ligence service is travelling with the
train, partly in order to study the
results obtained from a business
point of view. The information
gleaned is to be used in fixing up the
trainload of Canadian products
which it is stated is to be sent later
on to tour France and probably the
United Kingdom and other European
countries.

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.

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.

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 price

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, OCTOBER 14, 1921.

NC. 38

Telephone No. 12 Ring 4.
HEADQUARTERS FOR

Ammunition and Stumping Powder, Detonators and Fuse, Builders' Supplies, Tarred and Dry Papers, Pumps, Pipe and Pipe Fittings, Hydraulic Rams, Flash Lamps, Batteries, Electrical Supplies, Automobile Accessories, Oils and Storage Batteries, Ready Mixed Paints, White Lead and Varnishes, Glass, Nails and Gasoline. Etc.
Stoves and Ranges.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

As Monday, Oct. 17th, has been declared General Thanksgiving Day for this Province the Banks will be closed on that date.

FOR SALE.—Indian Twin Powerplus Motorcycle, in good order. Apply S. Thompson, Brownsburg, Phone 30 r 13.

CREAM WANTED.—We handle cream in any quantity. We are a farmers' Company. Write or phone to-day. Producers Dairy, 275 Kent St., Ottawa Phone Q. 630.

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.

Lunches Served at all Hours.

Mr. H. Coif, opposite Deacon's Store in the West End, announces that he is prepared to serve lunches, hot drinks such as Coffee, Bovril, Hot Beans, Hot French Fried Potatoes, etc.
Come and visit us for Fruit, Confectionery, Cigars, etc.

I have just received a large assortment of Wrist Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, also Chains, Brooches, Clocks, Scarf Pins, Diamond, Solid Gold and Engagement Rings. All repairs done on shortest notice. Jos. Belanger, Near G. H. Hill's Store, East Ward Lachute, Tel. No. 116 r 2-3.

For Sale at a Bargain.

Winchester Rifle, 1906 model. Magazine holds 12 or 15 cartridges. Shoots 22 short, 22 long or 22 large rifle.
Apply to J. W. GALL.

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.

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. Douglas Picken and children are spending this week in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanforth returned last week from a pleasant visit to Three Rivers.

Mr. Douglas McGibbon of Quebec, and Miss May McGibbon of Montreal, were in town over the week end.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford and daughter, of Montreal, were the guests of their cousin Mrs. Stalker this week.

Rev. Victor Collins left on Wednesday to attend the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec at St. Thomas, Ont.

The Annual Field Day of Sports for Lachute Academy will, weather permitting, be held on Saturday next, Oct. 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bain, Mr. Adams, Dr. Cooke and Mr. Geo. Bain, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Bain this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carpenter and children and Mr. Charlie Joss, of Three Rivers, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Joss this week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Mason entertained at the ten hour on Wednesday and Thursday of last week in honor of the teachers and other friends.

Miss Dolly Bentley, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Archie McFaul for a couple of weeks. Mr. Percy Sanford of Montreal was also a week-end guest.

Mrs. Archie Middleton entertained at an afternoon tea on Wednesday last in honor of Mrs. (Dr.) Hunter, of Vancouver, and Miss Hunter, of Durham.

—The Ladies of the Methodist Church are holding a Bazaar of Fancy and Useful Articles, on Friday Nov. 4th, 1921. Keep the date open, further particulars later.

Mrs. V. Collins, Mrs. Wm. Ball and Miss Grace McKiddie were in Ottawa this week attending the Baptist Convention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hamilton and family, wish to thank their many friends for kindnesses shown them during their recent sad bereavement.

Dr. and Mrs. Archibald Hunter, of Vancouver, who are here to attend the McGill Centennial Re-union, and Miss M. Hunter, of Durham, Ont., were guests of Mrs. A. Riddell this week.

Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Calder and daughters have closed their summer home for this season and returned to Montreal. Their visitors Mrs. Lamont and daughter, leave for England on Saturday by S. S. Corsican.

The merging of four milk companies in Montreal, now chartered as Maple Dairy, Ltd., has elected Mr. H. Slater, ex-M.P. as its President, with Sir Edward Johnson, Vice-President. We extend congratulations.

Among the out of town friends who attended the funeral of the late Roberta Hamilton were: Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton, Mrs. Thomas Hamilton, Mrs. James Holmes, all of Howick; Mrs. D. McClenaghan of Ormstown, and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Macie and son Meredith of Notre Dame de Grace.

Let's We Forget.

Our readers are respectfully reminded of the Memorial Service to be held on the Club Grounds at Brownsburg on Sunday next, October 16th, at 3 p.m. It is the anniversary of the unveiling of the Soldiers' Memorial, and all the ministers of the district will take part.

The regular service in the Baptist Church, Lachute, on Sunday, October 16th, will be in the evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. Services at Dalesville, Brownsburg and Mount Maple will be withdrawn, on account of the annual soldiers' memorial service being held at Brownsburg in the afternoon.

A District Conference of the Women's Missionary Society will be held in Lachute Presbyterian Church on Friday, October 14th, 1921. There will be two sessions, one at 2.30 and one at 7.30 p.m. Speakers will be Miss Mitchell, Field Secretary W.M.S. and Mrs. Allan S. Reid. All interested are invited to attend these meetings.

A special feature of 5 reels featuring Ethel Clayton in "Sham," also a 2 reel Mack Sennet Comedy, will be shown at Brownsburg, Princess Theatre, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 17, 18 and 19, at 8 p.m., in aid of the Brownsburg Poultry Association. Special Music Admission, adults 20c, and children 10c.

—Special opportunities will be available, after October first, for young people from Brownsburg who are desirous of bettering their present position by attending the night classes of the Dean Business College here. Do not fail to call and enquire about this offer. Follow the example of those who have already commenced.

On Saturday afternoon last Mrs. Stewart McFaul received for the first time since her marriage at her home on Main St. She was assisted in receiving by her sister Mrs. Frank Brennan, Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Geo. Calder poured tea and coffee and the ices were cut by Mrs. Jas. Gall. They were assisted in serving by the Misses McCoy, Miss Aggie Hay and Miss Wright.

Mr. Stewart McFaul has rented the new bungalow on Foundry Street just built by Mr. Louis Lafleur.

Mr. Jno. Hay is at Quebec, this week attending the Provincial Ploving Match. He will also be the Judge at Williams Town, Ont.

The Presbyterian Services on October 16th, will be as follows: Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sunday School at 10 a.m., Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. In Brownsburg at 3 p.m. the Annual Anniversary Soldiers' Memorial Service will be held in which all Protestant Churches will unite. Rev. Mr. Mathews of the Methodist Church will give the address.

The Church of England services on Sunday, Oct. 16th, will be as follows:—Adult Bible Class in connection with Sunday School 10 a.m. Children's Day Service 11 a.m. Harvest Thanksgiving service 7 p.m. The Brownsburg evening service will not be held on account of the Union Memorial service to be held on the Club House grounds in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Hill, the sculptor for the Monument in the Memorial Park was in town on Tuesday last to meet the committee and expressed himself as well pleased with the work that had already been done. He expects to be able to go to Brussels this fall to occupy the studio he had before the war. If this can be arranged the bronze figure will be moulded and cast there and will arrive during the coming summer.

Presentation to Mr. McBurney.

On Thursday last, a banquet was tendered to Mr. Chas. McBurney, by the members of the Masonic Lodge here. Some 75 were present, among whom were guests from Montreal, Ottawa, Hawkesbury and Arundel. After an excellent repast, several short speeches were given and the Guest of Honor was presented with a gold watch and asked to accept it as a slight token of the esteem in which he was held. Argentat Lodge has great reason to be proud in having Mr. McBurney as head of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and although leaving him from our midst we are pleased to know that in his new position he is following up the work of Public Education in which he has always been so interested.

A. A. McGibbon meets with heavy loss.

A disastrous fire that wiped out the buildings of Mr. Archie McGibbon, of the Brownsburg Road, and consumed the season's crops, together with all his machinery, a valuable horse, 9 pure-bred sheep, and the four buildings occupied on Thursday afternoon of last week. Unfortunately the engine was in the barn and it was while testing it out that the accident occurred. In less than two hours the fire had destroyed the savings of the last twenty years. So quickly did the fire spread that Mr. McGibbon in his effort to release the horse that was trampling in the mow was badly burnt about the face and hands and those assisting him in the thrashing were forced to make their exit through the window. Mr. McGibbon about five or six years ago had a barn that was full of hay, struck by lightning and he now estimates his present loss around nine thousand dollars on which there is no insurance.

The Old Home Town Paper.

Every Four Corners has its Home Town week now-a-days, but all the boys and girls who have wandered from the Township Centre cannot get back to enjoy the loved surroundings. But all can subscribe to the old home town paper and thus keep well in touch with the little spot they once called home.

What joy to run over the school promotions and find that the toils of a few years ago are moving higher and higher in scholastic circles and eventually blossom forth as the "sweet girl graduates," or the clean strong boys discarding knickerbockers.

Just watch that hardened old city coddler open up his home paper—it is the first thing he picks up out of his bunch of mail—and what can he find there to interest him? Angus Fortin's horse died yesterday; Peter Fortin will run for the county clerkship; Horace Jell hopes to win the secretaryship of the Hilltown Agricultural Society; Lydia Munger has opened a millinery store in one side of the printing office; Mrs. Brown lost her hand satchel in the butcher's; Dr. Dorland is attending Clara Brown who is down with a severe cold; Mrs. Plater broke her ankle and is in the county hospital.

Yet though he smiles at the old-time styles and expressions he enjoys it all over and over again, for it takes his mind back home where his wonderful boyhood days—happy days—were spent.

BIRTHS

LEGGATT.—At Lachute Mills, on Saturday, Oct. 8th, to Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Leggatt, a daughter.

IN MEMORIAM

JOSS.—In loving memory of Pte. Harry E. Joss, 73rd Highlanders, who died of wounds, Oct. 16, 1916.

Day by day, we still do miss you
Words would fail our love to tell
But in heaven we hope to meet you,
Never more to say farewell.

Inserted by Mother, Sisters & Brother.

MORE EXTRA VALUES

Ladies' Coats various colours
with fur collars \$25.00

Ladies' Coats - \$12.50 to \$21.50

Ladies' Dresses Serge and Silk
from \$7.50 to \$25.00.

Boys' and Girls' Sweaters all
kinds and colours, at very low
prices.

All above far below
prices of recent years.

**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.

School Books!

We have just received the largest and most complete line of text-books and School Supplies ever shown in

LACHUTE

Everything to help the Children with their studies. Mail orders promptly filled. Other Goods in abundance. See our Prices.

Phone 2 r 2.

R. McFAUL.

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

THE WRISTLET WITH THE
DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

Well-Made Sunflower Silage a Success.

Back in 1915, when Champlain was exploring the region of the Great Lakes, he found the Indians cultivating sunflowers. Then the seeds were used for food purposes and for furnishing oil. Since that time the growing of sunflowers has spread over many parts of the world.

But farmers are making a step in the right direction by going back to the first farmers for crops, and thus note the growth of the popularity of the sunflower again. We now have the silo, which was undreamed of 300 years ago, and sunflowers in the silo spell success and profit.

It has been demonstrated that the sunflower crop yields nearly twice the tonnage per acre as corn, while the feeding values right through average twenty-five per cent. better. In fact, developments of the last three years have brought the sunflower to the front as one of the most satisfactory crops the farmer can grow for silage purposes.

It has been proven by experiments and extensive private feeding trials that the sunflower yields well, the silage is palatable, and is at least the equal of corn, pound for pound. Many comparisons made between corn silage of the best quality and sunflower silage have shown the balance of economy of gain in beef and cattle and yield of milk in dairy cattle in favor of the sunflower.

Of all the different varieties of sunflowers, the Mammoth Russian is the most extensively grown in America. The results of eighteen years' feeding records at the Ontario Agricultural College show averages as follows: Height, ninety-eight inches, diameter of heads seven inches, and yield per acre of heads, 5.6 tons; of whole crop, 18.2 tons, and of ripened seed, 1,453 pounds.

The sunflower crop may be grown successfully on practically any land which will produce corn satisfactorily. Information has been received from various sources that sunflowers will give even better returns than corn on rather cold and wet soils, muck land, poor soils, light sandy soils, soils foul with weeds and weed seeds, and also in high altitudes, in short seasons and under droughty conditions.

Sunflowers are more frost resistant than corn, and therefore may be planted earlier in the spring, or may be allowed to remain later on the land before being cut. One dairy farmer says: "We had one test in which corn and sunflowers were mixed and were grown together in a region where the frost came about September 1. In this case the corn was killed and dried up immediately, producing almost nothing for feed, while the sunflowers in the same field were not affected by the frost and stayed green and succulent."

An experiment was conducted in duplicate in 1920 by planting sunflowers at six different distances apart in rows, ranging from one inch to twelve inches. From the limited tests made in growing the crop for silage it seems that the best method would be to have the rows about thirty-six inches apart and the plants six inches apart in the rows. This would require about seven pounds of seed per acre or nearly one-third of a measured bushel. The seed may be sown with an ordinary grain drill by plugging some of the tubes.

The best period at which to cut the sunflower crop for the silo does not seem to have been definitely established. However, from observation, it would seem wise, in consideration of both quality and quantity of silage, to allow the plants to become as far advanced in maturity as possible without permitting many of the leaves to be lost. Sunflowers may be harvested with ordinary corn machinery. Where no corn binder is available a sled with knives at the sides gives good service.

The following table indicates the probable yield in green weight per acre of sunflowers, as against corn, and peas and oats, the moisture content at the time the crops were put in the silos, and the yields in dry matter per acre:

	Yield Per Acre	Yield Per Acre
	Green	Dry
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Sunflowers	79,200	82,41
Corn	27,980	78,73
Peas, oats	14,000	62,64

Sunflowers, plus the silo, practically double the stock-carrying capacity of the land, is a fact demonstrated on thousands of American farms. The discovery of this new fodder, or the utilization of this ancient plant as silage, either way you wish to put it, is of enormous importance to the average farmer. Ensilaged it will enable him to increase his herds, without having to increase the size of his farm or to further invest in land. In short, sunflowers give promise of improving the whole agricultural system, and bringing bigger returns to the farmer for a small outlay in buildings and stock. And feeding tests show sunflowers up in just as favorable light as do the yields. Forty Holstein cows on one farm were successfully rationed on corn, peas and oats, and sunflower silage for periods of two weeks, each now being given thirty pounds of sil-

age daily. Only the last seven days of each period were counted in the tests. The results show that during the period of sunflower feeding the cows gave more milk, the milk contained a slightly higher percentage of butterfat, and the animals gained more weight than during the periods with the other food. The following table shows the results of the test:

	Daily Milk	Butterfat	Gain
	Yield	Test	Per Day
Peas and oats	25.88	3.5	1 lb.
Sunflowers	27.24	3.6	2 lbs.
Corn	26.4	3.4	1.85 lbs.

The experience of one dairy farmer is typical of many who have had experience with sunflower silage as a ration for the dairy herd in winter. This man thought he had put winter enough to winter the herd, but ran out of sunflower silage, and started giving his cows a double portion of chop ration and roughage, but his milk yield went down very rapidly. "My weekly cream cheque when the cows were fed on sunflower silage was in the neighborhood of \$45," advised this man, "but the week after the silage gave out it went down to \$21 on the same market quotation."

The average results of the analyses of the sunflower compare very favorably with those of corn, being particularly rich in protein and fat. The percentage of digestible nutrients, as determined in repeated trials are given as follows: Total dry substance, 21.4; crude protein, 1.24; crude fibre and nitrogen-free extract, 10.13; ether extract, .37.

Soma Poultry Pointers.

Vigorous birds are less susceptible to a disease like tuberculosis than those birds that suffer constantly from mites and lice. These two pests are both easy to control if the work is made part of the regular business and not something to be done when there is nothing else to do. Kerosene oil painted on roosts will destroy mites. A mixture of equal parts of vaseline and blue ointment is still a very useful treatment for lice.

Cull the flock of cockerels and if you are not selling male birds for breeders it will pay to sell all but enough to insure vigorous breeders for next spring. Then the feed and range will be left for the pullets, and they will grow better when free from the competition of many clumsy cockerels.

Breeders who sell cockerels for breeding purposes have to figure expenses carefully. A bird has a meat value on the local market and if sold for that purpose there is no cost of correspondence, advertising, shipping crate, and the time taken in hauling that bird to the express office and billing it out. Frequently buyers do not consider these costs when buying cockerels for breeding purposes and think that two or three dollars is a very large price to pay for a young cockerel. But that price the sellers of good birds are really doing business on a very small margin of profit.

Many poultrymen are disappointed because the cockerels from bred-to-lay strains are not as fine in exhibition qualities as the strains which have been bred many years for that purpose. There is an effort to make fine laying flocks of exhibition birds and to make the high layers of fine type for the breed. But the writer has visited many flocks and does not believe that the two qualities have been combined to any extent. At least it cannot be generally true of the low-priced birds.

If you have preserved no eggs in waterglass it may pay to take a quart jar down town on the next trip and obtain a supply. Eggs preserved in waterglass should be fresh laid stock with strong shells. Infertile eggs are the safest for storing. The old waterglass solution used last year should not be used again. Bury the old solution as it may look like sour milk and be lapped up by farm animals or eaten by the hens.

Experts have found that the housefly can carry tapeworms from one chicken to another. It pays to keep down flies in the poultry houses. They can be controlled by cleaning dropping boards often and spraying them with one of the coal-tar disinfectants. Dirty poultry dishes draw flies and this trouble can partially be controlled by keeping all dishes and feeding troughs as clean as possible. Fly paper and a fly trap for infested colony houses will help to keep down the pests. Pyrethrum blown into the air in a colony house will kill many flies but do no harm to poultry.

Poultrymen who decide to cull their flocks will have better luck if they are properly feeding the hens for egg production before the culling process begins. A hen from high-producing ancestry and of good laying powers cannot produce many eggs if she suffers from lack of feed and other conditions which sap her vitality and make egg laying very difficult. It would be unfair to cull out such a hen as a slacker.

If the hens are often in the barnyard with the cattle and a bird becomes lame, it is frequently due to being stepped on or kicked and not because of rheumatism or tuberculosis.

A Square Deal for Boys and Girls

By Grace O. Stewart

A county superintendent of schools recently voiced a growing sentiment when he said, "If farmers find it worth while to heat water for their cows, to cook feed for their hogs, and to make coffee for themselves when lunching in the fields or in the woods, why is it not just as much worth while to provide something warm for the boys and girls' school lunch? In the schools of our county where hot lunches have been served, the children have benefited both physically and mentally. They are also learning something of food principles, cooking, serving and table etiquette where the right teacher is on the job."

The hot lunch has come to be recognized in many rural schools, as well as in the high schools of the cities and towns, as an essential part of the school program. The preparing and serving of the one hot dish supplementary to the cold lunch brought from home will easily simplify the problem of providing school children with adequate food.

First of all, let us make an analysis of the meals consumed by many children during the school year.

1. The breakfast is eaten hastily in order to catch the school wagon or to have sufficient time for the long walk with a few minutes to spare for play before school begins.

2. After a long morning of exercise and study, a growing child is ready for a good, nourishing meal. Instead, he sits down to a cold lunch that frequently consists of inadequate and partly frozen foods, while the family at home is enjoying a good, hot meal. Such food is not conducive to mental activity—it is, to a great degree, the cause of many cases of malnutrition, which leads to backwardness in work among school children. Upon proper food depends the development of a sound body and healthy mind.

3. What is the situation in the evening? This tired, hungry child returns, repeating the journey of the morning, and often helps with the chores before supper time. Though he is hungry he should not eat before meal time. The supper was planned for the men folks and the family and in accordance with the food served to them for dinner. The one who should be considered the most has been forgotten in this plan. Seemingly he eats a big meal but it is the right kind of food to make up for the lack in his cold school lunch, and is in suitable form to be readily digested so that it will not interfere with his necessary rest at night? When this is repeated day after day, the effect upon the child's health is apparent, though it is often unknowingly attributed to some other cause.

Are the other members of the family equal sufferers with the child? Decidedly not! After they have hustled the little folks off, they go back and eat their breakfast in peace and quiet. At noon the family enjoys the biggest and best meal of the day while the younger members at school are having a cold lunch. Usually the family dinner includes the fruits and vegetables of the day's dietary. These foods that are so necessary for bodily growth and health the child misses. The evening meal is almost universally made up of the "left-overs," which means many fried foods.

Considering some of these things and that the child eats more than one-fourth of his meals at school, is it worth while and effort to establish the custom of serving one hot dish in the school lunch?

Ways and Means.

In some city high schools it requires a paid supervisor to direct the work. Lunches, or the warm portions of lunches, are served, not only to those pupils who live at long distances from the school, but to all other students who wish to take advantage of a warm meal at minimum cost.

The purpose of this article is to help and assist teachers, parents and school boards to successfully plan the hot lunch club in the high schools of smaller communities, and in rural schools where paid supervision is not practicable.

The hot lunch club, to be successful, should have the co-operation and support of the entire community. The school board and the parents are most intimately concerned with this project, but such organizations as the Parent-Teachers' Associations, the Farmers' Clubs, and the various Women's Institutes should be made to feel a vital interest in the undertaking.

How to Provide a Hot Lunch.

The equipment for providing hot lunches may be obtained in any of these ways: The Parent-Teachers' Association or Women's Institute may donate it; the school board may finance it, a part at least; interested patrons may donate it; the school may give an entertainment or box supper, the proceeds to be used for purchasing the necessary equipment; a shower may be given and many of the utensils supplied. If a table and cupboards are needed, the larger boys can make them out of dry goods boxes or old desks. The fireless cooker should be made as a part of the equipment.

The daily lunch supplies may be obtained by the method best suited to the community. Food materials may

The hens will gather around the cows and pick flies from their legs and often a bird will be caught when the cows stamp and kick to fight the flies. Examine the lame bird at once.

be contributed by the different pupils, credit being given at market prices for the foodstuffs furnished. Should the club wish to make outright purchases of food materials, a blanket charge of ten to fifteen cents per week may be made to each child. In the latter case, purchases may be made from the club members. For example, a bushel of potatoes may be secured from some boy or girl who drives to school and has extra products to dispose of.

Only Simple Equipment Needed.

A good plan is to have each member of the club furnish his own cup, plate, spoon and fork. These are kept in a cupboard at the school. Dish towels are brought from home by the pupils or are purchased by the club. There should be:

1. A two or three-burner oil stove. Stoves may be rented if necessary for the winter season. They will also be useful in community affairs.

2. A small table or its equivalent. If space does not permit the placing of a stationary table, one can be made which may be hooked against the wall when not in use. This is made possible by attaching the table to the wall by means of hinges. The legs are also placed on hinges, thus allowing them to lie back against the table when it is folded against the wall.

3. Dishes for work in preparing food: Large kettle and cover, long-handled spoon, measuring cup, measuring spoons, quart measure, tablespoon, fork, paring knives, can opener, vegetable brush and potato masher.

4. A teakettle, an oven and a few baking pans are useful, but not necessary at first.

5. Cleaning equipment: Dish pans, dish towels, dish cloths, soap and cleanser.

6. Staple supplies.

The school cupboard should be stocked with a small supply of staples which may be secured from proceeds of a social, such as: Flour, rice, cornstarch, cocoa, sugar, salt, spice, soda, soap and scouring powder.

An "emergency shelf" is a wise precaution against the mishaps that may sometimes occur. Upon this shelf may be kept some home-canned vegetables, soup mixtures, baked beans and other foods that may be prepared quickly.

Suggested Plan for Conducting the Work.

The success of the school lunch depends on a well worked out plan. The daily round of duties must be reduced to a system. The teacher and children should work out the plan together but when the machinery is once set in motion it should require but little of the teacher's time and effort. She should not attempt to do the work herself. If she did, the real educational value would be lost. The benefits derived by the club members from the serving of the hot lunch will depend upon its management. It is best to allow all pupils to share in the duties, privileges and the good times, making it a big "family affair."

There are three types of work carried on by the club. These are cooking, housekeeping and book-keeping. The club should be divided into two groups, A and B. The work will rotate for a period of two weeks. During this time each group has an opportunity to perform each type of work. This rotation continues through the season.

First week—Group A, cooking and book-keeping. Group B, housekeeping. Second week—Group A, housekeeping. Group B, cooking, book-keeping. The duties of groups and names of pupils in each group should be posted in a conspicuous place. The older children should be chosen as leaders of groups during the first few weeks. The work should be so divided that the other school work of pupils will be interrupted as little as possible.

Duties of Cooks.

1. Plan the lunches, with aid of the teacher.
2. Prepare the food.
3. Serve the luncheon dish.
4. Apportion the supplies to be furnished by the members. Members should be notified well in advance and care should be taken that the materials assigned are convenient for the member to bring. As far as possible, let the amount of material brought per week equal the cost of lunches for the week.

5. Keep a careful account of the food furnished by the children.
6. Balance the weekly account of each club member.
7. Keep an accurate record of the cost of the recipes prepared.

Some clubs find that the secretary-treasurer acting as auditor for the entire year works very satisfactorily. She must necessarily secure all data from the group acting as cooks.

Duties of Housekeepers.

1. Keep the school room clean and orderly.
2. Place the dishes on the serving table ready for the noon meal.
3. Have the dishwasher hot.
4. Wash and replace the dishes on the shelves.
5. Assist in the serving if the club members are seated at tables.

Lunches should be planned in advance. (1) to simplify the work; (2) to save time; (3) to help the mothers in packing the lunch brought from home. A lunch plan for two weeks is suggested below. Add to this each week the plan for a new week and by that means keep your menu in advance. Pupils should take home a list

The Welfare of the Home

Teaching Through Play—By Mrs. C. W. Savage.

Is there a kindergarten in your community?

No? Then why not practice kindergarten principles in your own home? I do not mean by this that you must sit down and devote every second for three hours to your children. But teach your child while you are about your work. Teach him through play.

To-day play is considered a great factor in education. "Play is the expression of awakening instincts." Watch your little girl with her doll. The doll is her baby and she is its mother. Through this play she is developing the instinct of mother love. Watch your little boy playing store or fireman. He, too, is preparing for future manhood. Let us then teach through play.

It is an acknowledged fact that the kindergarten gives a child certain advantages, by cultivating self-confidence, the power of observation, originality of thought and other qualities.

Let us see if it is not possible for the mother to develop similar characteristics at home.

First, Self-confidence: If the child asks to help with the dishes, make the bed, or perform other little tasks, do not be too busy to listen to the request. Accept the offer of assistance with thanks, even if the work takes longer or needs to be done over. Remember this is one of the ways of developing self-confidence and helpfulness. Discouragement will not cultivate self-confidence.

Second, ability to memorize and think: Children love anything rhythmic, whether the words are understood or not. Repeat or sing nursery rhymes and jingles to the children. Soon they will be repeating and singing them after you. Find the time during the day to read or tell them stories. Every child loves a story, especially if acted out.

Third, Love of Nature: When out for walks teach the children about the trees, flowers, and birds. Nature can be known and loved in the parks of the city, as well as in the woods and fields of the country. And reading nature stories supplements the first-hand knowledge the children are gaining, thus adding to their interest and appreciation.

Fourth, Observation: This can be cultivated by giving a child magazines, calling his attention to the different pictures and pointing out every detail. Then as he studies for himself, not one thing in a picture, no matter how small, will escape his eye. And he will become observant not only of pictures, but of everything else about him.

Fifth, Originality: With blocks, the sandpile or plasticine (the latter can be purchased at stores carrying school supplies), a child can be instructed in the making of various objects. Soon he will branch out for himself, doing really creative work.

Sixth, Cleanliness and Orderliness: A child should be commended for picking up his toys when he has finished his play, having it impressed upon him that these toys are his responsibility. If notice is taken of his clean face and hands before and after meals, then constant reminding will not be necessary. Kind and gentle appreciation is an inspiration. Prolonged criticism disheartens.

With my little two and a half year old daughter, I have followed the kindergarten thought, including the above suggestions, and the results have been most successful.

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Corn Borer Quarantine.

Scouting work for the European Corn Borer in southern Ontario by the Dominion Department of Agriculture is still being continued. It has been found that this insect has spread over a much larger area than was anticipated at the beginning of the season. Up to August 27 a total of fifty-three townships had been scouted and thirty-six of these were found infested by the pest; as thirty-six townships were found infested last year, it brings the total number of townships quarantined up to seventy-two.

On September 7 a Ministerial Order was passed prohibiting the removal of all portions of the corn plant, other than clean shelled corn from the following townships recently found infested by the borer: Pelham, Thorold, Stamford, Crowland and Willoughby in Welland County; Canboro, Seneca, Oneida and Cayuga south in Haldimand County; Oakland, Brantford, Burford, Onondaga in Brant County; Blenheim, Blandford, Zorra east, Zorra west and Oxford east in Oxford County; Louth, Grantham and Niagara in Lincoln County.

The total area quarantined for the pest includes all Welland County, all Haldimand County, all Oxford County, all Norfolk County, all Middlesex County, the townships mentioned above in Lincoln and Brant counties, Raleigh and Romney in Kent County and Usbourne and the Village of Exeter in Huron County.

As one of the most dangerous ways of spreading this insect is by the shipment of infested corn stalks, table sweet corn, seed corn on the cob, it is the intention of the Department of Agriculture to see that the quarantine is maintained. Inspectors are stationed at different times on the main highways leading out of the quarantined area and a close watch is also kept on all markets and fall fairs.

The Death of Summer.

Lavender flowers and roses' breath.
And my heart breathes a sigh for you.
Asters have heralded Summer's death
And the kind sky shrouded her all in blue—
Draped a cloud on her, told on fold,
Goldenrod showered her with his gold.
And the breeze so sweet,
In the strange still heat,
Dropped a kiss at his dead love's feet.
Murmur of bees and rustle of grass.
As it stoops to bend its head,
Letting the ghost of the Summer pass
To the land of the unseen dead,
Her eyes were blue as your eyes are blue,
And, oh, how my heart has longed for you,
While earth and sky
So silently
Were waiting, waiting as even I.

Whisper of wings in the waning dusk
And my heart still burns for you.
A breath comes laden with meadow musk
And drenched in the meadow dew,
A cold wind touches the darkening air,
My years are empty, my days are bare,
Winter is nigh,
With its shivers and sigh,
And the year is sad as well as I.

Truly Valorous.

"The world has crying need," said he,
"Of gifted men like me:
But the special thing to do,
Requires reflection, deep and true—
I'm needed everywhere,
And so, to be quite fair,
And chance no pang of sharp regret,
I've not done anything—as yet."
—Carolyn Shaw Rice

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.

A few days ago a letter reached me from a mother in the country, reading as follows: "Our baby, seven weeks old, had a rash from the heat. Would you kindly tell me what is best to do for it." This is a difficult question to answer by letter, and shows what Public Health officials have to deal with. In the first place the question should be answered by the family physician. He is the one to visit the child and determine what the cause of the rash may be. The mother may think it is caused by heat and she may be right, but it is better to have expert advice on the matter. There are rashes due to scarlet fever, incipient measles and various other ailments that have to be taken into account.

It is for reasons such as this that Public Health Education as far as Child Welfare is concerned, aims to impress on mothers the necessity of a thorough medical examination of their children regularly. Parents are too prone to diagnose complaints of children and label them this or that without any scientific investigation whatsoever. For instance, it is appalling to think of the number of deaths of infants and young children from diphtheria whose mothers were firmly convinced that the sick children had merely a "sore throat" or tonsillitis. Over 63 per cent. of the deaths from diphtheria in Ontario last year were among children under five years of age—that is, children of pre-school age who had not yet come under the supervision of school medical inspection. Minor defects of all kinds, moreover, go unattended to, and become chronic because either the parent did not notice the defect in the child or else did not regard it as anything serious. The idea of calling in a doctor is only as a last resort with some people, in fact, you will sometimes hear the expression "I don't think he is sick enough to send for a doctor."

The baby is not a toy or a plaything, but a great responsibility. Its health, growth and happiness depend largely upon you—the parent. Therefore you must avoid infection by keeping the baby away from anyone who is not perfectly well. What seems like a cold in the head may turn out to be measles or some other disease. Remember that measles and whooping-cough are serious diseases for young children. The older a child is when he comes down with them, the less is the danger of fatal results. The germs of disease enter by way of the mouth. Keep playthings and comforters, and everything that has not been thoroughly cleaned out of the baby's mouth. Do not let the baby crawl around on a dirty floor or dusty carpet. Place him on a clean sheet or blanket. Flies carry disease to babies. Screen the baby's room.

Keep flies away from the baby and his food at all times. Cover the crib or carriage with netting to keep out the flies and mosquitoes.

A healthy, good-tempered baby is one of the greatest joys of life. Wherever it goes, sunshine radiates from its presence and fills the most

drab and uninteresting situations with smiles and good-fellowship. A few evenings ago I was in a train coming to Toronto from Blackwater Junction and the compartment was filled with the ordinary crowd of tired, sleepy individuals one sees travelling at night after a long journey. Yawning, gazing listlessly at the notice prohibiting spitting in the train, or looking out into the dark of evening, everybody seemed to be looking on life as a commonplace, without a thrill. But into the train came a young man wearing the returned button, and with him were his wife and baby. That charming little mortal about fifteen months old was soon the centre of interest. Hardly had its mother got seated when it wheeled round in her arms and grabbed a newspaper which a man was listlessly reading in the seat behind. Instantly the man was alert with kindly interest. Not wanting to have the reader disturbed, the mother moved over to the seat facing, but a ruddy-complexioned old fellow was the next victim. The little tot promptly took hold of his ear and the weather-beaten stranger turned round startled. But when he saw that laughing little countenance he instantly reached over his horny hand and shook baby's outstretched palm. The child then noticed a lady across the aisle eating an orange and gazed its eyes on the attractive fruit. With the mother's permission the lady gave a section of the orange to the child, and to show its appreciation, the little one allowed itself to be lifted on to the lady's knee.

All the time the baby was smiling and waving its hands at nearby people in the compartment, with the result that everybody was wreathed in smiles. That baby was a tonic—a genial travelling companion not only to its parents, but to every stranger it met along the way. Its father remarked to me that the baby was breast-fed from birth till it was over nine months old, which was very obvious.

To me, interested in the Welfare of Children, my admiration of this youngster was associated with a feeling of regret—regret that there should not be more of these healthy, happy babies in this Province of Ontario. They are optimists from birth and will grow to healthy men and women. How often we see the other extreme, the ill-nourished, pale and crying baby, handicapped in health from the moment it begins its earthly existence. It is a sorry spectacle and there is no need for many of these weaklings, if the mothers only knew and practiced mothercraft, particularly the great essential—breast feeding, coupled with proper care of the child during the early months and years of life. In the whole field of Child Welfare there is no more important first principle than this—having the child fed at the mother's breast. It is a slogan that should be preached from the house-tops, from the pulpit and from every newspaper and avenue of publicity in this country.

Paper life-boats are new. The Japanese manufacture a tough variety of paper from fibres of the mulberry tree. Some time ago a rear-admiral of the Japanese navy discovered a special method of waterproofing this product and for cementing it. This discovery led to the invention of collapsible paper life-boats.

Obstructed Vision.

Very Stout Old Gentleman—"Here, my lad, is a nickel for you. Now tell me if my shoes need polishing."

The man who is afraid of scratching his hands will not gather many berries.

Haven't Got Time.

Opportunity tapped at a door With a chance for the brother within; He rapped till his fingers were sore, And muttered: "Come on, let me in. Here is something I know you can do. Here's a hill that you can climb." But the brother inside, very quickly replied: "Old fellow, I haven't got time."

Opportunity wandered along In search of a man who would rise. He said to the indolent throng: "Here's a chance for the fellow who tries."

But each of them said with a smile, "I wish I could do it but I'm Very busy to-day, and I'm sorry to say That I really haven't got time."

At last Opportunity came To a man who was burdened with cares, And said: "I now offer the same Opportunity that has been theirs. Here's a duty that ought to be done. It's a chance if you've got time to take it."

Said the man with a grin: "Come along, pass it in! I'll either find time or I'll make it."

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. W. Beesley, Mille Roche, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eight months and would not be without them. I used them for indigestion and teething and my baby is cutting his teeth without any trouble whatever. I can highly recommend the Tablets to other mothers." What Mrs. Beesley says thousands of other mothers say. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion and making teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Cloud.

To be the cloud for which men pray When earth is parched by high sun's ray;
To be a breath of cooling breeze When cities choke for wind of seas;
To be a dew on ripening grass When hot days o'er the meadows pass
It must be fine, it must be sweet, To heal the earth of withering heat!

To be a song when silence seems A pain, an ache, a void of dreams;
To be a fragrance and perfume When lives are longing for a bloom;
To be a kiss, a hug, a smile That hearts have hungered for the while—
It must be fine to serve some end Of sweetness for a human friend!

To be a star when night is dark;
To be a lyric when the lark Has flown to other haunts of life;
To be a memory in some heart That has grown weary of the strife—
It must be fine, O cloud, like thee To bring the cool breath of the sea;
Or rose, to grace with beauty those Whose lives are empty of the rose!

Good Spirits.

There are three sorts of spirits—alcoholic, ghosts, and those that are a part of yourself. They are a health barometer, and indicate your state, physically and mentally.

* Any medical man would corroborate the statement that it is unwise, if not dangerous, to get in low spirits, and as various causes produce that effect, it is as well to know what those causes are, and counter them. Forget not that what we call "spirits" is really our vitality, the life principle.

We feel depressed in spirits on a wet day because the air is laden with vapor, and has proportionately less oxygen in it. The air, too, is lighter than usual, and does not balance the air in our bodies. Hence the depression. The result is that we work with difficulty and less efficiency.

The remedy is to get out of doors and double the normal rate of breathing. That, as is evident, will pump more oxygen into the system, and the benefit is immediate. The "life" of the depression can be felt.

And laugh! Laughter stirs up the whole system and releases stored nervous power or vitality. It may be urged that one cannot laugh if there is nothing to laugh at; but, as a matter of fact, a forced laugh will soon progress to a natural one. Try. You will get amused at yourself, and up will bound your spirits.

Finally, add to the quicker breathing and the laughter, a loosening of your clothing. Undo neck and wristbands and the like. That's the last little touch. As the proof of the pudding is in the eating try this threefold remedy the next time you are depressed from any cause, and you will find it a sure cure.

Great Britain was within 90 days of being starved during one period of the war, stated the Prime Minister of Australia recently.

PAINFUL NEURALGIA TORTURING SCIATICA

Both Come From the Same Cause—Thin, Watery Blood.

Most people think of neuralgia as a pain in the head or face, but neuralgia may affect any nerve in the body. Different names are given to it when it affects certain nerves. Thus neuralgia of the sciatic nerve is called sciatica, but the character of the pain and the nature of the disease are the same. The pain in neuralgia is caused by starved nerves. The blood which carries nourishment to the nerves has become thin and impure and no longer does so, and the pain you feel is the cry of the nerves for their natural food. You may ease the pains of neuralgia with hot applications, but real relief from the trouble comes by enriching and purifying the blood. For this purpose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are strongly recommended. These pills make new, rich blood and thus act as a most effective nerve tonic. If you are suffering from this most dreaded of troubles, or any form of nerve trouble, give these pills a fair trial, and note the ease and comfort that follows their use.

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

National Slanders.

The origin of national slanders is a mystery. Someone starts them, others continue them, and the rest of us accept them as Gospel, and give them further currency.

Englishmen are alleged to be supercilious and reserved. Their life on an island is said to be responsible. Rubbish! They have been, and are, the biggest travellers of all the nations. If Englishmen were shy and reserved they wouldn't have been the pioneers in colonization, Empire-building, conquest, commerce, and the like.

As a matter of fact, the average Englishman is super-sociable, and if any proof of that is needed it is to be found in the fact that England is, par excellence, the home of sport. Sport demands sociability. Imagine a tennis boom among a "super-shy, reserved" people!

Scotsmen are alleged to be mean—uncaring, careful of their bawbees. Thousands of jokes have been built up on that slander. But, as a matter of fact, the Scot, as all who have had to do with him know, is extraordinarily generous and kind-hearted. Ask the treasurer of any hospital! There's the test.

The Irish are doubly slandered. They are alleged to be a gay, witty race, care-free and careless. This is a slander. The Irish are a sad people. All their beautiful melodies are in a minor key. "Irish humor" doesn't really exist. The Irish are really intensely serious. And as to being "careless," it is a fact that they are thrifty, clean, and super-moral.

