

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1921.

NC. 43

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

Mrs. Ladd of Chazy N.Y., is a guest of Mrs. Massiah this week.

Miss Mary Morrison has returned to Montreal, after spending a few days in town.

The many friends of Miss Margaret King, of Carillon, will be sorry to learn that she is very ill.

The attention of the Women of this County is called to the fact that registration closes on Monday Nov. 7th. Therefore have your name placed on the voters list without delay. The registration office for Lachute is in Mr. Rice's office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the pasture owned by Mr. Anthony Copeland, Shrewsbury, Que., a 2½ yr. old black filly with a small white star, last seen on Friday evening. Anyone knowing anything about the colt will kindly communicate with Mr. Copeland or the owner Gordon Pollock, R.R. 6, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Two Heavy Draught Horses and One Colt one and a half years old. Apply to W. A. Bos, Upper Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A Purity Mattress Perfectly new and never having been used. At a bargain to quick buyer. Apply to Miss Allan, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Mr. H. Pilon of Lachute, has just received a car load of potatoes, which will be sold at the Canadian Northern Station on Friday and Saturday of this week.

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.

LACHUTE GARAGE DISTRIBUTOR



Battery repairing and charging.

Rental Batteries in stock.

Vulcanizing and tire repairs.

All work guaranteed.

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CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

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LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon spent the week-end in Morrin Heights.

Mrs. Dean has returned home after a two weeks visit with friends in Metcalf.

Mrs. Lister has returned home after a two months visit with Nurse Hammond.

Dr. Stewart, of Montreal was the guest of Mrs. Thos. Christie, on Sunday last.

Mr. Geo. Bain and Dr. Cook, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. Bain.

Mrs. Chabassol, of Montreal, and Mrs. Nipigon, were guests of Miss Lydia Morrison this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rupert, of Northfield, Ont., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wert this week.

Mr. Dawson Beattie, of Winchester, Ont., was in town this week renewing old acquaintances in Lachute.

Mrs. Theron Carpenter and Children, of Three Rivers, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Stanforth for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Arthur Lackey, of Wycliffe College, Toronto, has been spending a few days at his home here this week.

Mrs. T. Morrison spent a few days in Montreal last week, visiting her aunt who is a patient in the General Hospital.

The many friends of Mr. Roy McPhail of Oxbow, Sask., are pleased to see him back after an absence of some 6 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wert also Mrs. Squires and daughter, returned from a pleasant motor trip to Avonmore on Sunday last.

Mr. Thos. Miller and his son, who have been visiting Miss Margaret Miller for the past 2 months, left for Portage la Prairie on Friday last.

Celebrate the Armistice on Nov. 11th, at St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, when there will be a Thanksgiving Supper. Adults 30 cts. Children 15 cts.

—Don't forget the Bazaar in the Methodist Church this week, on Friday afternoon. Come and have a friendly cup of tea and see their display of Useful and fancy articles, Home-made cooking, etc.

—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.

Church of England services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Nov. 6th, as follows:—Holy Communion at Lachute at 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg at 3 p.m. Service at Lachute at 7 p.m.

Services in the Methodist Church for next Sunday are as follows:—Lachute 10.30 Communion Service; Sunday School 11.45; Afternoon Brownsburg 3 p.m. Communion Service. Evening 7 p.m. Lachute, Thanksgiving Service. Preacher at all services, Rev. Albert Mathews.

Accommodation has been procured by the trustees of the Baptist Church, at the home of Mr. Thos. Fraser on Foundry Street, so that the Rev. Victor Collins, who serves the Brownsburg, Daleville and Lachute field, will be enabled to spend part of his time in town.

R. v. Robt. Laird D.D. treasurer of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will visit Lachute on Wednesday Nov. 10th and will deliver a lecture in the Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock in the evening of that day. The public are cordially invited to come and hear Dr. Laird.

—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 line of confectionery fancy boxes and bulk always on hand.

Presbyterian Church services on Sunday, Nov. 6th, will be held as follows: The minister Rev. A. Geo. McKinnon will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m., in Thomas Gore at 3 p.m. and in Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Rev. Mr. Fraser will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m.; in East Settlement at 3 p.m. and Lachute at 7 p.m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in Brownsburg on Sunday, Nov. 13th at 3 p.m.

The Senior Boys Club of the Presbyterian Church has been opened to boys 15 to 18 years of age, of all churches. Before being admitted, however, applicants for membership must produce a certificate from the Sunday School Superintendent of his own church that he is a regular attendant in the Sunday School, and also a letter from the pastor stating that there is no objection to applicant joining the Club.

The number of young folk who turned out to celebrate Halloween on Monday last were hardly as numerous as past years and certainly not as mischievous. As if to favor those who were keen on playing tricks, the lights suddenly went out and left the town in pitch darkness. It was caused by a short circuit in the transformer opposite the Post Office and not by any boyish prank as many supposed. A few boys, in carrying the joke too far by destroying some of the fences and sidewalks etc., were surprised by an interview of a detective from Montreal, who procured admissions of their guilt and they promised to make good the damage. The Council took this action as an example for future occasions.

A social will be held in connection with the Daleville Baptist Church, at the home of Mr. Godfrey Dixon on Thursday Evening Nov. 10th, at 7 o'clock. Admission, popular price 25 cts. All welcome.

Although there has been considerable speculation regarding the Farmers entering the fight with a candidate of their own, it has now been finally decided and on Wednesday next, Nov. 9th the farmers will convene in Lachute to name their choice. Several names have been in question, Mr. Geo. Rodger, J. E. Arnold, David Black and Alex. Pollock, but it is generally considered that the prior rights fall to Mr. Arnold for his activities and interest in organization.

The Visit of Premier Meighen.

Saturday next will be a gala day for Lachute and our town will be *en fete* to welcome the Premier of the Dominion amongst us. From all reports there will be a huge attendance and arrangements have been made to hold the meeting in the Skating Rink owing to the lack of hall accommodation. The invitation is extended to the public in general, so that everyone is privileged to attend, whether they are for or in opposition to the Government. To hear and learn both sides of the question will better enable you to mark your ballot with understanding when you are called upon to exercise your privilege on the 8th of December.

CUSHING

Miss Miron Weir, of Montreal, spent the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. T. Weir, Jr. and Miss J. Pinkerton spent Thursday in Montreal.

We regret to hear of the somewhat illness of Mr. J. F. Owens, of Stonefield.

Mrs. Jordan, of L'Orignal, spent last week at Greece's Point the guest of Mrs. Kains.

Mrs. Percy Nicholls spent the latter part of the week with her parents in Lachute.

Mr. Owen Keatley left last week for Montreal where he intends remaining for some time.

Quite a number from here went over to Lachute on Thursday to the Liberal Convention.

Mrs. Cleland has closed her residence here and returned with her family to the city for the winter.

Miss Pearl Dawson, of Stonefield Heights, spent the past week here visiting her sister Mrs. Fraser Watson.

Miss Harriet Hammond, of Centreville, spent the early part of the week visiting her sister Mrs. Frank Watson.

A meeting of the Goodfellowship Club was held at the residence of Mr. R. Dobbie on Friday evening, for the purpose of re-organizing for the coming winter. There was a large attendance and the executive was satisfactorily arranged. The retiring President Mr. R. Dobbie was replaced by Mr. Irving Fuller and Miss A. Weir was appointed secretary to replace Miss Alice Davidson. Miss M. Cass has kindly invited the club to hold the next meeting at her home on Nov. 18th.

OBITUARY

The death took place on Thursday, at the Ross Memorial Hospital Montreal, of Dr. Benjamin S. Stackhouse aged 71 years and nine months. Dr. Stackhouse was born in St. Andrews, son of the late John Stackhouse, and when a young man came to Lachute and was for many years the only Dentist in Lachute, and having a large and extensive practice in the surrounding districts. Since his retirement from business he has resided in Montreal. He was a staunch Baptist and contributed liberally to the support of the Church here and felt a keen interest in its welfare. He leaves to mourn his loss one daughter, Mrs. John Boyd of Lachute, and four sons, Dr. O. C. Stackhouse, of New York, Dr. Arthur Stackhouse, of Montreal, Dr. Lorne A. Stackhouse, of Cleveland, and Mr. Russell Stackhouse, K.C. of Montreal. The funeral will take place on Saturday from his late residence Main Street, at 1 p.m.

BIRTHS

CLIPSHAM.—At Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 29th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Clipsham, a son, (Donald Francis.)

MARRIAGES

HAZEL—HARDIE.—At the residence of the bride's parent on Oct. 20th, 1921, by the Rev. A. G. McKinnon, Mr. W. F. Hazel, son of Mr. James Hazel, of Brownsburg, to Olive M. daughter, of Mrs. R. Hardie, Brownsburg.

DEATHS

STACKHOUSE.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Thursday Nov. 3rd, in his 72nd year, Dr. B. S. Stackhouse.

IN MEMORIAM

ANDERSON.—In loving memory of Thos. Anderson, who passed away on Nov. 4th, 1920.
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.

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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.

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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 quality Waltham models.

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Puts new life into you BOVRIL

The Woman Seller

The Story of a Crack Salesman Who Invades a New Territory—and Clinches His Prospect.

BY RICHARD CONNELL

PART II.

"You ought to start a school of Romantic Salesmanship," smiled my wife. "Put your picture in the magazines, with your finger pointing straight out of the ad like a pistol, while you say in big, black letters: 'You, Miss Woman, I can teach you how to sell yourself in ten lessons. Begin to-day to learn the gentle science of Putting Yourself Over.'"

"That's not such a bad idea at that," said I.