The French are supposed to be irresponsible and excitable. An obvious slander, which the Great War killed—or ought to have killed.

Then there is the "wily, unspeakable" Turk. For a fact, he is about as simple as they make 'em! The Dutch are alleged to be "stolid," and all that the term implies. It's a slander, for the Dutch are very much all there! The tale might be continued, but the result would be the same, whether dealing with the "cute" Yankee, the "emotional" Welshman, the "treacherous" Spaniard, or the "gay" Italian. Slanders all!

Lifeboat Made of Basket-Work.

A basket-work lifeboat seems very frail and delicate for the hard work of getting through rough seas to a ship in distress, yet a boat of this type has just been invented, and it is claimed that it gives greater safety than the usual kind.

The wooden framework of the boat is covered with a cork lining, and ever that is laid an outer cover of woven cane. It is said that the new boat floats better than the boats now in use, and that it is impossible for it to sink.

The basket lifeboat is so light and spry that it is less likely to be crushed by swinging against the side of a ship or by the buffeting of the waves.

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Making Volcanoes Work.

It is proposed that the heat from Kilauea, a volcano on the island of Hawaii, shall be made to provide electric light and power for every part of the island. This volcano has a perpetually active crater, and is an awe-inspiring spectacle for tourists.

A request has been addressed to the Legislature of Hawaii asking for the appropriation of \$30,000, which, with a like amount from the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, will be used for borings and other preliminary work.

It is hoped that sulphur, copper, and other materials may be recovered from the gases of the crater, while it may be found possible to use the power generated to extract nitrogen from the air.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Both Satisfied.

"So you resigned?"
"Yes. I couldn't stand the way the firm treated me."
"What did they do?"
"Took my name off the pay sheet."

The Days Are Gone.

"Are you willing to work for \$30 a month and your board?" asked Mr. Cobble.

"Yes, sir," replied the applicant for a job as a farm hand. "But if you occasionally see me pause in my task of manureing the pigs to brush away a tear think nothing of it. I was paid \$10 a day during the war, and it wasn't much of a day at that."

Careful Father.

Young Harold was late for Sunday school and the minister inquired the cause.

"I was going fishing, but father wouldn't let me," announced the lad.
"That's the right kind of a father to have," replied the reverend gentleman. "Did he explain the reason why he wouldn't let you go?"
"Yes, sir. He said there wasn't bait enough for two."

Thinking of Home.

A little lad of nine on entering one of our large fever hospitals was noticed by the nurse to be crying bitterly.

She, trying to find out the cause of his tears, said, "Well, sonny, why are you crying so?"

The little lad, between his sobs, replied:
"I am not crying, nurse, but me eyes are watering when I think of home."

That Man Is Happy—

Who values honor and good name above riches.

Who can enjoy the landscape without owning the land.

Who can face poverty and misfortune with cheerfulness and courage.

Who has a hearty appreciation of the beautiful in human life as well as in nature.

Who has a contented mind liberally stored with the knowledge that makes life interesting.

To whom plain living, high thinking and useful work constitutes real riches.

Who is conscious of his oneness with the One.

Who has a harmonious, happy home.

Who has learned how to neutralize fear thoughts and worry thoughts by their antidotes.

A hibernating animal can be awakened from its winter sleep by being brought into a warm room. When again put into a cold place it immediately resumes its dormant state.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp, held at Tuskent Falls in August, I found Minard's Liniment most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

Alfred Stokes, General Sec'y.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF good education to train as nurses. Apply Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

America's Pioneer Doc Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, Dr. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 111 West 114 Street, New York, U.S.A.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Carlots TORONTO SALT WORKS G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

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 Monoceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

DRUG CLERK PUTS TANLAC TO TEST

PUT ME IN SPLENDID HEALTH, HE SAYS.

Feels It His Duty To Tell Others How It Has Helped Him.

"Tanlac has been of such benefit to me that I feel it my duty to make the facts known to everybody," said Herbert H. Knapton, well-known drug clerk, 15 Epworth Ave., London, Ont.

"As the result of an accident about three years ago I was laid up for seven weeks and got into a very run-down condition. My stomach was so upset that I had to go on a special diet because of indigestion and was also troubled with constipation. I had so much neuralgic pain in my shoulder that I could get no rest at night without taking sedatives to induce sleep."

"I must confess that I did not think Tanlac could help me, but a friend of mine was so benefited by it that I gave it a trial. I was both surprised and gratified by the result."

"It quickly gave me an excellent appetite and so improved my digestion that I could eat whatever I pleased without suffering any bad after effects and it also relieved my constipation."

"I haven't an ache or a pain in my body now and ever since I finished the third bottle of Tanlac I have enjoyed splendid health. I've been praising and recommending it ever since."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Forest Fires Burn the Future.

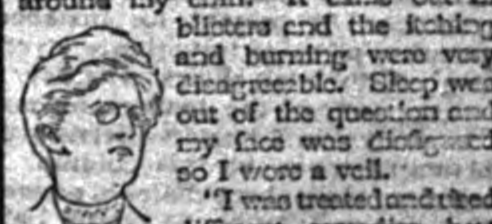
Every good citizen should know what forests mean to Canada, to his province and to his very home; and that every fire that burns in the forests is a detriment to the progress of civilization. Every boy and girl should have instilled into their minds the untold damage that may result from carelessness with fire in the woods. In destroying the forests we are not only damaging the present, but are literally burning up the future.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

The French astronomer, Pons, discoverer of the comet that has aroused so much interest this year on the occasion of its periodic return to our part of the solar system, began his career as janitor of the Observatory of Marseilles. He discovered, in all, thirty-seven comets.

ITCHING BURNING ECZEMA ON FACE

In Blisters Was Disfigured. Cuticura Healed.



"Eczema started on my face around my chin. It came out in blisters and the itching and burning were very disagreeable. Sleep was out of the question and my face was disfigured so I wrote a letter. I was treated with different remedies but nothing would do any good. I procured a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment which I used as directed. (Signed) Miss Cora H. Phibbs, Gray, Dry Mills, Mass. Try to prevent further trouble by using Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Agents: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. 25c Cuticura Soap always without charge."

LIFE WAS A MISERY TO HER

Says this Woman Until Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Owen Sound, Ont.—"I suffered for ten years with female organic trouble, neuralgia and indigestion, and was weak and had such bad pains I could hardly walk or stand up at times. When I would sweep I would have to go down the body. I could not sleep at night, and would wander around the house half the time. I tried everything but nothing did me any good, and the last doctor I had told me he never expected me to be on my feet again or able to do a day's work. One day one of your little books was left at my door and my husband said I should try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I thank God I did, for it relieved me, and I am now well and strong. I think there is no remedy like the Vegetable Compound for anyone who has my troubles, and have recommended it to my neighbors. You can publish my letter for the benefit of those I can't reach."

—Mrs. HENRY A. MITCHELL, 1767 7th Ave., East, Owen Sound, Ont.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

First on the Appetite List

ONCE the crispness and charm of Grape-Nuts have been tested by the family, there's one item that stands prominently out in the marketing list thereafter.

That's Grape-Nuts.

The twenty hours of continuous baking have produced, from the natural richness of wheat and malted barley, a food that is uniquely sweet with sugar developed from the grains themselves, and whose crispness and flavor make a delightful appeal to every member of the family.

And Grape-Nuts is soundly nourishing—a great builder of health and strength.

Served with cream or milk, as a cereal for breakfast or lunch, or made into a pudding for dinner.

See that your marketing list includes this delicious, economical food, today. All grocers.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 14 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.
So a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

AS A MATTER of that sort of convenience which grows into habit, many of us read the Saturday newspaper more carefully, and at the same time, more leisurely, than do we read all the other periodical publications that come within our reach.

We bestow upon the Saturday paper a more deliberate prehension than we give to the other newspapers, just as in passing we give our objects, as a matter of daily routine, we do not notice them so carefully as we do when going the same way and passing the same things, in a more leisurely frame of mind.

The newspaper folks are aware of this predilection, and they make the Saturday paper more interesting and attractive for week-end readers; I think so, at least, and if anybody puts away my Saturday paper before I am done with it there is trouble in the camp. They may cut out recipes and advertisements, or make kites and curl-papers if they like with every other day's paper, except Saturday's. That is mine own, until I am done with it, and if I cannot find it when I want it, I am as mad as a combination of Nat Lee and wet hen.

I would like to know, just *en passant*, what the next three things are, which the majority of readers of the Saturday "Star" look for, after the front page, — including the weather forecast, — is scanned. If I knew that, it places my fancy to imagine, I could sort out the readers in groups and get to understand many of my fellowmen better than I appear to do now. As a general rule we can know people when we get to know what interests them, what amuses them, and what occupies their spare time (if they have any) or what soonest attracts their attention when they are unaware of being under observation.

Just at present, however, the rule might not apply, for the papers push their own preferences under our noses in quite an aggressive way. Often, I think, the big head line, in large capitals, extending over the whole of the eight columns of the front page, is not always indicative of the matter of biggest importance, and sometimes in that respect I am quite disappointed to find that what I consider to be the cream of the day's news, does not rise to the top, so that I could skim it off at a glance.

IT HAPPENS occasionally that there is no choice. At present, for instance, the premier place of importance every day is given to Irish affairs, whether it pleases the taste of the readers, or not. That is my reason for again referring to the principal topic, in this column. I much prefer to talk about affairs *en passant*, but this one pulls us up to a dead halt, and we must either talk about it or stand still and stare, which, to say the least, of it, is a very undignified attitude to assume in a crisis.

At such times there are frequently by incidents and old occurrences to relieve the tedium of waiting, and slacken the tension of anxiety. One of these diversions has just happened — It is reported that the Sinn Fein delegates, "refusing to take chances with the food London provides, have taken their own cuisine with them, their own cooks, and their own waiters."

Shades of Macbeth and Banquo! Have the Irish leaders "eaten on the same root that takes the reason prisoner"? Have they taken hostages? Where is their bodyguard of "republican" soldiers? Will they carry concealed daggers to the Conference Hall? Can they shoot straight from the hip? What in Hades, and (its rival and contemporary), London, are they afraid of?

They are in London as emissaries of the Irish nation, seeking a foundation for unity and peace, not as dramatic charlatans. They are guests of the British Empire, they will talk with the King and his Ministers, — Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, (formerly known as P. H. Smith), H. H. Greenwood, and (Major Sir L.) Worthington-Evans, prominent British statesmen and not a gang of conspirators seeking to poison them. Besides, they may be invited to the Guildhall, by the City of London, why then should they, while in London (some of them on parole) make a histrionic display of ridiculous precautions against treachery, as if they were still in Ireland among their own people?

In former days, if ever they had been allowed into the presence of the king, "the Lord of Ireland," as he was called, they would have been haled before him, massed and in chains! Things are not like that in our time, why then should the delegates, by bringing their own food and cooks, insult the hospitality of the Empire which regards Ireland as an integral part of itself? The ceremony of "eating together" was a sure oriental pledge of protection, and with us it is equally sure.

Our frame of mind is like that of the —

PERSIAN NOBLEMAN.

"A Persian Nobleman was once sitting in his garden when a man prostrated himself before him, and implored protection from the rabble. The nobleman

gave him the remainder of the peach he was eating, and when the incensed multitude arrived, and declared that the man had slain the only son of the nobleman, the heart-broken father replied, "We have eaten together; go in peace," and would not allow the murderer to be punished.

A little less of the "Irish Kings" pagentry and pretence would help the Irish "cause" a whole lot, and if the Sinn Fein delegates would listen to me, they would read "Kathleen O'Hara," by Joseph Hocking, before making up their minds that they understand the condition and the needs of their country. I am reading it again, "in between times."

It deals sympathetically, and in plain English with the situation, and portrays a real Irish delegate, whose mission is described in these words: "It is God Almighty's work. The man who will fight this battle as you will fight it, will release forces which will mean, eventually, Ireland's salvation. You will set the people thinking, you will make them ask questions, you will sow the seeds of liberty, and more, you will arouse that 'white passion for liberty' which is the sure precursor of a people's freedom. You will begin a work which will sweep over Ireland. This is a Divine Call. Come over tonight and we will talk about it." Not a word there about taking your own food and cook with you, observe, nor any quibbling about "re-cognition" and such like manufactured obstacles.

THE LINKMAN.

CUSHING

Mr. and Mrs. F. Charron, were visiting friends in Lachute for the week-end.

Mr. Fred Cushing of the Stone Hall spent a couple of days in Montreal this week.

Miss Nichols entertained Mr. Fred Cushing to an informal tea the early part of this week.

Capt. Thos. Weir as usual spent the week-end with his family in their charming new house.

Mr. Donald Greig, guardian of the Cushing Lights, is finding an extra task in keeping the lights going.

Miss Doris LeRoy, who is attending the Hawkesbury High School, spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. Romeo Leclair and his bride are moving into the white cottage lately occupied by Mrs. Wm. Arnott.

St. Mungo's Manse and grounds look deserted since the Chalmers Mission has broken up their summer camp.

Mr. Wm. Canning sr., is much improved from his late indisposition and is beginning to look quite like his old self.

Capt. J. D. Weir with Mrs. Weir and their children motored to Montreal on Friday last, returning Sunday morning.

Miss Miron Weir, who is teaching in Almontic, near Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Weir sr.

Mr. Cousins, the Divinity Student in charge of the St. Mungo's congregation during the summer has returned to Montreal.

Mr. Orme LeRoy has greatly improved the appearance of his house by adding a fine verandah making it quite a new building.

Mr. Alphonse Monpetit (who lives in the Old Ostrom house) has the sympathy of his neighbours in the loss of his eldest child lately.

Mrs. Huntley Duff and family, who have occupied Mrs. King's charming house and grounds for the summer have returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Arnott and family who have occupied the white house opposite St. Mungo's Church during the summer, have returned to Montreal.

Mr. Pierre Leclair's new barn is quite an addition to the buildings in this part of the country, being the largest and most prominent in this section.

Mr. John Bradford has added to the appearance of his house and farm buildings during the summer, his stable looking quite bright with its new coat of shingles.

Mrs. Archie Graham entertained on Sunday last, Miss Zeena McKiddie, Miss Ruby Thompson, Mr. D. Thompson and Mr. B. Wilkes, who motored out from Brownsburg.

Mrs. Wm. Canning jr., entertained her sister-in-law Mrs. Robert Canning, with her two children and Mrs. Wm. Deig and her two boys both of Lachute, for a few days last week.

The Stone school-house looks quite lively again, with the kiddies playing about during recess hours. The new teacher, Miss Cousins, has quite won the affections of the pupils already.

Mr. Levi Brosseau, who took to himself a partner for life during the summer has improved the appearance of his premises by removing an old building and fixing up the place generally.

Miss A. Cleland, who has returned to her duties in the Art Gallery of Montreal, spent the week-end with her mother Mrs. Meredith and Miss Jean Burton.

Mr. Archie Graham has decidedly added to the appearance of his fine quaint old home by three dormer windows. No stranger could pass his place without a second look, it is so distinctly different from any residence in the neighborhood.

Mr. Roy Dobbie has equipped his farm buildings by putting in a cement flooring and the latest appliances in stalls for his cattle, which with his silo built last year, will surely prove of great benefit to his stock and himself during the coming winter.

Mr. France Lafleur's new house across the track from the Cushing Station is a fine building, and when completed will add greatly to the beautiful surroundings of the already attractive new station which, with the lovely panoramic view of the Ontario side of the Ottawa river, in the vari-colored charming maple leaves and the pretty village of Chute-au-Blondeau make Cushing a stopping place unequalled between Montreal and Ottawa.

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 \$ 9,700,000
Reserve 15,000,000
Resources 280,000,000

J. R. Parris, Manager, Lachute
Branches at Brownsburg, Calumet, Grenville and St. Andrews East.

Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

We have Monarch, Dove & Down in all shades

We have also received our Northway's Ladies' Coats for this winter and the prices are extremely low.

Standfield's Underwear for Cold Days is also waiting for you at the Right Prices.

McFAUL BROS.

The Store where Your Dollar does its duty.
LACHUTE MILLS.

PRESCRIPTION.

"Without knowledge the only power in prescriptions could be that of harm.

"Knowledge permits proper selection of high quality drugs.

"It authorizes the employment of scientific knowledge in correct compounding. It is only benefited by experience.

"The fullest knowledge, the best use of experience, becomes a part of every prescription we fill for you or your doctor.

"That's what makes prescription work here so important to all concerned.

"Let us fill your prescriptions for that knowledge which is power in medicine."

G. J. CHARLAND, Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist, -- Lachute Mills, P.Q.

FALL SHOES

Autumn is the time when Everybody wants a pair of Good Strong Boots. We have them for you, they are guaranteed as to durability and best of all sold at a moderate price.

EXTRA SPECIAL

In Boys' School Boots and Suits.

Men's Pants, Shirts and Overalls, Gent's Furnishing's Sweaters, Rain Coats, Underwear, Socks, Mitts, Gloves,

Men's Tweed Suits made to order from \$25 00 up.

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service for Men and Women.

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

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Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed, Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

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Main Street, Lachute.

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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!

Ladies' Fall & Winter Coats & Dresses

A nice line of all colors in Velours, Heather Tweeds, Etc. at very low prices. Call and see our very fine assortment before buying elsewhere.

New assortment of Tricotee Blouses and Georgette Crepe.

A new lot of Serge and Silk Dresses at very low prices, from \$10 00 to \$16 00

50 Boy's Pants at \$1.25

19 Men's Pants at \$2.25

6 Only Men's Suits at \$12.50

Also Extra value on Cotton Flannellette Underwear, Etc.

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

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.

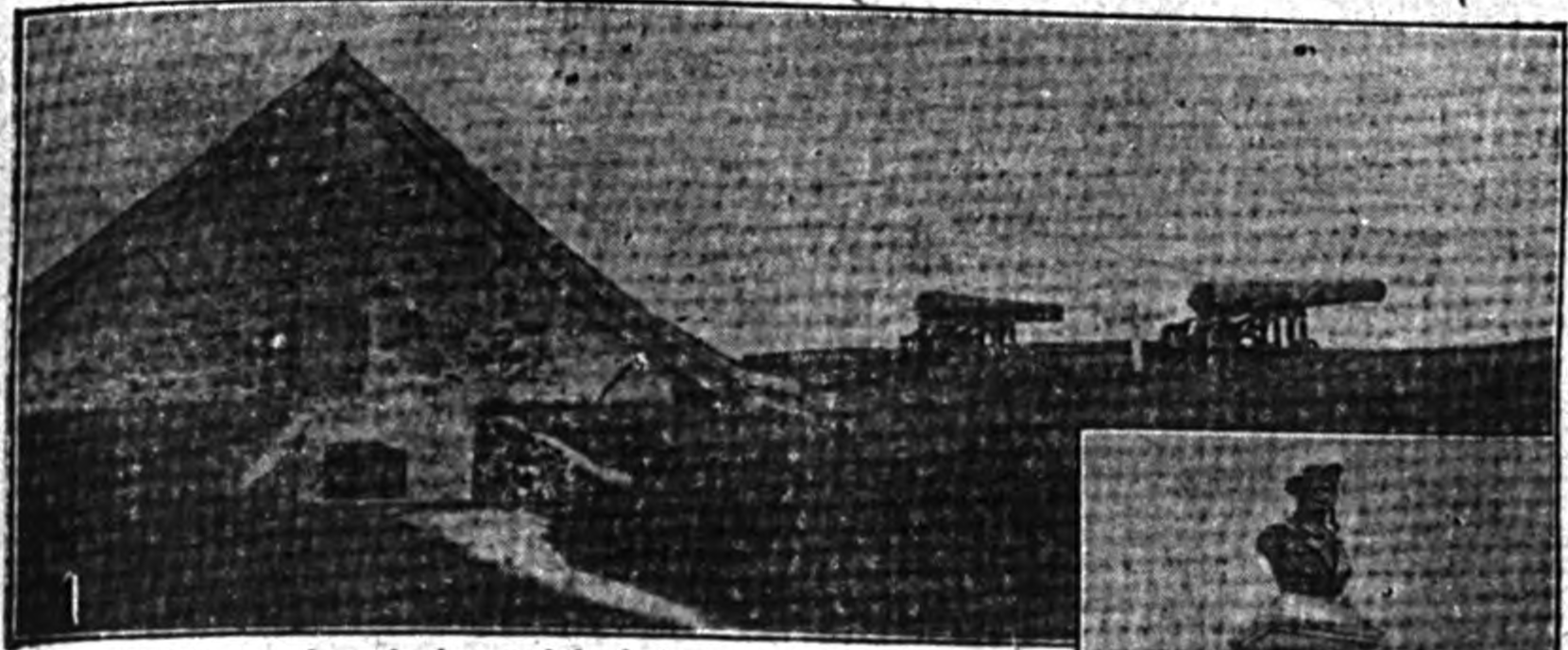
Mail orders are solicited and will receive most careful and prompt attention. Re-plating, Engraving and all Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs quickly done and guaranteed.

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.

Historic Events at Annapolis Royal



(1) The second powder house of the fortress erected in 1708 at Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, the walls are 4 1/2 feet thick. The first powder house was too damp.

(2) Monument erected by the Canadian Government at Fort Anne to the illustrious memory of Lieut. General Timothé Pierre du Guast, Sieur de Monts the pioneer civilisation in North America.

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, has been the scene of many historic celebrations in recent years. An addition to the number was added on August 31st, 1921, when three tablets were unveiled.

Amongst those identified with the event were: Hon. MacCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; Hon. Justice Chisholm; Hon. Chief Justice Harris; Hon. George H. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia; Hon. Sir James Aikens, president of the Canadian Bar Association; Hon. Sir James Loughheed, Minister of the Interior; His Worship Mayor B. B. Hardwick, of Annapolis Royal, and P. C. Whitman, vice-president of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal. Mr. F. M. Rortier, superintendent of Fort Anne, and a committee of Annapolis Royal citizens.

Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, presented the first tablet, which bears appropriate historical emblems and the following inscription:—

1621—1921
The tablet, placed here by the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, A.D. 1921, commemorates the three hundredth anniversary of the issue of the charter of New Scotland, by King James I of England and VI of Scotland, A.D. 1621. The birth of an idea which lived, and had its final fruition

in the taking of this Fort and conquest of Acadia in the reign of Queen Anne.

Hon. MacCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, unveiled the first tablet.

Hon. Chief Justice Harris, Hon. Sir James Aikens and other speakers on behalf of the legal profession presented the second tablet, inscribed as follows:—

This tablet, placed here by the Bench and Bar of Canada, A.D. 1921, marks the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment and sitting (in this Fort), A.D. 1721, of the first Court administering English Common Law within what is now the Dominion of Canada.

"Law Hatheth Wrong."
Wingate: Maxima, No. 146.
Mr. F. C. Whitman, vice-president of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, presented the third tablet, the inscription on which is as follows:—

This tablet, erected A.D. 1921, under the auspices of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, commemorates the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival in this town of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, who lived here eight years and began in this place his great career in Law, Literature and Public Life.

In the evening there was an open

meeting of the Historical Society in the Bijou theatre, beginning at 8 o'clock sharp, and a band concert in the Fort, beginning about the same hour.

At the meeting in the theatre the Hon. Justice Chisholm, president of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, took the chair, and papers were read by Colonel Alexander Fraser, LL.D., "The Royal Charter of Sir William Alexander"; Dr. J. Murray Clark, K.C., "The Relations of the British Dominion of Virginia with the Dominion of Canada"; Dr. Charles Morse, D.C.L., K.C., "The Courts and the Commonwealth"; and John Irvin, K.C., "A Philosophic Examination of the Spirit of Nova Scotia's First Criminal Law."

STAYNERVILLE

Mrs. C. Divine is visiting Mrs. Wm. Wm. Nichols this week.

Mrs. Hancox and daughter Corrine spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Margaret Davis from Lachute spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Mabel Nichols, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. C. McKenzie and Geo. Lawson spent Sunday the guest of his parents in Plaisance.

Mrs. Wm. Nichols and daughter Ruby also Mrs. C. Divine spent Sunday the guest of Mrs. McKenzie.

Mr. and Mrs. Darwin McKenzie and daughter Edith is spending a few days with relatives in Plaisance.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Creswell returned home to Carleton Place, Ont., on Monday after spending a pleasant week with friends and relatives.

Well Drilling.

Surest and best process. Best of services guaranteed, if you are in need of a well drilled. There is no time like the present, have it done while I am in the vicinity of Lachute. You have only once to pay for this well, and you use it every day in the year. Write or Phone to Arthur Campbell, Prop. of six drilling machines, Phone 18, L'Orignal.

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.

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IT'S A GOOD SCHOOL.
ENROLL NOW Fall term now open.

Day and Evening Classes.

Dean Business College, Lachute.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Rail or Steamship

Passages booked,
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J. S. Giles, Agent.

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
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Boot Repairing.

Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:—

Sole and Rubber Heel, nailed,	\$1 65
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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.

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Here Every Day.

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NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE. QUE.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 28th October, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 2 times per week on the route between Laurel and Lost River from the 1st January, 1922.

Printed notices containing further information as the conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Laurel and Lost River and at the office of the Acting District Superintendent.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Acting District Superintendent.

Montreal, 17th September, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
ERNEST ROBERT, Chatboro,
On the farm of Mrs. Louis Gauthier.

Tuesday, October 18th, 1921

The following effects:—Eight milch cows, 1 bull two and a half years old, 1 year old heifer, 1 mare, some hens and turkeys, 100 bushels of oats, a lot of hay, some seed corn, 1 buggy, 1 gang plow, 1 cultivator, 1 grain blower (new), and a lot of household furniture.

Everything to be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is giving up farming.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 8 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent discount per annum off for cash.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

ARCHIE A. MCGIBBON,

Brownsburg,

Thursday, Oct. 20th, 1921.

The following effects:—Twenty milch cows, 1 two year old heifer, 2 one year old heifers, 2 spring calves, 1 Pedigreed Holstein Bull calf, 36 turkeys.

Sale on account of buildings and feed all being burnt out.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 p.c. per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

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

Bethany Street, - Lachute.

New Garage & Repair Shop

In Rear of Windsor Hotel. General Garage and Repair Work also Welding of all kinds, done by Oxygen Process.

Lachance & Turcott,

WINDSOR HOTEL, - LACHUTE.

Dodge Brothers

Motor Cars.

We hold the Agency for the County of Argenveuil.

Leonard E. Graham, Arundel.

FALL OVERCOATS.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

Lachute

I have just received a new choice stock of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings, the best of English and Scotch made. Spring and Fall Overcoats from \$25.00.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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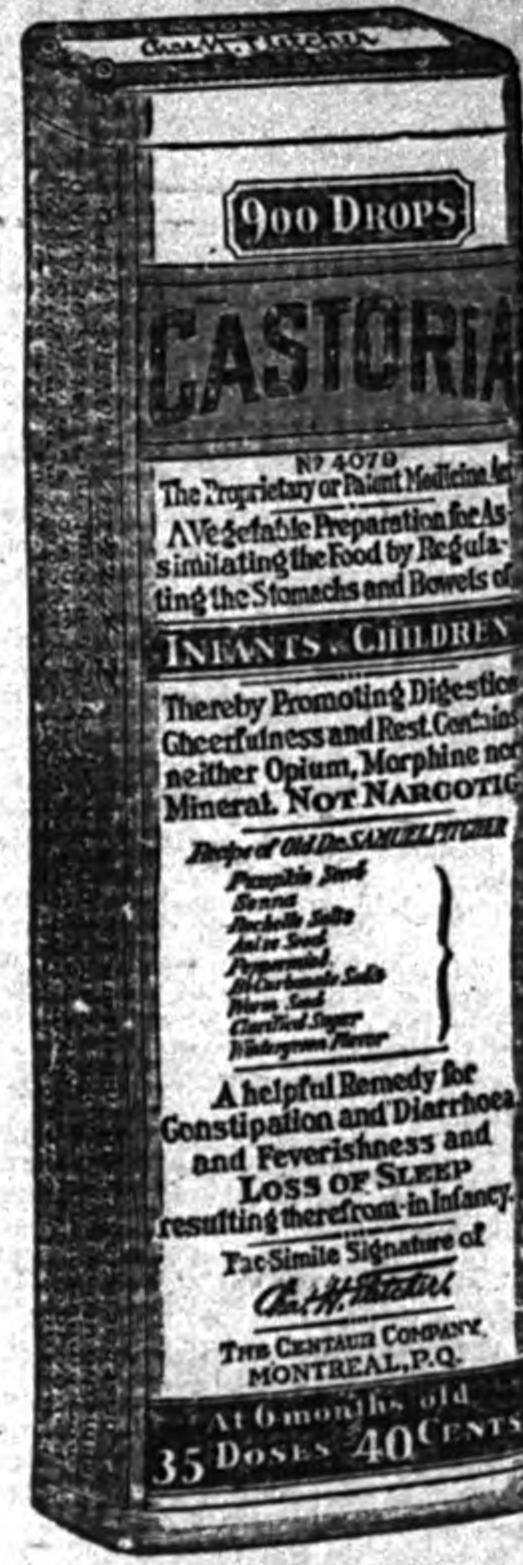
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Mothers Know That
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Bears the
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Buy one and cut twenty cords of wood in a day with one man.
Very simple. - Easily moved. - Well made.
Pays for itself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

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The Tobacco with a heart

Canada's standard since 1858

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

Synopsis of Later Chapters.

Leaving Baxenter bound in the cellar of Adderbury Towers, Dartin and Haverton make their escape. Two days later Baxenter starts for Paris with a detective, Silas Berwick. They track Haverton to the Hotel d'Elclair.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd.)

"It was this morning, monsieur, when I paid my visit to the chapel. It is my custom to go there at ten o'clock each morning to see that all is as it should be; for, messieurs, there are many valuable articles on the little altar—a fourteenth-century cross studded with amethysts, and two candlesticks which were once in the possession of Pius the Sixth. You might say in your paper, monsieur, that I, Henri Biblot, have the entire care of these treasures—B-I-B-L-O-T, yes—one 't'.

"This morning everything seemed in its place, and I was about to leave the chapel when I heard a sound beneath my feet—a low, hollow groan, and coming from the ancient tomb of the Dartinys."

"The man paused for the effect of his words; then he tapped his chest impressively.

"I am not a coward, messieurs; I gained the cross at Sedan. But I confess, as I heard this I was afraid. You have not seen the tomb? No? Well, it is covered in with a movable slab, worked by means of a lever concealed in the ironwork of the railings. My fear was only momentary, and in a few minutes I had slid this stone back and peered down into the darkness.

"The floor of the vault, you must know, lies some ten or twelve feet beneath that of the chapel, and at first I was unable to make out anything in the gloom. I took a candle from the altar—the saints forgive me the sacrilege—and managed to lower it a few feet."

"The old man ceased speaking and took a long drink from his tumbler, then he went on:

"The last to be interred in the vault, messieurs, was Armand Raoul de Dartin, who fell gloriously at the battle of Jemappes. As was the custom, the coffin lay on the raised pier directly beneath the opening, for each Dartin lay there until another burial took place, when his remains were put in their niche to make room for the newcomer. To my horror I saw that his coffin was broken, and I could see bones, messieurs, among the splintered wood. Then I saw something else—the shapeless body of a gentleman huddled in a heap on the floor of the vault. Perhaps the light from my candle served to rouse him somewhat, for he moved a little and groaned."

Henri passed a shaking hand across his brow.

"That groan, messieurs—I can hear it now, meaning among the echoes of the tomb. For the second time I am not ashamed to say it, I was unnerved. I made all haste to my master, and, by means of a ladder and ropes, we were able to raise the poor fellow and bring him—"

"And he was a stranger to you?"

Berwick's interruption was abrupt. For a moment a curious look came into the old man's eyes, and he remembered a certain charming artist to whom he had been rather obliging in the matter of entrance to the chateau. What if he had already said too much to this journalist from Paris. Perhaps he thought that he was on dangerous ground, for, as he answered, he rose and took up his hat and stick from the table.

"A stranger, monsieur, yes."

Berwick laid a detaining hand on his arm.

"One minute—who is the present owner of the chateau?"

"Monsieur de Barron—the banker."

"Of the Rue Lafayette?"

Henri nodded.

"Then tell your master, if you please, that friends of Monsieur Lemercier, his neighbor in the Rue Lafayette, will do themselves the honor of calling upon him within the hour. They will have something of importance to say to him with reference to the man in the tomb."

"I will, monsieur, Lemercier, I will remember the name—and you will understand, will you not, that the man is a perfect stranger to me—"

Silas Berwick patted the old bent back.

"A perfect stranger, Henri—I understand."

Left to themselves, Berwick ran over the story again in English for the benefit of Haverton, who, however, seemed to have made up his mind to show no further interest in a matter which, to his thinking, was none of his business. If these men liked to interest themselves in Vivian Renton

they could do so; personally he had no desire to see, or even hear the name of his late companion now that he knew Baxenter was aware of the truth of his cousin's death. His acquaintance with the man found in the tomb had never benefited Eddie Haverton.

An hour later the three men were sitting in the paneled dining room of the Chateau Chauville. With them, and listening with eager ears to the romantic tale Baxenter was telling, was Monsieur de Barron. The eminent banker being conversant with the English tongue, Robert was better able to make his story clear, and the kindly old eyes of the courteous owner of the chateau glittered as he learned the romance which surrounded his home.

Robert told, as well as he could remember it, the story of the flight of the old aristocrat from the terrors of '99, and of the claims of Stella Benham to the chest he had delivered up to the impostor, to the man who now was lying unconscious in the little chapel.

For, on rescuing Dartin from the tomb, they had made up a bed of sorts for him in one of the old-fashioned spare pews while they sent for a doctor from Blois, and the medical man had forbidden that the stranger's last hours should be rendered more painful by his removal. The injuries, he said, were caused by some fall, presumably from the coffin on the stone pier. Truly, it seemed that fate had ordained that the last hours of Vivian Renton should be spent in a better place than the rest of his life had been.

Monsieur de Barron had told them of how they had found the sufferer. He had evidently climbed upon the coffin of old Armand Raoul de Dartin, and the time-worn wood, being unequal to the weight, had given way. It was not very far to fall, and Dartin had sustained injuries to his head which were slight enough. What was more serious, however, was a broken rib, the point of which, the doctor had said, had entered the lung.

In his pockets they had found a quantity of jewelry, and beside him a little heap of jeweled vessels, and a few choice pictures which had been cut from their frames and rolled together to make carrying easier.

The banker, who was by way of being a connoisseur, took the men to his study and showed them his spoils. Among them there was no article that could be less than a hundred and fifty years old, and the vases and some of the jewelry were marked with the Dartin crest. The pictures, from lack of proper care, were in bad condition, and this, taking into account the great age of some of the canvases, made them unrecognizable. But there were some which were undoubtedly of great value.

Monsieur de Barron locked the treasures away and turned to Baxenter. "I suppose they are as well here as anywhere for the present, Mr. Baxenter, although I may say, here and now, that I lay no claim to what I consider does not belong to me. If, indeed, it seems probable, this poor fellow in the chapel has stumbled upon the Dartin treasure, then it belongs to a Dartin and not to me."

"But, monsieur, I feel sure that Miss Benham would not wish to—"

The financier held up a restraining hand. "Perhaps you, as a solicitor, will tell me that I have a legal claim; but I am not that sort of man. Besides, suppose it were so, what is to prevent a childless old man from making a present? No, Mr. Baxenter, I have quite enough for my few remaining years without taking what belongs to others."

They had shut the door upon the treasures and were on their way to the dining room when they came upon old Henri looking for them. The man in the chapel had regained consciousness, but the doctor did not give him very long to live. Perhaps Monsieur de Barron would come and see him?

The old caretaker led the way out through the French windows and across the level carpet of the lawn to where the little towers of the chapel appeared above the dark feathery tops of the pines, which stood out somberly against the saffron western sky and looked like funeral plumes in the half light of the evening.

Henri drew back at the little Gothic doorway to allow his master to precede him. The latter looked over his shoulder and spoke to Robert.

"Come with me, Mr. Baxenter; the others, perhaps, will wait here. It will be kinder not to excite the man over much."

As they entered the cool quietude

of the sacred building Robert felt intuitively that he stood in the presence of death, and in his heart was nothing but pity for the debonair rogue who lay there, conquered at last.

His head, swathed in stained bandages, lay back on a pillow in the angle of the pew, and he rolled the eyes which looked so large in the white face, restlessly from side to side. There was something ghostly in all the whiteness against the black oak panelling.

The eyes came to a standstill at last, resting on the figure of the man whom fate had made his enemy, and a tired smile curved for a moment the pale lips. When he spoke it was slowly and with difficulty, so that the solicitor had to bend over to catch his words.

"So, my dear Robert, we meet a little sooner than I expected. I—I'm afraid I've made rather a mess of things."

He waited, but Robert did not raise his head.

"I—glad you've come, Baxenter—what I told you of your cousin's death was truth—God's truth! I've been bad through and through, but I've never killed a man intentionally. I had lost heavily that night and only intended to take back my money. How differently we look upon the web of our life when we are dying; what a hideous tangle it seems, when we have come to the end and look back!"

Dartin's voice became weaker and the doctor moistened his lips from a tumbler. After a few moments he went on:

"I chanced upon the parchment in my search for the money—you can guess the rest. It was a good game while it lasted. Who's that standing behind you—there, in the shadow?"

"That's Monsieur de Barron, Dartin, the owner of—"

"Oh!—yes—I know. I owe monsieur an apology. This is not the first time I have visited his chateau. Feel round my neck, Baxenter, will you—here, beneath the shirt."

The sufferer closed his eyes, and Robert, as he felt, shuddered at the cold clamminess of his chest. The doctor bent forward to assist, and, by a silken ribbon, the man drew out a wash-leather bag. Robert put it in his pocket without a second glance and stood looking down at the pallid face. The eyes remained closed and he turned to leave the chapel. Then he heard his name again whispered and he bent again over the pillow.

"You—believe—the accident?" Renton fumbled for the solicitor's hand. "Forgive—"

Robert pressed the fingers that had found and tightened round his. It was better than words.

At the door of the chapel he turned again. He never forgot the scene. Two candles had been lit, and in their fall candlesticks burnt steadily and made a little oasis of light around the pew in which the dying man lay and touched into points of radiance the communion service on the altar. The fading light of day filled the chapel with an elusive sheen, through which the statues and carvings loomed in strange shapes.

(To be concluded.)

The Use of Dough in Watch-Making.

Two barrels of flour, or almost four hundred pounds are used every week in making watches at a well-known factory in New England, which turns out from two to three thousand watches a week. Since a baker uses about three pounds of flour to five loaves of bread, it follows that for every watch the maker uses the equivalent of almost a third of a loaf. The flour is made into dough, and the dough is used to handle the screws, rivets and other small parts. Each man in that part of the business has a lump of dough always at hand; and when he wants to examine a screw he jabs the piece of dough on it. Then, turning it over, he has a good chance to look at it with his watchmaker's microscopic eyeglass. Many of the screws are too minute to pick up easily with the fingers, and many more, though large enough to be picked up, would be so covered by the fingers or the forceps as to be almost hidden from sight.

Seeing Without Eyes.

It has been stated by a French scientist that it is possible for us to see without eyes.

Professor Farigoule observed that certain subjects in a state of somnambulism, when blindfolded, behaved as if they were able to see. He therefore hypnotized a subject, and, having blindfolded him, suggested that he could still see the title of a newspaper. The result was successful.

Experiments were tried on five other subjects, and the result obtained in the first case was confirmed.

Professor Farigoule explained that there are many different varieties of nerve-endings in the skin. The argument advanced is that it is unlikely that all these various forms of nerve-endings have to do with the sense of touch, and that it is just as likely that some of them are connected with the sense of vision.

Measuring the Moon.

It is difficult to realize how comparatively small is the moon. In the sky it looks as big as the sun, which we know is very far away and immensely big. But compared with the earth, the moon is a tiny body.

Its diameter is just about 2,160 miles. Now, if you take an atlas and on the map of Australia or Africa draw a circle of the radius of the moon to scale, you will find that it would fit comfortably within the length of Australia, the smallest continent, and just about fill the north-western bulge of Africa.

In the great circle of the Pacific, from which, according to an old idea, it was born, the moon would make a solitary island.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

"It wears longer"

If you are out all day in the cold, keep warm by wearing

STANFIELD'S "Red Label" Underwear

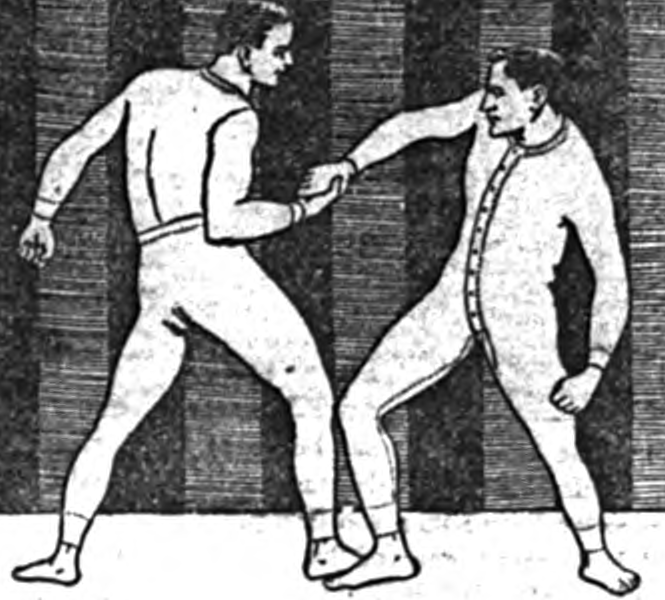
It is heavy wool underwear—thick enough to protect you against the piercing cold—easy and comfortable because so carefully made.

We make all weights suitable for men, women and children.

Send for free sample book.

STANFIELD'S LIMITED

Truro, N. S.



"Stands Strenuous Wear"



Woman's Interests

College Girls' Clothes Requirements.

If the college girl is left with the needle she can make very charming clothes for the same price that she would pay for ready-made ones, less distinctive and of poorer quality materials.

Many farm girls have to figure pennies rather closely when in college, so as to make the best appearance possible with a minimum expenditure. In choosing clothes, the style should be conservative, never extreme, so that the garment will stay in style and save making over too soon. The material should be good, and such that it will remain good style, for instance, a blue serge would be a much better investment than a novelty material in a bright color. Needless to say, the material needs to be durable. In order to know that you are getting what you pay for, it is advisable to take a sample and make the household test to see if the material is cotton, wool or silk or mixtures. To see if a sample is all wool, boil five minutes in a rather strong solution of household lye. Wool dissolves, and if any of the sample is left the sample was not all wool.

First of all, the college girl needs school clothes, simple, easy to get into, and good looking. For early fall, a skirt and light weight sweater or jersey coat is good. If the skirt is to be pleated, the material may be hemmed at top and bottom, then sent away to be pleated, and when it comes back, the seam and the belt should be made. With this outfit, separate blouses are worn. These are made of linen, dimity or a thin material, or crepe de chine. They are of the tailored type, with tucks, tiny pleated ruffles, or a rolling large collar of pique.

A serge dress is, of course, a necessity for school wear. It may be worn early in the fall, then later with a heavy coat. It is advisable to have two serge dresses, one probably a made-over, and the other a new one. These must be easy to press, and perhaps even to wash out in wool soap or soap bark on Saturday. A little white collar adds a touch of light color and variety, but frills, tassels or anything elaborate would be foolishness.

A fall suit is needed, and this should be bought ready-made, unless one is proficient in tailoring. Blue tricotine or serge is the standard conservative suit which will be good for one year after another, but other colors or materials might be substituted for it. A semi-tailored suit is most generally becoming, and has the advantage of being suitable for best wear the first year, and class-room wear the second year. With this should be bought a close-fitting hat which will also do for wear with a winter coat later. A blouse of a rather dressy type should be made to wear with this suit. Since I am short I have found that a blouse the same color as the suit is most becoming. This would not be true of a tall person, yet I have always disliked

seeing a person cut in two with a light waist and a dark skirt. Georgette is an appropriate material for the blouse, or else crepe de chine.

A girl needs a dark silk dress for informal afternoon occasions and for church. This may be of satin, crepe de chine or taffeta in a dark color, made rather simply. One might as well make this dress as to buy it, for it is easy to copy clever ideas from ready-mades. It may be that one needs an afternoon dress which is more elaborate, with lace and georgette. If you are not sure that you will have occasions demanding this dress, do not buy it, for it is foolish to spend money for anything unnecessary. When I was in college, I had a dress of navy blue georgette which answered this purpose.

An evening dress is easy to make at home. For instance, it might be made of peach colored satin (or any color which is becoming), with the waist of the same colored silk net, with pieces of the satin across the shoulders, drawn in slightly at the waist with tiny half circles of blue and pink French flowers, and with two little pieces of silver ribbon over the silk net, drawing in the waist line. For the college girl, the dress should be girlish, simple and charming, the charm lying in the pretty dainty materials made up in a becoming way. Extreme decolette is not good taste. Needless to say, a last summer's voile will not do for a dance unless the dance is unusually informal. To wear over the evening dress a coat might be made of a heavy jersey-like silk, so that this coat could be later made into a dress.

A heavy winter coat needs to be warm and serviceable, probably for wear every day and for "best," too, since a winter coat means quite an investment, and should be worn while it is in style, rather than having two coats at the same time.

For starting in to college in the fall, you will need a pair of black or brown oxfords, broad, with rubber-tipped heels, so as to insure comfortable feet while walking over the campus, a pair of boots of the same kind, a pair of dress shoes to wear with the silk dress for church wear, possibly a pair of black slippers to wear with the same dress, and a pair of slippers to wear with the evening dress, not to mention bedroom slippers and over-shoes.

It is wise to have one's wardrobe rather complete, and in good repair to start in the session, since it is easy to make one's clothes during the summer at home. Underwear should be plain, easily laundered and plainly marked with the owner's name, with a name tag sewed on, if it is to go to the laundry.

It is wise to have a fewer number of garments, but be sure that they are durable, carefully selected and made, and appropriate. I have found that the most expensive garment is the one that is seldom worn, or is not "just right" so that it gives complete satisfaction; while the cheapest garment is the one which is worn a long time with satisfaction, even though the original cost was more. Clothes really do express individuality, so they should be chosen with the utmost care.

Seasonable Recipes.

Pear Honey—For this use hard pears which would not be so nice in preserves or canned. For every dozen pears allow three pounds of sugar and three cups of water. Pare and core fruit and put through meat grinder,

using coarse knife. Cover with water and cook for ten minutes, then add sugar and cook forty-five minutes longer. Seal in jars. Quince honey may be made the same way.

Ginger Pears—This is another way to use hard pears. For every eight pounds of fruit, before peeling, allow six pounds of sugar, three lemons, one pound of candied ginger, and one-fourth pound ginger root. Chop pears fine. Put one quart of water, juice of lemons, lemon peel cut fine, in preserving kettle, and bring to the boiling point. Then add pears, candied ginger chopped fine and ginger root chopped fine and tied in bag. Cook slowly until pears are tender.

Apple Butter from Wmifalls—Measure the apples, wash and slice into small pieces; add four gallons of water for each bushel of apples. Boil until fruit is soft; rub through screen or sieve. To the pulp from each bushel of apples add two gallons of boiled cider. Bring to a boil, add twelve pounds of sugar. Cook until proper consistency. Add spice to taste. When butter is as thick as desired pour it at once into hot jars and seal immediately.

A Creed.

Say to yourself every day, and mean it with all your heart:
I will become more than I am. I will achieve more and more every day because I know that I can. I will recognize only that which is good in myself—only that which is good in others; only that in all things and places that I know should live and grow. When adversity threatens I will be more determined than ever in my life to prove that I can turn all things to good account. When those whom I have trusted seem to fail me, I will have a thousand times more faith in the honor and nobleness of man. I will think only of that which has virtue and worth. I will wish only for that which can give freedom and truth. I will expect only that which can add to the welfare of the race. I will live to live more. I will speak to give encouragement, inspiration and joy. I will work to be of service to an ever-increasing number. And in every thought, word and action my ruling desire shall be to enrich, ennoble and beautify existence for all who come my way.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Sweetest Things of Earth.

What are the sweetest things of earth? Lips that can praise a rival's worth; A fragrant rose that hites a thorn; Riches of gold untouched by scorn; A happy little child asleep; Eyes that can smile, though they may weep;
A brother's cheer, a father's praise, The ministrals of summer days; A heart where never anger burns; A gift that looks for no returns; Wrongs overthrown; pains swift released;
Dark footsteps guided into peace; The light of love in lover's eyes; Age that is young as well as wise; An honest hand that needs no ward; A life with right in true accord; A hop-bud waxing into joy; A happiness without alloy; A mother's kiss, a baby's mirth— These are the sweetest things of earth.
—Emma L. Dowd.

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There are more than 150 brands of baking powder in Canada; and the fact that there is more MAGIC BAKING POWDER used than all the other brands combined shows why Magic Baking Powder is known as Canada's best baking powder.

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Don't overlook these in buying. Our Travellers have the Samples. We have the Stock.

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The AUTOMOBILE

GOOD ADVICE ON TIRE CARE.

Rubber tires in the period of one generation have almost completely replaced tires made from all other more durable materials on bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles and trucks. The demand has been more and more for speed and traction, for greater comfort in riding and for saving of the vehicle and the road, and in response to the demand tire construction has changed and progressed so rapidly the equipment which four years ago averaged 4,000 miles, as constructed at present will render more than double that mileage.

In spite of these marked manufacturing improvements in tire development and in quantity production, improvements that have given a standard product and at the same time reduced its cost 100 per cent. to the consumer, the motorist himself has not been made to realize how much additional saving he can add by giving his tires the same intelligent care that he gives his motor or other parts.

The motorist has failed to appreciate that 80 per cent. of the materials that go into a high grade pneumatic tire are of a vegetable nature, and consequently perishable, and that the rapidity of perishability depends to a considerable degree on the extent of unnecessary exposure of the tire to deteriorating combinations of moisture, light and heat, as well as avoidable destructive abuses such as cuts, abrasions and ruptures.

A Billion for Tires.

Steel tires are practically immune from human abuse, but rubber tires are not, and their careless destruction becomes a world-wide economic loss, with an annual tire bill of considerably more than \$1,000,000,000. By proper care 10 per cent. additional tire mileage could be obtained, which, translated, means a yearly upkeep saving of over \$100,000,000. Early failure of tire equipment can be checked and corrected by persistent publicity methods.

Keeping in mind then that without rubber tires the motor vehicle as we know it today could not exist; that the rubber and cotton in tires are of a perishable nature and have limits in withstanding abuse; and that by observing some simple precautions, easily within the ability of anyone, tire life can be prolonged 10 per cent.—is it not worth while to review the essentials of the care and upkeep of rubber tires?

A majority of pneumatic tire failures take the form of a puncture or a blowout. Punctures are generally easily understandable, since they result from a sharp substance piercing both casing and tube. Well constructed tires of proper size for the car do not puncture easily or frequently. Because of their flexibility cord constructed casings puncture less easily than the square woven fabric type.

Blowouts, on the other hand, may be

traced to a long list of causes. A blowout may occasionally effect only the tube. More often, however, it involves both tube and casing. A blowout or rapid leak in the tube alone is more often the result of a tube pinch, caused by mounting on improper size or dirty rims, by lack of soapstone lubricant, by dirt or rough spots or rupture in the casing, by improperly fitting valve, by folded flap or by catching the tube under the bead.

Reasonable insurance against tube pinching and resulting leak or blowout is to exercise intelligence and select the proper size tube and flap for the casing, keeping the rim in good condition and using care in the assembly and mounting of these units.

What Makes a Blowout.

Ordinary blowouts that affect both casing and tube are the result of a weakening in the fabric of the tire carcass. All tires blow out in time if used long enough, but such natural failures come late in tire life. It is the blowout resulting from tire abuse that is costly and that must be avoided if the tire is to render its full service.

The most flagrant tire abuses, resulting in premature blowouts in casings, are: Overload, under-inflation, overspeeding, 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.

Importance of Inflation.

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 of the layers of fabric, which causes separation and early destruction of the tire carcass. If easier riding is desired, oversize tires may be used, and such tires, in addition to furnishing extra resiliency, give more traction on rear wheels and supply greater mileage. However, oversizing tires requires a readjustment of the speedometer; otherwise the recorded distance will be less than that actually traveled.

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.

is said to be 49½ ounces, as against a woman's 44 ounces.

A small head is no criterion as to the brains of a person; it depends upon the cerebral convolutions as to one's brain power. Indeed, it is said that large brains do not always denote great mental capacity.

Many celebrated men in the past have possessed brains weighing less than the average 49½ ounces of man-kind generally.

A brain weighing over 50 ounces—said to have been the heaviest known—was the possession of a man who never earned more than ten dollars a week during the whole of his lifetime! Another man who never earned a large sum was said to have a record brain for weight, so that size and weight are nothing to go by.

Fishes' brains weigh a 3.88th part of the whole of their bodies.

There isn't much hope for the person who can not see and take a joke.

and the worst is yet to come



Bits of Canadian News

Announcement has been made that the University of New Brunswick has created a new chair in Forestry. Since the department was established some thirteen years ago there has been but one technical forester in the employ of the University. The demand for foresters has been so heavy in recent years that a second instructor has been appointed, and it is hoped that still further development will come in the near future.

Messages have been exchanged between Leaflet wireless station, near London, England, and Barrington Station, N.S. It is announced by the Department of Naval Services. The stations are 3,000 miles apart and the Leaflet station is the first one of the Imperial wireless chain which is to establish communication between all the British possessions. The Leaflet station communicates with Poleon Arc, of 250-kilowatt capacity. The chain will later on be extended to South Africa and through India to Australia. Communication between Great Britain and Canada, and Canada to Australia, will probably be established later on.

During the year 1920, 280 companies with a capitalization of \$13,173,330 were incorporated in the Province of Saskatchewan, as compared with 243 companies, capitalized at \$10,213,930 in 1919 and 184 companies, capital \$3,767,480 in 1918. To the end of July, 1921, 121 companies were incorporated with a capital of \$3,734,000. In addition 40 rural telephone companies, with a capital of \$17,445, were incorporated in 1920. To the end of July, 1921, 22 companies were incorporated with a capital of \$8,290.

According to information received by the Division of Economic Fibre Production of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, the area sown to flax for fibre in 1920 was 31,000 acres, all in Ontario, as compared with 20,263 acres sown in Ontario in 1919. The yield of flax fibre was 3,720 tons, the average rate per acre being 240 lb. Flax tow yielded 1,800 tons, or 270 lb.

The March Past.

Show them the way, Dominion men,
Steady the ranks as in days of yore.
Dress by the right: let us see again
How steady you'll swing into column
Of fours,
For Byng will take the salute.

By the left, quick march! Canadians
all,
With eyes as bright and faces grim
As they were that day when you heard
the call
And formed in line to march past
him,
Who to-day will take the salute.

Forward again, and you seem to smell
The sweet and the dust and to feel
the load
Of years ago, when you swung
through hell
And tramped out again down a shell-
ripped road,
To give O! Byng the salute.

That long, white road, when you strag-
gled by,
With the whine of "heavies" over-
head,
And the dead trees naked against the
sky;
How you straightened up, and every
head
Turned round and gave the salute.

Pass on, parade! Your empty files—
Nay! can we forget the sacrifice
made?
Carry on, men! with the same old
smiles,
Sons of a breed that is never afraid,
Eyes right! Your leader salute!

Life is a Mirror.

Life's a mirror: if we smile
Smiles come back to greet us.
If we're frowning all the while,
Frowns forever meet us.

Berlin's Best Jokes.

Is the ex-Kaiser as popular in Germany as he was before the war? It would appear that he is not the worshipful idol he was. At one time his very name inspired fearful admiration among the German people—their great ruler who could do no wrong. Nowadays he is the subject of music-hall jokes.

The following patter was given by two cross-talk comedians (Germans both by nationality) in one of Berlin's leading vaudeville theatres recently: "Good-evening, Hans!" said the first comedian. "So you're back from the war?"

"Good-evening, Fritz!" replied the second. "Yes, I'm back from the war, but it took me a long time to get back!"

"I suppose, Hans," continued Fritz, "you must have been the last one to leave?"

"No, Fritz; there is one who isn't home yet."

The "one" referred to was the ex-Kaiser, and the house roared with laughter.

Swans Ring for Dinner.

One of the sights of Wells, in Somerset, is the family of tame swans on the moat surrounding the Bishop's palace, close to the cathedral.

From one of the windows overlooking the moat hangs a rope attached to a bell, and when the swans are hungry they tug at the rope with their beaks, and so ring the bell, and food is then thrown them from the window.

About sixty years ago, between 1855 and 1869, Miss Eden, daughter of Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, taught the swans to ring the bell, and they and their progeny have rung for their meals ever since.

His Majesty's Press Agent

Though the profession of Press agent is what we might call a new one, nearly everybody now is awake to the utility of the publicity expert.

The stage folk first called the Press agent into being, and now Society people, learned bodies, great commercial concerns, charities, and even Government departments, employ astute and experienced gentlemen to give out information to the newspapers and correct any false reports that may creep in.

But very few people know that there is a publicity expert installed in Buckingham Palace itself. Naturally, he is not employed to "boom" Royalty, which needs no specially prepared advertisement; but his job is none the less onerous and exacting.

Every newspaper man knows that Royalty and its movements and intentions is a topic of the deepest interest to the great mass of the British public, and to the world at large. And every newspaper man also knows that the printing of incorrect and inaccurate statements on this theme would bring unpleasant consequences. This is where the Buckingham Palace Press agent comes in.

Suppose a newspaper man gets hold of what in his printing office slang he calls a "story" about Royalty. He dare not print it without confirmation. So he rings up Buckingham Palace and "gets on" to the official who attends to all Press matters, and who will confirm or deny the story. Perhaps he will even add a few corroborative details.

There is great joy in the reporter's breast when this happens; there is corresponding depression when a courteous reply comes back over the

wire to the effect that Buckingham Palace is unable to confirm the report. On more than one occasion the writer has been to the King's London home to consult with the Royal publicity man.

It was extraordinarily easy to get into Buckingham Palace. At the big iron gates fronting on the Mall one simply told the big policeman on duty whom one wanted to see, and with a wave of his white-gloved hand he indicated the proper door.

Inside that door a pleasant-mannered official explained the way to Mr. —'s room. Down what seemed several miles of red-carpeted corridors one tramped, and finally found one's quarry in a very desirable sitting-room looking out on the courtyard.

There was no fuss or bother at all. I have had more trouble getting to see some jumped-up celebrity of the moment than in penetrating to the heart of the King's Palace.

Contrary to the general belief, Royalty takes a great interest in the papers, and each member of the Royal Family has his or her favorite journal.

Both the King and the Queen show consideration for the members of the Press in the execution of their duty. Not long ago the Queen was taking a leading part in a function in South London. Noticing that, owing to faulty management, some reporters were placed where they could neither hear nor see to any advantage, the Queen directed that they should be put nearer the Royal dais.

Contrariwise, any inaccuracy in a newspaper report is soon detected, and an official rings up the editor and administers a correction and a rebuke.

A Public School Idyl.

Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow;
Slam it in, jam it in,
Still there's more to follow:
Hygiene and history,
Astronomical mystery,
Algebra, histology,
Latin, etymology,
Botany, geometry,
Greek and trigonometry.
Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Rap it in, tap it in,
What are teachers paid for?
Bang it in, slam it in,
What are children made for?
Ancient Archeology,
Aryan philology,
Prosody, zoology,
Physics, climatology,
Calculus and mathematics,
Rhetoric and hydrostatics.
Hoax it in, coax it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Rub it in, club it in,
All there is of learning,
Punch it in, crunch it in,
Quench their childish yearning
For the field and grassy nook,
Meadow green and rippling brook;
Drive such wicked thoughts afar,
Teach the children that they are
But machines to cram it in.
Bang it in, slam it in,
That their heads are hollow.

Scold it in, mold it in,
All that they can swallow;
Fold it in, hold it in,
Still there's more to follow;
Faces pinched and sad and pale
Tell the same undying tale,
Tell of moments robbed from sleep,
Meals untasted, studies deep,
Those who've passed the furnace
through.

With aching brow will tell to you,
How the teacher crammed it in,
Rammed it in, jammed it in,
Crushed it in, punched it in,
Rubbed it in, clubbed it in,
Pressed it in, caressed it in,
Rapped it in and slapped it in,
When their heads were hollow.

—Puck.

A Curious City.

The most curious city in the United States of America is the capital, Washington.

To prevent jealousy between the various States it is not in any one State but in an entirely separate area called the "District of Columbia," in which the inhabitants have no votes whatever, but are ruled by a commission appointed by the Federal Government.

The city was planned by a Frenchman, L'Enfant, on the lines of Versailles. The Capitol, the building in which Congress meets, is in the centre of the city, and all the main streets radiate from it and are named after the different States.

Near by is the Congressional Library, which contains, among other interesting documents, the original "Declaration of Independence." While he is in office the President of the United States lives at Washington, in the White House.

Outside the city is Mount Vernon, George Washington's home. It belongs to the State and is open to the public, the rooms being filled with eighteenth-century furniture and relics of the Washingtons.

In November an International Conference will be held in Washington, and another interesting chapter will be written in the City's history.

Solomon's Temple, for the building of which practically the whole manhood of Israel was commandeered, would have cost \$5,000,000,000 to construct at present prices.

Growing Insect Powder.

The bug powder market in Japan is said by news dispatches to be "depressed." This should be cause of elation to the bugs.

During the war there was an enormously increased demand for bug powder—known in the trade as pyrethrum or "Persian insect powder"—great quantities of it being used in the trenches. The price went sky-high.

Japan exports the stuff by millions of pounds annually. But since the end of the war the demand has fallen off and the price has dropped to one-fourth what it was.

It used to be a mystery. Nobody knew where it came from or what it was made of. For centuries it was familiarly known in Asiatic countries before Europe was acquainted with it. Although the secret was carefully kept, discovery was eventually made that the "Persian powder" was simply the ground-up flower heads of a plant closely resembling our common field daisy. Its efficiency as a bug killer is due to a volatile oil which suffocates insects.

In Europe the plant was first grown extensively in Dalmatia, where at the present time it is cultivated on a vast scale. The United States Department of Agriculture, wishing to introduce it into the States, imported the seeds again and again, but they refused to sprout—the reason, as eventually ascertained, being that they had been previously baked by the canny Dalmatian planters.

At length, however, they secured some live ones, and it is now produced in California on a big scale, a single farm near Stockton having 300 acres devoted to the plant that yields pyrethrum.

What It Costs.

What one thing holds humans back more than any other one thing? What is man's most serious handicap and woman's stumbling block?

What one thing has cost you more friends and, without doubt, more money, than any other one thing?

Answer: Anger!

Anger comes in when reason goes out. When you are wrong, you usually get wrathful. When you run into a rage, you lose all control of yourself and of others.

When a man is in a frenzy, he is more than foolish—he often is criminal.

Consequently, losing your head is sure to lead to some serious situation. Getting angry means that you are suffering from a form of physical or mental weakness.

When your hands get cold, your face livid, your tongue dry and thick, the shock means that you have shortened your stay on earth.

Shark Skin Found Good for Shoes.

Recent tests of sharkskin uppers for shoes by the United States Bureau of Standards were made in a way both ingenious and practical. Pairs were made to order, with one upper of kid and the other upper of shark leather, and these were worn by employees of the bureau.

It was found that the shark leather wore better and longer than the kid. It has the special advantage of being waterproof.

It is officially announced that shark hides yield leather of high quality, suitable for many purposes and attractive for travelling bags, brief cases, desk sets and the like. When the value of the levers for "cod-liver" oil and the availability of the flesh as a meat for feeding animals are taken into consideration, it seems obvious that there is an important future ahead of the shark fishery.

Try the Sun Bath Cure

Bathing in the sun's rays for health is an ancient ceremony, handed down to us from the earliest ages. Wise men in bygone times used to bathe in the sunshine, believing in the great value of light as a destroyer of disease. Light was the secret and universal medicine by which they cured many diseases.

Sunlight is the greatest factor in our planetary existence; if it failed all life would perish. One has only to look at Nature for potent examples. In vegetable, animal, and human life the influence of sunlight is strongly manifest. Compare the vegetation in the gardens of a back street away from the sunlight with similar growth in the open country. Compare the children of the country with those living down a narrow street of an industrial town.

For creating good general health and happiness no medicine is so effective as the direct rays of the sun. A sun bath consists of letting the rays of the sun bathe the skin each day, preferably during the morning. The body is, of course, wholly or partially uncovered. Of course, this must not apply to the head when the sun is very strong, al-

though sunlight is a greater beautifier of the skin and hair than any prescription of a beauty specialist. Sunlight exercises a most soothing and beneficial effect up on the skin by rousing its dormant energies, thus stimulating the whole nervous system.

People who live in the sun are far more cheerful and healthy, being almost entirely free from the "nervy" tendencies of those who live in dull, grey climates. A simple test of this statement can be made with one's friends on dull and sunny days. Watch them! The effect of sunlight upon a highly nervous subject is marvellous.

Sunlight is life! One touch of the sun brings smiling Nature back to instant life. Where people are in the habit of getting as much sunlight as possible it is found they are optimistic, healthily affectionate, well-met people, with a big heart and a clear eye.

The magnetic rays re-charge one's nervous tissues, electrify the blood, and purify the skin.

A fitting completion to the sun bath "cure" is to drink a glass of water which has been exposed to the sun's rays for ten minutes. It is one of the finest tonics in the world—and the cheapest!

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 Haylers Chocolates
in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

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

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,400,000.00
Total Assets on June 30, 1921, over \$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.
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We deal in Foreign & Domestic
Marble and Granite, first class work
and best material in all the latest
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The Quebec Liquor Commission

To Whom It Is Forbidden To Sell
Alcoholic Liquors

THE Quebec Liquor Law, article 42, forbids Restaurants,
Hotels, Taverns, Stores, Groceries and Clubs to sell
Beer and Wine to the following persons:

1.—To any person who has not reached the age of eighteen years;

In any trial for this offence the burden shall be upon the defendant to prove that the person to whom or for
whom the alcoholic liquor was sold is of more than eighteen years of age. (Art. 55).

2.—To any interdicted person;

3.—To any keeper or inmate of a disorderly house;

4.—To any person already convicted of drunkenness or any offence caused by drunkenness;

5.—To any person who habitually drinks to excess, and to whom the Commission has decided to prohibit the sale of
Beer and Wine, after investigation upon application of the husband, wife, father, mother, brother, sister,
curator, employer, or other person depending upon or in charge of such person, or by the "cure," pastor or
mayor of the place. The interdiction in such a case shall last until removed by the Commission.

"No sale made to any of the persons mentioned in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 5 above, shall constitute
an offence by the vendor unless the Commission has informed him, by registered letter, that it is for-
bidden to sell to such person."

SEVERE PENALTIES

Art. 51. "Whoever contravenes any provision of this act shall be liable, in addition to the payment
of the costs, for the FIRST offence to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and, on failure
to pay such fine and costs, to imprisonment in the common gaol for one month; and, for any subse-
quent offence, to imprisonment in the common gaol for one month."

Moreover, every person, holding a permit, who sells knowingly, after having been notified by the
Commission, to any person to whom it is forbidden to sell, because he habitually drinks to excess,
may be condemned, in an action taken by the person who has made the application (Art. 42), to pay
to the latter a sum of not more than five hundred dollars by way of exemplary damages, and shall,
moreover, be responsible jointly and severally with the person to whom he was forbidden to sell, for
any act of violence committed, or damage to property, caused by such person while intoxicated by
beer and wine so delivered to him."

On the other hand, Article 57 stipulates that any holder of a permit and every person employed by
him, shall be jointly and severally liable to damages of at least \$100, but not more than \$1,000, to the
representatives of any person who becomes intoxicated by reason of drinking beer or wine delivered
to him by such holder, or such employee, and who, by reason of such drunkenness, commits suicide
or is killed by some accident caused by such drunkenness.

The Liquor Commission appeals to every holder of a permit and to every citizen to give their loyal co-operation to
assure the complete observance of the above provisions of the Law.

THE QUEBEC LIQUOR COMMISSION

NOTE

THE COMMISSION DESIRES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT ALL OF ITS EMPLOYEES CARRY THE NECESSARY MEANS
OF IDENTIFICATION. ANY PERSON PRESENTING HIMSELF WITHOUT THIS OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION, SHALL BE
CONSIDERED AN IMPOSTOR.

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1921.

NO. 39

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FOR SALE.—Indian Twin Powerplus Motorcycle, in good order Apply S. Thompson, Brownsburg, Phone 30 r 13.

Winter Apples Again!

Direct from the Grower.

Mr. L. M. Hooker expects a car of the best about Nov. 1st.—Phone 91 r 4

HOUSE TO RENT.—A large brick house, 9 rooms with kitchen situated on Charles Street, formerly occupied by Wm. McMullan. Apply to Mrs. A. Jerome, Lachute Mills.

Mrs. Geo. Laurin, of St. Jerusalem, wishes to give notice that she will not be responsible for any debts incurred by any of her sons Alex., Eddie, Rene or Ernest.

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.

FOR SALE.—A Kitchen range, almost new, also coal oil stove 5 burners and oven. Apply G. Valois.

Lunches Served at all Hours.

Mr. H. Côté, opposite Deacon's Store in the West End, announces that he is prepared to serve lunches, hot drinks such as Coffee, Bovril, Hot Beans, Hot French Fried Potatoes, etc. Come and visit us for Fruit, Confectionery, Cigars, etc.

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LOCAL NEWS

Miss A. L. Moore left on Tuesday for a visit to Montreal.

Miss Gladys McQuat returned home last week from a pleasant visit in Cowansville.

Mrs. Carleton and daughter, of Grenville, were week-end guests of Mrs. Dan Joss.

Mrs. John Hope is spending this week in Arnprior, visiting her sister Mrs. Jas. Griffith.

Mrs. Geo. Christie is spending this week with her daughter Mrs. Lamb, of Buckingham.

Mrs. Joseph Manning spent the week-end in Valois, Que., the guest of her sister Mrs. B. Martin.

Mrs. Chas. McBurney is visiting friends at Sawyerville and other points in the Eastern Townships.

Mr. Wm. Switzer who has been the guest of his mother Mrs. Bishop, left for Brockville on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd are in Montreal this week, visiting Dr. B. Stackhouse who is seriously ill at the Ross Memorial Hos. ital.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Short who have been the guests of Rev. and Mrs. Victor Collins, left for their home in New York on Tuesday.

Mrs. Allan returned home to Burlington, Vermont, on Saturday last, after spending a pleasant holiday with her brother Mr. David Black.

Baptist Church Services on Sunday, October 23rd, will be as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m. and Brownsburg 7 p.m.

—Mrs. J. A. Rochon wishes to inform the public that she will again resume her duties as teacher in piano forte lessons on Monday, October 24th.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. Joseph Berniquier and family wish to thank their many friends for kindness shown them during their recent sad bereavement.

The rural line is now in operation in Mabel and Ogdenburg, which is a great convenience to the residents of these districts.

Mrs. Chas. McFaul, of Chute-au-Blondeau, Mrs. Percy Nichols, of Cushing, and Miss Florence McGillivray, of Montreal, were week-end guests of their parents.

Dr. and Mrs. Hunter who have been visiting in town, left for Vancouver on Sunday, and Mr. Austin Riddell who has been the guest of his parents left for Jackson, Mich.

Dr. Jno. Drew, Dr. Jas. Mason, Dr. Edna Christie, Dr. Lockhart Gall, Mr. G. F. Calder and Inspector J. W. McQuat were in Montreal last week attending the Centennial Reunion of McGill University.

—The Ladies of the Lachute Methodist Church will hold their Bazaar, in the Church Hall, on Friday afternoon Nov. 4th. Sale of Fancy and Useful Articles, Candy and Home-made Cooking Afternoon Tea will be served.

Nineteen registered pure bred sheep, disposed of by Alex. F. Bothwell, B.S.A., the district Agronomist, on behalf of four farmers of the district, were forwarded this week by Mr. Bothwell by express to Courcelles, Frontenac County, Quebec.

—Special opportunities will be available, after October first, for young people from Brownsburg who are desirous of bettering their present position by attending the night classes of the Dean Business College here. Do not fail to call and enquire about this offer. Follow the example of those who have already commenced.

Presbyterian Church services on Sunday Oct. 23rd, will be conducted by Rev. A. MacKinnon the pastor, and by Rev. J. R. MacLeod, D.D. Dr. McLeod will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. in Hillhead School at 3 p.m. and in Lachute at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m. in East Settlement at 3 p.m. and Brownsburg at 7 p.m.

Church of England notices for Sunday Oct. 23rd.—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, Adult Bible Class in connection with the regular Sunday School, 10 a.m. Church services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brownsburg children's service, to which people of all ages are invited, 3 p.m. Everybody is invited to hear Bishop De Pencier, of New Westminster, B.C., on Friday, Oct. 28th, at 8 p.m.

An appeal for funds in aid of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, has been made to the Protestant School of the Province. The pupils of Lachute Academy have contributed \$51.00 as their share of the sum necessary for the maintenance of this very deserving Institution. A cheque for that amount has been forwarded to The Hon. Treas. of the Hospital by the Principal Mr. A. D. Hogg.

THE LATE MRS. J. BERNQUIER.

With much regret we record the death of Mrs. Joseph Berniquier, who passed away on Friday last, after an illness of four months in her 57th year. The funeral took place on Monday Oct. 17th, from the Roman Catholic Church and was attended by a large number of sorrowing friends and relatives. Besides her loving husband she leaves two daughters Mrs. J. A. Rochon and Miss Alice Berniquier, and two sons Joseph and Frederick to mourn her loss.

A large and interested audience gathered on Friday afternoon and evening of last week in the Presbyterian Church, to the District Conference of the Women's Missionary Society and the addresses given by the visiting ladies were much appreciated. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Robert McFaul, Presbyterian Vice-President, and Miss Tweedie, Prov. Sec., and Mrs. McLennan, Presbyterian Sec., who spoke of the progress of the work here and in foreign lands. Miss Mitchell's talk was to the children of whom a large number were present, and resulted in a mission band being organized. Miss Mitchell also spoke in the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon. During their stay here they were entertained by the Ladies of the congregation.

Farmers to Hold Convention.

At the request of Mr. J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, who has been so freely spoken of as the farmers candidate in connection with the coming election, an informal meeting was held yesterday in the Court House to consider the advisability of holding a convention. Some 45 farmers were present and the following officers were elected: David Black, President; Amedee Maisonneuve of Chatham and Geo. Kelly of Avoca, Vice-Presidents; Gilbert Arnold, Secretary. A committee comprising Robert Bradley of St. Andrews, Amos Car of Lakefield, Neil McCullum of Grenville, and Mr. Swails, of Arundel were also named. It was decided to hold a convention about the 1st week of November when the choice of a Farmers representative will be made. There was a fine spirit pervading the meeting and they have decided to throw aside past political alliances and stand together as lovers of the soil to achieve a common goal.

Lachute Academy Athletic Sports.

It is many years since the Academy has been favoured with such ideal weather, conditions as prevailed on Saturday Oct. 15th, when the School held its Annual Athletic Sports. The events were many and well contested and it is quite evident that among the younger pupils there is first class material which with more practice might be developed into something really good. Two pupils succeeded in establishing new records. Ian Hay vaulted 8 ft. 4 in. the previous record being 8 ft. 1 in. This is a very creditable performance for a school boy. Donald Murphy's long jump measured 9 ft. 10½ in. thus beating the record for boys under 8 years of age. The following are the winners:—

Throwing baseball—Frank Scott 89 yds Kenneth Campbell, Brskine Rodger. Broad jump intermediate.—L. Somerville, 13 ft. 6 ins., Jack Golphin. Broad jump senior.—Lawrence Cruise, 16 ft. 7½ ins., Kenneth Campbell. Broad jump, 10 to 12.—Kenneth McFaul, 11 ft. 11 ins., James Wilson. Broad jump, 8 to 10.—R. Underhill, 9 ft. 8½ ins., Stuart Jones. Broad jump, 8 and under.—Donald Murphy, (record.) 9 ft. 10½ ins., Roland Cruise.

110 p. step a leap, intermediate.—Ed. Smith, 27 ft. 7½ ins., Donald Hay. Hop step a leap, senior.—Kenneth Campbell, 34 ft. 11 ins., Lawrence Cruise. High jump, intermediate.—Donald Hay, 4 ft. 4 ins., Edgar Burwash. High jump, senior.—Frank Scott, 4 ft. 10 ins., Lawrence Cruise, Kenneth Elliott. High jump, 12 and under.—R. Cruise, 3 ft. 10 ins., Kenneth McFaul. Vaulting, open.—Ian Hay 8 ft. 4 ins., (Record.) Kenneth Campbell. Kicking football.—Kenneth Campbell, 48½ ft., Lloyd Somerville. Lawrence Cruise.

100 yds. dash, intermediate.—Lloyd Somerville, 14 sec., Donald Hay. 100 yds. dash, senior.—Lawrence Cruise, 15 sec., Frank Scott. 100 yds. dash, 10 to 12.—Roy Cruise, 14 sec., Kenneth McFaul. 75 yds. dash, 8 to 10.—Lorne Wert, 13 sec., Stewart Jones. 75 yds. dash, 8 and under.—Donald Murphy, 13-3-5 sec., Allan Hay. 440 yds. intermediate.—Lloyd Somerville, 1 min. 20 sec., Ernest Copeland. 440 yds. senior.—F. Scott, 1 min 5 sec., Lawrence Cruise.

75 yds. girls over 14.—E. Hay 11 sec., Grace Seale, Lillian Hamilton. 75 yds. girls 12 to 14.—Florence Armstrong, 10 sec., Mary Cruise, Violet Punt.

75 yds. girls, 10 to 12.—K. Mackrith, 11 sec., Lizzie Hay. 50 yds. girls 8 to 10.—Florence Hay, 9 sec., Janet Hay. 50 yds. girls 8 and under.—Elsie McFaul, 9 sec., Olive Elkington. Needle race.—Mary Cruise; Violet Paul, Nellie Hay. 120 yds. hurdle race, intermediate.—Edgar Burwash, 15 sec., Lloyd Somerville.

120 yds. hurdle race, senior.—Lawrence Cruise, 14 sec., Frank Scott. Putting 16 lb. shot.—Kenneth Campbell, 25 ft. 8½ ins., Frank Scott, R. Rodger.

Old Boy's race.—L. Middleton, George McCoy. Teacher's Race.—Miss Alma Dixon, Miss M. E. McGibbon. Class race, Junior, Grade 5. Class race, intermediate, Grade 2. Class race, senior, Grade 9. Winner of Individual Trophy (Hon. Justice Weir's Silver Medal).—Lawrence Cruise, 16 points.

Tag of war.—Lawrence Cruise's side.

MORE EXTRA VALUES

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Ladies' Coats - \$12.50 to \$21.50

Ladies' Dresses Serge and Silk from \$7.50 to \$25.00.

Boys' and Girls' Sweaters all kinds and colours, at very low prices.

All above far below prices of recent years.

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Fresh Fruits in Season.

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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.

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Soils and Crops

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

Suitable Quarters for the Hog.

Proper housing is essential in profitable swine production. The largest financial returns are obtained only when dry, comfortable and convenient housing conditions are provided. It is a mistake to think the hog does not need to be protected from the weather. Having been originally a native of comparatively warm climates, nature has not provided the hog with much in the way of protective covering. It is true it has layers of fat, when it is fat, which offer protection, but there is not the thick coat of hair or wool with which other farm animals are provided. Again, it is recognized that the best way to guard against the ravages of disease is to provide sanitary conditions. These considerations, together with the possibility of saving much labor in a well-planned house over a poorly planned one, makes it important to give much thought and study to the problem of housing swine.

In 1918, a swine expert, through questionnaires sent to men whose names were obtained from county advisors, published a survey of one hundred and ninety-two farms in which he presented a table showing the various causes of litter losses.

The average number of brood sows in the herds was fourteen. They farrowed an average of 7.63 pigs, and weaned an average litter of 5.72 pigs. The total loss was 24.95 per cent. The various causes and the percentage of the loss due to each are given here-with:

Crushed by sows	29.13
Farrowed weak	22.34
Farrowed dead	15.88
Chilled	10.00
Eaten by sows	4.59
Aborted	4.55
Scours	3.43
Thumps	1.78
Necrobacillosis	1.56
Cholera	1.01
Miscellaneous	5.46

This survey was made on farms on which a good many hogs were raised as is seen by the size of the breeding herd. Undoubtedly, they are managed by men who raised hogs extensively and take better care of them than ordinarily is the case.

Which fact leads us to wonder how many millions of dollars worth of

hogs could be saved if hollow tile houses, equipped with proper equipment, were universally adopted.