My wife thought for a moment; I knew she was thinking by the way she puckered her brow.

"Here's another," she said. "You say that a good salesman can sell anything?"

"He can," I said.

"And you modestly admit you are a good salesman?"

"Others have said so."

"Well," said Helen, "why don't you sell Miss Quest?"

Just then her visiting time was up.

The next morning I heard sounds in the next cubicle—bumping and thumping and whispering and a shuffling of feet, and I deduced that another scarlet-fever patient was being installed there. The partition prevented me from seeing, of course, but not from hearing. Presently Miss Beamish, the head nurse, came in with her pedigree book, and I heard her ask:

"What is your name?"

"Timothy D. Mulqueen," roared a voice so loud that it startled me, but so cheerful that I didn't resent it.

"How old are you?"

"I'm—let's see—forty-one."

"Married?"

"No," very loudly.

"Your occupation, Mr. Mulqueen?"

"Let's see. You might say 'business man,' or you might say 'merchant,' or you might say 'proprietor.' Better put down 'proprietor.' It sounds best."

Miss Beamish laughed.

"Scarlet fever doesn't seem to worry you," she said.

"Nothing does," replied Mr. Mulqueen.

"Your case is a light one," she told him. "But you'll have to take it easy for three weeks."

"If I must, I must," said Mr. Mulqueen cheerfully.

She went away, and I heard him humming softly to himself a little song of which he appeared to know only one line:

"I was happy till I met you, on the ramparts of Quebec."

I thought it best to get acquainted with my neighbor without delay, for the worst hardship in a hospital for a man inclined to conversation as I am is to lie all day with his talk bottled up inside him. So I called out:

"How are you feeling, Mr. Mulqueen?"

"Not so bad, not so bad," he roared. "What are you in for?"

"Three weeks and scarlet fever," I told him. His laugh made the partition tremble.

We exchanged minute descriptions of our condition, were equally enthusiastic over the prospects of a diet of milk toast and mashed potatoes, and agreed unanimously that a large porterhouse steak, richly dight with onions and a bottle of a certain illegal amber fluid would "go good."

The phrase is Mr. Mulqueen's.

"You in business, Mr. Mulqueen?" I inquired.

"Yes, I've got the neatest little grocery store in South Beach," said my neighbor, pride in his accents.

"Business good?"

"Fine," he answered. "Of course I've only got a little store. I've only owned it a year. I had to save up nearly twenty years before I could get a business of my own. It was a long pull."

He told me of his hard struggle, his hopes and disappointments, about the happy day when he saw his name on a sign, in large gilt letters, with "Prop." after it, and I began to like my neighbor; he had a philosophy and a ready laugh.

"Are you married?" I asked him.

"No, I am not," he answered with considerable emphasis, "and I don't want to be, either."

"Surely you're not a woman hater?"

"Yes, I am," he said flatly.

"Oh, come, you don't mean that," I protested. "What did the girls ever do to you?"

"Oh, nothing much," he answered. "But I've learned to get along without luxuries."

"But a wife is a necessity, I think."

"Not to me, she isn't," said my neighbor.

"And did you ever think of marrying?"

"When I was young and foolish, I did," answered Mr. Mulqueen. "But when I was young and wanted to get married and couldn't afford to, no girl would have anything to do with me; now that I can afford to, I won't have anything to do with them."

"I should think living all alone would be pretty lonesome sometimes," I ventured.

"I guess I've become used to being a bachelor," said Mr. Mulqueen. "I have a pretty good time. I've got a dandy little flat up over the store, and I know how to cook. Nobody to jump on my neck if I put my feet on the mantelpiece or drop ashes on the rug. I can throw together a pretty good dinner. Sometimes I have the boys in from the lodge, and we play pinocle."

I made noises denoting interest and attention.

"Then I have an eighteen-foot sailing dory," he went on, expanding with that camaraderie which makes men exchange confidences in hospitals and jails. "Seven months in the year I can take her out for a run on the Bay. Sundays I usually fish. I caught over a hundred mackerel when they were running last September."

"What did you do with them?"

"Made a fish chowder for the boys from the lodge."

"Do you expect any of them will be out to see you?" I asked.

"Oh, I suppose not," a bit sadly, I thought. "They're all pretty busy, I guess."

"My wife comes to see me every day," I remarked. How Helen managed to get around the hospital rules and do this, I never learned; but she did. It's a way she has.

"Oh, you're married then?" asked Mr. Mulqueen.

"You bet I am," said I. I wish Helen could have heard me.

"How long?"

"Five years," I replied.

"How do you like it?" he asked.

"Like it!" I exclaimed. "Man, it's the greatest thing that ever happened."

"You don't tell me!" said Mr. Mulqueen. I thought I read genuine surprise in his tone.

"I do tell you," I said, and I wish Helen might have heard my unfeigned enthusiasm.

"Aren't wives a nuisance?" he asked.

"Wives may be; but a wife, the right wife, isn't. Decidedly not. Why, Mr. Mulqueen, a man doesn't begin to live until he has a wife to share his joys and sorrows with. Every experience I have now I enjoy twice as much as I used to—once when I have it, and again when I tell my wife about it."

"Well, you ought to know," admitted Mr. Mulqueen. "But I don't suppose you can have as good times as you could when you were a bachelor."

"Why not?"

"Isn't your wife after you with a rolling pin if you stay up after ten?" I laughed.

"Honestly, Mr. Mulqueen, I believe you took your ideas of matrimony from the comic supplements. You're all wrong. I thought I had good times when I was a bachelor in the big city, but married life beats them seven ways. When you have a good wife you have a real pal—the kind that sticks."

"Honestly?" Mr. Mulqueen was incredulous.

"I can guarantee it," I said in my most convincing Dekker Eight voice. When my wife visited me that day she brought me magazines, ice cream, and some home-made jelly. I shared them with Mr. Mulqueen. I waited until supper time to send in the jelly by Miss Quest, for I knew that his evening meal consisted of a healthful but unexciting baked potato and a cup of weak tea.

"Say," boomed his voice over the partition, "this stuff is some stuff! What is it? Quince? Where do you get it?"

"My wife made it," I answered. "You ought to taste her rhubarb and pineapple jam."

He made appreciating sounds with his lips.

"I've got some pretty fancy stuff in my store," he said, "but it's not in a class with this. Ummmmmm."

"Wait till you sink a tooth into some of my wife's brandied peaches," I said.

"How long do I have to wait?"

"She's bringing out a can to-morrow," I said. "Too bad we can't have any of her three-layer chocolate cake or her lemon meringue pie."

Mr. Mulqueen sighed deeply.

"I haven't had a decent piece of lemon meringue pie in twenty years," he said.

He subsided into silence; he did

not even hum, "I was happy till I met you on the ramparts of Quebec"; I knew him to be ruminating.

"The ones I get at the baker's are filled with billboard paste and have crusts like cardboard," he said presently. His tone was doleful.

"I thought you said you could cook. Why don't you make your own pies?" I said.

"I tried," he said. "They nearly killed me."

"Any woman could make a good lemon pie from my wife's recipe," I remarked.

He seemed to consider this statement.

"Maybe I won't be glad to get back to my wife's apple dumplings with molasses sauce," I observed.

Mr. Mulqueen moaned.

"And her chicken à la Maryland," I added.

"Aw, cut it out," begged Mr. Mulqueen.

(To be concluded.)

Late Developments in Poison Gas.

Since the war all the great Powers have been hard at work on the gas problem. For it seems to be fully recognized that in future in international conflicts poison gas will be the chief killer.

To the every-day peaceable citizen this idea is particularly interesting. Inasmuch as it is expected that cities and towns will be systematically deluged with gas, dropped in bombs from airplanes. Whole populations—men, women and children—will be wiped out. The rule against killing non-combatants no longer holds.

Gas operations during the recent war were crude and hardly more than experimental. Next time they will be conducted on a huge scale, scientifically, and with chemicals incomparably more destructive to human life.

Soon after this new and frightful weapon came into use, it was realized that what was really needed was a gas that would be invisible and odorless, so as to give no warning of its presence in the atmosphere. It must, of course, be heavier than air, so as to sink into dugouts and cellars, where refuge might be sought, and there remain, as it were, in pools. In addition, to be wholly satisfactory, it must poison the human system by mere contact with the skin, so that gas-masks would furnish no protection.

The U. S. chemical warfare service was working on this problem during the war, and solved it. A gas called "Lewisite" was developed which met all of the above-mentioned requirements, and great quantities of it were being manufactured for use in the expected campaign of 1919, when suddenly the armistice came.

A gas bomb is a mere container, its walls only thick enough to hold the fluid chemical; hence nearly all of its weight is represented by its contents. A single such gravity projectile may carry 500 or 1,000 pounds of the lethal stuff, and if dropped upon a town it cannot miss the target. It is estimated that a dozen Lewisite bombs of large size might, with a favoring breeze, destroy the entire population of a big city.

It is understood that since the armistice the chemical warfare service has produced a gas that is even more effective than Lewisite, inasmuch as its spread is far greater relatively to the quantity of chemical used. A mere capsule of it in a small grenade can generate acres of death.

Facts such as these cannot be made too widely known or impressed too strongly upon people's minds in order that fear and horror of war may become so great that nations will no longer undertake that criminal method of settling their quarrels.

Round Headed People.

Round headed mid-Europeans have very different traits from the British people. Their descendants are long headed as they were and so distinguished by initiative, capacity to govern and co-ordinating ability.