When a hundred or more pigs may be farrowed in cold midwinter in a house that is unheated, without the loss of a single pig, there is likely to be something in the construction of that house to commend itself to farmers in a region of cold winters and springs.

That very thing happened, not one season merely, but several, and not on one farm only, but many, with a type of house designed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and named the "Iowa Hog House." Its test, not merely on the station farm but on other Iowa farms, has been so satisfactory that the station is recommending its use by farmers who want to build a substantial, permanent house for their swine. That this new type of house is so warm, even in the dead of winter, without artificial heat, is due to the fact that it is built of hollow clay tile.

The windows in the roof also add to the warmth of the house and especially to its sanitation. They admit sunshine, a broad belt of it eight feet wide the full length of the house, which sweeps every nook and corner of every pen and gives every pig a sun bath at some time during the day. That makes for warmth, for physical comfort, for germ destruction, for health and for strength.

All these things have been secured, not at a prohibitive cost, but at a cost that is well within the reach of the substantial farmer who wants to build a hog house that will stand for twenty years, or fifty or a hundred for that matter.

The comfortable hog is the profitable hog. The hog that does not need to store away quantities of surplus fat to be drawn upon for warmth when the temperature falls below a comfortable degree is the hog that is using all the feed it eats to build hard, high-priced pork. A hog is not comfortable and contented in a dark, damp, unventilated house. A hog in such a house cannot return a respectable profit to the hog man. A well-built house insures well-built hogs. A poorly arranged and improperly equipped hog house may be the cause of losing a great deal of money as long as it is used.

Poultry

Molting hens require liberal feeding to quickly produce a coat of new feathers and return to laying condition. Sunflower seeds have been found of great value at that time. At least ten per cent. of beef scrap in the mash is desirable at molting time. It seems expensive to feed beef scrap to hens that are not laying, but experience proves that the sooner they are through the molt the better for the health and egg production of the flock.

Growing stocks on the roosts can be protected from lice by spraying the roosts. Teach them to roost early and it will help to prevent colds. Colds usually come from overcrowding in the corners of colony houses or brood coops. Early roosting is sometimes a cause of crooked breasts but it is better to have a few crooked breasts than birds with colds.

Hens of the American breeds fatten easily and it often pays to place them in good market condition, even at the present feed prices. There is no demand for skinny poultry and the producer can expect little success if such birds are sold. But the hen that is bagging down with fat is not liked by the best customers. There is a happy medium that about describes the prime-market fowl.

Last Days With the Garden.

It is a great protection against insects and diseases to rotate the crops and not plant them in the same place in successive years.

A protective measure against insects is deep fall plowing. Many of the garden pests winter in the ground and are killed when they are plowed up and exposed to the cold. The plowing also works against the weeds, such as the mustards, will retain their vitality even after they have been buried in the ground for many years and sprout readily when brought up again to the surface but many others die from one year's burial. In a garden which has been kept free of weeds from frost to frost—not just through the growing season of some of the vegetables—fall plowed, and the crops rotated there should be very little injury from insects or disease and very little trouble with weeds. The fall plowing will also help to mellow the soil and make it more workable.

If you are counting on having a hot-bed or cold-frame next spring, now is the time to prepare it. The pit should be dug and the inside of it mulched. Also cover some of the dirt outside with a heavy straw mulch or manure so that it will be available for use in the spring when the rest of the ground is frozen. The frame can be built now or in the winter if you think you will have more time for indoor work then.

There is still much to be done in

the flower garden. In the first place there are the bulbs which are to furnish the early spring posy garden. They should be planted about the middle of October. They like rich soil but must have a layer of sand, gravel, stone or broken tile under them so that they will have good drainage. An ideal setting is a shallow layer of sand on top for the bulb itself, a layer of rich loam for the roots, and some coarse stuff under that for drainage.

Then there are the window boxes which are to brighten up your home through the long gray months of the winter. They should be very carefully prepared. Remember that these plants will have to live and bloom under abnormal and unfavorable conditions, and they should be given every advantage. The earth should be very carefully prepared. One quarter of very thoroughly rotted manure, and the rest equals parts of leaf mold and sand makes a fine combination which will furnish all the food necessary and will drain properly. Heavier soil will not drain so well and is apt to sour. Some coarse gravel or stone in the bottom of pots and boxes will help. The bottom of the container should always be perforated, for water should never be allowed to stand in it. If there is a pan under the box or pot there should be some stones or other supports in it to keep the container above the water.

Breaking a Horse to Ride.

It is well to break the horse to drive single and double. This will make him quieter to ride.

Horses usually buck through fear. In breaking one to ride, take plenty of time and do not frighten him. Put on the saddle and lead him around until he becomes accustomed to it. Do not have the girth too tight. The horse may be tied up for a time and later turned into a paddock with the saddle on.

Next accustom the horse to being mounted, getting on and off a number of times. The assistant should have a lead rope tied around the horse's neck and run through the rings of a snaffle-bit. If the horse attempts to play up, punish him with a jerk on the bit. Let the assistant lead the horse around with rider until the horse is familiar with the weight on his back, then dismount the assistant. If the horse becomes rebellious, pull his head sharply to one side; do not let him get it down. The first few rides should be in a small inclosure.

The gaits should be taught separately. The first few rides should be the walk; next teach the trot, and then the canter. Spurs should not be used until the horse is well broken.

A few rows of trees on the side of the prevailing winter winds will make a world of difference in the comfort of the farmstead.

Avoid Overloading Your Truck.

A man I know, who owns a 200-acre farm, bought a three-ton motor-truck some time ago. Everything went well for six weeks after he began using the truck. Then something happened. One day, shortly after harvest, he loaded five tons of wheat on his truck, putting on a high pair of slide boards to hold the load, and started to market.

About half-way to market, coasting down a long hill, in which there was a sharp turn, something snapped, and the truck plunged into the embankment at the side of the road. The driver was seriously hurt, the truck was badly smashed up, and the wheat was scattered so widely that very little of it could be saved.

That man, when he got out of the hospital, did what most men under similar circumstances would have done. He resolved never again to overload his truck above its rated capacity.

"I've learned my lesson," said he. "The truck manufacturers told me how much the truck would safely carry, and the capacity was stamped on the truck, just as freight-car builders mark the capacity on the cars they build. But I thought I'd save a few trips getting my wheat to market, when blowie! I'll never overload again."

A possible accident is only one big reason for loading a motor-truck up to its rated capacity, and no more. That is enough of a reason of course, but there is the other reason of shorter life of trucks thus abused. Any well-made truck will last for a long time, if it is not overloaded, and if the operator keeps it in repairs and operates it wisely. But the man who overloads is generally guilty of other charges—reckless or careless driving, and little attention to the upkeep of the truck. And no truck can suffer abuse for long; it's the same principle as working your teams day in and day out, without currying them, without doctoring their ailments, exposing them to all sorts of risks on slippery pavements, straining them to pull heavy loads in soft spongy places, and a score of other evils. A truck is not so well fitted as a horse, to stand such abuses, for the horse has in itself the power to adapt itself in a measure to abuse. Not so with trucks.

There is a third reason for loading trucks only to capacity, and that is the effect on the roads. Heavy trucks, loaded only to capacity, wear down roads; but most of the damage is due to overloading the trucks, and to reckless driving. If drivers can not learn to avoid these evils, laws will eventually make them do so.

Possibly, more good farm trucks have been knocked to pieces in less than their allotted time, because of overloading, than because of any other thing. The railroad people have learned that it is "throwing it in at the door, and shoveling it out at the windows" to overload their cars. When will truck users learn the same lesson?

Sheep Keep Weeds Down.

Sheep eat more weeds than any other class of livestock, except goats. Sheep will eat ninety per cent. of all troublesome weeds. They will destroy weeds in pastures, in grain fields and corn fields after harvesting, and clear the fence rows. However, sheep are not such scavengers that they can thrive on refuse and weeds alone. In order to get sheep to eat leaves on shrubs, the tenderer grasses must be scarce. Goats are better adapted to clearing brush land than are sheep. Some farmers consider sheep necessary just as a means of controlling weeds.

The Welfare of the Home

MARTYRS AND MENACES

By Margaret Steel Hard

We are all familiar with the memorable scene enacted in Mrs. Ruggles' kitchen (The Bird's Christmas Carol) when Mrs. Ruggles, distraught and determined, struggled to implant the rules of polite behavior in the minds of her nine harum-scarum youngsters during the space of a few fleeting hours. The scene was occasioned by their almost immediate appearance at Mrs. Bird's dinner-table and their mother's terror lest they conduct themselves in too outrageous a manner.

To-day, mothers are confronted with the same problem; though in a less acute and humorous degree. Children go forth to take part in a larger group than the immediate family one, and unless we have managed wisely and surely from the very beginning, we are beset with the same misgivings which Mrs. Ruggles endured; the almost certain knowledge that they may cause us mortification and chagrin.

It may be in the home that this realization comes. How many mothers, entertaining a caller, have suffered vexation because of the wilful demands and interruptions of an ill-behaved child? How many have experienced the disagreeable surprise of finding the habit of untidiness, inconsiderateness and inattention, overlooked at home, become appalling stumbling blocks at school. Outsiders look upon this child with mingled indignation and pity. Indignation that his parents have allowed things to come to such a pass; pity that the child must face existence so handicapped at the start.

Tractor Experience.

When we purchased our tractor we had on hand a stationary gasoline engine which we did not care to sacrifice, and which we use for belt power, such as silo filling. Accordingly we bought a small tractor, with two plow bottoms, and have used it only for plowing, pulverizing, and similar work. We also use it for hoisting hay in the barn.

The tractor permits us to rush the work in spring, when the strain on the horses is heaviest. To illustrate: One spring, for one reason or another, we found ourselves with sixty acres of corn unplanted, and the planting season pretty nearly over. We have about ninety acres of drained marsh, which is a little late in getting into condition. So we took our own tractor, and my son-in-law brought his tractor, and the two machines were run full blast until the corn was in. Without the tractors, we would have lost at least two weeks, which means much to us, as we are always in danger of an early frost. The crop of silage corn which those two weeks probably saved for us would have paid the first cost and operating expenses of both tractors for two years.

When our stationary engine wears out, or we can sell it to advantage, we will use a tractor for belt power, but I do not believe that a tractor larger than a three-plow bottom tractor would be economical under our conditions, or the conditions in vogue on the average dairy farm. For two years' work we paid only about \$60 for overhauling, and the tractor is today in excellent condition.

It depends largely upon the care a tractor receives. I know of cases where a machine was ruined the first week because of insufficient oil, and the bearings burned out. The inexperienced operator will also forget to use enough water; he may even allow the radiator to become dry. It is also necessary to keep the transmission well greased.

Our tractor burns kerosene, and this fuel smudges the spark plugs badly. It is our practice to clean the plugs every morning to insure good ignition during the day. When the tractor is not in use, it is well sheltered and under roof.—W. F.

Now Is the Time to

Dehorn stock.
Hog down corn.
Select seed-corn.
Start a flock of sheep.
Market fat hogs and "grass cattle."
Cull all hens that do not lay, but lie.
Attend fairs and county club contests.
Build fall and winter vegetable storage.
Locate your supply of pedigreed seed wheat for planting this fall, also get a supply of formaldehyde for treating the wheat to prevent smut.

To protect my roses during winter I cut them back quite short, take an empty box, fill it with leaves and turn it over the bushes. This protects them from cold, as well as mice. I never lose a bush.

To control black-knot on plum trees, prune out the knots before the spores of the disease have a chance to mature. An annual inspection of the trees and the removal and destruction of all the knots in the fall is the most satisfactory method to follow.

It is a mistake to put off plowing until late in the fall or early spring. The ground is often heavy and sometimes actually too wet to plow in the fall, but the action of the frost will repair all damages, or most of it, at least, if the plowing is done early. In the spring, ground should not be plowed unless it is dry.

"In Farmers We Trust"

United Grain Growers of Canada, World's Greatest Union

By Earle W. Gage

A six-thousand mile tour of Canada convinces me that that country not only has the world's greatest farmers' co-operative organization, but that it has attained man-size proportions, writes Earle W. Gage, of Michigan. It is past experimental uncertainty, and is a "trust with teeth in it," as a middleman testified to me who had been put out of business by it.

The United Grain Growers, Limited, includes sixty thousand active members and twenty thousand associate members, a total of eighty thousand producers and consumers. This membership includes one in three of farm owners and tenants of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The company has a paid up capitalization of about \$3,000,000, with reserve funds of another \$2,000,000, while the assets are more than \$12,000,000, and pay their owners a dividend of from eight to ten per cent on the stock investment, beside setting aside a reserve fund at the close of each season.

A Gigantic Enterprise.

Nearly seven hundred country elevators are operated by the combine in the three provinces of Western Canada, two large private elevators at the head of the Great Lakes. The Dominion government has a series of elevators, government owned, so that these farmers are able to store each season, without speculative aid, a major portion of their crop. They are not at the mercy of gamblers of the grain pit.

The United Grain Growers operates a grain exporting business, with headquarters at New York City, which prior to the war was one of the largest grain exporting concerns on the continent, and during the war was considered so good as to be called over by the allied governments. It is now a leader in the grain world.

This gigantic structure of teamwork has been erected in the short period of a few years, amid a field strewn with the wrecks of co-operative failures among farmers. It will transact a business of more than \$100,000,000 this season, since it will handle Canada's greatest grain crop from farm to remotest export point, conserving profit to the individual grower.

This is the great combination which is being used as a pattern by the American Farm Bureau Federation in their present organization scheme in the middle west, a committee visiting Canada and studying at first hand the plan. It is estimated that it will save \$35,000,000 a year in commissions alone to farmers of six central states, to say nothing of the former speculative profits, where farmers are under the domination of grain pit barons.

Development of Co-operation.

One of the most remarkable developments in Western Canada within the past decade has been the development of co-operative effort among the farmers. Although this has expressed itself most notably in the success which has attended the farmers' own elevator companies, yet the success has been equally as pronounced regarding creameries, live stock selling, wool and sheep associations, cheese factories and stores.

"The farmers' movement has now reached a stage when it is definitely recognized as one of the most important factors in the national life of Canada," advised Hon. Thomas A. Crerar, late minister of agriculture and president of the United Grain Growers. "It began in an effort at economic organization in 1905 to combat what many western farmers thought were oppressive monopolies and special vested privileges on the part of the railways, manufacturers, elevator companies, and other interests who between them had a large control over the markets, transportation and finance."

"In 1901 the first Grain Growers' Association was formed at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and in 1905 the Grain Growers' Company was founded with headquarters in Winnipeg. Its early trials were many and severe; the Winnipeg exchange closed its doors against the farmers, the banks and business community viewed it

with a suspicious eye, and its supporters among the farmers were all too few. Adventures in the same direction had had a bad record in Canada. But the initial difficulties were overcome, success brought friends, and the company gradually established a firm foothold. Parallel organizations were started in Saskatchewan and Alberta and met with equal success. The Saskatchewan company still maintains its special identity, but the Manitoba and Alberta institutions were amalgamated in 1916 into what is now United Grain Growers, Limited."

Now Dominion-Wide.

The co-operative movement is no longer confined to the prairie provinces. It is firmly established in Ontario, where the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario organized but a few years ago, increased its turnover by five hundred per cent. last year. The United Farmers of New Brunswick and of British Columbia are extending their co-operative activities. The dairy industry of Quebec is well organized on co-operative lines, the movement has a strong foothold in Prince Edward Island, and a start has been made in Nova Scotia. So the co-operative spirit has caught all Canada.

"These organizations," continued Mr. Crerar, "created, developed, and directed by farmers, have demonstrated that they can safely enter the world of commerce and distribution and compete successfully with old-established business institutions. Slowly but surely the co-operative idea is making headway against the old capitalist system in Canada, and it has at last aroused a promising interest in urban communities and business centres."

"Much remains to be done in the way of co-ordination and consolidation, but there is no reason why within one or two decades the whole agricultural population of Canada should not be linked up in vast co-operative organizations which will undertake all its selling, buying and distributing activities."

The economic aspect of the Canadian farmers' movement is but one aspect of the new era. To-day the farmers' political activities bulk even more largely in the public eye. The transition from economic organization to political action was both inevitable and simple. The organized farmers found that as long as paramount financial and manufacturing interests largely controlled and influenced the legislatures of Canada, especially the federal government at Ottawa, there must be a definite limit to their co-operative schemes. When people have learned to co-operate in business it is an easy transition to work together in governmental affairs.

Aim of Farmers' Movement.

"The ultimate aim of the farmers movement is the improvement of civilization," advises Mr. Crerar, "through an improved economic order and the establishment of good citizenship as an ordinary practice of life, and their organization is planned to run parallel with the popular and representative institutions of the country, the municipal council, the provincial legislature, and the Dominion parliament. The local organizations and clubs form an invaluable social nexus for a scattered rural population. They hold regular meetings and educational debates; propaganda is carried on to aid the movement, and efforts made to elect good candidates for local offices. In the provincial field, farmers, through a working alliance with labor which may be developed and extended, have gained control of the government of Ontario, the largest province in Canada, and in the prairie provinces their political influence is such that they can secure favorable consideration for any reasonable legislation which they ask for."

Thus, the slogan of modern Canada is, "In farmers we trust," and the same and satisfactory government of distribution, including the elimination of unnecessary middlemen and increased profits to producers, testified to the desirability of this type of organization.

Found It Worth While to Pack Light Soil.

In my farming experience it has appeared that we must take advantage of every opportunity to inform ourselves on the best methods of doing our work. We learn much from other farmers and from our county representatives and the experiment stations, but to make the greatest success we can not allow ourselves to go to sleep. I think I have learned a little lesson by accident which will mean as much to my success at farming light soil as any other information which I have secured from any other source.

After preparing a field for rye it became necessary to haul across the land loads of corn for the silo. The men in driving did not keep to a narrow track and as a result a rather wide strip of soil was thoroughly packed and when the seed was put in this soil was very firm despite the light nature of the land. Now the lesson which I learned was that when this field was harvested there was a splendid stand of rye where the soil had been thoroughly firmed and not much of a crop elsewhere.

This observation set me to thinking and I concluded that if the packing

worked in a small spot it ought to work all over the field. I therewith procured one of these heavy packers and tried the plan out with very satisfactory results. A number of neighbors were recently surprised at results on a field where the packer was used and where a splendid stand of sweet clover is the result. It must be remembered, however, that it requires considerable power to pull the packer where the soil is loose. Three, and still better, four good horses are necessary to get on nicely. But it means the difference between success and failure in farming this type of land.—N.B.

Melancholia is often a result of biliousness.

Lice and mites thrive only at the expense of the poultry; anybody can choose whether to raise vermin or chickens.

The way to make money out of the production of milk is to begin at home. Weed out unprofitable producers. No real business man will keep a workman in his employ a week if he is an unprofitable producer, and the cow is the dairyman's machine, the dairyman's workman.

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.

One of the commonest causes of death among young adults twenty-five years ago was typhoid fever. Twenty-five years ago it was common for medical students during their hospital experience to see at least two or three wards always filled in the spring and fall months with typhoid patients. Today there is only one or two cases of typhoid in the Toronto General Hospital, and on enquiring it was learned that there are only a few such patients at any time of the year, except in particular cases. These "particular" cases are the result of neglect of the very precautions that have practically wiped epidemic typhoid off the map. In the great majority of cases of typhoid fever, the disease is transmitted by water. This is the common avenue of infection and if we take flies into consideration too, the whole problem of typhoid transmission will be practically solved as far as the general public are concerned.

It is very important to notice that there is an increase in the prevalence of typhoid or enteric fever during the summer and fall of each year. This disease is often spoken of as "vacation typhoid" and at least twenty-five per cent. of these cases occur among people who are either on their vacation or have just returned. This is particularly true where the holidays have just been spent in the mountains or at a lake resort where no proper sanitary precautions are taken. The water and milk supply are the chief sources of infection at summer resorts, but foods contaminated by flies or by handling, raw vegetables washed in infected water or taken from fields fertilized with night-soil, oysters and various forms of shell-fish from sewage polluted waters, and bathing in infected streams, also cause typhoid infection. The drinking water supply is often contaminated by the privy contents leaking through porous soil or through cracks and fissures. For this reason the greatest care should be taken to keep the privy or latrine as far as possible from the well or pump where the drinking water is obtained. If there is the slightest suspicion that infection may get into the water, the water should be boiled and stored for use.

Since an increase in the number of cases of typhoid occur in the summer and fall, it is in spring that preventive measures should be taken. The surest method of protecting the individual against avoidable infection with typhoid fever is by inoculation with typhoid vaccine. This is attended with very little inconvenience and comprises the injection under the skin of dead bacteria on two occasions a week or ten days apart. The dangers of such inoculation is practically nil and yet the splendid results obtained by this simple procedure are in evidence wherever it has been tried and particularly so in the army where everybody is required to be vaccinated.

People should not depend on vaccination alone without taking all necessary precautions to avoid the disease. For this reason it is essential to see that the water supply is pure, that the milk is clean, that flies are suppressed, and that no refuse is left exposed, and that no persons who might be "carriers" come in any way into contact with the preparation of food. General cleanliness in the home and attention to personal hygiene also prevent the spread of typhoid.

But remember to get vaccinated at the earliest possible moment and make assurance of not catching the disease, doubly sure.

Disease germs can be distributed in

many ways. Sometimes a disease is communicable from one human being to another, sometimes they are even interchangeable between animals and men, and men and animals.

It is only by realizing how serious some of the diseases are and how easily they can be spread all over a community, that each one of us can do our little part to stamp them out or prevent them gaining headway.

Let us take a common disease—typhoid fever, and yet a very serious one. Nobody wants to take this disease, and certainly no right thinking person would want to see others take it. But very often the disease is spread about by thoughtless persons without the slightest idea of the harm they are doing. A family in the country may perhaps not have a very sanitary latrine or privy at their house, and flies may get contaminated and then find their way to food. The privy contents may contain germs of typhoid fever, probably from a "carrier," viz. a person who while not showing any active symptoms of disease, harbors a particular germ in their system and can thereby transmit the disease to others, usually by a contamination of drinking water, or by direct contact.

There may be sickness in the family, some one having fever and neglecting to call a doctor to have a proper diagnosis made and to have the patient removed to hospital. The person acting as nurse may get contaminated by actually touching the patient or the bedclothes, and then coming in contact with food. No one who has any symptoms of communicable disease or who is nursing a patient with communicable disease should have anything to do with the preparation or cooking of food. Again, a child may be taken home from an isolation hospital, after having had scarlet fever. Its nose and throat may be clean at the time of leaving the hospital, but a day or two later, nose or throat discharges may reappear. These discharges are very infectious, and yet mothers sometimes neglect to isolate the child, and others in the family or neighboring families contract the disease.

Another serious malady, typhus fever, may break out on account of personal uncleanness, the louse being the medium through which the germ of typhus is transmitted. Personal as well as general cleanliness is therefore conducive to good health.

Mosquito nets should be provided in the mosquito season, not only as a protection from these irritating pests, but on account of them sometimes transmitting the germs of malaria.

When infectious disease does break out in a house the residents sometimes object to having the house placarded, although by this means others who may take the disease are deterred from entering. Similarly there are many people who object to be quarantined, on account of personal inconvenience, although by having been in contact with a person suffering from infectious disease they are liable to spread it over the whole community.

It is not through ill motives that people neglect to use these health safeguards. It is simply that they do not know enough about the prevention or curtailment of diseases.

Of course there are many ways that germs are transmitted, which cannot be prevented by individuals. Two of these ways are by infected water and infected food. In Ontario the Provincial Board of Health has officials continually on the lookout for infection in food and water, and it is by co-operation between the people and

the Board that the province will be kept as free as possible from all preventable outbreaks of disease. Laboratory workers in every civilized country are carrying on researches in this great battle against disease germs. So many avenues are open for the distribution and spread of diseases that it is difficult even with our progressive legislation to prevent outbreaks, although we take energetic measures to control and stamp out such outbreaks.

How Codfish Are Tagged.

The United States Fisheries Bureau is catching codfish and releasing them with numbered aluminum tags attached to their tails, the object in view being to gain some definite knowledge about their migrations and the rate at which they grow. When a tagged codfish is caught again anywhere the fisherman will be expected to send the tag to Washington or to one of the bureau's stations with a memorandum stating the locality, etc. Then the number can be looked up and it will be known how far and in what direction the fish has meanwhile travelled. Also how much it has gained in size and weight during the interval.

The North Atlantic Ocean is after all only a large pond. In places there are shallow banks called "banks"—as, for instance, off the coast of Newfoundland—where, because the water is not very deep, the bottom is rich in molluscan, crustacean and other forms of marine life. Fishes flock to these banks to feed and there the fishermen gather great harvests. But the fishing may be overdone. On this account the halibut have almost disappeared from certain banks and fears are entertained for the maintenance of the codfish supply. Hence it is that during the last few years the U.S. Fisheries Bureau has been hatching codfish eggs by the hundreds of millions and planting the young "fry."

How much good this has done nobody knows. But it is manifest that in trying to help the preservation of any species of fish every bit of information that can be gained regarding its life history is of value. Whence the usefulness of tagging the codfish.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

When the 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.

Few Centenarians.

Of a thousand persons only one reaches the age of one hundred years, while only one couple in eleven thousand live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Perfect Confidence.

Jones—"Heaven bless him! He showed confidence in me when the clouds were dark and threatening." Robinson—"In what way?" Jones—"He lent me an umbrella."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Britain's Mystery Monument.

The most perplexing monument in the world is the great circle of mighty stones which we call Stonehenge. No one can say how they were placed in position, or by whom the work was done.

All we know is that the builders were early inhabitants of this country and that Stonehenge was a temple. The fact that it was a temple has enabled us to find the date when it was built.

These early men were sun worshippers, and they laid out their temple so that at sunrise on Midsummer Day the rays of the sun shone directly upon the great altar in the midst of the circle. As the earth does not spin quite truly on its axis, but wobbles slightly, like a top that is nearly run down, the position of the sun at Midsummer is always changing slightly.

The rising sun does not now shine straight on the high altar on June 21st. We know the rate of the earth's wobble, and we can measure the difference between the present line of the sun's rays and the old one. This enables us to calculate that Stonehenge must have been built about the year 1900 B.C., or three thousand eight hundred years ago.

Wisps of Wisdom.

Men are known by the company they keep away from.

A promise should be given with caution and kept with care.

You cannot build a reputation on the things you are going to do.

If you have a minute to spare, don't worry a man who hasn't.

Truth is elastic, but don't stretch it unless you want it to fly back and sting you.

Prudent persons are like pins—their heads prevent them from going too far.

A POPULAR TONIC

One That Enriches the Blood and Strengthens the Nerves.

Proper food, fresh air and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Hurried meals, indoor confinement in badly ventilated rooms and lack of exercise causes anaemia. In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a popular tonic. They contain no habit forming drugs, and always have a beneficial effect through enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves. For growing girls, who become thin and pale, for pale, tired women and for old people who fall in strength, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an ideal tonic. Their benefit in anaemic conditions is shown by the case of Miss Lucy A. Steeves, Hillsboro, N.B., who says: "Last spring I was in poor health, and completely run down. I had severe headaches, the least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate violently, my appetite was poor, and at times I had fainting spells. This went on for some months, and although I was taking medicine, I seemed to be growing weaker, and the least exertion would leave me worn out. Then on the advice of a friend, I changed the treatment to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have great cause to be thankful that I did so, as they have made a wonderful improvement in my condition. I can now work without fatigue, go upstairs without becoming breathless, and have gained in weight. I think these pills are an ideal medicine in cases like mine."

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

What Boy Scouts Are Doing.

Two thousand, two hundred Boy Scouts from thirty-five different Ontario towns and cities participated in this year's Provincial Scout Rally at Toronto Exhibition. A veritable cloud burst broke over the Exhibition grounds at the very hour the assembled Scouts were to march past Provincial Commissioner W. K. George, but that did not deter the boys from carrying through their announced programme. It did delay them an hour—they could not be blamed for that—and it very materially reduced the number of their spectators, but otherwise everything passed off as arranged. Over five hundred of the eight hundred and fifty out-of-town Scouts were accommodated during their stay in Toronto in a special Boy Scout model camp, which was one of the big features of this year's Fair.

His Excellency Lord Byng, Canada's new Governor-General, has just been gazetted as the "Chief Scout for Canada," succeeding to this office upon the retirement of His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire. And Lord Byng will be no "figurehead" chief. In England he has been an active Scoutmaster of a troop of boys in his own town, later was Commissioner of his County, and still more recently has been a member of the Imperial Headquarters Council of the Boy Scouts Association. He also wears the "Silver Wolf"—the highest decoration in Scouting—"And I earned it too," he said to a Canadian Scout official the other day, in reference to it. By this he meant it was not an honorary decoration, but one which he earned just the way an ordinary Scout would earn it.

Reports of over one hundred Boy Scout camps held in different parts of the province during the past summer have already been received at Provincial Headquarters, these camps caring for some five thousand boys. Out of Toronto alone there were forty-six camps attended by seventeen hundred Scouts. Although these camps ran full programmes of swimming, boating, water work, canoe trips and long, hard hikes, not a single serious accident marred the happiness of any one of them—a splendid testimony to the effectiveness of the Boy Scout scheme of directed recreation. And besides all the games, and fun, and entertainment, the boys found time to qualify themselves for hundreds of Boy Scout badges and awards.

Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Dr. A. S. Grant, Minister of Education, participated in an interesting Boy Scout function recently at Cochrane. In the course of an address to a crowd of 3,000 settlers gathered from all over the scattered Northland, Mr. Doherty referred to all the assets of the new country. "But there is one essential asset, and it is the greatest asset of all countries, of all districts and of all industries. That is the boy—the rising generation. There are many organizations to help the boy and which help his parents to help him, but the best is the Boy Scouts. I am very glad to see you have the Boy Scouts in the north and I am particularly proud to be in a position to ask the Hon. Dr. Grant, Minister of Education, to present the colors to the 1st Cochrane Troop." Dr. Grant then handed the new colors over to the Troop, after which the whole party left the platform.

The early Fall is the very best time of the year for the formation of new Boy Scout troops. Full information regarding Scouting, and with particular reference to organization work, may be had upon application to the Field Department, Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto.



Got His Wish.

Mrs. Magun—"I came across one of your old letters to-day, George, where you said that you would rather be in endless torment with me than in bliss by yourself."

Mr. Magun—"Well, my dear, I got my wish."

The Boy Scored.

The conjurer was producing eggs from a top-hat. He addressed a boy in the front row.

"Your mother can't get eggs without hens, can she?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," said the boy.

"How's that?" asked the conjurer.

"She keeps ducks," answered the boy.

Why They Quarrelled.

The lady of the house ushered the new cook into the dining room and began the usual interrogations.

"And now, tell me," she asked, "why did you leave your last place?"

"Oh, mum, it was something awful. I couldn't stop there on no account. The master and missus used to quarrel like cat and dog."

"How sad!" said the inquisitor. "No wonder you couldn't stop; and what did they quarrel about?"

"Well, mostly," replied the domestic, "the way the dinner was cooked."

Pleased to Meet Her.

A minister told the story of a strapping fellow who brought his demure young bride to the manse for matrimonial purposes.

"According to my custom," said the minister, "I turned to the bridegroom at a certain part of the ceremony and said, 'John, this is your lawfully-wedded wife.'"

"In the excitement of the occasion, John turned in the direction of his newly-acquired partner and stammered, 'I'm pleased to meet you.'"

A Serious Question.

Little Douglas had been told that he must always wait patiently until he was served at meals, and not cry across the table or help himself.

One day, whilst dining at a neighbor's with his mother, the little fellow was accidentally overlooked.

He was very patient for a time, but at last he could bear the strain no longer. The sight of everyone feeding but himself was too much for the hungry child.

Leaning across to his mother, he said, in a loud whisper:

"Mother, do little boys who starve to death go to heaven?"

Unhappiness is often an illness, a cure for which may be found in rest or a change.

Rural Route No. 1, Mascouche, Que.

The Minard's Liniment People.

Sirs—I feel that I should be doing a wrong if I neglected to write you. I have had four tumors growing on my head for years. I had them cut off by a surgeon about fifteen years ago but they grew again till about three months ago I had one as large and shaped like a lady's thimble on the very place where my hair should be parted, and it was getting so embarrassing in public that it was a constant worry to me. About three months ago I got a bottle of your liniment for another purpose and saw on the label good for tumors. Well I tried it and kept it for exactly two months, with the result that it has entirely removed all trace of the tumor, and were it not that they had been cut fifteen years ago, no mark would be seen. I have not been asked for this testimonial and you can use it as you see fit. (Signed) FRED C. ROBINSON.

P.S.—I am a farmer and intend using Minard's Liniment on a mare for a strained tendon, and am hoping for some results. FRED C. R.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
E. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
111 West 1st Street
New York, U.S.A.

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

ASPIRIN
Only "Bayer" is Genuine



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

FOREMAN WHITE IS BACK ON JOB

FEELS LIKE ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PERSON.

Had Suffered Complete Breakdown—Tanlac Restored Health, He Says.

"I want to give a little history of my case just to let the public know what Tanlac has really done for me," said Edward White, 27 Caroline St., South Hamilton, Ont., a foreman for the Dominion Steel Company.

"Several years ago I suffered a complete breakdown and it was only when I got Tanlac that I recovered my health. We were making engines and were anxious to turn out as many as possible, so lots of time I worked night and day.

"Well, this finally got the best of me and I just had to go to bed and stay there for a number of days. This left me in such a bad condition that I had no appetite at all and was so weak that when I walked around I would just stagger. I tried treatments and all kinds of medicine, but failed to get any better and I began to think nothing would help me.

"However, Tanlac has built me up so in every way until I feel like an entirely different person now. My appetite is fine and I eat hearty at every meal. Why, I've gained eleven pounds in weight and am back on the job every night working as good as ever." Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Sea-water contains certain ingredients, such as compounds of iodine, which make it useful as an internal medicine in certain illnesses.

Liverpool is now stated to be the sootiest place in England, Hull and Newcastle-on-Tyne being second and third.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Experience is always teaching, and those who are no better are those who think they know better.

Classified Advertisements.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED TO sell Dresswell Hand Tailored Clothes for Men. Big profits. No investment. State experience and send references with application. North American Tailors, Ltd., 366 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF good education to train as nurses. Apply Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.



CUTICURA
PREVENTS FALLING HAIR
If your scalp is irritated, and your hair dry and falling out in handfuls, try this treatment: Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment and follow with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Absolutely nothing better.

See 25c. Outlets 25 and 50c. Tins 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without ras.

ABLE TO DO HER WORK

After Long Suffering Mrs. Peasey Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Toronto, Ont.—"I suffered with irregular periods, was weak and run down, could not eat and had headaches. The worst symptoms were dragging down pains, so bad I sometimes thought I would go crazy and I seemed to be smothering. I was in this condition for two or three years and could not seem to work. I tried all kinds of medicines and had been treated by physicians but received no benefit. I found one of your booklets and felt inclined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I received the best results from it and now I keep house and go out to work and am like a new woman. I have recommended your Vegetable Compound to my friends and if these facts will help some poor woman use them as you please."—Mrs. J. F. PEASEY, 357 King St., Toronto, Ontario.

If you are one of these women do not suffer for four or five years as Mrs. Peasey did, but profit by her experience and be restored to health.

Do you know what constitutes a strong constitution?

To have sound, healthy nerves, completely under control, digestive organs that are capable of absorbing a hearty meal, means you have a strong constitution! Your general attitude is one of optimism and energy.

But an irritable disposition, frequent attacks of indigestion, and a languid depression, indicate your system is not in correct working order.

Probably you are not eating the proper food. Probably the nutritious elements are not being supplied to your system in the proper way.

Grape-Nuts is the wholesome, delicious cereal that promotes normal digestion, absorption and elimination, whereby nourishment is accomplished without auto-intoxication. A mixture of energy-giving wheat and malted barley comprise the chief elements of Grape-Nuts. A dish at breakfast or lunch is an excellent, wholesome rule to follow.

You can order Grape-Nuts at any and every hotel, restaurant, and lunch room; on dining cars, on lake boats and steamers; in every good grocery, large and small, in every city, town or village in Canada.

Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder
"There's a Reason"

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 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.
Go 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.

In Memoriam.

AS IN THE OLDEN TIME, when in the quiet glen, or on the open hillside, the devout strains of "O God our Help in Ages Past" rang out, so, in the centre of Brownsburg last Sunday afternoon rang out, with sweet simplicity, that grand old hymn, made doubly impressive by the evident earnestness of the singers.

The occasion was the second anniversary of the unveiling of the Soldiers' Memorial. It took the form of a united memorial service which was conducted by all the ministers of the district, assisted by an efficient and numerous choir.

Such a meeting is not difficult to describe: The only difficulty is how to put the report of it within the confines of cold print. There was no dogma, no debatable articles of faith, no doubtful practice to offend the susceptibilities of the most straitlaced; nothing but the pure religious promptings which cause men and women to pray and sing in unity; and bow their heads and hearts before the Throne of Grace; to give thanks; and to honour before God, the memory of their citizen soldiers—the fallen sons and brothers and friends whose names are inscribed upon the monument standing in the midst of the people. In the assembly are many whose prayers and songs are mingled with the silent tears and the lingering sadness which grip men and motherly and sisterly women, hold in their hearts: Young men and maidens with their lives before them; are there, tenderly yearning for those who sleep in Flanders' fields: Children are there too, little ones who scarcely understand the meaning of the service, and who look up in wonder and in awe as the strains ascend.

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us, yet, Let us forget.....Let us forget."
THERE MAY BE many arguments for and against the union of churches, but none could be found more strongly and truthfully in favour of Unity, than this touching service. As the hymn "For all the saints," was being sung, and these words rose sweetly on the autumnal air—
"For all are one in Thee, for all are Thine,"
fragments of other hymns, breathing pious unity and concord, crowded in upon the mind:—
"For all the servants of our King,
In heaven and earth, are one:—
We are not divided,
All one body we,
One in hope and doctrine,
One in Charity."

SPERD the day.
AFTER responsive reading of the psalm "now Israel may say," followed by lessons from the old and new testaments, and the quartette "Nearer my God, to Thee," an inspiring address was given by one of the four ministers present. His words reached every ear and found echo in every heart—the triumph of oratory with a message.

The placing of wreaths was a graceful and impressive ceremony. Four beautiful wreaths were carried up to the four guards—returned men in uniform—and were laid by them at the base of the cenotaph, while the choir was singing the anthem "Cover them over with beautiful flowers."

Cover them over with beautiful flowers,
Deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours,
Lying so silent by night and by day,
Sleeping the years of their manhood away.
Give them the meed they have won in the past,
Give them the honors their future fore-cast,
Give them the chaplets they won in the strife,
Give them the laurels they lost with their life.

CHORUS.
Cover them over with beautiful flowers,
Father and brother, husband and lover
Shrine in your hearts those dead heroes of ours,
Cover them over with beautiful flowers,
God will reward those dead heroes of ours,
Cover them over with beautiful flowers,
Cover the thousands who sleep far away,
Sleep where their friends cannot find them to-day,
They, who in mountain and hillside and dell,
Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell,
Softly the grass-blades creep round their repose,
Sweetly above them the wild flowers blow,
Zephyrs of freedom fly gently o'er head,
Whispering prayers for the patriot dead,
(CHORUS)

The names on the monument are as follows:—
Andrew Bulter Thomas Mills
Russell Benette Edward H. Moore
Wm. Campbell W. MacAllister
Chas. Drinkwater Wm. Norman
Norman Fisher Walter Russell

Wm. Leo Gallery Ed. Richards
E. L. Kirkpatrick Fred Radcliffe
Foster Madden Frank Ryan
Thos. Mulaney Wm. Ruddiman
Hubert Barker Alex. Hutchins

ORDER OF SERVICE: 2nd Anniversary of the unveiling of the Soldiers' Memorial, Brownsburg, Que., Sunday Oct. 16th, 1921. 3 p.m. (Club House Grounds)

1. Hymn—"O God, our help in Ages Past."
2. Confession, Thanksgiving and Invocation.—Rev. J. A. Lackey.
3. Hymn—"God of our Fathers."
4. Responsive Reading of Psalm 124, Leader.—Rev. J. A. Lackey.
5. Scripture Lessons.—Rev. G. Victor Collins.—Exodus XVII, 8-16; Ephesians VI, 10-20.
6. Prayer.—Rev. G. A. MacKinnon, B.D.
7. Hymn—"For all the Saints."
8. Offertory.
9. Quartette—"Nearer my God to Thee."
10. Address.—Rev. Albert Mathews.
11. Benediction.
12. Placing of Wreaths, and Anthem—"Cover them over with beautiful flowers."
13. "God Save the King."

The Choir of 22 Voices was under the leadership of Mr. D. D. McGibbon, and in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Mr. G. V. Collins, Mr. Stanley Golds-worthy read the lessons.

It was announced that the offertory, now first introduced, would be used as the beginning of a local fund for the benefit of Returned Soldiers and their families.
Wreaths were sent by Mrs. Jno. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Johnson, The Red Cross Society, and the Patriotic Associations of Brownsburg.
32 Members of the Brownsburg Boy Scouts, with their Officers, attended the service, and the Memorial Committee thank them most heartily for the valuable and kindly assistance they rendered in the arrangements.

Mr. Meighen's Frankness.

La Presse: "The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen has returned from a tour through the maritime provinces, where he has given a clean-cut outline of his political programme. One thing is certain: it is that everywhere the Prime Minister has been lie has given proof of a spirit of frankness for which it is just to render proper respect."

Since Confederation the Conservatives have held the reigns of government eight times, including the Unionist Government elected in 1917. During the same period the Liberals have been elected to office at five general elections. The forthcoming election is the fourteenth since Confederation.

Mr. Meighen has concluded his speaking tour in the Maritime Provinces, and the effect is seen, not only where he delivered addresses, but in a generally satisfactory revival of interest in the Government fortunes throughout the country. Except for visits by Hon. Mr. McCurdy to various parts of Nova Scotia, which province he represents in the Cabinet, there had been little or nothing in the way of personal appeal to the people by speakers to set out the Government's policy or defend its record. Mr. Meighen's addresses have made an immediate effect. It was found that the Conservative party, which is the mainstay of the Government strength, instead of being dead, was everywhere awakening to interest, and showing local and general strength that when polling day arrives will measure up well with that of other parties in the field, and will doubtless give the ministerialists a majority of the seats. Mr. Meighen made over thirty addresses in as many different places, and everywhere he won favor.

CUSHING

Nurse Hartley, of Hawkesbury, visited at her home here on Wednesday.

Mrs. Stalker, of Lachute, is visiting here at present the guest of Mrs. T. Weir, Jr.

Mr. Lloyd, divinity student, of Montreal, occupied the pulpit at St. Mungo's last Sunday.

A little baby daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Allard on Friday last.

Mrs. and Miss Dawson, of Stonefield Heights, were guests of Mrs. Fraser Watson on Tuesday.

Mrs. Percy Nicholls and Mrs. C. J. McFaul spent the week-end with their parents in Lachute.

Miss Ines Howard, of Hawkesbury, was the guest of Miss Lo's Keatley at the latter's home here over the week-end.

The Ladies' Aid, of Cushing Methodist Church, held a very successful social at the home of Mrs. Jas. Chambers, Jr., on Friday evening last. Although the roads were in a very bad condition after the rain of the previous days there was a satisfactory attendance and everyone reported a good time.

We would like to thank the correspondent for the of events past and present in this recently which he contributed to the Watchman last week. In a community so widely scattered as this, it is unavoidable that various interesting items are sometimes missed by the regular correspondent and it is to be hoped that last week's contributor will continue the good work. By so doing he will fill a long felt want.

Quite a number attended the Bean Supper which was held at Mrs. James Chambers on Friday evening last and all reported a splendid time.
The Ladies of St. Mungo's Church plan holding their Annual Harvest home supper about The Dominion Thanksgiving time. Watch for the official notice in The Watchman later.
The first meeting for the season of the Cushing Good fellowship club will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Dobbie on the evening of Oct. 28th instead of the date originally set for it. The postponement of the meeting is due to the fact that there are other entertainments on the same evening.

LIBERAL CONVENTION

for the County of Argenteuil

The Liberal Convention for this County, to select a candidate at the election now about to be held, will take place in the

Victoria Hall, Lachute

Thursday, Oct. 27th, 1921

at 1 o'clock

The Speakers will be: The Hon-
orables Rodolphe Lemieux and W.
G. Mitchell, Messrs. Jamss Robb,
M.P., Joseph Archambault, M.P.,
P. R. McGibbon, M.P., J. Hay, M.P.P.

The Ladies are especially invited to attend.

Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

We have Monarch, Dove & Down in all shades

We have also received our Northway's Ladies' Coats for this winter and the prices are extremely low.

Standfield's Underwear for Cold Days is also waiting for you at the Right Prices.

McFAUL BROS.

The Store where Your Dollar does its duty.

LACHUTE MILLS.

PRESCRIPTION.

"Without knowledge the only power in prescriptions could be that of harm.

"Knowledge permits proper selection of high quality drugs.

"It authorizes the employment of scientific knowledge in correct compounding. It is only benefited by experience.

"The fullest knowledge, the best use of experience, becomes a part of every prescription we fill for you or your doctor.

"That's what makes prescription work here so important to all concerned.

"Let us fill your prescriptions for that knowledge which is power in medicine."

G. J. CHARLAND, Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist, Lachute Mills, P.Q.

FALL SHO E

Autumn is the time when Everybody wants a pair of Good Strong Boots. We have them for you, they are guaranteed as to durability and best of all sold at a moderate price.

EXTRA SPECIAL

In Boys' School Boots and Suits.

Men's Pants, Shirts and Overalls, Gent's Furnishing's Sweaters, Rain Coats, Underwear, Socks, Mitts, Gloves,

Men's Tweed Suits made to order from \$25 00 up.

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service for Men and Women.

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 Corru-
gated 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!

Ladies' Fall & Winter Coats Dresses

A nice line of all colors in Velours, Heather Tweeds, Etc. at very low prices. Call and see our very fine assortment before buying elsewhere.

New assortment of Tricellette Blouses and Georgette Crepe.

A new lot of Serge and Silk Dresses at very low prices, from \$10 00 to \$16 00

50 Boy's Pants at \$1.25

19 Men's Pants at \$2.25

6 Only Men's Suits at \$12.50

— Also Extra value on Cotton Flannellette Underwear, Etc. —

H. M. avigne, Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

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.

Old and New McGill.



E. W. BEATTY.
McGill's New Chancellor.

JAMES MCGILL
Founder of
McGill University

Although the centenary celebrations at Montreal indicate that McGill University is already a hundred years old, the roots of that great educational institution reach still further into the past. In the fascinating volume "McGill and Its Story" just published, Cyrus MacMillan, the author, states that the British settlers in Lower Canada, after the conquest of Quebec were eager that their children should have at least an elementary education. It was felt, too, that in the unrest and the uncertainty of the period immediately following the American Revolution it was not advisable to send students in search of higher professional training to the universities of the United States, which in the days of their British allegiance had attracted Canadian students in large numbers.

Efforts were accordingly made to establish a system of free schools with the hope that later a university might be founded. As a result of the agitation for the providing of educational opportunities in Lower Canada, The Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning was established under this Act, the King gave directions for the establishment "of a competent number of Free Schools for the instruction of children in the first rudiments of useful learning; and also as occasion should require for foundations of a more comprehensive nature." Accordingly, elementary free schools were soon erected in different parts of the Province, one-room buildings of cedar logs. Indeed, they were mere log-huts, but they provided the first free English Education in Lower Canada, and laid the foundation for a Canadian nationality. The Secretary's salary was always many months in arrears, and he frequently complained, with unfortunately but little satisfaction, that not only had he given his time for some years without remuneration, but that he had expended even his own fuel and candles. It was not unusual for teachers to be censured "for not keeping school at all," or for giving too many holidays, or for tardiness in opening school in the morning and eagerness in closing it in the afternoon. At least one teacher was warned that his arrears in salary would not be paid and that he would be instantly dismissed "if he did not treat his wife with greater kindness."

The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning supervised the establishment of McGill College and directed it in its infancy. For under the Act of 1801 all property and money given for educational purposes in the Province of Lower Canada was placed under its control. James McGill is described by his contemporaries as of "a frank and

social temperament"; in figure, "tall and commanding, handsome in youth, and becoming somewhat corpulent in his old age," and in his leisure "much given to reading." James McGill died in 1813 and in his will bequeathed to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, in trust, the sum of \$10,000 and his Burnside Estate of forty-six acres, together with the dwelling house and other buildings for the erection on the estate, and the endowment, of a University or College.

The first Principal of McGill was the Reverend George Jehoshaphat Mountain, who was appointed Principal in 1824 while the university was only a name. The official opening did not take place till June 24th, 1829, and was attended by what the contemporary press called a gathering of "numerous and respectable individuals." Anxious years marked the early history of McGill, due to lack of funds and quarrels between the Board of the Royal Institution and the Governors of the College. In November, 1848, the Governors had only the sum of £54 at their disposal. They divided it between the Bursar and the two Lecturers in proportion to the amount of salary in arrears and as a result the Lecturer in French, M. Montier, received £2 14s. as his share from January 1st, 1848, to November 29th, 1848. That was the full amount of salary received by him during the year; but he still, says the author, had his cow and his garden!

Dr. D. C. MacCallum wrote an account of medical student life about this time. "A large proportion of the students," he said, "were men verging on, or who had passed, middle age. Indeed, several of them were married men and the heads of families. There was sufficient of the youthful, however, to keep things lively. 'Footing Suppers,' practical jokes, and special country excursions to secure material for practical anatomy were of frequent occurrence. The last, involving as it did a certain amount of danger, commended itself particularly to the daring spirits of the class, who were always ready to organize and lead an excursion having that object in view. These excursions were not at all times successful, and the participants in them were sometimes thwarted in their attempts and had to beat a precipitate retreat to save themselves from serious threatened injury."

The first real progress was made when the late Sir William Dawson became Principal. "When I accepted the principalship of McGill," he said in his reminiscences, "I had not been in Montreal, and knew the college and the men connected with it only by reputation. I first saw it in October, 1855. Materially it was

represented by two blocks of unfinished and partly ruinous buildings, standing amid a wilderness of excavators' and masons' rubbish overgrown with weeds and bushes. The grounds were unfenced and were pastured at will by herds of cattle, which not only cropped the grass, but browsed on the shrubs, leaving unhurt only one great elm, which still stands as the 'founder's tree,' and a few old oaks and butternut trees, most of which have had to give place to our new buildings. The only access from the town was by a circuitous and ungraded cart track, almost impassable at night. The buildings had been abandoned by the new Board, and the classes of the Faculty of Arts were held in the upper story of a brick building in the town, the lower part of which was occupied by the High School."

A direct appeal for financial assistance was then made to the citizens of Montreal. It met with an encouraging response, which greatly relieved the situation, and was what Dr. Dawson, forty years later, called "the beginning of a stream of liberality which has floated our University barque up to the present date."

The more recent expansion of McGill to its present strong position is well known. The appointment of Sir Arthur Currie as Principal and the still more recent election of Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as Chancellor have given it a practical administration which is calculated to ensure its continued progress as an essentially National University. In the Epilogue to his volume Professor MacMillan writes: "There is a new spirit in McGill. To-day its pulsing life, under the guidance of its great Canadian leader, reaches through all grades and faculties and departments of its students as it has never done before. There is a general forward movement unhampered and undivided by considerations or competitions of sections or of faculties. The University is closer, too, than it once was to the current of national feeling. It is seeking to Minister to Canada, the land which gave it birth and from which its greatness sprang. But while it will serve Canada, it will continue to draw its students, like the true 'Studium Generale,' from every country on the globe, and to send them back to serve their individual countries to advance the enlightenment of the world. McGill's first century has been a century of trial, but a century of great accomplishment of the world." The publishers of "McGill and Its Story" are S. B. Gundy, of the Oxford University Press, Toronto, in Canada, and Joan Lane in London, England, and the Lane Lane Company in New York.



GRENVILLE

Mrs. Norton, of Montreal, was a recent guest of her mother Mrs. George Morrow of our village.

Miss Melissa E. Morrow spent a week recently with her cousin Mr. Fred Morrow and Mrs. McKay, Calumet.

Mr. and Mrs. Celand, of Hawkesburg, spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Grey, Grenville Ba.

The Canadian Northern have built a new bridge across the Grenville canal.

Rev. Mr. Ellis attended the McGill convocation in Montreal last week.

Rev. Mr. Carleton was in Montreal last week.

Mrs. Harold Gill and Mrs. James Wade were in Hawkesburg last Saturday.

Mr. Stewart Goudie is having his residence newly painted.

Mr. Owen Rayson is erecting a new residence on Main St. in this village.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, of Port Arthur, Ont., are visiting their many friends in Calumet, and Grenville.

The monthly meeting of the Baptist Women's Home and Foreign Mission circle was held at the home of Mrs. W. Murray, on Tuesday the 11 inst.

DALESVILLE

Miss Edith Dixon is visiting in Montreal.

Mr. Robert Brown spent Monday in Lachute.

Miss Alma Dixon spent the week-end at home.

Mrs. Dave Rowe spent the week-end in Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Short have left for their new home in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George Celand spent Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. Dixon.

Mrs. Richard T. Cornell, of New York, is the guest of her niece Mrs. R. S. MacArthur.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Seales and family were the recent guests of Mr. A. Morrow on Sun. day last.

Rev. Victor Collins has returned after attending the Baptist Convention at Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Va y, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hall.

We are all very sorry to learn that Mr. Charles Hall has been removed to the Hospital when she will undergo a slight operation.

Mr. A. Hall has decidedly added to the appearance of his quaint old home, by the addition of two verandas and a coat of paint, no stranger could pass his place without a second look it is so different from any residence in the neighborhood.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec } No.
District of Terrebonne } 1961
Telephone Ranger, of Greece's Point, in the Township of Chatham, district of Terrebonne, merchant

Plaintiff.

vs.

Archie McKinnon, of Greece's Point, in the Township of Chatham, district of Terrebonne, and James McKinnon, now of parts unknown and formerly of the Township of Chatham, district of Terrebonne.

Defendants.

The defendant James McKinnon is ordered to appear within a month.

St. Scholastique, this 13th of October, 1921.

GRIGNON & FORTIE B.

Prothonotary S.C.

L. L. Legault,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
R. NESTEROWICZ, Brownsburg,
No. 314 B, next entrance gate to Factory.

Thursday, October 27th, 1921

The following effects:—One hen house 10 x 20 feet and one 6 x 8 feet both well finished, a lot of hen wire, 1 sixty egg incubator, one 100 chick brooder, a lot of hen feed, wheat, corn and barley, 75 hens and pullets, 1 dog and house, 11 cords of dry hard wood, 3 tons of coal, 1 250 lb. scale, 1 Quebec heater, with oven, 1 coal oil stove three burners, 2 tables, 6 chairs and a rocker, 1 wooden bed, and springs, 2 large trunks, a lot of oil cloth, cupboards, potatoes, beets, onions, and other garden vegetables, pickles, raspberry, blackberry and strawberry vinegar, window screens, shades, curtains and kitchen effects.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

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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 gabardine overcoats made to order for \$30.00. Perfect fit guaranteed. Also clerical suits made to order. GEO. LICOP.

FOR QUICK SALE.—One small 5 Passenger Studebaker, in first-class running order, good tyres, completely overhauled \$400.00, also a Ford delivery truck, in good order. \$350.00 will take it, so act quickly or you'll miss the greatest chance you've ever had. One 5 passenger Ford car, 1918 model, for \$300.00. Apply to Wm. Deacon, LaSalle Mills.



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CREAM WANTED.—We handle cream in any quantity. We are a farmers Co-op. Write or phone to-day. Producers Dairy, 275 Kent St., Ottawa Phone Q. 630.

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More Tobacco for the Money

Packages 15¢
½ lb Tins 85¢

The Tobacco with a heart

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

Synopsis of Later Chapters.
Leaving Baxenter bound in the cellar of Adderbury Towers, Dartin and Haverton make their escape. Two days later Baxenter starts for Paris with a detective, Silas Berwick. They track Haverton to the Hotel d'Elclair.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd.)

Vivian Renton had turned his face on the pillow so that it faced the altar. His eyes were still closed, but his lips moved ever so slightly. The tall, frock-coated doctor watched him anxiously.

Baxenter tiptoed from the place and rejoined Berwick and Haverton in the little wood, the three men following the master of Chanville as he led the way back to the house.

The scene in the chapel filled the solicitor's mind and gave him pity for all rogues. He slackened his steps and touched Haverton on the arm.

"There doesn't seem much hope, Mr. Haverton; perhaps you would like to see him?"

But Eddie shook off his touch with an oath, and said that he was not a man of sentiment—especially where Vivian Renton was concerned. It would be more to the point if they would tell him what they intended doing with him.

Baxenter's eyes blazed and his knuckles stood out, patches of tight skin on his clenched hands.

"I think, Haverton, that you are the most despicable creature that God ever let live. The man back there, and he pointed to where the windows of the chapel shone wanly between the boles of the pines, "is a king to you. You want to know what we are going to do with you? Mr. Berwick and I have not yet decided. In the meantime you will go back and wait for us at the Three Lilies. You're quite safe there with no money and no French. March!"

They stood and watched until the figure of Eddie Haverton had slouched away in the direction of the inn, then hurried after Monsieur de Barron.

"There must be some connection—some passage between the tomb and this."

Monsieur de Barron held the candle well above his head and surveyed the chamber, which for over a century had had no visitor save only Vivian Renton.

"To think," the old gentleman went on, "that for all these long years I have sat and had my dinner and entertained my friends not ten feet from an Aladdin's cave! One would have almost thought that some voice out of the past would have whispered its secret. Miss Benham is a lucky girl."

The key, and the directions as to the apple in the carving of the panel had been found in the chamois bag. With his last breath Dartin had made what reparation he could, and the secret of the Dartignys was a secret no longer.

That the man who had so successfully impersonated the last of a noble race had made good use of his visits was apparent from the opened and empty chests and caskets. In fact, there was comparatively little of value left that was portable. The larger plate and pictures were still in the chamber, and had Vivian got away with the heap of jewels and vessels found beside him in the vault it is not likely that he would have thought it worth his while ever again to visit his treasure house. It was evidently to be a final haul.

The two Englishmen dined at the chateau with Monsieur de Barron and the doctor from Blois. The latter was interested more in his late patient than in the mystery of the case, and talked learnedly about the spine and the lungs. There would be an inquiry,

he said; but, if monsieur did not wish it, the whole affair need not be made public. Henri had confessed to him that the man had visited the chateau before; he was an antiquarian, doubtless, and—well, he had met with an accident. Any inquirers would have to be satisfied with that.

The doctor shrugged his shoulders and poured out a glass of Burgundy. "I will see my friend in Blois about it, Monsieur de Barron; you will not be annoyed."

It was late when Berwick and the solicitor reached the Three Lilies and they inquired at once for Mr. Haverton. The host told them he had gone back to Paris. He had seemed to be in a great hurry and had left a letter for messieurs. Baxenter tore open the envelope.

"Gentlemen,—I have decided, on second thought, not to await your decision as to what is to be done with me. Your remarks as to my having no money are somewhat wide of the mark. The luggage at the Hotel d'Elclair is Renton's; mine is in a safe place and contains enough, I imagine, for me to live in comparative comfort for the rest of my life."

"My theatrical enterprises in England I disposed of to my manager the day I ran up to London from Adderbury Towers."

"Whether I shall choose England as my future home I cannot say. I think not.—E. H."

Berwick, when this was read out to him, laughed.

"Just as well, eh, Baxenter? We wouldn't have known what to do with the beast, anyway. What are you going to do with the money—I mean Vivian's—and the Towers?"

"I reckon that Stella should have something to say to that. It's hers; but, if I know her, she won't touch a penny. I expect a hospital will have it in the long run. As to the Towers I'll just let it rip. The man only rented it, and I don't fancy anything out of the place myself. The furniture was expensive, but too flashy, and the pictures were—well, tripe. In any case, I don't intend to let the police rake up poor Hubert's death again if I can help it. I suppose Barchester will be all agog with mystery for nine days, then they will shake their heads and say that 'they' always said that there was something fishy about that fellow Dartin, and the landlord will stop in, and there will be a sale."

"Can't you see the society dames of Barchester entering the Towers for the first and last time to view the lots? You know how these things are. I wonder what the auctioneer will think when he comes across the dress suit I wore in the cellar. Luckily, there is no mark on it to show it's mine."

Berwick smiled.

"I think you're right to let it go," he said. "It's been a romantic tangle, but only our own little circle know the details. There is no good raking up the past; it can't do Hubert any good. Haverton doesn't know anything about Stella's fortune, and, in any case, I think we've seen the last of him. Now, I'm for that little room under the roof—and bed."

But Robert Baxenter sat late writing a letter to Stella, in which he asked her to break her contract immediately, as Haverton had disposed of his companies. He added that he would be in Paris in a week's time, where he would take rooms at the Meurice for her mother and herself, and await them there.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Conclusion.

A faint breeze came across the plains and carried with it the elusive murmur of bells. The sun, deep crimson, and barred with a belt of gray cloud, was touching the topmost pine in the little wood which showed black and clear-cut on the western horizon, and the air was sweet with the scents of evening. A bee still hung suspended over the purple clumps of heather, as though reluctant to leave the scene of his labors.

"And you must really go to-morrow, Bobby?"

The young man bent his head and looked tenderly down into the gray eyes lifted to his.

"I'm afraid there's no help for it, dearest. Old Cantle is well enough in his way, but he's getting old; it's time I was back in harness. Besides, September will be on us—and there are many things for us to arrange, eh, Stella?"

The girl blushed prettily.

"I suppose there are, Bobby, but I do wish we didn't have to live in London. Do you know, I think I must be French at heart. I seem to have felt at home, so completely, all these wonderful weeks. I just love my new ancestors and this romantic old home that was theirs."

They paused in their walk and turning, brought the towers of Chanville into view, rising proudly into the copper blue of the sky. From their base the lawns terraced gradually to the very edge of the moat and seemed to mingle there with the water lilies and the reflections. Two swans roared majestically beneath the stone bridge.

From the windows of the dining-room the lamps cut squares of rosy radiance. Within the room they could see the bent figure of old Henri as he hovered round the table, adding a deft touch here and there to the glass and silver. Through the still air came the muffled music of a gong.

"Why, Bobby, here we've been idling away the time and you're not dressed. See!" and Stella threw open her coat and showed the simple white dinner frock beneath. "I'm all ready and so is mother. Run; you've got ten minutes. I'll come on slowly."

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It was a merry little party that sat down to dinner that night. The French windows were thrown open to the perfumed twilight; in the darkening blue of the sky stars were here and there appearing, and a young moon was showing faintly.

Robert's departure was not mentioned until the table had been cleared and the decanters and fruit shone on the polished oak. Monsieur de Barron spoke of it first.

"And so, Mr. Baxenter, this is your last night with us?"

Robert looked up and smiled from Stella to his host.

"It is, sir, to my sorrow. I'm afraid I have neglected my work quite long enough."

The white-haired old man at the head of the table did not answer at once. He filled his glass and passed the decanter over to Robert.

"What cause is there for you to work?—no, don't interrupt me. I want you to listen. It's a delicate subject, perhaps, to touch upon; but you are all here together, you and Stella and Madame. I will tell you a little history."

Monsieur de Barron put a match to his cigar and smoked thoughtfully for a moment, then:

"Once upon a time—that is the way stories open, is it not?—a certain young merchant of Lille found himself, at the early age of thirty, a wealthy man. His money had been made mostly by the opening of the railways of Canada, and he married, on one of his visits to that country, the daughter of an official in Montreal. It was a love match, and when a little girl was born to them their happiness—"

The old man broke off suddenly, a little sad smile passing over his face.

"—On, there is no need to speak in parabolas," he went on. "My wife was a very distant descendant of the family who, in former times, owned this place. Her cousin's grandfather had emigrated to Canada at the beginning of last century—and it was to

please Marcelle that I bought back the Chateau, and in those days I looked forward to a life of happiness. But it was a Dead Sea fruit."

"Two years after settling here the fever came to Blois. It did not spare, and I was left alone—emittered. I threw myself into the world of finance and, as is often the way, the luck was with me, and money, which I had ceased to care for, accumulated rapidly. And in the summer I would come here and people the lawns with the forms of those who were gone. In my mind's eye I would watch them until my soul rebelled at the self torture. I shut up the house and went abroad—China, India, it was all the same to me—and at last I returned here cured as far as there is a cure for a broken heart."

The tears were standing in Stella's gray eyes as she listened.

Monsieur de Barron leant over the table and took the little hands between his.

"I know now why I came back. Do you know, Stella, that my little Pauline would have been about your age had she lived? I can trace—a fancy, maybe, but one I would not lose—a faint likeness. After all, you are all the same blood. Do you not see what I want? I am old, and I have not had much happiness. Is it too late? I want my dream child out there on the lawn to have a playmate, one who will clatter up and down these old oak stairs—I want laughter and singing to be heard again in these old rooms. Robert here must let another Baxenter have his business and come and help me in mine—no, I will not hear a word now, you must talk it over together—"

The old man rose and, walking to the window, pointed to the little copse of pines.

"Come here, my children. There is an alleyway between the trees there; Marcelle used to say it was designed by Cupid himself. At times the nightingales sing there. They sang there years ago. There are ghosts in the shadows of that little alleyway—ghosts of the past." He drew back with a smile, holding aside the curtain and Robert gave his arm to Stella.

They passed out over the moonlit lawns to the alleyway, designed by Cupid himself, where the nightingales sing.

(The End.)



Woman's Interests

A Community Birthday Party.

A contributor writes of a new kind of community entertainment that is suitable to any season, and that may be given out of doors as well as indoors. It originated with a woman's community club that had seventy-five members. They tried it out on "visitors' night" and established beyond doubt the fact that the idea is as practicable as it is attractive.

Every member was allowed to invite one guest. With the invitation the member sent a correspondence card on which she had written the date of the affair and the request that the recipient signify that he meant to attend by returning the card with his name and the name of the month in which he was born written on it. A stamped, self-addressed envelope was inclosed with each invitation.

As soon as the club women knew how many to expect they planned twelve tables—one for each month in the year—and decorated each table in a fashion that was symbolic of the month that it represented. The January table, for example, was set with white china, glass and silver; over it, suspended from the ceiling, hung clusters of imitation icicles and snowballs. The May table was decorated with artificial tulips, daffodils and greenery. Red and gold paper hearts and St. Valentine's Day place cards marked the table given over to February. Above the June table hung strips of silver paper wedding bells and festoons of white ribbon and of white paper roses. The October table was gay with autumn foliage, sumac, maple and oak, and there were favors made from nuts and fruit.

In the centre of each table was a birthday cake, iced in yellow, pink, green or white, and with the name of the month lettered on it in melted chocolate—a device to enable the guests to find their respective tables readily.

A place card—a design done in water colors by an artistic member of the club—was laid at each place, the cards of each table being decorated differently. For example, for April there were crocuses; for July, Canadian flags; for August, butterflies; for November, chrysanthemums; for December, holly.

The waitresses—two at each table—wore costumes in keeping with the tables at which they served. For the spring tables the costumes were green—a pale shade for March, a darker shade for April and a deep green trimmed with white for May. The summer waitresses wore blue and white. Those who had charge of the autumn tables were dressed in shades of yellow and russet—anything from pale buff to golden brown. The winter staff wore white, and those at the December table wore bouffantes of red and green crepe paper, as Christmas colors.

When the waitresses had served a supper of chicken pie, scalloped potatoes, buttered rolls, fruit salad, cake and coffee, the entertainment committee divided the guests into four groups, according to the season—spring, summer, autumn or winter—in which they were born. Each group was asked to

do some stunt to entertain the company, the waitresses for the different seasons acting as group leaders.

The stunts proved a veritable fund of fun. One group acted out a difficult charade that required considerable ingenuity on the part of the actors and some clever thinking on the part of the spectators. Another carried through an impromptu programme of music and recitations. The winter group gave representations of the holidays that occur in the winter months; for example, Santa Claus appeared and distributed Christmas gifts in the guise of forfeits. Father Time offered a bundle of amusing resolutions for New Year's Day, and St. Valentine offered to tell romantic "fortunes."

At the end of the evening the hostesses shook up birthday gifts—inexpensive toys, favors and jokes—in a hat, and requested every guest to draw out a present.

The idea of a community birthday party might well be used in a campaign to raise funds for a church, or for some other community purpose. In that case the tables should be numbered—January, one; February, two; and so on throughout the twelve months; and a sufficient number of tickets should be marked with numbers to correspond. As soon as a guest enters the dining hall he announces his birth month, and buys a



PREVENTS THAT SINKING FEELING

ticket for the table to which the accident of birth assigns him.

Bread Like Mother Used to Make.

The baker who uses the brand "home-made" on his bread appreciates the fact that it is very difficult to beat "the bread that Mother used to make." All bread made at home is not good, in fact, heavy, sour bread is common to many homes even though first rate flours are used. One of the many difficulties in making bread in the ordinary home is the lack of a warm place where the dough can be kept at a moderate suitable temperature without much variation throughout the whole period of fermentation. Dr. Charles Saunders, the Dominion Cerealist, in Bulletin 97, recommends the construction of a special fermenting box or cupboard to be placed in a warm situation or to be provided with some system of warming from inside.

Yeast works reasonably well only between moderate limits of temperature, approximately 75 to 95 degrees. As a result of his researches in regard to wheat, flour and bread, treated in this bulletin, dough ought to be kept between 80 and 90 degrees F. Moist, compressed yeast is said to work more quickly than dry yeast cakes.

Experiments have shown that almost any dough can be safely fermented until it has risen three times to double its height. Kneading, however, is not necessary, according to Dr. Saunders, who recommends that the dough should be knocked down each time with little or no handling and without removing it from the vessel until the last occasion when it is transferred to the baking tins. The longer the fermentation the lighter will be the bread and the finer its texture provided the limit be not passed. The addition of a little lard, butter or other fat, slightly reduces the toughness of bread without detracting noticeably from the flavor. Sugar, if used at all, should be added with great moderation.

The following methods are adaptable to home bread making.

Rapid method with moist yeast.—Soak a cake of moist yeast in half a cup of lukewarm (not hot) water a few minutes. Take one quart (40 ounces) of water quite hot to the hand, to this add two rounded tablespoonsful of lard (or other fat), one heaping tablespoonful of salt, and one heaping tablespoonful of sugar. Then mix in about three pounds of flour (equal to about eleven level cups).

As soon as this mixture is cool enough (that is, when it no longer feels hot to the hand) add the yeast, and then enough more flour (probably about two or three cups) to make a slack, easily worked dough.

The temperature of the dough, when the mixing is finished, should be about 85 degrees Fahrenheit.

Set in a warm place (about 80 to 85 degrees) to rise for about five hours or more, knocking the dough down and turning the surface under every time the dough reaches twice its initial volume. The dough should be knocked down from two to five times according to the kind of flour used and the kind of bread desired. Mould and put into pans, and allow to rise for about one hour until it has doubled its volume.

This makes approximately 5½ pounds of bread.

All night sponge with dry yeast.—Soak a cake of dry yeast in half a cup of lukewarm (not hot) water for about twenty minutes. Take one quart (40 ounces) of water quite hot to the hand. To this add two rounded tablespoonsful of lard or other fat, one heaping teaspoonful of salt and one heaping teaspoonful of sugar.

Then mix in four level cups of flour. When the mixture no longer feels hot to the hand, add the yeast, beat thoroughly and set in a warm place overnight. The temperature should be between 70 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

The next morning (after about ten hours) mix in one level tablespoonful of salt, one level tablespoonful of sugar and sufficient flour to make a slack, easily worked dough (probably about 2½ or 3 pounds).

After kneading the mass sufficiently to secure uniformity, it should be set in a warm place (about 80 to 85 degrees) to rise for a few hours. If very light bread is desired, and if the flour employed be suitable for making such bread, the dough should be allowed to rise three or four times to double its volume, being knocked down and the surface turned under each time. It may then be moulded and put into the pans. Here it should be allowed to rise to double its volume (usually about one hour) before being placed in the oven. This makes approximately 5½ pounds of bread.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Human Hair Ropes.

In the great Hongwanji Temple, at Kioto, Japan, are preserved twenty-nine immense ropes made of human hair. They represent voluntary offerings of tens of thousands of Japanese women.

The temple is as large as a European cathedral. Ninety-six massive pillars support the roof at a height of 126 feet.

The timbers for the great structure were all dragged from the mountain forests and lifted into their places by the above-mentioned ropes, for which no material other than human hair was considered sufficiently honorable.

France is estimated to have mined 13,871,187 metric tons of iron ore last year, a gain of more than 4,400,000 metric tons from the previous year.

Fruit growing on the intensive principle has developed to such an extent in the Channel Islands that the wide stretches of glass in some districts quite tend to spoil the scenery.

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The AUTOMOBILE



MORE ADVICE ABOUT TIRES.

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.

Effect of Heat.

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.

Among the 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 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.

Checking Up Alignment.

Because of the tendency of front wheels to spread during driving, car manufacturers set the wheels at a top-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 fellows 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. Frequent checking wheel alignment saves tire wear. It is a factor that should not be neglected.

Rough pavements and crossings tempt the motorist to drive on street car tracks. While it is admittedly true that the occasional use of car tracks where road conditions are almost impossible is justified, it is also true that the strain on certain parts of the tire due to continuous running on car tracks will not only quickly wear a depression in the tread rubber, all around the tire, but the sharp bending action and overload on the fabric directly under this depression will produce eventually an inside fabric break. Running on car tracks is an expensive habit and should be indulged in only in extreme necessity.

A barefoot boy appreciates the need of quick attention to his surface cuts and bruises which, given temporary protection, are self-healing. Tire tread cuts are also self-healing if promptly treated with heel-cut material. If not thus treated the elasticity of the rubber allows the cut to expand under load compression with every turn of the wheel. Dirt, glass, sand and pebbles wear and tear away the rubber until the cut has reached the first layer of tire fabric where the foreign material creeps along and piles up between the tread rubber and carcass, forming sand lumps.

Cuts Can Be Avoided.

Most cuts are avoidable and the result of tire contact with sharp edges of railway tracks and crossings, with worn horseshoes, broken glass, wheels spinning on wet pavements and in mud holes, and by skidding the tire by sudden brake application.

The remedy is to examine the tires at regular intervals, with the object of removing all penetrating objects, such as nails and tacks; to wash out the holes and cuts and close them by properly prepared healing preparations. Investment in tires does not end with the original purchase. To the first payment should be added a relatively much smaller but important care investment.

The use of chains or other anti-skid devices is advisable under certain conditions. While a well designed non-skid tread is, where care in driving is exercised, generally sufficient insurance against slipping on wet pavements and hard surfaced roads, yet there are conditions of ice, mud or deep snow when chains are a necessity, and for such occasions they should be carried as regular equipment.

You Can't Hoodwink Ants.

All insects and a certain number of other animals are provided with appendages which the ordinary man calls feelers.

These feelers provide their owners with a mysterious sixth sense which we ourselves lack—a sense which is certainly not sight, hearing, or smell, though possibly it may be a very slight sense of touch.

It is by stroking with their feelers that ants discriminate between friend and foe. You may paint an ant blue or cover him with a strange smelling compound, but his fellows will never make a mistake.

The lobster, the prawn, and the shrimp use their feelers to guide them when they are swimming fast at top speed. Bees and butterflies seem to use them for examining flowers before they begin to sip the honey.

The whiskers of the cat and the rat are still hairs to the roots of which are attached very sensitive nerves. It is supposed that they act as guides when their owner is moving in the dark. If they touch an obstacle, an instantaneous message to the brain enables the cat or rat to make a quick movement to one side or the other.

There are ten stringers of pearls in London.

Ideals.

We built a shrine with bleeding hands. We laid it carefully stone on stone. And thanked the God to whom we built. We worked together, not alone.

We had no time for idle word. For tree nor flower, for sky nor sun; No rest from grayling day to day. We wrought until our work was done.

We spent our lives in building thus; But when at last the shrine was there The God to whom we built looked down.

Looked down and found the altar bare.

Ashes we had, but never fuel To kindle fresh a living flame— What could we give when this our God, Expectant through the morning came?

We linked our weary, roughened hands, With lifted heads as if to sing We proudly brought our ageless love Unto our God as offering.

Love has failed when we espy nothing but faults.

Shining Through

Becher used to speak of sunny natures who moved through the world like cheering music, spreading joy and gladness wherever they went.

We have all met rare souls who live in the sunlight all the time. They are not always prosperous, surrounded by luxuries and the things of the world that most people are seeking; but no matter what reverses or sorrows come, they manage to keep joy in their heart. No matter what plight they may be in, they see something to be thankful for. They are always helpful, hopeful, encouraging, happy. Wherever they go they scatter sunshine.

Know a girl whose laughter and buoyant cheerfulness are so appealing, so catching, that it is impossible for any one to feel blue, or out of sorts in her presence. There seems to be no end to her flow of good cheer. Her joyous, bubbling laughter is contagious. All the clouds of despondency, discouragement, and gloom disappear when she is around. She makes you laugh in spite of yourself—even if you seem dejected beyond all hope. Her face is an inspiration. It is so unclouded, so happy, so radiant that you can scarcely keep one's eyes off her. You feel the joyous thrill of her laughter lifting you out of yourself.

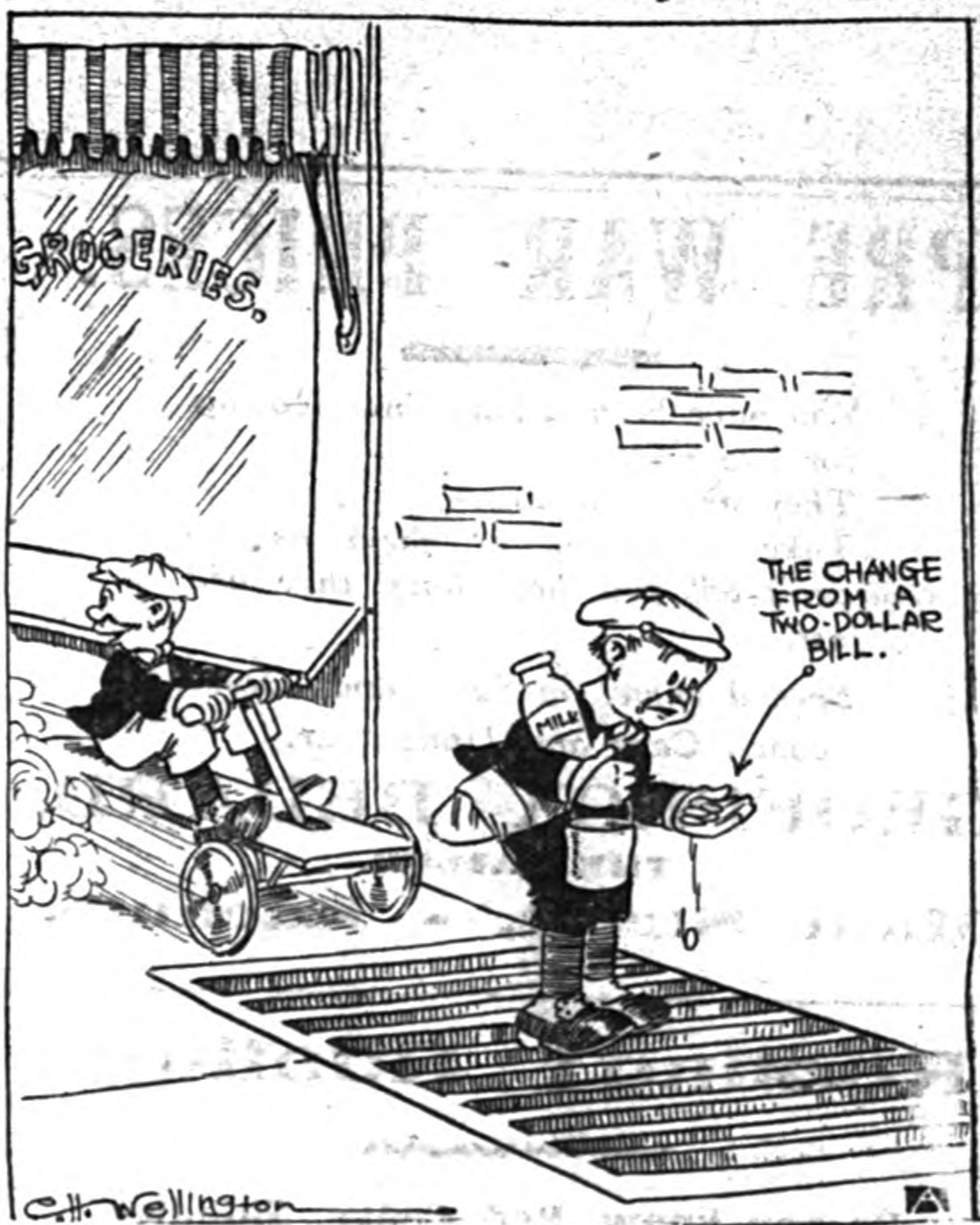
She goes along, shining her way through life.