The round headed peoples have a great capacity for patient labor, but are lacking in initiative. It is said the immigration of these people to Great Britain in the last 200 years has changed the cephalic index of the ordinary Britisher 2 per cent. The cephalic index is the ratio of the breadth of the skull to its length. Britons thus are said to be 2 per cent. more round headed than their forefathers of 200 years back.

Dyed Her Wrap Blue and a Skirt Brown

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her worn, shabby dresses, skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything, even if she has never dyed before. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is sure because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to spot, fade, streak, or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

The number of persons proceeded against under the Defence of the Realm Acts during the years of the war was 265,076.

Cats have perhaps the most traces of ancestral habits. Many times the lion and tiger nature is very near the surface. Their uncertain temper, their purring and growling, their sudden bounds, their tendency to scratch, all come from the forest and the jungle. Their worst habit to-day is their unfailing appetite for birds. The fewer cats we have, the more birds.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.



My Meat Chopper Saves Time.

In nearly every household nowadays one finds the useful food chopper, but many do not know its full value except for chopping meat. I have made it a great labor and time saver in my kitchen to putting it to various uses. My chopper contains three knives of different degrees of fineness, which I use according to how I wish the foods chopped—coarse or fine.

Instead of grating such things as chocolate, lemon and orange rind, horseradish, cheese, etc., I pass them through the machine, using the finest cutter. Chocolate prepared in this way only takes a few minutes to melt; the cheese comes out in smooth, white flakes that are especially nice to sprinkle over baked dishes and in making cheese sauces. The horseradish and onion does not get in unpleasant contact with the eyes when a grater is used, or in unpleasant contact with the fingers, either.

When making a cake in which chopped fruits are required, I pass these through the chopper, using the coarse or fine knives according to the way I wish them chopped. Nuts are also ground up on the chopper.

If I have trouble getting fresh shredded coconut I buy a cocoanut and make my own. It has a much better flavor than stale cocoanut.

When I am making marmalades, butters, and jams in the summer I pass the fruit through the machine. Any fruit that is required crushed or strained may be prepared in this way, thus saving much time. Fruit for ices and fruit punches may be passed through, using the coarsest knife for the fruits required for the punch, and the finest for the ices.

When preparing vegetable soups, I find it economy of time to pass them through the chopper, using the coarse knife, except in the case of parsley or something I wish very fine. Carrots cook much quicker when cut up in this manner than when sliced. If you do not have a slow cutter, try chopping up the cabbage in this manner for slaw or salad, using the largest knife. In making chopped pickles I pass the vegetables, one variety at a time, through the chopper—it saves slow cooking and looks much nicer.

When I wish a little spinach or beet juice for coloring purposes, or a little onion juice for flavoring, I pass the vegetables through the chopper, catching the juice that runs out in a deep saucer or spoon.

All stale bread is saved and crisped in the oven, and placed in a jar. When the jar is full the bread is all passed through the food chopper. The crumbs are returned to the jar, and are ready when I wish crumbs to roll croquettes and such like in. Crackers are also

ground fine on the chopper. Stale cake is dried in the oven and passed through the machine in the same way as stale bread, and used in making puddings.

Of course, we know the value of the chopper when it comes to meat. Suet is nice passed through the chopper, whether for use in puddings or to be tried out, and much time is saved.

When buying a machine select one than can be taken entirely apart, so that it can be easily cleaned, and keep in a dry place. It need not be cleaned every time used; pass a piece of stale bread through it instead.

A Number Game.

Cut an old calendar with large figures into squares; where the numbers run above 12, cut the figures apart and discard most of the 1's. Paste all the pieces on uniform squares of cardboard, and put them into a convenient box.

The players sit round a table with the box before them. Each in turn draws a card without looking, and then the first player—call him John—draws another. He must read his numbers aloud and give the product of them, as, 7 times 4 are 28. If he does not multiply correctly, he must return the number he drew to the box, and the next player proceeds to draw and multiply. If he multiplies correctly, he selects a 2 and an 8 from

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 37 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, F. T. Johnson, 245 Craig St. W., Montreal, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

the box, and adds them to his 7 and 4, which makes his score 21.

Then each other player in turn draws a number, multiplies his previous number by it, chooses from the box the figures in the product and adds them to his score.

The winner is the player whose score first reaches 100, 200 or 500, as may have been agreed upon in the beginning. The game is a help to children who are learning the multiplication table, and also affords good drill in adding. The element of chance sustains the interest.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Cleaning

THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of cleaning or dyeing think of PARKER'S.

Parker's Dye Works Limited
Cleaners and Dyers
791 Yonge St.
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Have it always in the house

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THE AUTOMOBILE



Cutting Down Fuel Requirements.

The recent reductions in the price of motor fuels are no excuse for carelessness in the utilization of such fuels. The desirability and necessity of maintaining good fuel economy is just as great as ever.

Among the important things affecting fuel economy may be mentioned proper adjustment of the carburetor. All the carbureting accessories such as air meters, fuel vaporizers, etc., should be in first class working order. The carburetor jets should be clean and all fuel passages must be clear and free of leaks. Leakage of air through faulty gaskets, badly fitted valves or other places, sometimes causes faults in operation which are improperly ascribed to the carburetor.

Using the choke excessively is also productive of much trouble in causing carbon deposits and in clogging mufflers. This results in a sluggish engine, reduction of power, and, consequently, more fuel. A vicious cycle is thus established.

Valves should be carefully fitted and properly timed. Factory timing is rarely incorrect and when any repairs are made, or any overhauling of the motor is done, care should be taken to check the time accurately. The cooling system has some effect on fuel consumption. Generally speaking, the hotter an engine runs the less fuel will be used, but this has some exceptions. Cool operation results in fuel condensation in the combustion chamber and consequently carbon formation.

Adequate lubrication is also essential. Bearings that are too tight absorb power and it takes fuel to produce power.

Practical Paragraphs.

Relieving seized piston—A seized piston is usually considered a pretty serious matter, but it is not necessarily so. It is sometimes possible to remedy this trouble if it is not the worst type of a case. Try this. Open the compression cocks or take out the spark plugs and pour in a liberal dose of kerosene. Let this stay in for fifteen minutes or so and give it a

chance to soak in thoroughly. Try to turn over the engine. If the kerosene has not loosened things up so that you can turn it over put the car into low gear, with the clutch left in, and get as many people as possible to help push the car. Generally this will have the desired effect and the pistons will begin to move again.

Cleaning sight feed glasses—An excellent way of cleaning the glasses of sight feed lubricators without dismounting is to take a red hot poker and hold it near the glasses. This will melt the solidified oil on the glasses and permit the oil drip to be seen again. Another way is to have a piece of twisted wire connected on the end of the drip nozzle inside the glass of the lubricator. The oil runs slowly down the spiral path and is prevented from splashing over the glass and obscuring the view.

Rapid fire grease gun—Here is a method of putting lubricant into the rear axle in double quick time. Put a common funnel in the filler hole of the axle. Remove the cap and nozzle from the end of the grease gun, opening the whole front end of the gun. Put the end of the grease gun in the wide end of the funnel and hold it firmly while screwing up the handle in the ordinary way. The grease will shoot into the axle in jig time, and a rinsing with kerosene and wiping with a bit of waste will remove all traces of the operation from the funnel.

Creeping rims—When the shoulders on the wheel designed to hold the demountable rim become worn the rim and its tire will creep on the wheel. Naturally this makes the valve stem project at an acute angle and if continued long enough may cut it off. If the valve stem is held firmly by means of a cap the strain falls upon the lower portion of the stem and that part of the inner tube which surrounds it. In this connection it is well to call attention to the need for tightening the rim lugs by degrees. If they are fully tightened one after the other and all the way around the wheel there is apt to be too much space on one side of the wheel and too little on the other. The proper way is to tighten one lug and then the one nearly opposite it and so on.

THE WORLD IN THE MELTING POT

PROTECT MANKIND FROM HORRORS.

Advice and Warning by Sir Leo Chiozza Money, Famous Expert on Economics.

Addressing the officers of the United States Army War College, President Harding said the hope of entirely abolishing wars was "perfectly futile." Armies and navies would probably always be necessary.

There had never been so much killing done in the world before as occurred between August, 1914, and November, 1918. Already we see references to the "next war," but it is difficult to believe that those who utter the words realize what a "next war" of the great nations would mean to the world.

Deadly Weapons of War.

If two things are realized as certainties of a "next war," it will never occur. If they are not realized, the world may rush unthinkingly to its doom.

The first of these things is that the war of the future will be fought by the engineer and the chemist, armed with weapons beside which those we know, even in 1918, are toys.

The second is that a "next war" will not be fought by combatant forces raised either voluntarily or by conscription. It will be a war to the death between peoples, in which old and young, men, women, and children, the strong and the weak, will be involved in a common holocaust.

As the late war progressed, it became increasingly horrible. Its early period knew nothing of flame projectors, or of poison gas, or of tanks or of merciless attacks without warning upon seamen; of squadrons of aeroplanes bombing the sleeping inhabitants of a great city.

To read an account of the sufferings inflicted upon soldiers by poison gas as used in the closing stages of the war is to be nauseated. Never before in the world's history—not even in the annals of savagery—were more sickening tortures inflicted upon man by man.

To the mercilessness of ancient days was added the knowledge of the scientist. Where the barbarian slew his hundreds, the modern soldier, armed with the weapons of science, slew the tens of thousands, and where he did not slay he often ruined men for life. Europe is producing less per man than before the war for many reasons, but not the least of those reasons is that in every country there are men who will never again be able to do a decent day's work—whose bodies and minds will never recover from their terrible experiences.

The next war, if the folly of man allows it to happen, will be a struggle between hosts armed with such machines and explosives, and such death-dealing chemicals, as will destroy the hope of mankind for generations, if not for ever. We shall begin at the dreadful point at which the last war ended.

Poison gas and liquid fire will be developed into weapons capable of destroying ten or twenty times as many men as died on the battlefields of Europe between 1914 and 1918. And in all probability new and more deadly weapons will be forged.

New Mystery Power.

The world of science is on the verge of a great discovery—how to utilize the potent forces which are locked in the atoms of which matter is composed. The discovery of radium has revealed to us the possibility of the transmutation of the elements, and, in their transmutation, the setting free of such gigantic powers as have never before been wielded by man. If ever such forces become usable, they will be used in war, and in such a manner as to make it possible to destroy an army corps at a stroke.

Now let us come to the second point, which is that wars of the future will be fought by helpless non-combatants as well as by fighting forces.

Although the late war began only five years after the English Channel had been flown for the first time by an aeroplane, as many as 1,413 persons were killed and 3,407 people wounded in the United Kingdom by German airmen before the conflict ended. Most of these victims were non-combatants, many of them women and children. The next war in the air necessarily means war upon non-combatants.

As soon as war is declared swarms of aeroplanes will fly to the enemy's capital and other great centres of population. They will have bombs at their disposal infinitely more effective than those used by the Germans upon London. The air bombs of 1918 were elementary essays in the foul art of murdering from the air.

Shelters for Millions.

It is idle to suppose that the "next war" will be a thing confined to specific armies, navies, and air fleets. It will have to be endured by all. The victims probably will be more largely non-combatants than combatants. Either that, or a nation must construct perfect underground shelters for the whole of its population, which is obviously impossible.

Those, therefore, who talk of a "next war" are talking of war upon civilization. The are persons either without imagination or without conscience. We must protect the world from the horrors which threaten it.

Bill's Vocabulary.

"Say, pa," Harry demanded, "what part of the body is the vocabulary?" "Why, Harry?" "Oh, teacher said Bill Smith had a large vocabulary for his age."

—and the worst is yet to come



THE CRUISE OF THE GALLANT "QUEST"

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON SOUTHBOUND.

With a Crew of Heroes to Sweep Unknown Seas and Probe Hidden Secrets.

The other day a trim little steamship, half-schooner, half-yacht, with a white crow's nest above the foremast spars, sailed proudly down the Thames and out to sea.

She looked not much bigger than a tug-boat, but her bows were sheathed with steel, and her sides had a thick overcoating of the toughest timber. On the bridge, as she dropped down the river, stood Sir Ernest Shackleton, waving his farewells to ship and shore—for this was the Quest—outward bound on his fourth expedition to the Antarctic, and on a voyage that may prove one of the most thrilling and romantic in the long story of British exploration.

A Man of Nerve.

If all goes well, by the time the Quest drops anchor again in the Channel of Old England she will have circumnavigated the South Polar Continent, visited many of the "lost islands" that stud these turbulent seas, and mapped in some three thousand miles of all but unknown coastline in the Antarctic region.

It requires a man of Shackleton's nerve and daring to plan and lead so hazardous a venture. But all through his career, Sir Ernest has gone for the big thing.

He served his Antarctic apprenticeship twenty years ago with Captain Scott, and was with him and Dr. Wilson on the sledge journey of 1902, which paved the way to the conquest of the South Pole. That glittering prize all but fell to him seven years later, when he scaled the Beardmore Glacier to the lofty plateau that holds the Pole and was compelled by sheer exhaustion to retreat when only a hundred miles from success.

The Mysterious South.

More daring still was the plan of his third expedition, for, had he succeeded he would have marched across the southern continent from shore to shore, and settled once and for all many of the problems of the still mysterious South.

Ill-fortune dogged him again, but the splendid failure of the Endurance expedition is illumined by the unconquerable spirit he displayed in the drift down the ice-floes of Weddell Sea, and his heroic voyage of eight hundred miles in a small boat through the wildest seas in the world in search of relief for the party left behind on Elephant Island.

A man capable of deeds like these takes rank with the greatest of English sailors and pioneers. And with all that wealth of experience behind him, who will say that his latest and perhaps his last Antarctic venture—for he is approaching fifty—may not be crowned by a glorious triumph?

And what of the men who are with him? Of the ship's company of sailors

and scientists five at least are men who know the Antarctic of old.

A Sturdy Crew.

There is the second-in-command, the bold Frank Wild, with his unequalled record in the Far South, who was with Captain Scott in the Discovery, with Shackleton, when he first failed to reach the Pole, with Mawson in the great Australian expedition, and again with Shackleton in the Endurance.

To know Frank Wild is to love him. Small but sturdy, he is a man of iron nerve and infinite resource, an endless stock of cheerfulness, indomitable, tireless, brave as a lion—the man to have beside one in a tight corner.

Frank is the life and soul of any company in which he finds himself. A robust vocalist, he can sing sea shanties by the yard, and spin yarns when everyone else has told his best, and last.

Shackleton has with him others who have been his companions on earlier ventures. Commander Frank Worsley, D.S.O., the navigating officer of the Quest, served as captain of the Endurance, and came through all the trials and tribulations that beset the doomed ship before she foundered in the ice of Weddell Sea.

Major Macklin was surgeon and biologist in the Endurance, and Captain Hussey the meteorologist; and Green, the cook of the same expedition, is going out again to keep the mess table of the Quest abundantly supplied with seal-pie and limpet soup, should other dainties begin to run short.

To the two lucky Boy Scouts who were chosen as cabin-boys one may offer congratulations on the great chance that has come their way of seeing the distant isles of the Southern Seas and the wonderland of magnificent desolation.

The Quest has therefore a happy company as she rolls her way down south. Life on board will not be quite that of an ocean liner. The little ship—she is only 111 feet long and 23 feet beam—is so packed full of stores and equipment—an aeroplane that may do great things in fine weather, up-to-date apparatus for sounding the ocean depths to 30,000 feet, dredging appliances, scientific instruments, and so on—that personal comfort must be a secondary consideration.

Every Man a Sportsman.

But explorers do not expect state-rooms and velvet cushions, and when the men of the Quest have settled down to their quarters they should have a much better time than many a good old salt in days of yore.

One feature of life on board the ship is worth noting. There will be no distinction of class or rank. Officers, scientists, seamen, and cabin-boys will take their meals together in the one mess-room, which is closely lined with sleeping quarters. It is a democratic arrangement unknown on the regular trader or in any navy; but on a vessel where good-fellowship and sportsmanship count for so much in the success that all are striving for, it means a very great deal that the whole party, from the leader downwards, should know each other and be on the best possible terms.

One can picture the scene in that little saloon, with its skylights and swinging lamp, when Shackleton presides at the Christmas dinner to all hands, while outside, in the perpetual

Mother is The Only One

After all is said and done,
Mother is the only one.
The only one in all the land
To give a chap a helpin' hand,
To cheer him in the daily work
That he's a-dyin' just 't shirk;
Who says, whenever things go wrong,
"Keep up, boy, 't will be done 'fore long."

Sometimes, when crops refuse to grow,
No matter how I hoe 'n hoe;
'N plow, 'n rake, 'n sow, 'n weed,
Jest so's th' stock ken hev some feed,
Well, pa comes roun' an' says, "Say,
Si,
I reck 'tut crop's 'bout 't die;"
An' brother Jim, who's ciltified,
Says, "Really, has the fodder died?"
An' Sue, who reads them romance
things,
Says, "Back to earth what old earth
brings."

And then she hol's her hands 'n looks
Jes like the gals in novel books.
But ma! Ah, mother comes along
Softly hummin' an' ol' sweet song.
I drop th' hoe, I mop my brow,
Ain't got no use for sunshine, now—
An' life is filled with sudden bliss,
Fer ma has asked me for a kiss,
An' after that, well I jest swear
I wouldn't change with a millionaire!

Some time ago, when Higgins' gal
Was lookin' fer a lifetime pal,
An' when I went to church, why she
Wuz there, too, an' she winked at me,
An' at one meetin', by her side,
I says, "Liz, will yer be my bride?"
'Fore I had time to make a guess,
She squeezed my hand an' whispered,
"Yes."

We talked 'bout flowers an' weddin'
rings,
'N cottage love, 'n all them things,
'N how we'd live on honey drops,
On a farm that didn't need no crops,
But, something 'neath my Sunday
vest
Told me that I loved Mother best.

But mother's gettin' old and gray:
Some day she'll be laid away
Down in th' field by th' old mill
stream,
Where the roses love to dream.
And when that happens, like 'er not,
The old farm'll jest 'bout go to pot.
We'd lose all hope, ef ma was gone,
Fer she most runs the farm alone.
Up with th' sparrers every morn,
Callin' the chickens to their corn;
She cooks a meal I wouldn't trade
Fer the finest farmhouse ever made;
She cleans th' house an' sets the hen,
An' shoos the pigs back to their pen;
She feeds the cow, an' then she goes
Inter th' house, an' sews, an' sews,
An' bakes a cake, an' runs th' churn,
An' gathers in th' wood 't burns;
An' ef you say, "Ma, rest a while!"
She'll answer, with her old sweet
smile,
"Child, I ain't tired a bit. Are you?
We can't rest when there's work to
do."

An', supper o'er, the chores all done,
She hears our lessons, one by one,
An' then she sees th' cat is fed,
An' puts the children all 't bed,
An' when th' family's tucked away,
Then she, alone, kneels down to pray.
After all is said and done,
Mother is the only one.

The Diamonds in Your Ring.