As we move along our separate ways, we all leave a great stream of something behind us, just as a ship leaves a great white band of seething foam in its wake when speeding through the water. We can leave a stream of blessings, of sunshine, of gladness and joy, or we can leave a poison stream of pessimism, of negative thoughts, of bitterness, of envy and gloom.

We can shine through life, or we can gloom through—whichever we please. It has nothing to do with our condition, whether we are rich or poor, homely or handsome, fortunate or unfortunate. We can be a gloomer or a shiner, just as we please.

Most of Paul's wonderful epistles were written in an underground dungeon. Yet there is not a despondent, discouraging word in them; not a single unkind expression in regard to his persecutors. There is no trace of grumbling, fault-finding or self-pity anywhere in them. Through all his sufferings and persecution, Paul made the best of everything. It is said that he never wrote a line with a groan in it. He won immortality by shining through.—Success Magazine.

—and the worst is yet to come



Site of Magna Charta Signing for Sale.

The exact location of the spot on which King John and the confederated barons stood at Runnymede at the signing of Magna Charta has become a live issue in England with the discovery that the traditional site of the concession has been offered for sale by the government, says a London despatch. The meadow in Oxfordshire, which has been called "the cradle of English liberty," was placed under the hammer last month, but owing to the lack of suitable bids the transaction was not concluded.

The Marquis of Lincolnshire called attention to the fact that "Lot 8, colored yellow," a section of the land offered to the highest bidder for the sake of "raising every shilling" and reducing the taxpayers' burdens, was actually the field on which the barons wrested from King John the signature limiting his powers. Strenuous protests against the sale, which is still being contemplated by the officials have been made by the press, while the vicar of Egham has gone so far as to say that a group of citizens will throw the auctioneer into the river.

Lord Lincolnshire, opposing the sale, has replied that the actual signing of the charter took place on an island in the center of the river bordering the meadow. An important piece of historical evidence has been cited to this effect. Two other documents, however, including the charter's text, describe the signing as having taken place in the meadow itself. It is on "Charter Island," that the stone is found which through the centuries has been reputed to have served as "the base of English liberty."

Lord Lincolnshire opposing the sale of the historic landmark along with the rest of the crown lands, urges that the government meet the anti-waste cry, not by selling the lands, but by holding them and donating their revenue to the ex-soldiers.

When An Elephant Has the Toothache.

Few of us think of elephants having the toothache, but they often do in captivity, and soon let their attendants know it by little moanings and tossings of the head.

Now comes the difficulty of having the bad tooth extracted. The huge creature has to be thrown on the ground, and he must be shackled to four stakes driven so deeply into the ground that there will be no chance of their being upheaved by struggles during the operation.

The "job" is often done with a huge pair of blacksmith's pincers. After the operation more time is taken up by unshackling the animal and removing the stakes.

The teeth of elephants differ considerably, the enamel on the molars of the African animal being in five or six diamond-shaped folds, while the formation on those of the animal from Asia is moulded like a number of narrow ribbon bands.

Unlike ourselves, the elephant has six or seven sets of teeth during a lifetime, a new tooth replacing the old one as soon as it wears away. How many of us wish we resembled the elephant in this matter!

How English and American Differ.

"I speak four languages," proudly boasted the door man of a hotel in Rome to an American guest. "Yes, four—Italian, French, English and American."

"But English and American are the same," protested the guest. "Not at all," replied the man. "If an Englishman should come up now, I should talk like this: 'Oh, I say, what extraordinarily shocking weather we're having! I dare say there'll be a bit of it ahead.' But when you came up I was just getting ready to say: 'For the love of Mike! Some day, ain't it? Guess this is the second flood, all right.'"

Bats With Eyes and Ears.

How can a bat, flying at top speed in a room, successfully avoid contact with any of a number of fine silk threads strung across the room? The bat's wings (according to Prof. Hamilton Martridge, of Cambridge, England), produce by their vibration sound-waves too high in pitch to be audible to human ears, but which send back echoes from all solid objects nearby. The bat has ears peculiarly attuned to catch these echoes, and so may be said to receive sound pictures of surrounding objects. In other words, it "sees" with its ears.

Bats, while abnormally sensitive to such sounds, inaudible to human ears, have little or no capacity to hear certain much louder sounds. Experiments have shown that they are not disturbed by the voices of persons speaking loudly, but are greatly disturbed when hands are clapped or paper is torn. Tearing of paper causes them to flutter and slacken their speed. Bats move their wings very rapidly, making ten or twelve strokes per second. This produces a very high note that is not generally audible to man, but which easily becomes so with the aid of the microphone. Naturalists have long realized that the bat must possess some extraordinary means of guiding its flight, but they failed to realize the true nature of the apparatus. Cuvier thought that the creature's power of finding its way about in the dark was due to an exceptional development of the touch sense residing in the delicate membranous wings. The hearing of bats seems to be more acute than that of any other kind of animal, and it is observed that the outermost parts of their ears are movable and extremely sensitive.

France Ready to Try War Criminals.

German war criminals on France's list will be tried before courts martial in military districts where the crimes were committed instead of before the civil courts. The Ministry of Justice here has already prepared for the first trials in Nancy early in November, says a Paris despatch.

The first of the Germans to be summoned—and they will be tried in their absence if they refuse to cross the frontier into France—will be General von Oven, who is accused of ordering his troops to make attacks on the inhabitants of Nancy and Jarny during the burning and pillaging of Nancy suburbs; General von Montgelas, who directed pillaging bands in Alsace-Lorraine; and Major-General Riedel, whose order to the Bavarian Eighth Brigade was to "burn all the houses, kill all the males and force the women and children toward the French lines."

Legal experts here are still divided whether the Ministry of Justice ratifies the military judgments of the courts martial it will be possible for France to demand the extradition of the men convicted, but the consensus is that the trials will give France an additional lever to be used against Germany in case there are in the future evasions of other clauses of the Versailles treaty.

Mottoes on Money.

The Germans have adopted the idea of stamping a copybook motto on the face of the new fifty-pfennig piece which has just been issued.

This coin, worth about a halfpenny at the present rate of exchange, is very light, and appears to be a nickel alloy. The device illustrates a sheaf of wheat, across which is struck the simple German phrase: "Sicht regen bringt Segen." This means, "Self-help brings blessing."

A Saving Clause.

"Pa, why is a wife called the better half?" "In order, my son, that she may not get the impression that she's the whole thing."

Interesting Stories About Animals

The eagle, according to aeronauts, remains not merely the king of birds but in flying quality the swiftest of all birds. A French "flier" from the French naval station at Salonica in February, 1916, had a match with an eagle near Mount Olympus. The eagle competed of his free will.

"I was followed by the eagle," writes Commander Larrow, "at a distance of about 100 feet. Our machine was making her full measured sixty nautical miles an hour. In comparison with us the bird seemed so perfectly at a standstill that I was able to photograph it with an exposure of a half second, as the sky was cloudy, and the plate gave an absolutely neat reproduction.

"For two minutes the bird practically did not move its wings, and seemed to glide, except every ten or twelve seconds, when it made a very slight and careless sort of rowing motion as if to keep fit.

"When the bird abandoned all thought of attacking its strange rival it went full speed ahead, and covering much more than sixty miles an hour soon disappeared."

F. C. Cornell, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, who recently returned to England after spending twenty years in practically unknown parts of South Africa, is author of a story about an unknown monster that had been seen near the Great Falls of the Orange River. It has a huge head and a neck ten feet long like a bending tree. It seizes the native cattle and drags them under water. The natives call it "Kymman," or the Great Thing.

Last May Mr. Cornell, accompanied by two white companions, W. H. Brown and N. B. Way of Capetown, and three Hottentots, went to the junction of the Oub and Orange rivers to see the monster if possible. He writes: "At the cries of the natives I saw something black, huge and sinuous swimming rapidly against the current in the swirling rapids. The monster kept its enormous body under water, but the neck was plainly visible.

"The monster may have been a very gigantic python, but if it was it was of an incredible size. This monster may have lived for hundreds of years. Pythons approaching it in size have been said to have lived that long."

One naturalist considers that it is pretty certain that at least some members of the crow tribe possess a measure of reasoning power, and he relates an incident in this relation that occurred in his own household.

A crow had been captured by the children and brought home and tamed. They were very fond of it and, of course, treated it with kindness. As in most houses where there are children, there was also a pet cat. The cat and the crow were friendly.

One day an unusually nice morsel was given to Tabby. This the crow not only looked at with envious eyes but made several attempts to secure. Tabby beat off each attempt, however, and the crow had to resort to stratagem.

Disappearing through the open door, he returned in a few minutes with a long string that had been unravelled from an old sweater. Placing this on the floor, some little distance in front of the cat, he proceeded to wriggle it as he had seen the children do when playing with Tabby. The cat instantly jumped to catch the string. This was, of course, exactly what the crow wanted, and he, with equal dexterity, pounced upon the coveted morsel and flew away with it, leaving Tabby to the enjoyment of the string.

A Friend or Two.

There's all of pleasure and all of peace In a friend or two; And all your troubles may find release With a friend or two; It's in the grip of the clasping hand, On native soil or in alien land, But the world is made—do you understand?—Of a friend or two.

A song to sing and a crust to share With a friend or two; A smile to give and a grief to bear With a friend or two; A road to walk and a goal to win, An inglenook to find comfort in, A pipe to smoke and a yarn to spin With a friend or two.

A little laughter, perhaps some tears, With a friend or two; The days, the weeks, and the months and years, With a friend or two. A vale to cross, and a hill to climb, A mock at age, and a jeer at time— The prose of life takes the ill of rhyme With a friend or two.

A Third United States.

Yet another nation has been born. Its official title is "The United States of Central America," and it comprises at present the former independent and separate republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

These four States have already signed Articles of Federation at San Jose, in Costa Rica, for their union in one Federal Government, and a fifth—Nicaragua—will join in shortly. For the time being the capital of the new nation will be Tegucigalpa City, in Honduras. When, however, the new constitution has been drawn up, and a national congress elected, a brand-new Federal capital will be built, following the precedent set by the Australian Commonwealth.

There will thus be three "United States" in America: the third one being the United States of South America, which is the official designation of the Republic of Brazil.

Not the Answer He Expected.

Proud Citizen—"So you're been visiting our schools, eh? Splendid, aren't they? Magnificent discipline, superb buildings, beautiful furnishings. By the way, I want to ask you what was the first thing that struck you on entering the boys' department?"

Visitor (truthfully)—"A pea from a pea-shooter."

London Bank Holds Royal Carpets.

In one of London's largest banks are ten wonderful carpets, valued at more than \$40,000, which have had some curious adventures, says a London despatch.

A certain Russian count, famous in the days of the Czar, was forced to flee from the Bolsheviks. He escaped with his carpets. These had been given to one of his ancestors by a former Czar of Russia, who had received them from a Shah of Persia of that time—several hundreds of years ago. The Shah probably had them made for his harem or castle.

The count eventually arrived at Baku, and, discovering that he was without money, handed over his treasured possessions to a Russian Jew who was on his way to England, instructing him to sell them. The Jew took the carpets, paying the count a substantial deposit, and brought them with him to London.

The carpets are still here, and no one knows what finally will become of them. At present their trustees have considered the only safe place for them is the strong vault of a bank.

Servants in Eternity.

Recent discoveries in Egypt have disclosed curious burial customs of the ancients among the most interesting, perhaps, being a large number of servant groups.

These consist of little wooden servants to serve their master in after-life. A boat formed the principle item in one of those groups. Five or six little wooden figures make up the crew. The boat is, of course, sail-driven, and is steered by a long rudder or from the stern.

Another group is seen carrying a chair for the spirit's use when it tires. Fan-bearers accompany the chair party. Cooks kneading bread form the subject of another group, while a fourth group depicts a cellarer and assistants with wine-jars. The wine-jars have even the year of vintage inscribed on them.

Woman Cabinet Minister.

The new Premier of Alberta, Mr. Herbert Greenfield, has included a farmer's wife, Mrs. Mary Irene Parley, in his new Cabinet as Minister without portfolio.

Mrs. Parley is the second woman to hold Cabinet rank in a Canadian provincial Parliament, Mrs. Ralph Smith, of Vancouver, having been chosen as Minister without portfolio in the British Columbia Government.

Near Neighbors in the Sky

There are so many stars in the sky that it is possible to devote special study only to a relatively few.

Thus, until the other day, no particular attention was drawn to Barnard's star, as it is called. That it finally attracted notice was due merely to observation of the fact that it seemed to be travelling through the heavens at extraordinary speed.

A passenger on a railroad train sees the telegraph poles flying rapidly past. Houses in the middle distance seem to move more slowly; a steeple in the far background of the landscape much slower yet. The effect would be the same if the train were standing still, and the poles, houses and steeple all in motion at equal speed.

The inference, then, in the case of the star, was that it was probably rather near to us; but it was a surprise to discover, on measurement of its parallax, that it was only six and a third "light years" distant from the earth.

It is a small sun much less in size than our own solar orb and our nearest neighbor in the heavens, with the exception of Alpha Centauri, which is four and a third light years distant from us. Alpha Centauri is a "double" or two suns, each about the same size as ours, which revolve about a common centre of gravity.

The next nearest star is Sirius, which is the brightest stellar luminary in the northern heavens. It is nearly nine light years distant. Next come Proxima Centauri, twenty-five light years; Arcturus, forty-three light years; Beta Crucis, sixty-four light years, and Alpha Eridani, 100 light years.

A light year is the distance travelled in a twelve-month by a ray of light moving 186,000 miles a second.

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well as efficient service in connection with all busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The most careful atten-
tion is given to all enquiries.

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The National Crisis

THE Election to be held December 6th
will be the most momentous in
Canadian history; for as men and
women vote will depend the economic
stability, the political stability and,
indeed, the national stability of this
country.

Today we find group striving against group,
class against class, the industrial and financial
structure of the country assailed by false and
unsound doctrines and theories, while our
great neighbour to the south has adopted a
trade exclusion policy directed against Canada's
vast agricultural interests.

The currencies of nearly every country in the world
are depreciated. The Canadian dollar in the United
States is subject to a heavy discount causing a loss
of over one hundred million dollars in exchange
annually.

Europe is overwhelmed with war debts—unemploy-
ment is acute—and the restoration to pre-war
conditions is slow.

While Canada is in a much more favorable condition
than many countries, yet there is evidence of stag-
nation, instability, unemployment and lack of con-
fidence.

Taxes are heavy because of the country's efforts in
the Great War, but have become burdensome on
account of the misconceived policies and blunders
of Governments that directed Canada's affairs prior
to 1911.

These conditions are largely the direct aftermath of
the war, but they must be dealt with fearlessly and
constructively. This is no time to consider experi-
mental changes, or the theories of visionaries.

This is no time for Crerar and his Free Trade policy.

This is no time for King and his wobbling "charted"
policies, varying with each provincial boundary.

It is the time to cling to orderly, stable Government
in the interest of all the people; to be guided by the
experience of the past, proceeding upon lines that
have been proven sound.

It is the time to place the destinies of Canada again
in the hands of a Government led by a sane, coura-
geous Canadian who has safely brought the country
through the trying years of reconstruction, and upon
whom we can rely to retain and initiate policies in
the interest, not of a group or class but of all the
people.

It is the time to support Arthur Meighen and his
Candidates.

Meighen will lead us through

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1921.

NO. 40

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NOTICE.

The Progressive Convention will be held one of the first days of the second week in November. The principal speakers will be Messrs. McMillan and Lysdale, both very strong speakers and members of the U. P. O. of Ontario. Possibly Mr. J. J. Morrison Secretary will be present also.

There have been several good speakers and organizers of the Province of Quebec who have offered their services. See posters and next weeks issue of the Watchman for the correct dates.

GILBERT E. ARNOLD, Sec'y.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to Lachute Town for Water Taxes, that same must be paid not later than Monday, Oct. 31st, on penalty of the water being cut off.

By order of the Water Committee,
Lachute Town Council.

CREAM WANTED.—We handle cream in any quantity. We are a farmers' company. Write or phone to-day. Producers Dairy, 275 Kent St., Ottawa. Phone Q. 630.

Lunches Served at all Hours.

Mr. H. Côté, opposite Descom's Store in the West End, announces that he is prepared to serve lunches, hot drinks such as Coffee, Bovril, Hot Beans, Hot French Fried Potatoes, etc.
Come and visit us for Fruit, Confectionery, Cigars, etc.

The Best Place to Buy Your Jewellery.

I have just received a large assortment of Wrist Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, also Chains, Brooches, Clocks, Scarf Pins, Diamond, Solid Gold and Engagement Rings and Silverware. All repairs done on shortest notice. Joseph Belanger, Near G. H. Hill's Store, East Ward, Lachute, Telephone No. 116 r 2-3.

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LOCAL NEWS

Dr. John Calder, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss H. McCoy, of Montreal, was a week-end guest in town.

Mrs. Houston is spending this week in Ottawa visiting her parents.

Miss Catherine Barron, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Mrs. G. O. Joss is spending a few weeks with her son and daughter at Three Rivers.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brockie and son, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. S. McKimmie.

Miss Alicia Radford and Miss Velma Abernethy, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. Bothwell this week.

Mr. Douglas Pickton and children returned home Monday, after spending a few weeks in Montreal.

Mrs. Murphy returned home on Monday from a pleasant visit with Dr. and Mrs. Alexander in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McFaul, Mr. and Mrs. A. McAllister and Mr. Sanford motored to Montreal for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie, of Montreal, and Mr. Faucett, of Winnipeg, were week-end guests of Mrs. Mackie.

Mrs. Geo. Cregwell was the hostess at an afternoon tea on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of this week.

—The Ladies of the Baptist Church will hold a sale of Useful and Fancy articles, Home-made cooking, also an afternoon tea in the Victoria Hall, on Wednesday Nov. 30th. Keep the date in mind.

The office formerly occupied by Mr. Jas. W. Gall has been rented by Mr. A. Bothwell, County Agronomist, and Mr. Gall has converted the front part of his house into an office where he will carry on his Insurance and secretarial duties.

The progress that is being made on the Memorial Park is the cause of much favorable comment. With Mr. Miller as the guiding hand and the good work of Mr. Archie McFaul, one can now get an idea of the general layout which will be most attractive when completed.

The Right Rev. A. U. DePencier, D. D., will give an address (D.V.) in St. Simon's Church, Lachute, on Friday, Oct. 28th, at 3 p.m. All are invited to attend. Services on Sunday, Oct. 30th, will be as follows: Lachute 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

We are pleased to offer our congratulations to the following young men, who have successfully passed the examination held in Montreal for Registration under the Canada Medical Act, J. R. Calder, Lachute, H. S. Hooper, Brownsburg, A. W. Hawthorne, Westmount, and C. L. Derrick, Noyan.

Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Harlow, Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Katie Reid, were in Montreal this week attending the Annual District Convention of the W.M.S. held in the Shaw Memorial Church. Mrs. D. Alexander was re-elected Superintendent for the coming year.

Presbyterian Church Services Oct. 30th will be held as follows: Rev. A. S. Ross, B.A., of Montreal West, Convener of the Forward Movement Committee of Montreal Presbytery will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Brownsburg at 3 p.m. Rev. Mr. Fraser of Cushing will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. and Rev. Mr. MacKinnon the pastor will preach at 7 p.m. in Lachute.

—The Kosey Korner is still running and extends the invitation to come in to regale yourself and your friends with a nice dish of ice cream, or if too cold with a nice hot cup of chocolate, coffee, malted milk or bovril, or any other choice drink that your fancy may call for. You are assured of the same courtesy as we have always given. A choice list of confectionery fancy boxes and bulk always on hand.

Remember the Sick Ones.

The request of Mrs. Massiah for delicacies for the soldiers at the St. Agathe Sanatorium should meet with ready response, and all those who are willing to contribute to this worthy cause will kindly leave same at the store of Mr. Robt. McFaul on Main Street not later than Thursday morning next, in order that they may reach the Soldier Patients for the Thanksgiving Day. The best is none too good for the boys, so be as liberal as possible and let them see that Lachute is grateful in remembrance.

Judge Cousineau appoints John McQuat Revising Officer.

The regular October session of the Circuit Court was held here on Monday last and was presided over by Judge Cousineau. A number of cases of minor import were heard, including an action to recover the value of professional services, another in which the defendant was charged with slander, and a suit resulting from damage caused by a collision with the defendant's automobile. Judge Cousineau, who by virtue of his office, is revising officer for Lachute Town in relation to the voters' lists for the forthcoming election, has appointed as substitute revising officer Jno McQuat, who is clerk of the circuit court. Mr. McQuat in this connection will possess all the powers which the judge would exercise.

P. R. McGibbon again the unanimous choice of Liberal Convention.

With no uncertain sound the Liberals to day in convention tendered Mr. P. R. McGibbon the unanimous call to be the standard bearer of the Liberal Party in the elections now pending.

The chair was occupied by Mr. W. D. Graham, President of the Association, jointly with Mr. L. L. Legault. No time was lost in preliminary so that the largely representative crowd, many of whom were unable to gain admittance, settled right down to listen attentively to the addresses of the candidates, Messrs. Jno Hay, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and Hon. Wm. Mitchell.

In thanking the Convention for the nomination Mr. McGibbon said how greatly he appreciated the honor conferred, the more so because he knew there were many who could have filled the bill more fully than he, but since he was the choice it was now up to the people to see that he was elected. It looks as if we are to have a three-cornered fight, and while I am not afraid of one opponent yet it hardly seems fair to fight two candidates, but I intend to stay by the game and feel confident that I shall be your representative. The Meighen Government must go, the people say.

If you elect me the farmers will have my first consideration. This country is tired of the present Government who have put the country into such huge debt. They have dropped truth for the sake of power. It was said that the patronage was supposed to have been abolished, but it was never stronger than now. Mr. McGibbon gave a scathing denunciation of the railway purchases, characterizing them as wanton exploitations for control of the employees. We can't forget, said Mr. McGibbon, the laws that were enacted to conscript the Province of Quebec. If I'm elected I will do all in my power to see that the farmers get fair play and more than fair play.

Mr. Jno Hay, M.P.P. then spoke on behalf of the new candidate, first making his position clear as to the rumors floating around in which it was said that he was desirous of dropping out of the Lower House in order that he might go to the Federal Parliament. This Mr. Hay flatly denied, claiming that it had been circulated for malicious purposes. He stated that he was quite satisfied with his seat at Quebec and had always done his best to represent not the Liberals alone, but to serve the Country in its true sense. Predicting a victory for Mr. McGibbon the local member said that in the coming fight the Liberals would positively get 62 or 63 out of the 65 seats in Quebec. There is lots of bluffing on the other side as to division of our ranks, but there is no dissension and everyone is working in perfect harmony. After a resume of the Meighen Administration, Mr. Hay pleaded for the return of Mr. McGibbon stating that whatever party comes to power there will be no change in the tariff and things can't be worse so let us have a chance. The war is responsible for much of our present debt no doubt, but before the years of the war the Governments record as spendthrifts was well established.

Other addresses were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux and Hon. Wm. Mitchell, after which rousing cheers were given for the King and the newly elected candidate.

Brownsburg Boy Scouts.

To assist the above financially with a view to purchasing winter equipment for their Club, the Brownsburg Social Club Bowling Alley Committee, are holding a special tournament this week at which a prize will be presented by Mr. G. R. Scott for the highest lady's score, also one by Mr. R. Golpin for the highest gentleman's score. Don't forget the Boy Scout Picnic at the Princess Theatre Brownsburg, on Monday October 31st, also on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 1st and 2nd, at 8 o'clock p.m. This picture entitled "The Woman of His House" is one of the best ever shown in Brownsburg, and there will also be a comedy, "Wet and Warrer," so come along and bring the children.

MARRIAGES

HAMMOND—WASON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Oct. 26th, 1921, by the Rev. A. G. MacKinnon. Mr. M. B. N. Hammond, eldest son of Mr. John Hammond, of Shawbridge, Que., to Helen H. M. eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Wason, of Lachute.

IN MEMORIAM

MURDOCH.—In loving memory of William Murdoch, who died October 26th, 1920.

We know he dwells with Christ for evermore,
And walks with loved ones who have gone before,
That unto him the peace of God is given,
And freed from earth his rest is sweet in heaven.

But, Oh! our hearts are very sad and lone,
We miss each loving look each gentle tone,
We miss him at the morning's early dawn,
When comes the crushing thought that he is gone.
Inserted by his wife and daughters.

MORE EXTRA VALUES

Ladies' Coats various colours with fur collars \$25.00

Ladies' Coats - \$12.50 to \$21.50

Ladies' Dresses Serge and Silk from \$7.50 to \$25.00.

Boys' and Girls' Sweaters all kinds and colours, at very low prices.

All above far below prices of recent years.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

DAINTIES
For your table

All kinds of seasonable Fruits, also a choice assortment of

Candies and Cakes

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

Robert Hamilton.

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone 80.

School Books!

We have just received the largest and most complete line of text-books and School Supplies ever shown in

LACHUTE

Everything to help the Children with their studies. Mail orders promptly filled. Other Goods in abundance. See our Prices.

Phone 2 r 2.

R. McFAUL

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

Selecting Seed Potatoes.

I find that I get far better results by selecting my seed potatoes from the hills as they are dug. I have never experimented with this on a big scale, for I am not a big potato grower, but it pays me on a small scale, and perhaps would pay even better on a bigger one.

In selecting the big nice tubers from the pile of potatoes in the spring of the year, you do not know that you will get a good yield of big nice potatoes even with a very favorable season. You may be getting diseased tubers from hills infected with scab, dry rot, and the like, even though the individual tubers may not show it to any marked degree. Whenever possible, I like to dig my seed potatoes by hand with an ordinary potato fork. This takes little extra work when only a few bushels of seed are needed, and by turning out each hill to itself I am sure of getting no bad potatoes mixed with the desirable ones as they are crated up.

When I come across a hill of nice, healthy tubers, free from scab and other diseases and with a generous yield, I know I am getting strong, vigorous stock that should produce well the following season. For such a hill could not have been infected with disease, and it is vastly superior for seed to that from a puny neighbor. A good-looking potato may come from a bad hill, but the disease germs will get in their deadly work after storage. By selecting your seed at digging time, you can store these better-producing tubers separately, and thus keep your seed stock in first-class condition.

Good tubers stored in a bin with decaying spuds will become weakened in vitality, and be less able to produce a good crop. I know from experience that it pays to select and store seed tubers separately, especially for late potatoes. I have helped plant fine-looking spuds from a bin where the potatoes were from one-third to one-half decayed, and I have never known such to make a stand. The heat from the diseased tubers often destroys the eyes of those remaining. Such tubers may look all right, but they will not sprout and produce.

For best results it will pay you to select your seed potatoes in the fall, and to store them in small well-ventilated compartments; this rule holds good whether you expect to

grow potatoes successfully on either a small or a large scale.

Fall Work in the Orchard.

The practice of plant sanitation to prevent parasitic diseases and rotting of farm produce, if heeded in time will save many of the trees and keep vegetables from rotting.

The raspberry patch should be "canned" to remove all dead and badly diseased stalks. This is more or less of a sanitary measure and it gives the sound canes a chance.

In fall pruning of apple orchards the farmer has a chance to rid the trees of cankered limbs. In deciding what cuts are to be made, the vigor and freedom from disease of a limb should be borne in mind.

Any pruning cut exposes the heart wood of the tree and opens the way for heart rot fungi. As soon as the cut surfaces are dry they should be painted with a white lead paste (not zinc white). Common barn paint or ready-mixed house paint has small protecting value for pruned surfaces. The pruning cut should be made flush with the main branch. The healing of wounds comes about from a "callus" growth from the cambium. If stubs are left the projecting parts prevent the healing.

Hold-over cankers of fire blight can be located by the blighted twigs on which the leaves have withered and died. The canker is at the base of the twig. These should be located and removed. Thorough winter eradication coupled with vigilance in the early part of the growing season will control fire-blight.

Ventilation is necessary in the storage cellar if disastrous rotting of the produce is to be avoided. Vegetable pits should be provided with a straw floor and a straw or crate chimney. Black heart of potatoes and black specking of cabbage are due to lack of oxygen in the storage room.

A cleanup of all trash from the preceding crop should take place promptly in the garden. Many fungi survive the winter in such trash. Sanitation is the gardener's greatest protection.

In the field sanitation is obtained by crop rotation. Those who followed corn with corn, beans with beans, or beans with beans, have this year found that disease has been one important factor in their farming. Aside from its relations to soil fertility, crop rotation is necessary to avoid disease intensification.

from the ground, and some absorbent, such as ashes or sand spread underneath to catch the droppings. The crate should be placed in some rough shelter, preferably, where most of the light can be excluded when the birds are not feeding.

Vermin. Before being placed in the crate, the birds should be well dusted with fine sulphur.

Feeding. They should be starved for 24 hours and then fed only sparingly for the first two days, gradually increasing the quantity, up till the third day, when the troughs should be kept filled until they settle down and refuse to take more.

Feed twice a day, with as long an interval between feeds as possible commensurate with light, and immediately remove or empty troughs after feeding. If possible, darken the crate and leave birds quiet till the next feed.

Ration. A satisfactory ration should be exceptionally palatable and one that will produce the whitest and finest texture of flesh, in the shortest period. For this purpose, finely ground oats, mixed with sour skimmed milk or buttermilk, to the consistency of thin porridge, so that it will pour into the troughs is best.

If a quicker gain in weight is desired, corn meal or buckwheat flour may be added, but it must be remembered that the addition of either to save time, is at the expense of "texture" in the finish of the flesh.

The addition of corn to the ration will put on fat, but in some markets a fat chicken will be accepted as equal to the best finished poultry.

The fattening period will vary from 10 days to 3 weeks and the gains will be from 1 lb to 3 lbs. on good robust chickens, that have been carefully fed.

As it is possible to put on a pound of gain to 3 to 4 pounds of grain consumed, plus sour skimmed milk, it is easy to see that the successful fattening of poultry is a profitable undertaking.

Despite the easier feeling in the feed market, every precaution will have to be taken to prevent waste in feeding this winter or a shortage will result.

If you do not think it a privilege to have children and a place for them to play, fry living in a large city for a year. As for providing children with the normal food for growth—eggs, milk, cream, good butter, fresh fruit, vegetables and meat—it passes the average city dweller's ability. Thousands of people are out of work in Toronto, and the bread lines in other centres are steadily lengthening. To the discerning there is no need of pointing the moral.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Into the lives of two Scotch Boy Scouts there has come Adventure with a capital "A." They have started a voyage of 30,000 miles, through uncharted Antarctic seas, upon a little schooner scarcely bigger than an oyster boat. And, what is as important to them, they are serving Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, as cabin boys.

A few weeks ago it became known that the little Quest was to put into London for her finishing touches before starting on her long voyage of exploration in the South Polar regions. And then Sir Ernest Shackleton casually announced that he would probably need a cabin boy to go along, and that he thought a Boy Scout would fill the bill best.

One thousand Boy Scouts promptly applied for the job. If the others had heard of it in time, they probably also would have begged to be taken along. The spirit that sends the Englishman out to the ends of the earth in his wanderings still is pretty much in evidence, despite what the pessimists say about the decline of the empire. (That is not to mention the spirit which would prompt any normal boy of any Anglo-Saxon country to volunteer for a little jaunt such as the Quest's.)

The 1,000 applicants were narrowed down to ten by the Boy Scout headquarters at London, and these ten boys were called to London to interview Sir Ernest, in order that he might choose one of them.

The choice narrowed down to two, both of whom seemed equally good. Sir Ernest solved his dilemma by accepting both of them. If there were two prouder boys in the British Isles at the moment when the explorer made known his decision, persons who watched the faces of the two chosen Scouts would like to meet them. Speech was impossible to them; they simply stood and beamed as Sir Ernest, standing before a big chart, outlined to them the route which the Quest would follow.

Both of the Quest's cabin boys are from the north of Scotland. They are: Patrol Leader N. E. Mooney, aged seventeen, Kirkwall, Orkney.

Patrol Leader J. W. F. Marr, aged eighteen, Aberdeen.

Young Mooney, before he knew he had been chosen, gave the following reasons for wishing to go with the expedition:

The pleasure of serving a British

hero, whether in difficult or ordinary tasks, and willingness to undertake and try to perform well whatever he commands.

A Scout's training makes me generally useful.

I have some knowledge of photography, microscopy, electricity and trigonometry.

I was born and bred in a cold and stormy climate, and have never lived out of sight of the sea.

The Orkneys are associated with Arctic explorations and Viking traditions.

Mooney is the slighter and also the more reserved of the two boys. Until he left his native Orkneys for the first time, to come to London, he had never seen a train or a large city.

Marr, of a more conventional Scotch type, with blue eyes and lean jaws, is a student at Aberdeen University. He has played Rugby football and tennis for many years. Two years ago he saved a young girl at Banff from drowning, and immediately afterward made a gallant but ineffectual effort to save another boy and girl who were also in danger. He has won several Scout decorations.

"I was going to be a farmer, like my father, but I don't think I shall now," he said after his choice as one of the Quest's crew had been communicated to him. "I shall go on expeditions with Sir Ernest Shackleton, if he will let me, the next time as well. I have always waited for this."

"I have had to go to the Far North to get boys for the Far South," was Sir Ernest Shackleton's only comment, but it was obvious that he was highly pleased with the result of his appeal.

Wintering Bees.

There are three important points to be observed in keeping bees safely in the winter. One of these is a strong populous colony consisting mainly of young bees; another is an abundant supply of wholesome stores in the combs, and the third is adequate protection from the cold. The late Dominion Apiarist, Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, who recently met his death by drowning, in a bulletin published recently, says that, as the winters are more consistent in Canada, if these points are observed, bees winter better in this country than in England or in the Southern States. When cold weather sets in the bees gather in a cluster, from which warmth emanates to all. Colonies that are not strong in the fall should be put together so that each hive contains enough bees to crowd over at least eight combs of Langstroth size before the weather is cold enough for clustering closely.

Seed Cleaning

Importance. In view of the decreasing prices of farm products generally, it is of increasing importance to the grower that his farm returns be maintained by increased yields per acre.

The value per bushel may decrease, but if more bushels are grown to the acre, the total returns from the crop do not decrease in the same proportion, and this points to the necessity, during a period of deflation of prices, of paying particular attention to the quality of the seed sown. In spite of the fact that the use of better seed in increasing yields per acre is self-evident, for a large proportion of the acreage sown to grain crops in the province, seed cleaned with the hand fanning mill only is used. This is largely due to the fact that seed cleaned with suitable seed cleaning machinery is not easily available, and to the fact that heretofore commercial quantities of registered seed have not been produced in the province.

Two Circumstances. First—Assistance is given by the Ontario Department of Agriculture toward the establishment of seed cleaning centres. This assistance takes the form of loans to co-operative associations which undertake to install and operate suitable seed cleaning machinery and if necessary market the cleaned seed. To any co-operative association or co-operative company, the Government loans up to fifty per cent. of the value of the property upon which the loan is based, but no loan to any one association to exceed \$3,000. The loan is without interest for two years and at six per cent. thereafter. It is repayable one-half in five years, and one-half in a further period of five years with the privilege of repaying at any time. This loan is also available toward the establishment of potato warehouses and potato grading and marketing associations.

Second—Some fifty or more agricultural societies in the province are, for the first time this year, holding a combined Field Crop and Threshed Grain Competition. In each of these competitions, fifteen contestants are growing a total of 75 acres of grain crops, and all competitors with but one kind of grain of Registered Seed. Fifty societies with 75 acres each total 3,750 acres for the province. If the yields from this acreage pass the field and bin inspection for Registered Seed, there will be available for the first time, Registered Seed in commercial quantities.

But—it is important that this Registered Seed should be properly cleaned before sale; only large plump seed, as well as pure seed, should be included in registered stock. The hand fanning mill is not suitable for the purpose. The agricultural societies conducting these competitions should, therefore, inquire as to the necessary steps to be taken to pro-

perly care for and market the seed produced in these competitions, so that the benefits of such competitions be not curtailed.

Organization. The agricultural society, instead of handling the proposition itself, might properly encourage the competitors to organize an association of their own for cleaning and marketing their Registered Seed. Where the local elevator is owned by a farmers' co-operative association, or where there is a co-operative association in existence, the seed cleaning and marketing might advantageously be added to such business. The Department will assist in forming such organizations.

Costs. If seed cleaning machinery only is needed the cost is nominal. A power cleaner can be purchased for about \$500 and upwards. A small gasoline engine will run the machine. Added to this is the cost of purchasing or renting a small building, and, of course, engaging a competent operator. If a more ambitious plan is decided upon the Department is prepared to furnish outlines of plans of building suitable for elevating and binning, and for cleaning and handling grain and grass seeds. The costs of such plants, of course, vary with the size of the plant and the local conditions.

Demonstrated. The beneficial results from the installation of a power cleaner have already been demonstrated. At Cottam, in Essex County, such a plant is in operation in connection with a farmer-owned elevator, and the members state that the purchase of the cleaning machine has proven to be the best and wisest act in connection with their business. At Lynden, a private individual purchased a cleaner, and this spring cleaned the grain for seeding 75 farms in the district. At other points in the province power cleaners have been installed or are being installed and in all instances the increased yield per acre alone, from the use of better seed, has justified the small expenditure of money.

Need. Five and a quarter million acres in Ontario are sown to grain every year. Registered Seed on these five and a quarter million acres would materially increase the wealth of the individual farmers and of the province. The opportunity afforded to the agricultural societies and to seed producing districts should not be neglected until the seed is ready to harvest, but preparations should be made now to handle and market to the best advantage.

The Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, will be glad to give assistance to any society or district in establishing seed cleaning plants.

FIND OUT ABOUT THIS. IT IS IMPORTANT.

The Kind of Farmer Who is Always Successful

BY L. E. COLLINS

Within the past year we have heard many times this statement: "Marketing, and not production, is the big knot to untie in the agricultural puzzle to-day." I do not underestimate the importance of marketing, but I am firmly convinced that as much study should be given to the matter of economical production during this period of readjustment as to better systems of marketing.

Certainly, marketing systems can be improved, and much can be done in this country to provide better markets for many products.

The individual farmer's greatest opportunity, however, lies in more efficient production on his own farm. Farming, like every other business, is competitive. The price obtained for farm products in the long run is determined by the average cost of producing them. If you produce your crops at less cost than the average, you make money, while those that produce at greater expense than the average lose money. When margins of profit are small, it requires hard work and intelligent direction on your part to keep the balance on the right side of the ledger. It is then that efficient production counts; that any unnecessary work that increases expenses without increasing production must be eliminated; it is then that you need to study production methods you never studied before.

Crop Production Costs

Within the last five years some very careful studies have been made of the production costs on the farms of this country. These studies have shown two things:

First, that efficient production is usually associated with high yields, and,

Second, that efficient production is associated with diversity of farm business.

We have heard so much of late to the effect that big crops produce low prices, that many of us have lost sight of the fact that profitable crops are very seldom produced with low acre yields.

The most successful farmers that I know are men who produce large acre yields of crops on their farms. They always have a little better crop than the average for their communities. This is not because they use expensive tools in handling their crops, or buy the latest make of implement that is on the market, or necessarily do more work upon their land than the other fellow, but it is because they have good land. They have long ago learned that it pays to keep soil in a high state of fertility, and it is that way because they do the right job on the farm at the right time.

Fortunately, many of the things most worth while in the production of good crops do not come at great expense. They are the result of care and intelligent direction in farming. Good seed, carefully planned rotations, and timely work are three of the most important factors necessary for high acre crop yields, and none of them is very expensive from the standpoint of money invested. This is a good time to remember these facts.

It is not necessary that a man be a jack of all trades to be a diversified farmer. It is advisable for most everybody to have some specialty on the farm to which to devote the major portion of his attention. It may be the production of alfalfa or corn or wheat. It may be the growing of cattle, hogs, sheep, or chickens. Whatever it be, it is a good policy to have some line of business for a specialty that can be studied, and in which line one can become an efficient producer. If it is cattle, stick by them; if hogs,

stay with them; or if chickens, keep in the game.

Stick to Your Special Line

Very few farmers have ever been successful who changed their specialty with each change of the wind. Take up a line and stick. Stay with it through the ups and downs. If you don't, you will usually go in on the ups and out on the downs. Changing frequently from one type of farming to another has prevented many a man from making a success of his business. If you are in dairying, sheep-raising, poultry-growing, or what not, stay with it. Study the business. Try to become the most efficient producer in your line. If conditions are bad, remember that there will be better days ahead.

When you take up a specialty, don't forget that safe farming comes in having your eggs in more than one basket. If you are a dairyman, don't forget that a few pigs can often be used to advantage, and that a few chickens help to buy the groceries and provide food for the table, and that a good garden not only furnishes the cheapest kind of food, but that green vegetables are needed by your family, especially if you have growing children, to supply the proper nourishment to keep them strong and healthy.

A few hogs and a flock of chickens can be grown on your farms without much expense; there is always waste food from the table that hogs will consume, pasture can be provided at little cost during a large portion of the year, and poultry, if kept in not too large numbers, will pick up a large share of their living from insects and waste grain on the farm. The crops will be better because of the poultry.

Many a wheat grower in the Wheat Belt has found a flock of turkeys the best type of grasshopper exterminator. They more than paid their way as destroyers of insects, besides providing a neat little sum at Thanksgiving time with which to pay the fall taxes. There are many crops that have been called mortgage lifters, but I doubt if there are any surer taxpayers on the farm than the flocks of chickens and turkeys.

Safe Type of Farmer

This is the proper type of diversified farming, and it is during times of adversity like the present that safe systems of farming such as this show up to advantage. It is types of farming of this kind that we should all follow, because they are the types of farming that eventually win.

There is no family on earth so independent and so nearly self-supporting as the family on a diversified farm, provided they take advantage of their opportunity to live off their own products. A much larger share of the living can easily be secured from such farms than is now generally done. The automobile, which furnishes quick transportation to town, and the parcel posts, which delivers packages to our doors, have made it easy to depend upon the other fellow for many things that we could well prepare at home.

Now is a good time to revive some of the good old customs on the farm. We have been becoming too dependent for our living on the other fellow. The art of curing meat and canning on the farm should come back. The pressure cooker and the girls' and boys' canning clubs are helping with this problem, but not enough has yet been done. We should not be satisfied until the back yard of every farm home is cleared of tin cans, and until every farm family has its own supply of canned or cured meat for both winter and summer use. It is practices of this kind, when adopted by all families, that will do the most to pull us safely through this readjustment period.

Clover honey is an excellent winter food and buckwheat honey has been found satisfactory where buckwheat flourishes. Dandelion honey is unwholesome and the honey of the hard maple is not favored. A pure syrup made by stirring two parts of granulated sugar into one of boiling water and allowed to cool if given to the bees about the middle of September or a little later, will afford them time to cap over most of the syrup while the weather is yet warm and to consume sufficient to form an area of empty cells in the lower part of the middle combs for the winter cluster. The syrup should be given in feeders placed in the hives. A ten-pound honey pail with small holes punched in the lid and placed upside down over the combs makes a convenient feeder. Bees can be protected from cold out of doors in cases filled with packing material, or indoors in the cellar, where the temperature should be about 42 degrees and not exceed 50 degrees F. The bulletin contains illustrations of bees wintered at the Ottawa Experimental Farm in four-column cases besides a deal of essential information that cannot be gathered into a brief space.

A Handy Root Cellar You Can Easily Build.

Oftentimes in regions where cellars are impossible to locate under the house, the upground cellar is resorted to for the storage of fruit and vegetables. These cellars or storage houses may be built in the form of a refrigerator, using wood construction or combinations of materials. The cheapest material, as well as

the most satisfactory, seems to be the type constructed of some class of masonry, either stone, concrete, or tile, or combinations of these materials. The structure is then banked up on the ends and sides, or even the roof, with earth, since a layer of earth is a cheap means of maintaining an even temperature.

The essentials of a good storage cellar are drainage, ventilation, insulation, and a proper amount of moisture. A cellar I saw the other day is constructed of native field stone built up in arch form and covered with earth. The entrance doorway is toward the north, and forms a vestibule or air lock. Ventilating flues are of brick construction. As the cellar is carried down a few steps below the surrounding grade, a drain is provided to carry off seepage water that might find its way in during wet seasons. The earth floor holds moisture, and insures the vegetables against shriveling.

The bin floors are raised a few inches off the dirt floor, and the bin walls are also independent of the side walls. This secures better ventilation for the stored products, and is an additional precaution against frost.

Hollow tile and concrete storage cellars have been built with success. These materials may be handled easier than stone, and may be used in a greater variety of construction work than stone, owing to their adaptability of steel reinforcement.

The Essential Haves of the Livestock Industry: 1.—Protection and marketing of farm animals. 2.—Manufacture and marketing of meat.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. Experience teaches her that the Tablets are the very best medicine she can give her baby. They are a gentle laxative; mild but thorough in action and never fail to banish constipation, colic, colds or any other of the many minor ailments of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. J. Bte. Charest, St. Leon, Que., writes:—"My baby cried continually and nothing seemed to help her till I began using Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets soon set her right and now I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bible City Found.

What is regarded by many scholars as the most valuable discovery which has yet been made by the archaeologist in Palestine is the location of the site of the city of Capernaum. Among its ruins have been found the remains of a synagogue believed to be the very one wherein our Saviour preached.

For over nineteen hundred years the very site of such an important Bible city as Capernaum has been in dispute. It was thought that it stood at the northern end of the Sea of Galilee at a place called Tell Hum, where there are extensive ruins.

A systematic examination of these, and the discovery of ancient documents, now make it clear that this, indeed, was ancient Capernaum.

The ruins of a Jewish synagogue have been brought to light. Explorers say this temple stood there in the days of Christ, and is the very building referred to in the Gospels. The position of the stones would indicate that it was destroyed by an earthquake. It is the belief of the excavators that the whole edifice can be reconstructed.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

To Cure Blindness by Engrafting Dogs' Eyes

Dr. Koppanyi, of Vienna, who has successfully cured blindness in animals by transplanting eyes, believes that it is possible to restore human sight in the same manner.

He believes that by engrafting the eye of an animal, preferably a dog, sight may be restored to blinded humans. He declares that the transplanted eye will rapidly take on the appearance of a human eye and will function normally in all respects. He is asking for volunteers.

A Quick Turf.

A new method of making turf for golf courses with almost miraculous quickness consists in stripping off good sod to a depth of an inch and a half and running it through a feed-cutter, so arranged as to slit the sod into ribbons. The latter are then shredded by hand, leaving a mass of grass roots, which are sown broadcast over ground previously prepared by plowing and harrowing. This accomplished, the ground is rolled, and within three or four weeks the golf course is covered with a fine, thick carpet of grass, without waiting for seed to grow.

Qualified.

Oswald—"My love for you is like the deep, blue sea."
Clarissa (for such was her name)—"And I take it with the corresponding amount of salt."

In some French rural districts eighty per cent. of the inhabitants own their own houses.

Americans own about one-half of all the diamonds in the world.

GOOD HEALTH AND GOOD SPIRITS

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

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

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

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

A Combing Mill Needed.

The woolen industry of Canada is a basic industry and should be a dominant factor in the production of wealth for our Canadian people. Sheep raising, when properly encouraged, will be one of the most profitable departments of our agricultural life. The bulk of wool produced in Canada during the past has, through lack of a combing mill, been exported to foreign countries where, after being combed, it has been shipped back to our worsted mills at a greatly increased value.

Something like twenty-four million (24,000,000) pounds of wool was grown in Canada last year. This quantity is sufficient to provide for something like eight million (8,000,000) suits of clothes, which would sell for in the neighborhood of Four hundred Million Dollars (\$400,000,000). If the various processes of manufacture were completed in Canada this large sum would be set circulating in Canada through thousands of people employed in the combing and spinning of the wool, the weaving of the cloth and the tailoring and selling of the finished product.

The establishment in Canada of a wool combing mill would prove a tremendous benefit to the country as a whole and would undoubtedly receive the whole-hearted support of the Dominion and Provincial governments, textile manufacturers and breeders of sheep.

The Proper Course.

Mrs. McIntyre was calling upon Mrs. Cassidy, whose husband was in affluent circumstances and whose daughter had, therefore, been sent away to college.

"By the way," said Mrs. McIntyre, when the two had been gossiping for a while, "where is Clara? I haven't seen her for an age."

"Clara is a college," proudly responded the fond mother, and then added: "And I am so worried about her. I haven't had a letter from her for nearly two weeks."

"There is where you made a mistake," was the prompt rejoinder of Mrs. McIntyre. "Instead of letting her go to college, why didn't you send her to one of those correspondence schools?"

Pertinent Inquiry.

The newest member of Miss Jones' Sunday-school class was a lad whose frankness was equal to his curiosity in many matters.

On one occasion Miss Jones made a few remarks touching untruthfulness and earnestly endeavored to impress her charges with the necessity of being truthful at all times and under all circumstances.

Now the new pupil appeared to be intensely interested in Miss Jones' remarks, and, after due reflection, put this query to her:

"What I'd like to know, ma'am," he said, "is it a lie nobody ever knows?"

Scotland's population is now 4,882,157.

Men with grey or blue eyes make the best marksmen.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



War Talk.

"Shall I go over the top?" asked the talkative barber, polishing his scissors. "Yes, as soon as your gas attack is over," answered the weary customer.

Wisdom Defined.

Teacher—"Now, Edgar, can you tell me what wisdom is?"
Small Edgar—"Yes, ma'am, it's information on the brain."

Our Wise Tots.

Novel and yet very reasonable was Marjory's excuse for her baby sister who had pulled some books off the table. "She's so little," said Marjory, "her know-better hasn't grown yet."

Tight Money.

Neighbor—"Got much money in your bank, Tommy?"
Tommy—"Oh, no. The depositors have fallen off since sister got engaged."

An Obstinate Child.

There was a dear little baby on the train, and an elderly man stopped to peep-bo at it.

"A fine youngster," he said to its demure mother. "I hope you will bring him up to be an upright, conscientious man."

"Yes," smiled the young mother, "but I'm afraid it will be a bit difficult."

"Pshaw!" said he. "As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined."

"I know it," agreed the mother, "but the trouble is, this twig is bent on being a girl."

The Reason Why.

Charlie—"But I asked you, dearest, to keep our engagement a secret for the present."

Claire—"I couldn't help it. That hateful Ella Sharpe said the reason I wasn't married was because no fool had proposed to me, so I told her you had."

Father Knew Better.

"Well, dad, here we are," said the young man, who had persuaded his father to attend a boxing match. "I'll warrant you'll get more excitement for your \$2 than you ever got in your life before."

"Huh! I doubt that," grunted the old man. "Two dollars was all I paid for my marriage license."

His Hearing Restored.

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

That Man Is Happy—

Who values honor and a good name above riches.

Who can enjoy the landscape without owing the land.

Who can face poverty and misfortune with cheerfulness and courage.

Who has a hearty appreciation of the beautiful in human life as well as in nature.

Who has a contented mind liberally stored with the knowledge that makes life interesting.

Who has a harmonious happy home. Who has learned how to neutralize fear thoughts and worry thoughts by their antidotes.

Abbreviated Verse.

A woman of 12 st. 8 ozs.
Wears dear little bells on her flooz:

Most sweet is the sound
As she waltzes around;

But what must it be when
she booz!

Of Algeria's 7,500,000 acres of forests 1,112,000 are covered with cork trees.

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine



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

SAYS HER RECOVERY IS ALMOST LIKE A MIRACLE

From Helpless Invalid to Complete Restoration of Health, Strength and Happiness Is Wonderful Change Mrs. Root Experienced in Three Weeks—Statement One of Most Remarkable On Record.



MRS. JENNIE ROOT

"Just a week before I started taking Tanlac I was down in bed so crippled up with rheumatism I could not move without pain. My son had taken Tanlac, and it had done him a world of good, so one day he brought home a bottle and said, 'Mother, I want you to take this.' When I had finished that bottle, I felt like a different woman, and by the time I had finished my second bottle, I was out in the garden hoeing."

"Tanlac has simply done wonders for me; it almost seems like a miracle." This is the remarkable statement made recently by Mrs. Jennie Root, residing at 1409 Powers St., Portland, Oregon, and is only one of tens of thousands from well-known men and women who are daily testifying to the powers of Tanlac.

Continuing her wonderful statement, Mrs. Root said, "For years I suffered terribly with rheumatism, and would often be down in bed for days at a time. In the last five years there was not a time that I didn't feel those rheumatic pains all through my body. About two months ago I got very much worse and my arms and legs were so bad I was almost helpless and couldn't even hold a pen to sign my name. I was so weak I could not do any housework. I couldn't even sleep, and had no rest day or night. Even to walk a few steps would tire me out completely. When I tried to walk a little way and sat down I could not get up without some one helping me. I had no appetite and hardly ate enough to keep me alive. I could not stoop over far enough to get my shoes on."

"I never knew what a night's sleep was, and would lie awake for hours. At times I would get very cold and would have to get up and sit by the fire all huddled up, and my daughters would put hot water bottles all around me. I was treated by four doctors,

and took all kinds of medicine. Nothing ever did me any good. I am just like a different person now. All those terrible aches and pains have left me, and only the other day I was able to walk up four flights of stairs in an office building when the elevator was out of order."

"My appetite is just splendid now, and just to-day for the first time in years, I felt so hungry that I had to go and eat a piece of pie between meals. In fact, I can't remember the time that I have felt as well as I do now. I have not only regained my health and strength, but I have gained fourteen pounds in weight. To tell you the truth, I wouldn't exchange the benefit I have received from Tanlac for the best ranch in Oregon, and I will praise it as long as I live."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Canned Salmon.

Thrifty housewives on the Pacific Coast nowadays buy salmon when they are plentiful and cheap, and put them up in jars or cans for winter use. They find it as easy as the canning of vegetables or fruits.

The salmon, dressed and the backbone removed, are cut in crosswise pieces of a size to fit the jar or can. Salt is added, and the process, which includes cooking for three hours in the cans, is the same as for vegetables.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Sweet Solitude.

Mr. Younghub—"Did you bake this bread, darling?"

Mrs. Younghub—"Yes, dear."

Mr. Younghub—"Well, please don't do anything like that again. You are not strong enough for such heavy work."

The most nourishing meat is mutton.

Fisherman's Friend.

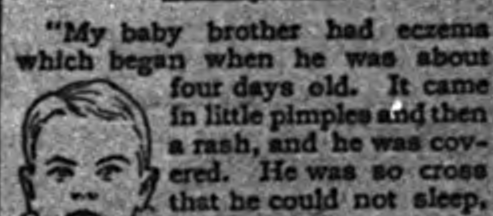
The Original and Only Genuine



YARMOUTH, N. S.

BABY COVERED WITH ECZEMA

When 4 Days Old. Cross and Cried. Cuticura Heals.



"My baby brother had eczema which began when he was about four days old. It came in little pimples and then a rash, and he was covered. He was so cross that he could not sleep, and he cried."

"This lasted about two months before we used Cuticura. It helped him, so we bought more, and he was all healed after we had used two boxes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment." (Signed) Mico Almeda Williams, Youngs Cove, N. B., May 22, 1915.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Telegram for all toilet purposes.

25c Soap, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Green's, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

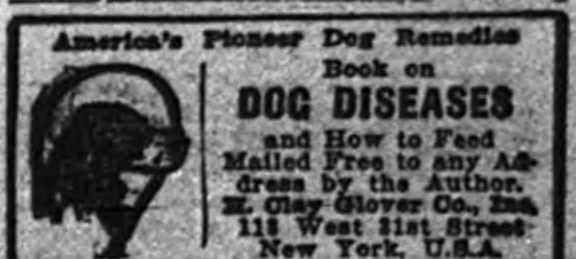
Little Niles. Teacher (to class)—"Which is the largest river in Africa?"
Small Boy—"The Nile, sir."
Teacher—"And what are its tributaries called?"
Boy—"Juvencies, sir."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

The apple yield of the Annapolis Valley this year is estimated at 2,000,000 barrels, or the largest in the history of that famous section.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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



PAINS SO BAD STAYED IN BED

Young Mrs. Beecroft Had Miserable Time Until She Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Hamilton, Ont.—"I have suffered for three years from a female trouble and consequent weakness, pain and irregularity which kept me in bed four or five days each month. I nearly went crazy with pains in my back, and for about a week at a time I could not do my work. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in the Hamilton Spectator and I took it. Now I have no pain and am quite regular unless I overwork or stay on my feet from early morning until late at night. I keep house and do all my own work without any trouble. I have recommended the Compound to several friends."—Mrs. EMILY BEECROFT, 289 Victoria Ave. N., Hamilton, Ontario.

For forty years women have been telling how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored their health when suffering with female ills. This accounts for the enormous demand for it from coast to coast. If you are troubled with any ailment peculiar to women why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? It is made from native roots and herbs and contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. For special advice women are asked to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of forty years experience is at your service.

The Man Who Said:

"The proof of the pudding
is in the eating"—

was only half through

He started a good pudding-proof, but he didn't finish it.

There's a lot of trouble in the world from puddings that taste good but don't do good.

They "eat" well, but that ends the recommendation.

Sanitariums are full of pudding-eaters who stopped the test at taste and forgot to inquire whether their food gave the body what it needed—until the body rebelled.

Grape-Nuts is a food that tastes good and does good. The proof of Grape-Nuts begins in the eating and goes on through the splendid service which Grape-Nuts renders as a real food. Grape-Nuts is the perfected goodness of wheat and malted barley—delicious to taste, easy to digest, and exceptionally rich in nourishment for body and brain.



"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 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.
A line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"O woman, in our hour of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,"
—Scott.

THE LONGER WE LIVE the more complex becomes the problem of living. This is a general statement, the proof of which can be found in any particular line of thought which anybody pleases to follow.

Looking back upon the times of our forefathers we are impressed with the scarcity of items on their programme. A little seemed to go a long way with them. They did not worry over matters as we do, nor crowd more into their days than those periods were supposed to have accommodation for.

I admit their interests were more limited; they did not hasten to find out every morning before breakfast what the rest of the world had been doing the day before. Their synopsis of events was hand-picked, not gathered for them in a column or two in the newspapers, by telegraph, from our own correspondents. Far from it. News travelled at leisure in those days. An occasional visit from a wanderer abroad was the event of a lifetime. It took about a hundred years for the news to get round that America was discovered, and even then the story was so bare of particulars that to this day some people appear to regard it as a myth. It is all nonsense, they say, to imagine that the world could possibly have had any civilization before A.D. (Suppressed Ed.) Yet "The World Went Very Well Then" as Walter Besant says; primitive ways had their advantages: what people did not get to hear about gave them no disquietude; they were not robbed of their natural repose by alarming news of coming trouble; they were just ready for it when it strode along, and that state of preparedness filled the bill.

Probably the Spanish Armada took a few years to fit out and put to sea; no special editions of papers gave the news to the world, and even when it was sighted Drake had time to finish his bowling match, and I often think it a pity that this record was not kept just to show that his play was not effected by nervousness, and his score spoiled.

IN THOSE HALCYON DAYS they may have missed the comforts of the evening newspaper, but it was fully compensated for by the absence of those continual pinpricks of exciting news which ruin the nerves. The other night, for instance, we had skipped reading one of McKenzie King's speeches, out west somewhere, (or was it east?) and had that comfortable feeling that we had jumped a lot of unnecessary trouble about nothing in particular, when our eyes fairly bulged out of our head as in an unwary moment our attention was arrested by one of those little framed paragraphs which push themselves into notice. It was a bulletin from the Astronomer Royal, at Greenwich Observatory, announcing that The Moon had gone off its path and was ahead of its Schedule!

THIS IS A SADLY TRUE symptom of modernity. Even the sedate old moon has caught the prevailing disease, and has started to speed up, as if some predatory efficiency engineer were on its track! That is most likely the reason, but there are always a lot of folks around who put a wrong construction upon the most simple matter, and who will not be content with this explanation. I do not know whether the Astronomer Royal is a prohibitionist or not, but in any case he ought to be careful about making statements which might easily be misconstrued. If, as he says, the moon has wobbled about a bit lately, and has gone slightly off its track, why blame the moon? Cannot the Astronomer Royal grab the moonlighting-bootlegger who has taken advantage of the moon's innocence? As far as we know the accused has borne a good character hitherto, it has conducted itself properly for ten or twenty million years, and this little digression from its well-known regularity might have been put down to its youthful indiscretion and overlooked, or let off with a fine, without the fact getting into all the newspapers.

THIS SORT OF THING would not have happened a few years ago;—but like the moon, I digress.
I started off with the intention of asking if an election time could be included in the hours of ease about which I wrote? I have a feeling that election ought to be so included, because of the certainty of the "uncertain, coy, and hard to please" aspect being introduced with the coming of VOTES FOR WOMEN! Electors and partisans were hard enough to please before, while they were mere male men, but now!
Ah well, I suppose this is but another sign of the times: another excitement added to the intensity of living; and nobody can say they did not see it coming.

I fancy there is going to be some excitement, and some fun, when this blank cheque, which has fallen into the hands of the ladies, is presented at the teller's desk.

THE LINKMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY

GRADE XI.

LATIN.

Honours.—Pheobe McQuat 90.
Class II.—Lillian Hamilton, George Fuller 66, Annie Stevenson 65, Helena Rodger 64, Bessie Rodger 63.
Class III.—Blanche Smith 59, Ruby McPaul 56, Muriel Burk 55, George Taylor 54, Kenneth Campbell 53, Neil McGillis 50.

GRADE X.

ALGEBRA.

Class I.—May Robinson 76.
Class II.—Truman Clarke 74, Ivy Graham 70, Irene Whinfield 68, Arnold Scott 66, Arnold Mathews 64, Elsie MacAllister 62, Harold Bennett 60.
Class III.—Grace Morrison 56, Mabel Gordon 50.

GRADE IX.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Margaret Scott 94, Edna Campbell 93, Kathleen Morrison 92.
Class I.—Duncan Cunningham 88, Elsie Riddell 87, Jean McQuat 82, Corinne Hancox, M. Heatlie, J. Dobbie 81, Willie Cottingham 79, Lawrence Cruise 78, S. Black, Donald Hay 76, Hazel Leisuman, Evelyn McCallum 75.
Class II.—Melville Smith 73, Hazel Drysdale 72, Paul Doig, Kenneth, George McGibbon 71, Gladys Moseley 70, Frank Scott 67, Bella Clark 63.
Class III.—Maria Westgate 59, Jack Golphim 58, Irene Rogers, Muriel Peet, Frances Douglas 57, Edna Graham, J. Todd, Erskine Rodger 50.

GRADE VIII.

LATIN.

Honours.—Hazel Kettle 99, Wm. Miller 98, Hazel Copeland, Hilda Hume, Annie Miller 97, Evelyn Mathews, Janet Whinfield 93, Rna Black, Mary Cruise, Norma Boyd, Bessie Rodger 91.
Class I.—Edith Jones 86, H. Calder, Ethel McQuat 85, Perry Cooke, Ethel Doig 82, Linton Armstrong, Charlie Miller 81, Grant McHardy 80, George Miles 77, Lloyd Somerville 88, Ernest Boyd 77, Alice Burk, Annabel Hume 75.
Class II.—Reia, Murdoch, Kilgour Wilson 73, Marjory MacKinnon, Christie Robertson 57, Edgar Burwash, Grace Seale 64, Fred Barker 60, Hazel Morrison 58, Bessie Black 57, Ethel Hay 55.

GRADE VII.

GEOMETRY.

Class I.—Nellie Hay, Ethel Scott 81, Inez McKiddie 80, Elizabeth McKimmie, Stella Scott 77, Muriel McPhail 76.
Class II.—Henry Miles, Cameron McQuat 71, Florence Armstrong, Lena Graham 68, Annie Miller 67, Edmund Smith 66, Ernest Copeland 65, Edward Morrison 63, May Velland 60.

GRADE VI.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 98, R. Elliott 95, Erna Morrison 94, Janet McQuat 93, Elsie Stewart, Howard Doig 91, Eleanor McCoy 90.
Class I.—Hazel McKiddie 89, Lyla McKiddie 88, Lizzie Hay 87, Grace Rodgers 86, Reia Jones 84, Evelyn Cruise, James Wilson 83, Bessie Morrison 81, L. Morris 76.

GRADE III.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Kathleen Mackrith 99, R. Boyd 96, Gladys Cruise 95, Lena Combie 92, Stewart Jones 91, Edgar Dion 90.
Class I.—Raymond Underhill 87, R. Cunningham 85, Frank Westwood, W. Lieop 83, Maggie Chapman 81, Doris Armstrong 80, Elsie McPaul, Leola Belanger 77.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL

GRADE VIII.

NATURE STUDY & AGRICULTURE.

Honours.—Elsie Todd 94, Gertrude Gilmour 93, Irwin Bain 92, Hilda Hardie, Alta Macdonald, Elizabeth Murray 90.
Class I.—James McAllister 84.
Class II.—Marion Stewart, Elsie Townsend 71, Moyra Monk 70, Milton Townsend 68.

GRADE VII.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Wallace Wilson 96.
Class I.—Kenneth McGibbon 89, G. Warwick 88, Wilhelmina Clarke 87, A. Mason 80, Violet Green 77.
Class III.—Russell Silverton 57.

GRADE VI.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Doris Golphim 97.
Class I.—Cuthbert McQuat 87, Sarah McVicar 86, Alma Fletcher 84, Arthur Heale 78, Marion Bain 76.
Class II.—Kenneth Stewart 63, Rileen McGibbon 68, Alwyn Stewart 63, Jack Stewart 61, Melville Fletcher 60.
Class III.—James Hazel 50.

GRADE V.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Grace Monieriff 94, Leona Thompson 92.
Class I.—Ida Fletcher 87, Mansiel Wilson 84, Ivan Monk 83, Alex. McGibbon 81, Raymond Chambers, Wilbert Hardie 80, Melville Wilson 79, Jno. Galbraith 77.
Class II.—Harry Ball, Fred Witham 71, Lawrence Davis, Doris Reid 70, R. Roberts 65, Donald Boyd 62.
Class III.—Edith Brown 50.

GRADE IV.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Violet Golphim 94, Dorothea McDonald 90.
Class I.—Agnes Duncan 85, Evelyn Highfield, Alex. McCulloch 84, John Brown 78, Florence Wilson 77.
Class II.—Mildred Heale 70, Robbie Roberts 69, Theodore Zimmers 66, W. Woods 65.
Class III.—Lorne Martin 57.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE.

Class II.—Walter McQuat 70, Edna Woods 69, Hazel Boyd 67.
UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Lorne Ball, Ward Moncrieff, Daisy Seary 97, Johnnie Kennedy 94, Nellie Hazel 91, Howard Tonnally 85, Agnes Elliott 81, George Connolly 78.

GRADE II.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Herbert Graves 96, Jacky Seary 88, Lily White 75.

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 \$ 2,700,000
Reserve 18,000,000
Resources 280,000,000

J. R. Parris, Manager, Lachute
Branches at Brownsburg, Calumet, Greenville and St. Andrews East.

Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

We have Monarch, Dove & Down in all shades

We have also received our Northway's Ladies' Coats for this winter and the prices are extremely low.

Standfield's Underwear for Cold Days is also waiting for you at the Right Prices.

McFAUL BROS.

The Store where Your Dollar does its duty.

LACHUTE MILLS.

PRESCRIPTION.

"Without knowledge the only power in prescriptions could be that of harm.

"Knowledge permits proper selection of high quality drugs.

"It authorizes the employment of scientific knowledge in correct compounding. It is only benefited by experience.

"The fullest knowledge, the best use of experience, becomes a part of every prescription we fill for you or your doctor.

"That's what makes prescription work here so important to all concerned.

"Let us fill your prescriptions for that knowledge which is power in medicine."

G. J. CHARLAND, Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist,

Lachute Mills, P.Q.

FALL SHOES

Autumn is the time when Everybody wants a pair of Good Strong Boots. We have them for you, they are guaranteed as to durability and best of all sold at a moderate price.

EXTRA SPECIAL

In Boys' School Boots and Suits.

Men's Pants, Shirts and Overalls, Gent's Furnishing's Sweaters, Rain Coats, Underwear, Socks, Mitts, Gloves,

Men's Tweed Suits made to order from \$25.00 up.

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service for Men and Women.

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

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!

Ladies' Fall & Winter Coats Dresses

A nice line of all colors in Velours, Heather Tweeds, Etc. at very low prices. Call and see our very fine assortment before buying elsewhere.

New assortment of Tricotee Blouses and Georgette Crepe.

A new lot of Serge and Silk Dresses at very low prices, from \$10.00 to \$16.00

50 Boy's Pants at \$1.25

19 Men's Pants at \$2.25

6 Only Men's Suits at \$12.50

Also Extra value on Cotton

Flannellette Underwear, Etc.

H. M. Lavigne, Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

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

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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.

HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN

will be in

Lachute, on Saturday, November 5th.



Lachute is to be favored by a visit from the Hon. Arthur Meighen on Saturday of next week and will put in the whole day with the people here. The Prime Minister has spoken in the Province of Quebec as he has spoken in Ontario and the West, always with the same story, in which he places the issues of the day fairly and squarely before his audiences and leaving them in no doubt and with no possibility of doubt as to where he stands. He has proclaimed a policy which is definite in its terms and in its purpose, and he has stated both its purpose and its terms plainly and forcefully. Mr. Meighen has been straightforward and honest with the people of the east because it is not in him to do otherwise and because he is a firm and sincere believer in the cause which he upholds.

The Vital Issue

"What we have to decide is this—Are we going to continue the protective system of this country or are we not? That is the question and that is the whole question. And the great, big, necessary thing is that every voter in this country from the Yukon to Halifax knows that this is the question he or she is deciding when he or she votes in this great contest."

—ARTHUR MEIGHEN

THE vital issue in the coming election—in fact, the only issue—is the Tariff, and to every clear thinking Canadian it should be readily apparent that a Protective Fiscal Policy is absolutely essential to stability, progress and development.

Every important country in the world upholds Protection as an essential economic principle. Even Great Britain—so long the stronghold of Free Trade—has now adopted laws that constitute Protection of the most effective kind. In fact, the present policy among most nations is towards raising their tariff walls, not lowering them. In the face of these facts it would be suicidal for Canada to do exactly the reverse and discard the fiscal system which has been responsible for its progress during the past forty-three years.

Free Trade would mean death to Canadian Industry. It would also result in the immediate closing down of Canadian plants of foreign firms, with consequent additional unemployment. There are to-day 650 American factories alone in Canada. Similar proposed ventures would be abandoned. New capital would refuse to come

to a Country lacking adequate protection and present industrial enterprise would be promptly strangled by foreign competition.

The preservation of the home market by a Reasonable Protective Tariff is vital to both city dweller and agrarian alike—now as never before. More capital is urgently needed for the development of Canada's enormous resources, which will result in a lessening of unemployment and an increased population. More work and more workers will produce an enlarged home market for products of both city and farm, and the exodus of Canadian men and women—and the dollars they earn—will be precluded.

The United States has slammed her trade door in the face of Canadian farmers by adopting the Fordney Bill, and the farmer is consequently now even more dependent upon the home market than in the past.

Yet Crerar asks you to destroy that home market by voting for Free Trade.

King's policy—if he has one—will result in the destruction of the Tariff.

Meighen stands four square for Reasonable Protection—Protection for all the people—and asks for an overwhelming mandate to give both industry and agriculture that assurance which will spell prosperity for all. Individual prosperity depends upon National prosperity. Your personal interests and Canada's very existence hang upon your vote.

Meighen will lead us through

The National Liberal and Conservative Party Publicity Committee

Dodge Brothers

Motor Cars,

We hold the Agency for the County of Argenteuil.

Leonard E. Graham, Arundel.

New Garage & Repair Shop

In Rear of Windsor Hotel. General Garage and Repair Work also Welding of all kinds, done by Oxygen Process.

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WINDSOR HOTEL,

LACHUTE.

DR. G. A. OLUNIE, 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.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the

Signature of *Chas. H. Hutchins*

STAYNERVILLE

Miss Emma Davis spent last week in Louisa.

Miss Nellie Bennett spent the week-end with her parents in Calumet.

Miss Margaret Davis of Lachute, spent the week-end at home.

A few young people spent Saturday evening the guest of Miss C. Hancox.

Mr. James Ganley was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stewart on Sunday.

Mrs. James Hutchins and family spent a few days this week with her sister Mrs. Wm. Hutchins.

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. LeRoy are visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Larmoth, of Ottawa, were at their summer cottage for a few days last week.

Among those who were in Montreal last week, were Mrs. and Miss May Neve and the Misses Walsh.

Miss K. E. McGrimis, of Cocoa, Florida, spent several days with the Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Howard at the Rectory.

Among those who spent the week-end in town, were Mr. and Mrs. W. Simpson and Mr. Geo. Simpson and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hill, Jr. all of Montreal.

Mrs. G. P. Shaw spent the week-end in Montreal, having gone down to meet her niece, Miss Wainwright of Toronto, who had just returned from England.

The parishioners and friends of Mr. Burgess are glad to know that he is improving from a nasty attack of inflammatory Rheumatism, and hope he will soon be entirely rid of it.

The many friends of Mrs. Douglas, formerly Miss Norah Simpson, daughter of the late Moses Simpson and Mrs. Simpson, deeply sympathize with her in the death of her husband.

In spite of very bad weather, there was a very good attendance of the members of Christ Church Branch W.A., at the regular meeting, which was held at Mrs. Weldins on Thursday afternoon.

The "Presentation of prizes" and School opening took place on Friday afternoon, where prizes were given to the pupils who stood "first" and "second" in their respective grades. A very good programme was given by the pupils and a few words of advice, etc., were spoken to them by Mr. Bothwell and others.

OBITUARY

On Wednesday the 19th inst. their passed away at her home in Carillon after a lingering illness, Mrs. Joseph Bryerton an old and highly respected resident of that locality.

The deceased lady whose maiden name was Teresa Mason was born in the year 1846 at Chute-au-Blondeau Locks in Cushing (then known as Front of Chatham) her father the late John Mason being at that time lock-master there a position awarded to him by the British government in recognition of his services in the army of King George.

In 1865 she married the late Joseph Bryerton of Carillon, and to them was born a family of sixteen children two of whom died in childhood and twelve still survive a son, Frank and daughter, Ella having passed away a few years ago.

Of charming personality and most amiable disposition the deceased was one who held the esteem and affection of a host of friends, a loving wife and mother she had her reward in the untiring devotion of her family during her long and trying illness, an illness which she bore with true Christian fortitude and died supported by all the consolations of her religion.

The funeral took place on Friday morning service being conducted in the R.C. Church at Carillon by Rev. Father Decarie, after which the remains were laid to rest in St. Andrews cemetery beside those of her husband who predeceased her five years ago. Besides her daughters the Misses Annie and Lottie who were their mothers faithfully and devoted nurse and her sons the Messrs. Arthur, Theodore, and Wm. Bryerton of Carillon, there were present her son Mr. Robert Bryerton of Watertown, N.Y., a daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chauffy, of Carthage, N.Y., and her eldest daughter Mrs. J. C. Fitzsimons also of Watertown, N.Y., also her nieces Mrs. Chas. O'Neill and Miss Mary McAnulty, of Montreal, and her only remaining sister Mrs. Jas. Barron Sr., of Grenville.



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Hutchins

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



WADE DRAG SAW

Away the Best Yet

THE NEW MODEL

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

We ship promptly.



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CHEWING TOBACCO

The Tobacco with a heart

Canada's standard since 1858

The Woman Seller

PART I.

"Nonsense!" I said a trifle warmly. "A good salesman can sell anything."

"Even Dekkar Eight?" asked Doggett. "Don't you hate a man who chuckles when he says something he believes to be funny?"

"Anything," I replied coldly, "except of course, Brinfield pianos. They need a hypnotist."

"Oh, is that so?" said Doggett. "Whenever Doggett corners me about the 5.27 Stamford local I know that I am in for an argument on salesmanship."

He turned music notes into Bank Notes—How Edgar Doggett Sells \$500,000 Worth of Pianos a Year.

Poor Doggett has never been the same man since; he has become oracular; he pontificates endlessly on what he calls "the art-science of salesmanship," and I love to contradict him.

Like old Dr. Johnson, I wait until he has stated his case before I make up my mind which side to take. At bottom, Doggett and I respect each other's selling ability. He has sold me a Brinfield Grand, and I have sold him a Dekkar Eight. Incidentally, if you are looking for a light-weight car that will give you 23 miles to the gallon and will stand up under any kind of punishment, the Dekkar Eight at \$2,675 is—but I digress.

We argued furiously until Doggett got off the train at Mamoroneck, where he lives, and, as is usually the case in such arguments, I remember only what I said. My logic may have made little impression on Doggett, but I succeeded in convincing myself that a good salesman can sell anything.

"What are the steps in a sale?" I remember, demanding. "First the good salesman sells his man on the general idea. Second, he sells him on the specific product. Third, he clinches the sale."

I forget what Doggett said. When I reached my home in Cos Cob I regaled my wife and young son, over our evening meal, with some of the snappy things I said in the course of the argument. All my wife said was:

"Phil dear, you look flushed and tired. You are giving too much energy to those wretched old automobiles."

"But don't you think," I persisted, "that a good salesman can sell anything?"

"I'm sure you can, Phil," she said. "You'd better go to bed early to-night."

When I woke up next morning my throat felt as if I had swallowed a raspberry bush. Usually in the bathroom I sing:

"Shall We Gather at the River?" I do this partly to assure myself that my selling voice is in shape for the day, and partly to signal my wife to start the coffee percolator percolating. But I could get no further than:

"There I stuck. My voice sounded like a sea lion's just before they throw in the fish."

In the bath I discovered that my chest was brushing a bristly straw-berry hue. I mentioned these facts to my wife over our grapefruit. They appeared to alarm her.

"Phil, you go right straight back to bed," she said firmly.

"Nonsense, Helen. It's only a sore throat. A few gargles and it will be all right." I objected somewhat naively. "I've got to go to town to-day; there's a man coming in at ten who is just trembling on the brink of a Dekkar with a custom built body. I'll push him over to-day sure."

"You'll do nothing of the kind," said my wife. "You'll go to bed."

One reason our married life has been so happy is that I know when to argue with Helen and when not to. This was one of the latter times. I was secretly glad to be sent to bed. I felt queer. There was a buzzing of bees in my head.

Dr. Keck arrived presently. He has

read somewhere that a great physician is taciturn and blunt.

"Tongue!" he greeted me. "I stuck it out."

"Ah, ha," he said in a pleased voice. "Say ahhhh!" he said, peering into me.

I tried, but the best I could do was "Wurrugga."

He felt my pulse and shook his head significantly. "Lemme see your chest," he said.

I unveiled it. "Ah, ha," he said, "a pretty case!" "Of what?" I gasped.

"Scarlet Fever," he said. Then he turned to my wife.

"Must go to contagion hospital. Minimum of three weeks. It's the law. Light case. No cause for worry. G'day."

Half an hour later, swathed in blankets like a papoose, I was being carried in an ambulance over the Ontario hills to the remote and lonely contagion hospital.

They stowed me in a private cubicle, the only patient in the scarlet-fever wing, gave me a shellac-like substance for a gargle, and a glass of milk for a chaser, and left me to my thoughts.

A seven-foot partition divided me from the next cubicle. I ascertained that there were twenty-nine boards in it, counting from left to right, and twenty-nine counting from right to left. The bees in my head increased, multiplied, and swarmed. I fell asleep, and dreamed that I was selling Dekkar Eights to the King of Siam.

"Phil," said the king to me, as we sat in his luxurious private office, "you're some salesman. I take off my crown to you. Say no more. I'm 100 per cent. sold. The Dekkar Eight is hereafter the official car of Siam. Wait a sec."

He picked up a gold telephone set with rubies.

"Give me the royal high chancellor," he said, "and make it snappy." An instant later I heard him say: "Hello, that you Jake? This is the king, Say, Jake, I've picked the Dekkar Eight. Yes, I'll pay for 'em. Do you get that? All right, Jake. So long."

He spun around in his ivory chair and faced me.

"There are 8,149,763 people in Siam," he said. "I want to place an order for 8,149,763 Dekkar Eights. When can you deliver them?"

"Next week," I said promptly. "How much are they?"

"Twenty-six hundred and seventy-five dollars each, f.o.b. Toronto."

"O.K. I'll pay cash, of course. Gold," said the king. He picked up a diamond-studded fountain pen. "Let's see now," he said. "How much are 8,149,763 Dekkar Eights at \$2,675 each. Three times five are fifteen, put down your five and carry your one—"

"Here's your gargle, Mr. Winship," I heard a voice say; and I opened my eyes to find a white-capped, smiling nurse bending over me.