There is a tremendous amount of detailed work in setting precious stones. After an apprenticeship of six years a setter has still a long period of training to undergo before he can attain the experience of a first-class craftsman. Concentration and meticulous care are essential.

Very often impaired eyesight is the fate of the diamond-setter, unless he is careful to obtain a good light. This can be readily understood when we learn that a single ring contains sometimes as many as two hundred small stones, each hardly bigger than a pin's head.

Specially shaped holes have to be cut, and the adjustment of a stone in its setting is a fine art in itself. The hole is so cut that the stone is slipped in with a little pressure, and in such a way that it cannot possibly fall out. In old-fashioned rings silver takes the place of the more modern platinum, which is used in the better grades of rings. Silver has the disadvantage of tarnishing and softness, and will not stand the necessary heat of soldering as well.

People are often confused about diamonds, rose diamonds, and brilliants. They are all three "diamonds," but a rose diamond has a flat bottom, with only the upper half cut and polished. A brilliant is a completely cut stone. Rose diamonds are not as valuable as brilliants.

A diamond-setter's workshop comes in for a good deal of spring-cleaning. The floor is regularly swept, and the dust burnt in a special furnace. From the residue is recovered a valuable deposit of gold and platinum dust. This residue is called "emel," and gives a handsome return when sold.

The setter must also wash his hands before leaving the workshop, for gold dust has a trick of creeping into the pores of the skin and beneath the finger-nails.

The water is drained off into a tank fitted with an outlet halfway down the side. The emel sinks to the bottom, and once a month is collected and melted down into a very substantial ingot.

We're All Lopsided

There is scarcely a man or woman who has not one shoulder a little lower than the other. The low shoulder is generally the right, for the droop is caused by using one hand and arm more than the other. Usually the muscles of the right side of the body are better developed than those of the left; but, curiously enough, the left foot is often larger than the right.

As a rule, the right eye is better than the left, whilst if we wish to catch an indistinct sound, it is always the right ear that we turn towards it.

This neglect of the left side has made it less robust than the right. Diseases which affect the ears, eyes, nose, or legs occur far more frequently on the weak left side than on the more developed right.

Origin of Influenza.

The word "influenza" appeared first in medieval Latin under the form *influentia*. It was used to denote the manner in which stars and planets were supposed to exert a guiding direction over the affairs of men.

Little by little the original meaning of the word was lost in a more general application of the term, until it reached its final significance of any power exerted from the outside—a power ranging from "influence at court" to the "influence of liquor."

It is from the astronomical application, however, that we secure the word "influenza"—the Italian name for a malady caused either by malignant planetary influence or atmospheric conditions which were none too well understood even by the men of medicine who gave the disease its title.

It Is the Harvest Moon!

It is the Harvest Moon! On gilded vanes
And roofs of villages, on woodland crests
And their aerial neighborhoods of nests
Deserted, on the curtained window panes
Of rooms where children sleep, on country lanes
And harvest fields, its mystic splendor rests!
Gone are the birds that were our summer guests;
With the last sheaves return the laboring wains!
The songbirds leave us at the summer's close,
Only the empty nests are left behind,
And pipings of the quail among the sheaves.
—Longfellow.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1921.

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En Passant.

"IS VOTING COMPULSORY?"

I am not asking the question myself, I am simply setting it down as one of the questions I suspected would come along with the approach of a general election, and the extension of the franchise to women.

It was quite reasonable to suppose that the ladies, being new to the job, would have a lot of questions to ask, more or less quaint and curious, and I was preparing, with that smug self-satisfaction which so sadly often goes with the supposed possession of superior knowledge, to deliver resonant and illuminating short discourses to contingents of new and inexperienced lady electors with a third—for information. Judge then of my surprise when the above question was sprung upon me by a man! Hitherto the ladies have asked me little or nothing on the subject of voting, and, from things they have said within the wide range of my auricular acuteness, (nice name for large ears) some of them appear to be forming opinions of their own, and will be in a short time, laying down the law with finality and decision, and no appeal to Caesar.

The idea of compulsory voting suggests wide possibilities. I was taken with the notion. Several things of less importance than voting, are compulsory, and as it is at present, the necessity of voting is not appreciated by about half the number of those entitled to do so. Voting the right way is another branch of the subject. I feel like saying something about that too, but let us clear up the other part first.

In any country conducted by what is regarded as a constitutional government, the integral parts of the government are representatives of the people. In this country, every British subject, by birth or naturalization, who has attained to the dignity of twenty-one years of age, is entitled to vote in the election of a representative to parliament from the division in which the voter resides. That there are certain formalities to be gone through should not offend anybody. The formalities were put there for his protection, and to prevent sinister influences from neutralising the power of his vote, as represented by the figure 1. Reasonable people will see the value of such safeguards, and would be justified in insisting that they be strictly observed, rather than removed. All that one has to do is to find out if he is qualified and then to see that his name is on the register. There is no hardship in that. Anybody who will not take that trouble does not count as ONE in the community. Without offence, I insist that he is a scoundrel among his fellow citizens, and if he is content with that, well, so am I, only let me say, that the man who will not claim to have his name on the electoral roll when he is so entitled, must not make any complaints in my hearing, about how badly things are conducted in his township, or in the Dominion at large. If he does, he is going to be told something.

Yes, thanks, I feel better now I have got that off my mind.

NOW, ABOUT VOTING the right way: That is a delicate matter. I would object to anyone dictating to me as to how I should vote, and I recognise that everybody has an equal right to object to any interference from me. I hope that is clear. If I were attached to any party, be it liberal, conservative, farmers, or boot-blacks, and believed that the continued existence of that party was necessary for the ultimate or immediate needs of the country, I would vote for that party, and try to gain votes for it, under certain conditions, hereinafter mentioned. If I belonged to no party at all, but had a leaning towards one over another, I would give that particular party the benefit of any doubt I might have, after the yet-to-be-mentioned conditions were satisfied. If I were new to politics, without the slightest hint of bias one way or another: if I knew nothing of intrigues and graft and self-seeking in political circles: if I did not understand economics and the political science of values: even if there had been no war and no need for the consideration of the ensuing changed condition of things, yet the fundamental conditions which I would impose upon myself, and under which I would vote would remain the same.

How I would arrive at those conditions might not interest anybody but myself, but I would feel myself unworthy the possession of one vote if I could not account for them. It would be easy for any man, (and woman, now) to make a personal declaration to themselves, in their own mind and not for publication. Let us imagine one.

I am alive,
Of sound mind, (presumably),
Qualified to vote, (legally)
I count as one, in —
The Township,
The County,
The Dominion,
The Empire,
The World.

(Relative Values)

My power as a unit is the same as that of other units, in their areas.
The interests of each unit are equal, varying according to area.
My responsibility for results is to be measured by my value.
Units cannot attend to their wider interests themselves, so they combine and elect representatives.

My opinion, as a unit, may not coincide with that of other units, therefore majority carries.
My interests and the interests of others will be best served by the appointment of the best possible representative.

In a contest my vote is for one against another.

If I vote for the second best man knowingly, I do myself and others an injustice.

(Here follow twenty necessary personal questions about the candidates, with answers.)

THIRTEEN, after due deliberation, without prejudice, I decide that I shall vote for

THE LINKMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Class I.—Phoebe McQuat 82.
Class II.—Bessie Rodger 63.
Class III.—Blanche Smith, Annie Stevenson 58, Muriel Burk, L. Hamilton 53, Ruby McPaul 51, K. Campbell 50.

GRADE X.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Honours.—Arnold Mathews 90.
Class I.—Evelyn Creswell 88, Irene Whinfield 86, Ivy Graham 81, Flora Macdonald 77, Donald Clarke, Ivy Johnson 76.

Class II.—Grace Morrison 70, Elsie MacAllister 69, Harold Bennett, May Robinson 75, Mabel Gordon 64, Dorothy Matthews 63.
Class III.—Alice Bain 58, Esther Morrison 54, Truman Clarke 50.

GRADE IX.

ARITHMETIC (STOCKS)

Honours.—Duncan Cumming 99, K. Morrison 95.

Class I.—Edna Campbell 87, Corinne Hancock 83, Paul Doig, Gladys Moseley 79, Ruby Nichols 75.

Class II.—Melville Smith 74, Hazel Leishman 73, Willie Cottingham 71, S. Black 70, James Todd 69, Donald Hay, Margaret Scott 68, Kenneth Elliott 65, Jean McQuat 63, Jack Golpin, Marguerite Heatlie 62, Edna Graham, Hazel Drysdale 61, Irene Rogers 60.

Class III.—Evelyn McCallum, Muriel Peet 59, Beatrice McKell 55, Maria Westgate 50.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Honours.—Hazel Copeland 91, Evelyn Mathews, Lloyd Sommerville 90.

Class I.—Bessie Rodgers 86, Hazel Kettyle 85, Wm. Miller 84, Linton Armstrong, George Miles, Charlie Miller 80, Norma Boyd, Alice Burke 79, Hilda Hume, Edith Jones 78.

Class II.—Janet Whinfield 74, Ethel McQuat, Annie Miller, Hazel Morrison 73, Edgar Burwash 72, Douglas Drysdale 70, Bna Black, Harold Calder, Perry Cooke 69, Grant McHardy 68, Fred Barker 67, Grace Seale 65, Kilgour Wilson 65, A. Hume 63, Mary Cruise, Ethel Doig, Ethel Hay 61, C. Robertson 60.

Class III.—E. Boyd, Douglas Middleton 59, Bessie Black 58, Reta Murdoch 54, Clifford McKell 53.

GRADE VII.

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Edmund Smith 92, Elizabeth MacKimmie, May Yelland 91, N. Hay 90.

Class I.—Ernest Copeland 86, Edward Morrison 84, Henry Miles 80, Ethel Scott 79.

Class II.—Cameron McQuat, Muriel McPaul, Annie Miller 73, Stella Scott 70, Lera Graham 67, Inez McKiddie 66.

Class III.—Cecil Graham 57, Florence Armstrong, Elsie Scott.

GRADE VI.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 93, H. Doig 91.

Class I.—Russell Elliott 87.

Class II.—Lyla McKiddie 71, Willis Stanforth 69, Janet McQuat 62, Eleanor McCoy 61.

Class III.—Bessie Morris 59, James Wilson, Mildred Marsh 58, Erna Morrison 56, Reta Jones, Evelyn Cruise 50.

GRADE V.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Jim Yelland 94.

Class I.—Quintin Black 87.

Class II.—Willie Painter 70, Gordon McQuat 69, Eric Middleton 65.

Class III.—James Logan 57, Stuart Armstrong 56, Helen Hutchinson 55, Gordon Hay 51, Rileen McPaul, Laura Noble 50.

GRADE IV.

READING

Class I.—Freda Mason 86, Rebecca Cohen, Florence Elkinson, Florence Hay 84, Alma McChillough 80.

Class II.—Raymond Cunningham 74, Sam Cohen 72, Edgar Cruise 70, Cecil McPaul, Christina McKennie, Heartland Paul 67, S. Boyd, Gwen MacKinnon 65, Rosena Cowan, Robert Fulton, Kenneth McPaul, George Paul 64, Marion Mathews, Evelyn Murray 62, Henry Diou, Lorne Wert 60.

Class III.—Morton Morrison 58, G. Licop 50.

GRADE III.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Leola Belanger, Gladys Creece, Raymond Underhill 100, B. Cunningham, Kathleen MacKraith 98, Reta Boyd, Stuart Jones 96, L. Combie 95, Maggie Chapman, Janet Hay, Olive Stanforth 94, Doris Armstrong 93, May Holt 91, Willie Licop 90.

Class I.—Edgar Dion 89, Elsie McPaul 87, Eugene Jousse 83, Gordon McPaul 82.

Class II.—Paul Doig 73, James Beech 72, Antonio Delorme 64.

Class III.—Frank Westwood 56.

Farmers' Convention

For the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the County in the interests of the farmers in the coming election

will be held in the

Victoria Hall, Lachute

Tuesday, Nov. 8th, 1921

at 2 o'clock

The Principal Speakers will be:

R. J. Millan, M.P., and E. H. Tisdelle, from Ontario; Mr. Ponton, Editor of the Bulletin d'Agriculture, Montreal; and Mr. Clement, President of the United Farmers of Quebec. Mr. J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U.F.O. may also be present.

The Speakers will address the meetings in both French and English.

Ladies and Electors from the Towns are also invited.

David Black, President. Gilbert E. Arnold, Secretary.

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 66.

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 1885
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!

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-stop, 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 fingers 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 this 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 Skating Rink has been floored, heated and sealed, so that those who attend will be made as comfortable as possible, seeing that hall accommodation is not available. The meeting is at 2 p.m.

Ladies Cordially Invited.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Dodge Brothers

Motor Cars.

We hold the Agency for the County of Argenteuil.

Leonard A. 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.

Lachance & Turcott,

WINDSOR HOTEL,

LACHUTE.

WANTED.

PINE AND SPRUCE LOGS. Will place orders for the above, six inches and up at small end, for delivery next winter. Apply to

AYERS LIMITED, Lachute Mills, P. Q.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail Phone 55

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

A. RAYMOND

Foundry Street, - Lachute.

Alright Mr. Brown, if you are a Dean College Graduate

I have a position for you. I already have three of those graduates and they are highly trained and efficient. For full information regarding courses, etc. write to

E. A. DEAN, Principal.

Typewriting done at reasonable charges. Representative of the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

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'Original.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, QUE.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

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

ST. ANDREWS

Miss Davis spent Tuesday of last week in Montreal.

Miss Harrington has been a Montreal visitor during the past two weeks.

Mr. A. Mathews and Mr. D. Robertson left on a hunting expedition Monday.

Monday being Halloween a very pleasant Masquerade party was held in the Town Hall.

The Ladies' Aid, of the Presbyterian Church, met at the home of Mrs. Chas. Wales on Thursday last.

Tuesday, All Saints' day, there was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist in Christ Church at 10.30 a.m.

The Rev. Mr. McKinnon, of Lachute, preached at the morning service in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

Our streets are now well lighted and we are beginning to feel as though we really did belong to this Century.

A Social evening was held in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, at which it was decided to consider the building of a Curling and Skating rink with club room in connection.

The Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Howard spent several days last week with their son in Montreal. Mrs. Howard attended some of the meetings of the W. A. Triennial which were held in the Synod Hall, from Tuesday to Friday inclusive.

STAYNERVILLE

The young people from around here spent an enjoyable Halloween in Mabel.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stewart were guests of their son Mr. John Stewart on Monday.

The Misses Bessie Mason and Violet Murdoch spent Saturday the guest of Miss Jennie McKenzie.

Mr. Harold Hancock entertained a few of the school scholars at his Birthday Tea on Monday evening.

Mr. Kenneth Hancock returned to Buckingham on Sunday evening, after spending the week-end at home.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

GORDON R. TOWNSEND, One Mile West of Mabel School, Friday, Nov. 4th, 1921.

The following effects.—Fourteen milch cows, 1 year and a half old heifer, 1 beef cow, 1 two year and a half old heifer, 1 Yorkshire brood sow, 2 work horses 5 & 6 years old, 1 double wagon, 1 set of 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 ash lumber, 1 Maple Leaf evaporator complete with storage tank, gathering tank a quantity of sap cans and spouts, 1 mow of straw, some corn stalks, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

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

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

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.

Boot Repairing.

Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:—

Sole and Rubber Heel, nailed,	\$1 65
Sole and Leather Heel, nailed,	1 40
Sole and Rubber Heel, sewed,	1 25
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.



The Man of the Hour

In this hour of Canada's most acute national crisis, the country's greatest need is leadership—not class leadership, not sectional leadership, but NATIONAL leadership. A pilot must be chosen possessing the necessary courage, foresight, breadth of vision and determination to lead the nation safely out of the existing economic uncertainty.

And one man stands out head and shoulders above all others as pre-eminently fitted for the task.

Born on a farm near St. Mary's, Ontario, Arthur Meighen is a true son of the people, a toiler who has fought his way to eminence by sheer ability and force of intellect. Entered Parliament in 1908; appointed Solicitor-General in 1914; Minister of the Interior in 1917; and Prime Minister in 1920.

At the Imperial Conference he was acclaimed by the Press of Great Britain as a great statesman, as a strong, virile, vigorous personality—alert in mind, keen and far-seeing in judgment, and with a fearless determination to stand for the right.

Professor A. D. Skelton, of Queen's University, and biographer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, wrote of the present Prime Minister:—"He has already given proof of high administrative capacity. His personal integrity is beyond question."

Of himself, Arthur Meighen said to his constituents the other day:—"You know where I stood on this issue in 1908, in 1911, and as in 1911 I stand to-day."

A Real Force A Real Leader

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

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.

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.

MACDONALD'S

Cut Brier

More Tobacco for the Money

Packages 15¢
½ lb Tins 85¢

The Tobacco with a heart



Soils and Crops

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

Our Truck Beats Horses.

"What is the most profitable piece of equipment on your farm?" is a question frequently asked by county representatives and others interested in modern farming.

After careful thought I have arrived at the conclusion that there is but one answer to the question as applied to our farm—the motor truck.

For thousands of years the problem of successfully marketing farm products remained unsolved. The farmer produced with hope, but marketed in despair. As a rule, he was greatly hampered by the many miles which separated him from an active market; the result was that he sold his stuff to the nearest dealer, and often was nearly trimmed in the transaction.

To a great extent the motor truck on the farm has remedied that evil. Today the motorized farm can be likened to a farm upon which there is a railroad station.

The possession of a truck gives the owner a choice of markets; he can deliver his product to the market offering him the most profit.

A two-ton truck travels four times as fast as the average team. One man with a two-ton truck can haul as much in the same length of time as can four men, four wagons, and eight horses.

Our specialty is alfalfa hay and seed, and our shipping point is three and a half miles away—a much shorter haul than the average. By the team method of delivery it costs \$1.30 a ton for each ton placed in a car at shipping point. By motor-truck delivery, and with every item of upkeep figured, it costs us 73 cents for each ton handled.

Around a thriving city, twenty-five miles away, there are a number of dairy farms which are always in the market for choice alfalfa hay. It is simply impossible to deliver hay to these farms by team and realize a profit, but with a truck it is different; twenty-five miles by truck is practically the same as six miles by team.

By opening up better markets for practically all farm products, the

motor truck increases the value of land, for the richest soil ever created is absolutely without value if its product cannot be marketed at a profit.

By having a reliable truck on our farm we can take advantage of a sharp demand for our products that may exist a hundred miles away. We try to find markets where competition for the products we sell exists.

Having had considerable experience with various sizes and makes of farm trucks, the following things I have learned may be of some assistance to you:

In trucks, as in everything else, the cheapest in first cost is seldom the cheapest in the end.

When buying a truck for farm use it is wise to select one built especially for country roads and country loads.

By building your own truck body you can save from \$50 to \$100, and carry out your own idea of what a truck body should be. If you build for permanence, do not use a nail in the whole job; nails soon work loose or break and give a world of bother. Use quarter-inch bolts in place of nails.