"You're not the Queen of Siam, are you?" I asked.

"Not exactly," she said, with a laugh. "I've had such a vivid dream," I told her.

"It's the fever," she said. "Fever patients always dream about Siam, or Yucatan, or something outlandish."

I liked her voice. It was low, sweet without being sentimental, good-natured, and with a ring of capability in it. She was a plain, round-faced woman, probably five years past thirty. Somehow she had that matronly look. Had you seen her in street clothes you'd have thought her the sort of woman who is always hoping that the children at home are behaving themselves, who is always just a little worried whether Jimmy and Susie and little Joe are stuffing beans up their juvenile noses. Her name was Miss Quest.

It developed that my part in the scarlet fever drama was a thinking one. I hadn't a thing to do but lie flat on my back for three weeks and wait until I had desquamated, which, Miss Quest explained to me, meant until I had shed my skin like a snake. My sore throat gave up the unequal struggle against the shellac-like gargle and disappeared after the third day, and my temperature, after having a bull movement to 103, went below par and was firm and steady at 98.6. I explained this Stock Exchange humor to Miss Quest, who appeared to appreciate it. Anyway, she laughed. I like anyone who laughs at my jokes—don't you?

"Miss Quest," I said one morning, during the ceremony of taking my temperature, "I don't know much about hospitals. Aren't nurses supposed to marry doctors or rich patients?"

I was sorry a second later that I had asked the question.

"In the story books, they do," she said without her usual smile. "In this hospital there is just one doctor, and he is sixty and married. As for rich patients, nearly all the patients here are kids with measles."

She looked away from me, out toward the brightening trees of spring. "I've been nursing other people's children for fifteen years," she said.

"That's a splendid service," I said. "I know I sounded like a preacher, but I wanted to say something to let her know that one man at least sincerely appreciated her work. I blamed myself for starting the subject."

"I know, I know," she said in a low voice. "But even nurses in contagion hospitals are human."

She stood gazing out of the window. "You don't realize, I suppose, that we are pariahs, outcasts," she said. "I have no friends I can visit near here. People are afraid I carry germs. I don't, of course. A nurse is more careful about that than ordinary people. But they think so. Even if a nurse here did want to marry, where could she meet the right sort of men? Where could she entertain them?"

There was nothing I could say. She went out of the room without looking at me.

On Sunday they let my wife come to see me. They wrapped her in a

Within the Law

Canadian Cream of Malt Extract is made from Pure Malted Barley and the very best Hops.

It is used as directed, will make a finer home brew that you can make with any other malt, ale or any brew that you can buy in bottles or kegs. You do not make an imitation or substitute with Cream of Malt Extract, but a better beer than you ever tasted. Pure and sparkling with a rich creamy foam.

This home brew has a snap and lasting flavor that makes it the favorite and healthful beverage for the whole family. The Man, the Wife and the Children all enjoy it. You brew it at home. It is most interesting work, and very easy; no special kegs or tubs are needed. If you make this brew as per our directions, you will have a fine brew.

On sale at all leading Grocery and Drug Stores.

Agents wanted in all territories.

CANADIAN MALT EXTRACT CO., 16 Pearl Street, - Toronto

white robe that made her look like a lady barber, and permitted her to talk to me from the doorway, where no lurking germ could possibly leap on her. The scarlet-fever wing is cut off from the rest of the hospital by doors so we could converse in privacy.

"I was talking to your nurse before I came in," said Helen. "She's a dear. Don't you like her?"

"Miss Quest is a corker," I said emphatically. "It almost repays me for having this fever and missing all the Dekkar sales to see someone who understands her job and does it as well as Miss Quest. I never thought anybody could give me a bath and make me like it."

"Don't you go falling in love with her," warned Helen.

"No fear, dear," I laughed. "But I wonder why somebody hasn't long since. She's a born wife and mother."

"It is one of the great tragedies of the world," she said, "that so many born wives and mothers never become either. And it's all because you wretched men care so much about a pretty face. You leave a splendid woman like Miss Quest to do her wiving and mothering vicariously, by caring for measly kids and fat old automobile salesmen with the pip, all because she hasn't dimples and a baby stare."

"Don't jump on me, dear," I protested. "After all, I've done all I can. I've married one woman. I've often wished that there were a million of me, so that I could make a good husband to all the fine women like Miss Quest."

"You're an old Turk," said Helen, "and I love you. I know what you mean. But since there is only one of you, what are you going to do about it?"

"I've been thinking about the question," I replied. "I'm getting lots of chance to think these days. I've decided that it's all a question of salesmanship."

"Thank God, you're yourself again," exclaimed Helen. "When you begin to talk about salesmanship, that shows you're getting back to normal. What do you mean, Phil?"

"Just this. Women like Miss Quest don't know how to sell themselves. They have the goods, all right. There isn't a question in the world that they'd make wonderful wives. But they haven't the salesmanship necessary to get the idea into the thick heads of the men who fall, as you say, for an inferior article with such superficial selling points as dimples and a baby stare."

(To be continued.)



Woman's Interests

Tommy and the Soup.

Tommy Budd was taking home a can of soup. The statement, although true in essentials, is not exact in detail. The verb is hard to find that accurately describes the method by which Tommy was conveying—or conveying—the soup. The can was on the sidewalk when it was not in the street, and Tommy's foot served as motive power and, when acutely necessary, as rudder.

Two of Tommy's neighbors who were on their way to market stopped to watch the exciting progress of the soup. It was crossing the street at the moment and dodging street cars and automobiles.

"Look at Tommy Budd!" one of the neighbors cried. "What will that boy do next?"

"I am afraid I envy Tommy Budd. He has a gift of creating adventure."

"You don't mean," her companion cried in astonishment, "that you think Tommy ought to be allowed to do such things?"

"I suppose not. In fact, if the thing were of common occurrence, I suppose I should feel compelled to arouse public sentiment to demand a law forbidding small boys to roll canned goods through the streets. But what thrills he is getting out of what ordinarily would be a very stupid errand! It's that gift which I envy the Budds."

"How do you mean?" Mrs. Groves asked curiously. "I don't know the Budds."

"I recommend that you make their acquaintance at once. Tommy comes honestly by his gift. When the baby had scarlet fever Mrs. Budd ran the household from her quarantine. She was an exiled queen, or something, and the family had to manage her kingdom for her. Every day they lined up outside her window and reported. I don't think it occurred to any one of them—unless it were Katie, the oldest—that there was any danger. They thought it was a thrilling game."

"And Katie?"

"Oh, Katie has the gift no less than the others. In that case she was old enough to be anxious for the baby. But I've seen Katie attack the week's mending in the same spirit. I don't remember exactly what her game was, but I know she made a game of it. And if you can think of anything less like play than darning the stockings of three active boys, I can't. I told Mrs. Budd the other day that, if she'd give lessons on 'Making an Adventure of Drudgery,' I'd be her first pupil."

"I imagine her first assignment would be to make us work out our own plans."

"Probably it would," the neighbor agreed with a sigh. "Which would leave us exactly where we are now, wouldn't it?"



PREVENTS THAT SINKING FEELING

Needle Travel.

I sit at home and sew,
I ply my needle and thread,
But the trip around the garment's hem

Is not the path I tread;
My stitches neat,
With their rhythmic beat,
Keep time to very different feet,
On a different journey sped.

Bare brown feet on the dusty road,
Unbound body free of its load,
Limbs that need no stinging goad
Step, step out on the dusty road.
Friends to greet on the jolly road,
Loping rabbit and squatting toad,
Beetle, trundling along with your load;

Hey, little friends,
Good-day, good-to-morrow,
You see me to-day,
You forget me to-morrow.

Bare, brown feet in the shelving pool,
Unbound body, relaxed and cool,
Limbs lying bare and beautiful,
Hey, green pool,
Good-day, good-to-morrow,
You hold me to-day,
You forget me to-morrow.

Time to float in you, rapt and cool,
Swim in the rapids above you, pool,
Dive in your waters bountiful,
Hey, sweet friend,
Good-day.

I sit at home and sew,
I ply my needle and thread,
But the trip around the garment's hem

Is not the path I tread.
Margaret French Patton.

The Longshoreman.

He aids the freight dispatch to lands afar,
Coasts that he'll never see except in dreams.

To isles a-swoon beneath a tropic star,
Or cities washed by fabled golden streams.

His life is rimmed by wharves where hulls converge,
With flags of all the world on truck or stern;

Fresh from the southern coasts where trade winds urge,
Or icy ports where northern fires burn.

His lips with river mist are ever wet,
His ears are drummed by hoisting engines' strain;

And in his dreams the ships he can't forget,
Watch up the channel from the misty main.

—T. J. Murray.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The First Quarrel.

This bickering that stings and smart—
I think it has not touched our hearts!

To-morrow we shall laugh at this
And heal the trouble with a kiss.

To-morrow, ah, why not to-day?
To-morrow is a day away!

Come, hold me close and still my fears
And with your kisses dry my tears.

Oh, kiss me now and laugh at sorrow
Lest there should never be to-morrow!

Dyed Her Stockings and Skirt to Match

Every "Diamond Dyes" package tells how to dye or tint any worn, faded garment or drapery a new rich color that will not streak, spot, fade or run. Perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes even if you have never dyed before. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. For fifty-one years millions of women have been using "Diamond Dyes" to add years of wear to their old, shabby waists, skirts, dresses, coats, sweaters, stockings, draperies, hangings, everything!

The United States contains more people of British origin than do the British Isles themselves.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Between South Africa and Australia are a number of islands seldom visited by ships; on many of these stores of food are placed for the use of shipwrecked sailors.

\$15 lb. for Wool

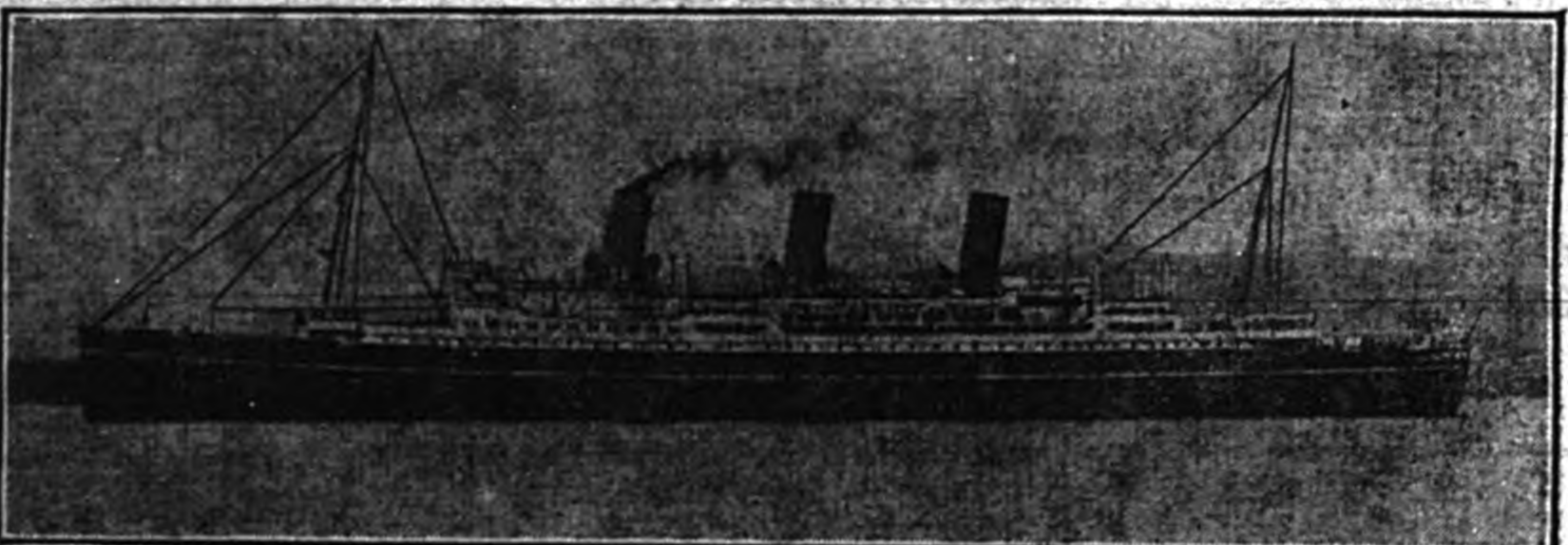
That's what you pay for it when you buy a suit. What do you get a pound for it when you sell the wool?

Canadian wool has to be sent out of Canada to be prepared for the spinner. A pound of wool bought from the farmer is sold from one commission merchant to another, stored, shipped by train and boat, stored in England, sold and re-shipped until eventually it gets back to the mills in Canada at many times the price you got for it. There is no place in Canada to prepare wool for the worsted spinner. Isn't it a shame?

A mill is now under consideration, in Toronto, to convert raw wool for the spinner. When wool can be sent direct to the mill for combing and sold direct to the spinner, then the farmer will get the full price.

If this is of interest to you, Mr. Wool Grower, write Dominion Development Corporation, Limited, 709 Continental Life Bldg., Toronto, and get the full plan.

The Empress of Canada



The new C.P.R. liner, the oil burning Empress of Canada, is built especially for the Pacific service. The appointments will be the finest and most luxurious possible to-day, with particular regard to the C.P.R. standard of "Safety, Speed, Comfort."

She has an overall length of 653 feet, is 87 feet 9 inches in breadth and 63 1/2 feet in depth to the bridge deck; she has a straight stem and cruiser stern, three funnels and two pole masts. There is a continuous shelter deck with bridge, promenade and boat decks over, the former extending for the full length of the ship; two complete between decks and lower and orlop between decks at the fore and aft ends. The "Empress of Canada" has a gross tonnage of 22,000 tons, and is arranged to carry about 490 first class, 104 second class, 233 third class and 932 Asiatic steerage passengers, and crew of 547. Of the cargo spaces, a large portion has been fitted for the carriage of silk and refrigerated cargo. Her speed is about 21 knots. She is built to the highest class of Lloyd's Register full Board of Trade requirements.

The first class accommodation is arranged on the shelter deck and in addition to the single double and family rooms, there are several rooms and private suites, which comprise bedrooms, sitting rooms and bathrooms. The staterooms are fitted with the very latest type of washbasin, with a supply of hot and cold water. The

public lavatories and bath rooms have the most modern improvements in sanitary equipment. A complete system of telephones is connected with a central exchange to the rooms and offices.

The dining saloon is on the upper deck and will accommodate 325 persons. A large reception room is situated forward of the dining saloon; the passenger elevator is at the fore end. On the upper deck is also a large swimming pool, 30 ft. by 18 ft., with adjoining gymnasium and dressing rooms similar to the best clubs. The other public rooms are arranged on the promenade deck with special view to convenience and comfort. The large lounge will provide ample room for concerts and moving picture performances, with complete moving-picture operating room. There is a long gallery, specially designed room for children, Drawing Room, Writing Room, Smoke Room and Verandah Cafe, and all are luxurious and attractive in every way. Long promenades and recreation spaces for games, dancing and sports are reserved for the use of passengers.

The second class accommodation is situated on the shelter deck aft, arranged in two and four berth rooms. These staterooms are fitted similar to the first class. The Dining Saloon is on the upper deck and will accommodate 100 persons. The Lounge is on the bridge deck aft.

In addition to a large laundry, dis-

pensary, hospital, dark room for camera enthusiasts, etc., there are innovations in the steerage, food, kitchen and pantry service. A perfect system of mechanical ventilation is installed and all the supply and exhaust fans are capable of changing the air throughout the ship at such frequency as to assure practically pure air at all times. All thermostats and supply fans have an approved disinfecting apparatus. Electric radiators are fitted in the first and second class state rooms.

The cargo equipment is of the most modern type as well, the cargo derricks being operated by twelve powerful electric winches. The steam steering gear, manoeuvring and warping machinery are also improvements on any now in use.

Throughout the ship particular attention has been devoted to the fact that the "Empress of Canada" is, for Trans-Pacific and semi-tropical service; therefore the rooms are large and airy and specially designed.

The "Empress of Canada" has been preceded by two other oil burners, the "Empress of Britain," now in service, and the "Montcalm," which was launched last year, and will set a new pace in comfortable passenger steamships for ocean service. Two others of the popular "M-boat" type are in course of construction. The oil fuel bunkers of the "Empress of Canada" have a normal capacity of 4,500 tons of oil.

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 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. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA MONTREAL

Have it always in the house

WISE mothers keep a jar or a tube of "Vaseline" White Petroleum Jelly in the house for many childish ills, such as bumps, bruises, chafed skin, cradle cap. It is soothing, healing and grateful to the most irritated skin. Be prepared for winter colds, too. "Vaseline" Capsicum Jelly rubbed on the chest, and "Vaseline" Eucalyptol Jelly, snuffed into the nostrils will check them quickly.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. COMPANY
(Consolidated)
1880 Chabot Ave., Montreal, P.Q.

Vaseline White PETROLEUM JELLY

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YOU will be astonished at the results we get by our modern system of dyeing and cleaning. Fabrics that are shabby, dirty or spotted are made like new. We can restore the most delicate articles.

Send one article or a parcel of goods by post or express. We will pay carriage one way, and our charges are most reasonable.

When you think of cleaning and dyeing, think of PARKER'S.

Parker's Dye Works Limited

Cleaners and Dyers
791 Yonge St.
Toronto

THE AUTOMOBILE

HOW TO LOOK FOR CAR TROUBLE.

Under ordinary circumstances the man or woman who goes out looking for trouble has no difficulty in finding it. But this general rule finds an exception in the automobile. The driver of a motor car probably has his share of troubles, but he often has a morsel of a time locating them. When he starts out in search of the cause of a bit of trouble, it seems to be a very demon for eluding the searcher.

Trouble will hide in a tiny piece of carbon lodged under a valve or between spark plugs, or in a wire that has jarred loose, or in an interrupter point, a piston ring, a gas pipe or what not. The motorist learns early in the game that the most insignificant things are tremendously important at times.

Yet most troubles incident to operating a car may really be located quite quickly if the driver goes after them in a systematic fashion instead of wandering aimlessly about the engine and other parts, as is often the custom of the amateur owner. The hardest thing a driver has to do when the engine stops or acts up is to divest himself of the idea that he knows precisely what the trouble is. Often he is sure he can fix the trouble in just about one minute, and he puts around a long time before he makes up his mind that possibly after all his cocksureness is not well founded.

The best way to proceed in hunting trouble is to start without any preconceived ideas as to what the trouble may be and follow a system which is in reality a process of elimination. Remember that to start a gasoline engine three things are necessary—gasoline, compression and a spark at the right time. Remember, also, that to keep it running it is necessary to have water for cooling, unless it be an air-cooled engine, and oil for lubrication.

What To Do First.

If the engine stops on the road and pressing the starter pedal fails to start it, or if one or two cylinders miss fire, the first thing to do is to get the crank out of the tool kit and crank over the engine. If, with the gears in neutral, the engine cranks over hard, it indicates a lack of lubricating oil, or a lack of water, which has allowed the engine to reach a temperature where the lubricant fails to perform its work. If the engine turns over fairly easy, it is not necessary to look for oil or water trouble.

The next test should be for compression. If the driver is not experienced and is unable to tell simply by the resistance of the starting crank whether each cylinder has compression, he should open all the pet-cocks except on one cylinder and turn the crank two revolutions, noting if there is a resistance of one-quarter of a revolution in the complete turns. Compression occurs only on the one stroke of the piston in the four-stroke cycle. Each cylinder should be tested

in a similar manner, opening all pet-cocks except on the cylinder being tested. See if the compression is practically equal in all cylinders.

If one cylinder has very weak or no compression the trouble is apt to be in the exhaust valve. Examine the push rod to see if there is clearance between it and the valve when the valve is supposed to be closed. If there is, the valve must be lifted out and the valve and seat inspected for carbon. Sometimes a piece of carbon will lodge on the valve seat and, due to the hammering of the valve, will become fastened to the valve or seat. For temporary repair it can generally be scraped off with a knife, and the valve can be ground in on reaching the garage.

Valve Head May Break.

If the trouble is not in the exhaust valve it might be in the inlet valve. In some types of engines the valve head may break off and get into the cylinder and when the piston comes up punch a hole in the piston head. A pet-cock may be loose so that it will jar open sufficiently to affect the compression and so cause the cylinder to miss fire. These troubles are usually confined to one cylinder and not to the whole engine.

The gasoline should be inspected next. Is there any gasoline in the bowl of the carburetor? Is there gasoline in the tank? Is the shut-off valve in the line leading to the carburetor open? Does the manifold leak?

Do not adjust the carburetor. If the engine has been running it is practically certain that the carburetor is not out of adjustment. Inspect the intake pipe or manifold. Then put a tablespoonful of gasoline in each cylinder and crank over the engine. If this runs the engine for a few revolutions the trouble is probably in the gasoline system and leaves but the spray nozzle, which may have dirt lodged in it, or the auxiliary air valve stuck as the remaining cause of trouble.

The ignition should be inspected next. Test for a spark by taking the wire off any plug, crank engine with switch on. Spark should jump to plug. Are batteries run down? Does the vibrator (if any) buzz. Is timer clean? Does timer rotor make good contact? Are any wires loose, burned, wet, broken, or short-circuited? Are spark plugs clean and are points one-fiftieth of an inch apart? Does magneto armature revolve? Is safety spark gap clean? Are interrupter points clean and adjusted right? Do all brushes make good contact? Is distributor clean? Is distributor rotor loose, broken or making poor contact? Check magneto wires.

If the trouble has still evaded the searcher after all these performances, better take it for granted that it will not be found by further investigation, except with the help of an expert from some service station.

THE ARCTIC NORTH OF THE DOMINION NOT THE BARREN WASTE MANY PICTURE IT.

Region of Latent Wealth and Potentiality Awaiting the Coming of the Settler.

In the lamentable ignorance which exists in many other countries regarding Canada, her wealth and resources, and particularly in her climate, hosts of strangers who know not the great land might be inclined to include under the appellation of the "barren waste" part, if not the whole, of the Dominion, overlooking the fact that there must be a summer of blazing glory behind its consistent world successes in wheat growing, a bracing spring and fall to commence and terminate a lengthy agricultural season. There are doubtless, too, misconceptions on the mighty Yukon territory where for many years a civilization has existed, modern in its every phase, and progressing along the same lines as areas further south.

But there is an Arctic north to Canada, by which is indicated that territory adjacent to, and inside of, the Arctic circle, a region where only special exploration has been carried on and for this reason is hedged about with a thousand misconceptions and false impressions. It is indeed a region of cold winters, but also one of exceedingly bright warm summers. It is not the barren waste popular opinion has pictured it, but one of abundant verdure and extensive vegetation. It has a wealth of natural resources and other potentialities, a decided future asset of the Dominion. International interest being particularly centered on this northern territory of Canada, it is now appropriate to look at its features.

Nothing has aroused such general and widespread interest in Canada for a considerable length of time as the discovery, last fall, of oil in the Mac-

kenzie River basin, within the Arctic circle. The capital of many countries is being invested in that area; investors and prospectors are flocking thither by every means of transportation; railway and river steamer services are projected; mushroom settlements are springing up all over its expanse. There is every reason to suppose that the strike is not merely an isolated flow, indications all over the area being of the same favorable nature, and there is every confidence that the many companies carrying out prospecting and drilling will meet with the same success.

The MacKenzie River Basin.

Knowledge of the mineral resources of the MacKenzie River basin is very imperfect and limited, but sufficient exploration of a specific nature has been undertaken to have encountered many deposits of lignite coal and from ore, which for exploitation are dependent upon transportation facilities and agricultural development. Lignite of fair quality occurs in the banks of the MacKenzie at Fort Norman in a bed about five feet thick, and iron ore has been found on the Gravel River about four miles above Fort Norman. Another occurrence was observed further north on the MacKenzie about thirty miles south of the Arctic circle; iron ore occurs in the Bear Mountain section in company with deposits of lignite coal.

It may sound absurd to speak of agriculture here, but one might suggest that wheat would never be grown in the Canadian North-West. The amazing fact might also be pointed out that as far back as 1876 wheat grown by Roderick Mackenzie, brother of the great explorer, at Fort Chipewyan, which is to all intents and purposes within the Arctic circle, carried off the first prize at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. This was in an era prior to the plains of the south coming into prominence as cereal producers and bearing off most of the prizes for the North American continent.

Though far, at the present time, constitutes practically the sole commercial product of this region, there is every reason to suppose that at some future time, when the millions

of acres to the south of it, as yet unproductive, have been brought under the plough, this section will make a name for itself in agriculture. There is no reason why it should not. At present development of an agricultural nature is limited to the gardens of the fur-trading posts located about 160 miles apart along the Mackenzie. These gardens, however, demonstrate that potatoes and various other vegetables can be grown successfully as far north as the Arctic circle. The surprisingly luxuriant growth that wild grasses attain around the trading posts suggests the possible future development of stock raising. The excellent herd of cattle maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission at Fort Smith for many years, illustrates in the clearest manner the value of the wild grasses for grazing and the adaptability of the country to running of stock.

A Future Most Promising.

It requires but little imagination in the face of recent undertakings to foretell the future of the great tundras of the Canadian Arctic north as the greatest meat producing region of the world which will make the palatable and nutritious meats of the caribou, reindeer and musk-oxen familiar to the dining tables of the globe. Three islands in the waters of the North-West Territories: Southampton, Mansel, and Goat's, each with an abundance of fodder, have been set aside by the government as perpetual breeding grounds for reindeer and musk-oxen. Stefansson, the famous Canadian explorer, has formed a company with British capital and secured a thirty-year grazing lease on the south half of Baffin's land for the same purpose. The North American Reindeer Company has a ranch of 73,750 square miles north of the Churchill River to graze reindeer and caribou upon for commercial purposes, whilst another large concession of the Northland has been secured by the Hudson's Bay Reindeer Company, a commercial organization with the same aims.

The bleak Canadian north framed in perpetual ice and snow, the monotonous barren tundras of the Arctic circle are fictitious features of long harbored traditions having no substance in fact. This region is one of latent wealth and potentiality, largely unproductive as yet on account of lack of exploitation, but fast being penetrated and forced to utility. Canada has large areas to the south yet awaiting settlement and development and when these are producing to their full capacity, the rich Canadian Arctic regions will come into their own.

Better Farming Train Educates the West.

The "Better Farming Train" sent out through all parts of Saskatchewan this summer has disseminated agricultural education in a new and attractive way. There were eight coaches. Two were equipped with motor picture apparatus. The train stopped in scores of small towns and on sidings, gave exhibitions and farmers and their families crowded to the shows. The pictures taken under agricultural experts of the provincial government showed every phase of farm work scientifically accomplished. The graphic demonstrations of the motion pictures taught farmers more than many lectures.

There were carloads also of pure bred cattle, sheep and hogs. The dairy exhibit was especially interesting to settlers in the diversified farming region along the Canadian National Railways where stock raising is becoming a rival of grain growing and dairying is rapidly developing into an important industry.

Most of the pure-bred bulls carried by the train were sold to farmers. More than 4,300 farmers attended the demonstrations at the various stops. The lectures and the exhibits were furnished by the Saskatchewan government.

—and the worst is yet to come



MANY ARTICLES PRODUCED FROM COAL

ONE OF NATURE'S MOST PRECIOUS GIFTS.

A Substitute for Sugar, the Aniline Dyes, Powerful Disinfectants and Medicines.

In addition to what coal does for us by providing light and power, it gives from within itself vast numbers of the things which are most useful in our lives.

To see how these are obtained we must pay a visit to the gas works, where coal goes through the various processes which turn it into gas and coke. Two other things—ammonia and tar—are produced when this is done. We all know the uses of the first; but for a long time tar was regarded as a by-product of little value. It would make road surfaces water-proof, and it would preserve wood from rotting; but there its uses seemed to end.

Now we know better. By distilling tar we obtain, first of all, carbolic acid, the most powerful of all disinfectants. Tar also gives benzole and benzoline, which can be used amongst other things for driving motor-cars or for cleaning clothes. After them comes naphthalene, which most of us know best in the form of moth balls.

When sugar was scarce, a substitute was found by the aid of coal-tar, from which we get saccharine, that remarkable substance which is three hundred times sweeter than sugar. Most people then, have eaten coal in the form of saccharine!

Famous T.N.T. of Wartime.

We needed a new high explosive for our big shells during the war, for we could not obtain in sufficient quantities the materials for making lyddite. Coal supplied the want by giving us toluol, from which was made the famous T.N.T.

Perhaps, most wonderful of all, we get colors of surpassing beauty from coal. The only shade that occurs to you when you think of coal or tar is sombre black. Yet it is from tar that we obtain aniline, which is the basis of most of the dyes now used in commerce. When aniline dyes were first discovered they were crude, harsh tints which gave little pleasure to the eye. Now they have been developed to such an extent that they give us colors of a soft delicate beauty.

Oil may possibly supplant coal for heating purposes and for the driving of machinery. But coal will always hold its own in other ways, for oil has little to give us in the way of by-products. When we burn coal we use it in the most wasteful way possible, obtaining from it less than a fifth of the heat which it is capable of giving out, and making no use at all of the colors, the sweetness, the disinfectants, or the healing medicines that are hidden within it.

These Terrible Questionnaires.

Registration Officer (to spinner)—"Your name, please."
Spinner—Matilda Brown."
Registration Officer—"Age?"
Miss Brown—"Have the Misses Hill, who live next door, given you their ages?"

Registration Officer—"No."
Miss Brown—"Well, then, I'm the same age as they."
Registration Officer—"That will do." Proceeding to fill in all particulars, he muttered: "Miss Brown, as old as the hills."

The Bible is, on an average, translated into about ten new languages every year.

A fire-alarm bell which is set ringing by smoke alone is the latest fire-fighting appliance.

BRITAIN'S LATEST BIGGEST LEVIATHAN

TRANSCENDS SEVEN WONDERS OF ATQUITY.

Stupendous Figures, Difficult to Realize, Used in Describing Largest of Ships.

The modern leviathan steamship, travelling majestically at express speed over the oceans, transporting, dining and lodging a whole villageful of travellers, in defiance of the hurricanes and tides, and yet at the same time obedient to the pressing of a button on the bridge, transcends all the seven wonders put together of the world of antiquity.

John Ruskin said one of many wise things when he declared the steamship to be the greatest triumph which the genius of man has evolved.

The Pyramids of Egypt, the Parthenon of Athens, were built by brains and hands; the great steamship needs for its completion the agency of a thousand inventors, many human hands, and a thousand machines.

The Pyramids of Egypt remain stationary, the last word in the wonders of antiquity; but the steamship never ends in its wonderful development. It goes from year to year multiplying in size, power, efficiency, and luxury of travelling. Its newest creations make pigmies of all past standards of greatness.

Another wonderful milestone in the endless progress of its development from its tiny ancestors will be covered shortly at Hamburg, when there will be launched a new leviathan which will once more assume the title, gained by so many of its predecessors, "The Greatest Ship in the World."

Germany's Reparation.

This ship, which is to be handed over to Great Britain as one of the penalties for going to war, will be named the Majestic by its future owners, the White Star Company.

It is fitting that the ship should become the possession of this great line, inasmuch as it has been the pioneer in Britain of all the great monsters—the Aquitania excepted.

The Majestic is to have a length of 950 ft. This is very nearly one-fifth of a mile, or one-fourth the height of Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain.

If we compare the Majestic with some of her historic ancestors, the rapidity of development is seen to be enormous.

The Majestic will just be twenty-two times the length of the Comet—the first steamship launched in Great Britain in the year 1812. In tonnage the Majestic would make 2,000 comets.

Her length will be four hundred feet greater than the longest ship of only forty years ago—the City of Rome. She will exceed the length of the Lusitania and her great Tyne-built sister, the Mauretania, by 200 ft. The Majestic will be 70 ft. longer than the ship which at present is distinguished by the title, "The Greatest Ship in the World"—the Aquitania, built on the Clyde in 1912.

This inheritor of the Aquitania's title will be double the length of the battleship Dreadnought, one and a half times the length of the famous Queen Elizabeth, and 50 ft. bigger than the world's greatest warship, the Hood. It is instructive to recall that after the failure of the Great Eastern, built on the Thames seventy years ago, which had a length of 600 ft., it was considered architecturally impossible to build a successful vessel having a length of 600 ft.

He Walked to the States!

The reason for this was given that the longest waves of the Atlantic were 600 ft. in length, and that any ship of this or greater length would in a storm get herself in between two waves and have either a very bad time or break her back.

This idea prevailed for forty years, and it was not until the Campania was built, in 1893, that the "fatal" 600 ft. length was again exceeded.

The truth was the Great Eastern was before her days. Her engines were not powerful enough to drive her through the trough of a turbulent sea. To-day the 835 ft. Aquitania drives her way unconcernedly through the wildest storms the Atlantic can whip up. Nor does the new Majestic, with her 950 ft. length, promise to be the last word in the building of leviathans. Before the outbreak of the Great War, a designer had prepared the sketch of a ship to be 1,500 ft. in length and 150 ft. in width.

All that retards the probable construction in the near future of such a monster is the limited resources of the world's harbors and waterways to give accommodation; but harbor authorities are moving rapidly, and this barrier may ere long be removed.

Perhaps in the long distant future we may see the evolution of a monster that would justify the application to it of the phrase employed by General Pershing to the American shipbuilders during the submarine menace of the war—"Build a steel bridge across the Atlantic."

Or, if one chose to walk the length of such a projected ship, might this story, attributed to an Irish emigrant, become applicable.

Pat found himself assailed on arrival at New York for his ticket. On the way across, the ship being overcrowded, he had found no sleeping-

Deadly War Gases Changed to Perfume

Washington.—The deadly poison gas developed by the Chemical Warfare Service has been turned to the most peaceful of peace time service, it is learned. The fumes which devastated whole countrysides in the world war will hereafter be transformed into delicate perfumes to scent milady's boudoir.

Experiments completed by the Chemical Warfare Service have developed from the deadly phosgen gas, a violent scent that they assert is more delicate and more lasting than the original woodland article. Benzyl acetate, another of the war gas products, has proved the source of a scent as fragrant as the jasmine itself.

berth, and had paced the decks most of the time.

"Sure, and what do ye want a ticket from me for?" he asked, with a touch of snappishness. "Haven't I walked the whole blessed way across?"

A Battle With An Octopus.

Capt. Johnson, a Canadian diver, was at work on the wreck of a fruit ship which had gone ashore on a coral reef near Ruatan, Honduras. A new leak had developed, and it was necessary to stop it at once, although the hour was 4 in the afternoon. Capt. Johnson called his assistants, and they anchored the diver's boat with the apparatus. On his way down Johnson noticed the rare beauty of the translucent tropical waters and the lovely color of the coral and the thousands of fish swimming about.

As he was approaching the point where the work was to be done a long, dark arm shot across the face glass of his helmet. He had been in tropical waters before and knew the sign. It was the octopus—the devilfish—feared by all divers. He gave the danger signal, and was pulled up.

At the surface he considered the situation. The ship was leaking badly and could not be safely left thus all night. He called for a heavy harpoon and cut the handle, making a weapon about three feet long. Armed with this, he went down again to fight the octopus and stop the leak.

Slowly he approached the spot where the octopus was hidden under the blige of the vessel. As he approached the creature moved from the under side of the vessel, gathering itself for the attack.

There were but four or five feet between the coral reef on which the vessel had grounded and her side at this point, and Johnson settled himself there for the battle. It was not slow in coming. The creature extended one of its long arms. Johnson gave a quick thrust with his harpoon, but the devilfish was quicker than he and snatched away the arm.

Again the creature struck, and this time it touched Johnson on the hip. On the instant it lost its arm, severed by a blow from the harpoon.

Then the fight began in earnest. The devilfish tried to envelop the man in its many tentacles and the diver kept slashing with the harpoon. He inflicted wounds enough to disconcert the creature and prevent it from enveloping him, but for some time none of the wounds were serious.

At last, just as the creature had come to alarmingly close quarters, he managed to drive his harpoon into the body. When badly injured the cuttlefish discharges a great quantity of dye, which colors the water a jet black. Instantly Johnson found him self in a volume of ink. He gave the signal and was pulled up.

It took some time for the dye to clear away so that anything could be seen in the water. Then Johnson went down again. He did not have to renew the battle. The octopus was dead.

Ever Hear of a "Lowerator"?

The "lowerator" is a new contrivance, which has an important advantage over the elevator, inasmuch as it requires neither operator nor mechanical power. It is for the rapid handling of merchandise in factories and warehouses, and already has been installed in a number of large manufacturing plants and wholesale grocery establishments.

The device works on an endless chain, the weight of descending merchandise furnishing the motive power. It carries a series of platforms, each of which is a row of strong steel rods extended outward in a horizontal plane. A barrel and a box, let us say, are placed on one of the platforms at the sixth floor. Their weight causes them to descend at a rate controlled by a centrifugal governor to the ground floor, where the steel rods, passing like fingers through an inclined grating, discharge upon the latter the box and the barrel. The barrel and the box thereupon roll down to the bottom of the inclined grating, which serves the purpose of a chute, and are ready to be loaded upon hand trucks or otherwise dealt with.

There are enough platforms strung along the endless chain to allow two or more for each story, so that they are at all times available on every floor of the building.

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Enamel Ware, Halters,
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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 Haylers Chocolates
in Fancy Boxes and in Bulk.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

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"The Old Store with the Young Spirit."

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,400,000.00
Total Assets on June 30, 1921, over \$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.

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for low prices.

They are here now.

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can't tell you how long they will
last.

Special values in Suits and Over-
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Main Street, - Lachute.

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order, shingles are being sold at less than they
cost to manufacture, buy now before they advance.

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Buy your haying tools horse fork rope (Pure
Manilla only sold) Paris Green Overalls Pants and
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THE MOST For Your Money.

That is what you get when you buy your sup-
plies at our store. There is a wide range of
goods from which to select what you want and
you will find that our prices are right in line
with your pocket. We also carry a full line of
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General overhauling and re-
pairs on all cars, satisfaction
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The best grades of Gasoline,
Grease and Oils, always on
hand, also a good line of parts,
accessories and tires. Prompt
service.

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James L. Anderson, Prop.

C.P.R. President Talks on Thrift to Boy Scouts

Thrift is a word which is said to
have come into the English language
over a thousand years ago from the
Scandinavian. It is the noun of
which "thrive" is the verb, and sug-
gests that success and saving go to-
gether. The very word THRIFT is
a good word to look at. It is an
upstanding word and at once makes
one think of sturdy simplicity, the
kind of quality which one associates
with a Boy Scout. How different
in appearance is its opposite EX-
TRAVAGANCE, a word which at
once suggests as ostentatious ir-
regular character, boastful as well
as wasteful.

Services to Community.
Now thrift means saving money
and miserliness means saving money,
but they are not the same kind of
saving. The thrifty person saves
money for a purpose, the miser saves
money for itself. The thrifty per-
son saves so as to have a bank ac-
count against bad times. His thrift
has for its object independence and
security, and is therefore in accord-
ance with the Scout law. But miser-
liness is purely selfish, whereas a
Scout is told to be thrifty so that
among other things he may have
money with which to help others
when they need it. The Scout must
be careful not to carry his thrift
too far. You usually find that the
thrifty person has a bank account,
whereas the miser keeps his money
in a stocking where it can do no
good because it is not kept in cir-
culation. The thrifty person puts
his money where it draws interest,
thus adding to what he already has
got, and also performing a service to
the community.

By letting the community have
the use of his money while he is not
spending it, the thrifty person does
a service to the community for which
the community is willing to pay in-
terest. The community, however,
has just as little use for the miser
as for the spendthrift.

-E. W. BEATTY,
in "Scouting," Regina.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec } No.
District of Terrebonne } 1961

Telephone Ranger, of Greece's
Point, in the Township of
Chatham, district of Terrebonne,
merchant

Plaintiff.

vs.

Archie McKinnon, of Greece's
Point, in the Township of Chat-
ham, district of Terrebonne, and
James McKinnon, now of parts
unknown and formerly of the
Township of Chatham, district
of Terrebonne.

Defendants.

The defendant James Mc-
Kinnon is ordered to appear
within a month.

St. Scholastique, this 13th of
October, 1921.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary S.C.

L. L. Legault,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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sloop sleighs, 1 concord buggy, 1 milk
rig, 1 McCormick mowing machine, 1
walking plow, gang plow, set spring
tooth harrows, set smoothing harrows, 2
sets side springs for buggy, set cart
wheels and axle, a quantity of white
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