Pneumatic tires give much better satisfaction.

The stitch-in-time policy is an excellent one to apply to motor trucks. Ten minutes devoted to an inspection twice each day the truck is in use will practically insure you against serious trouble. Ninety per cent. of all truck trouble can be directly traced to carelessness.

If a truck meets with an accident, it can always be made new, but you can't repair a dead horse with a screw driver and a monkey wrench.

And please remember this: Just because your truck is a willing worker, do not overload it. Overloading takes a heavy toll in tire costs, and is never profitable.

Use nothing but the best oil in crank case, and change often; oil soon loses its lubricating qualities when used in a heavy-duty motor pulling its regular load.

The farther you live from market the greater your need for a good farm truck.

Preparing for the Perennial Flower Border.

No flower garden is complete without perennials. Even though the plot of ground be small, some of the space should be devoted to this useful and varied class of plants. Few flowers require as little care as hardy herbaceous perennials if given the proper conditions to start with. The soil should be a good loam which will not bake, and well drained, for thorough drainage is very essential. When planted, most perennials should be left undisturbed for a long time, hence the soil should be well prepared in the beginning by trenching and digging in a liberal supply of well rotted stable manure. Most perennials thrive best in full sunlight, and where possible, they should be planted where they will get the most favored conditions. A southern aspect is the most suitable, and where there is protection from the cold winds the plant do best. Planting may be done either in spring or autumn, and the month of October is a very suitable time to plant most kinds of perennials.

In making and planting a border it is most important to plant those kinds which will give a continuity of bloom from early in the spring until late in the autumn, and to arrange them so that they will be most effective. The dates of blooming, heights of the plants and colors of the flowers of the best known hardy perennials are given in Bulletin No. 5, S.S., Experimental Farms, Ottawa. In large borders the best effects are obtained by massing several plants of one color or several varieties of one species, and also arranging for a continuity of bloom, but in smaller borders and where the number of plants is limited it is often not thought possible to get this, and sometimes one part of the border will be without bloom.

Many good perennials can be grown readily from seed. These include Iceland and Oriental poppies; Columbine, Coropsis, Gaillardia, Campanula, Platycodon, Delphinium. In this way, at a comparatively small outlay, and in two seasons, many hundreds of plants may be grown which will furnish bloom from early in the spring until late in the autumn. The planting of small clumps of bulbs between the later blooming perennials will furnish bloom in the spring when flowers are most desired. Seed should be sown in rows about six inches apart. Autumn is the best time to sow the seed, as it will be softened by the moisture then in the soil and cracked by frost before spring, and will then germinate readily, whereas if it were sown in the spring it may take a whole year without germinating. The depth of sowing will depend on the seed. Very small seed merely needs enough soil to prevent its blowing away, while the larger seed may be sown half an inch deep. If sown much deeper most seed will not germinate. The young plants at the end or in the middle of the first season's growth may be either transplanted direct from the seed bed to the border or be pricked out about six inches apart into another bed and left growing for the remainder of the season by which time they will be fine strong plants ready for permanent planting.

True Service.

"He has not served who gathers gold, Nor has he served whose life is told In selfish battles he has won, Or deeds of skill that he has done. But he has served who now and then Has helped along his fellow men."

The greatest truths are the simplest, and so are the greatest men.

Quarantine for the European Corn Borer.

The scouting work to determine the spread of the European Corn Borer in southern Ontario is still being continued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Provincial Government. Up to September 24th one hundred and seventy townships were examined of which sixty-five were found infested by the pest. Thirty-seven townships were found infested last year, so that the total number of townships infested now amounts to one hundred and two.

On October 3rd a Ministerial Order was passed quarantining the townships most recently infested, and prohibiting the removal of all portions of the corn plant, except clean shelled corn.

The areas now quarantined for the European Corn Borer includes the following counties and townships: Oakland, Brantford, Burford and Onondaga in the county of Brant; all of Elgin county; Gosfield south, Mersea and Pelee in the county of Essex; all of Haldimand county; Stephen, Hay, Tuckersmith and Goderich in the county of Huron; Zone, Orford, Howard, Harwich, Raleigh, Romney, Tilbury east and Gore of Camden in Kent county; Euphemia, Brooke and Warwick in the county of Lambton; Louth, Grantham, Niagara and Clinton in the county of Lincoln; all of Middlesex county; all of Norfolk county; Pickering in the county of Ontario; all of Oxford county; Easthope north, Easthope south, Downie, Blanshard, Hibbert, Fullerton, Ellice, Mornington, Logan in the county of Perth; Wilmot, Waterloo and Woolwich in the county of Waterloo; all of Welland county; Guelph in the county of Wellington; and Ancaster in the county of Wentworth.

Breed for Bacon Production.

Prof. G. E. Day, B.S.A., in his work, "Productive Swine Husbandry," states the excellent qualities of the Large Yorkshire hog, a breed widespread throughout Canada, for bacon production in a way which must carry conviction to anyone who grips the fact that this trade has been and must continue to be the mainstay of the Dominion hog-breeding industry. "The Large Yorkshire is highly valued for bacon production, where a long side abounding in lean meat and a light shoulder and neck are especially desirable. For quality of bacon it is rivalled only by the Tamworth. The large proportion of lean to fat, the thick, fleshy belly, and great length of side render the breed peculiarly desirable from the bacon-curer's and the consumer's standpoint. At the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held annually at Guelph, Ontario, Large Yorkshires and their grades always take a prominent place in the bacon carcass competition and carry off a large share of the prizes.

"The Large Yorkshire is spoken of quite commonly as being slower in maturing than the fat types of hogs, but this is not a fair way of stating the case. From a bacon-curer's standpoint, Large Yorkshires will reach desirable market weight and condition at as early an age as any existing breed, and there are few breeds which equal them in this respect. Therefore, so far as the farmer who is feeding hogs for the export trade is concerned, no breed excels the Large Yorkshire in point of early maturity. For the production of a very fat carcass at an early age, the Large Yorkshire is not so well adapted as the fat or hard types. It is a special purpose breed, and for the special purpose will mature just as early as, or earlier, than almost any other breed."

Dipping the Flock

While the regular dipping of sheep for the control of parasites of the skin has long been recommended, it is surprising to find that even yet a large number of sheep owners do not dip their flocks. It is especially important that this be done before the winter season sets in, because no animal that is pestered by crawling, irritating, blood-sucking insects can make the best use of its food. The sheep tick is not the only enemy that can be controlled by dipping. Many sheep carry smaller insects of the louse tribe. The dipping should not be delayed until cold weather, for there is danger of the sheep taking cold and receiving perhaps greater injury than if the dipping had not been done. At this time of the year the lambs will carry perhaps more ticks than the older sheep, and this is sufficient reason for giving the whole flock attention.

Classes of Dips.

Dips can be classified according to the nature of the poison they contain, as carbolic, arsenic and tobacco. Most standard proprietary dips will produce effective results, providing the directions of the manufacturers are carefully followed. No material, however, should be purchased without a thorough investigation of its merits. Farmers may often "club" purchases and reduce the cost by buying in large quantities.

For a small flock of sheep it is not necessary to construct an elaborate dipping apparatus; a tub or trough, large enough to hold a sheep, will answer. Connected with the dipping trough there should be a small pen with a floor sloping toward the latter, wherein the sheep may be permitted to drain. The wool, especially if long,

will soap up a large quantity of dip, a part of which can be saved by keeping the sheep in this draining pen for several minutes.

The Dipping Tank.

Modern steel tanks may be purchased on the market at a reasonable cost. One can readily be made by a tinsmith from galvanized iron, or a wooden frame can be constructed and lined with this material. Concrete vats are also coming into common use. For the average sheep raiser, quite satisfactory results can be obtained from a tank made entirely from inch and a half pine plank, smoothly planed and firmly bolted together. The joints should be well covered with pitch to prevent leaking.

A tank conforming with the following measurements, will prove suitable for a flock of 50 to 500 head: 10 feet long at the top, 3 1/2 feet at the bottom, 2 feet wide and 4 feet deep. The sides and one end are perpendicular, the other end having a slope in the neighborhood of 35 degrees. On the entire inner surface of the sloping end are fastened cleats 8 inches apart. These form a stairway by means of which the sheep, with little or no aid, can climb from the vat. The tank is placed in the ground so that the upper edge rests only a foot or so above the surface.

Dipping should be performed, if possible, on a bright sunny day, so that the sheep may have an opportunity to dry off perfectly. They should remain in the dip at least two minutes. Several minutes must be allowed for draining. The fluid should be heated to about 110 deg. F. Guard, however, against having it so warm as to give the animals a sudden chill when they return to the cold air.

Wanted--A Dish of Ice Cream

A Halloween Story--By Myrtle Jamison Trachsel.

"I dare you--double dare you! Are you afraid?"

Melvin Terry and his twin brother Milton, "Mell and Mill" they were called, stood on the front porch watching an older brother walk proudly across the street to Ted Bowman's Halloween party, to which the twins had not been invited because they happened to be three years younger than Ted, brother Jim, and the other boys of that little bunch.

"Are you afraid?" repeated Mell, and this time he met a flat denial.

"I am not. And besides they will never know we are there. We are almost as tall as Jim, and with ghost costumes on they will think we belong there. I like ice cream myself, and Mrs. Bowman always gives you lots of it."

"Then let's be moving. We'll pretend we are going to bed, then when we get fixed up we can climb down the rose trellis."

Mrs. Terry was surprised to find the twins going to bed so early on Halloween, but she was only too glad to have them safely out of mischief. The boys took sheets and pillow-cases from the drawer of old linens, and behind their locked door they fixed themselves up as they had seen their mother dress Jim. Very quietly they slipped out of their window onto the roof of the porch. They had been up by daylight, but getting down at night, wrapped in trailing robes with two small holes to see through, was an entirely different matter. Mell tried it first, but the thorns of the roses would not even let him get started.

"I'll never get down with this blind-er on," he whispered, and he pulled the pillow-case from his head and dropped it to the ground. He wrapped the sheet tight against his shoulders, but even then it was hard enough. The thorns scratched his legs and managed to be always in the way when he put his hand on the trellis. Only the thought of the ice cream gave the boys courage enough to get down that prickly ladder by night.

The door of Ted Bowman's home stood open, but there was no one about. The twins disguised by their ghostly attire, boldly entered the house to which they had not been invited. A Jack-o'-lantern stood on the hall table. Above it was a black hand pointing towards the stairs; it bore the words, "This way to the Goblin's Den."

They could hear laughter somewhere above, and they hurried up the stairs only to come to another hand, pointing toward the attic. At the top of the second flight of stairs they were met by a figure dressed like themselves.

"Shake, my friend," said the figure. Mell, who was leading, grasped the cold, clammy hand held out to him, then to his surprise it seemed to come off at the elbow. He stared at it a moment and then dropped it to the floor, much to the enjoyment of the other ghosts gathered around.

"It's only a long kid glove filled with wet sand," whispered Mill. "Remember the ice cream."

There were other surprises in store for the boys. They were asked to reach into the "Witches' cauldron" and take out a fortune. But when they put their hands into the jars they touched the soft, squirming bodies of live frogs. They were told to walk down a narrow runway, and in doing so they stumbled onto a coil bedspring. The attic was lighted only by a few Jack-o'-lanterns and the boys could not see what it was they had come upon, nor how to get over it. So they had to flounder along the best they could.

"They're being extra nice to us," said Mell sarcastically. "Let's get out of here."

"Oh, they all had to do these things; we just happened to be the last. Look, they are going downstairs now and we will have ice cream."

They were going downstairs, sure enough, but not for refreshments. The ghostly figures seated themselves on the floor around an open fireplace, and began to tell ghost stories--of spirits haunting lonely places; of people being followed at night, and so on.

The twins listened in silence. They were not frightened, but they felt pretty jumpy and they had to think hard of the ice cream they had come for. At last the mother of the host came in and asked the boys to come to the dining-room; the twins jumped up--but what was this? Ted Bowman

had, pulled off his sheet and pillow-case and was asking the others to unmask.

But the twins couldn't! They had come to the party unmasked and if they refused to unmask, the boys would insist upon knowing who they were.

"Come," said Mell, and the twins slipped out of the front door unnoticed.

"All of that and no ice cream," wailed Mill.

"Hush!" cautioned Mell. "Let's slip around to the back. They usually have brick ice cream and we might be able to sneak out half a brick."

Quietly they crept around the house. A big freezer was being opened on the porch, the maid took out two bricks and carried them into the house.

"Now," whispered Mill, and he threw his leg over the railing. But before he could get his hand into the freezer the maid returned.

"You young rascals, get out of here!" she screamed, and the twins lost no time doing so. They ran over into the next yard and were greeted with a hail from an upstairs window. "What do you want around here?" demanded the voice. "I've had enough gates walk away on Halloween and if you don't move on I'll sic the dog on you."

The twins paused behind a tree, frantically trying to remove their sheet and pillow-case outfits.

"That's old Mr. James. Tell him who we are and say we are not bothering anything."

"Yes, I will," said Mell, "then he'll tell the Bowmans we came from--" Mell's speech was cut short by the sound of the old man calling to his dog.

"Take them out, Trilby," he called, and the dog answered with a short bark.

The twins jumped the back fence and ran down the alley, the dog close behind. The boys had no more than passed the Bowman house when he was at their heels--they had just time to clamber to the top of a low shed. Not in the least put out by the turn of affairs, the dog sat down in the alley and waited.

"Gee, do you suppose that dog is going to sit there all night?" Mell asked. "It looks like it," was the answer.

Seconds lengthened into minutes and the minutes became a half-hour and still the dog kept guard. Two weary boys watched from above.

"If this roof didn't slant so I would chance a nap. I suppose he'll get tired soon," said Mell.

They stretched out as best they could, intending to make the best of it. But the night was chilly and in a short time Mell sat up. The lights were being put out in the Bowman house. Already the lower floor was dark.

"The party is over, we can go home now. Wasn't the ice cream good?" joked Mill. His eyes were upon the attic window; he wondered why they had not put the lights out there. As he looked the blaze flared up, and he remembered a Jack-o'-lantern had stood by that window.

"Look!" he cried, "look at the attic window." A larger blaze showed; perhaps the window shade had caught.

Mell looked over the shed roof, the dog was not in sight. "Come," he said, "we must spread the alarm." They managed to do this without themselves being known, and watched from across the street while the fire was being put out. It was a very little fire, but the boys had the satisfaction of knowing that they were the ones who kept it from being a big one. And this thought comforted them as they climbed up the rose trellis and got into bed.

They were late getting up the next morning. Jim was just finishing an account of the party when they reached the breakfast table.

"They had lovely refreshments, more ice cream than we could eat." "Yes, I know," assented Mrs. Terry. "They sent over two big bowls of cream for the twins, but they were so sound asleep I couldn't rouse them. Papa and I ate it all. Boys, what made you look your door last night?"

But the boys did not answer. They were looking at each other and thinking of all the things they had endured trying to get the cream they could have had by staying at home. And yet, if it had not been for their chilly sojourn on the shed in the alley, what might have happened to the Bowman house? So after all, the dish of ice cream they didn't get was well worth the trouble.

Seed Grain Distribution.

The annual free distribution of samples of seed grain will be conducted as usual at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion Cerealists.

The following kinds of seed grain will be sent out this season:

Spring wheat (in about 5-lb. samples); white oats (about 4-lb.); barley (about 5-lb.); field peas (about 5-lb.); field beans (about 2-lb.); flax (about 2-lb.).

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant.

Applications must be on printed forms which may be obtained by writing to the Dominion Cerealists, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

As the stock of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early to

avoid disappointment. Those who applied too late last season are particularly requested to send in their names at once so that application forms may be forwarded to them. No application forms will be furnished after Feb. 1st, 1922. C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealists.

Save your own flower seeds this fall.

The purebred sire is here to stay, and Mr. Scrub has had his day.

Gloves and mittens--have you a good supply for husking corn? And hand lotion? Be prepared.

Do your doors stick when you shut them? Paint or varnish the edges. This may remedy matters.

SPROUTS

There is no better time than now to give the houses and premises a thorough cleaning. The yards should be raked up and then spaded or plowed. The houses should be given a thorough cleaning and disinfection. To complete the work and add brightness, whitewash the interior of the coops.

November, too, is a good time of the year to paint; if the outside of the houses are painted, the woodwork will be preserved and the buildings will have a more attractive appearance.

The floor of each house must be at least several inches higher than the level of the outside ground; otherwise melting snows may cause considerable dampness. Ventilation must also be looked after. Unless there is good ventilation in the houses, frost is likely to gather on the ceiling and walls, causing sickness.

Broken window-panes should be attended to. If the door is not in proper order, attend to it now and make it swing clear and easy and shut tight and neat. If the roof is not tight and sound, make it so before the fall rains set in. If a board is off, or shrinkage has made cracks to let the wind whistle through, fix them up right away by nailing on the board or battening the cracks.

These things can all be attended to comfortably this month. It is disagreeable work to be tinkering at them in bad weather. Besides, if they are left till later, they are not likely to be done, and the fowls will suffer. Prepare for winter now.

Over-Seas Cattle Trade.

Apart from the details of cost in transportation and handling, which are given with exactitude, the report made by the representative of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa on his return from a visit of inquiry into the possibilities of the cattle trade in Britain, contains much information of value to breeders and shippers. For the English market, he says the most saleable animals are those that weigh between twelve and thirteen hundred pounds, well leaned and under three years of age. In Scotland heavier beasts find favor and those running between thirteen and fourteen hundred pounds sell well, but there also fat is depreciable. At present, Canadian stock is criticized in England as heavy in the bone, rather too old, too weighty and rough, and where fat, too much on the outside. Cattle, it is said, should come "koher," that is, there should be no adherence of the lumps to the carcass. In this respect Canadian cattle are reported to be extremely satisfactory, as they are judged free from tuberculosis. There is a large Jewish population in the British Isles, by whom chilled or frozen meat is unacceptable. As a matter of fact the heavy fat steer has no permanent outlet either at home or abroad. The standard requirement is the young handy-weight animal devoid of an excess of fat. From the

middle of March to the middle of August this year 40,000 head of cattle were shipped from Canada to Britain, the majority averaging above 1,300 lbs., and many of the butcher bulls scaling over 1,600 lbs. Although the lighter animals generally sold better, yet the heavy stock also sold well, especially at Glasgow. Canada's chief competitor in the export cattle trade is Ireland, from whence about three-quarters of a million cattle are received in Britain annually. On a quality basis this country has the best of the situation, but the short haul from the Emerald Isle, and the non-application of the embargo, requiring cattle to be slaughtered within ten days of arrival, make all the difference. The entrance of Canadian cattle into Britain is confined to Birkenhead and Glasgow. Before the war Deptford and Avonmouth were available as ports of entry, but they at present are closed. Their nearness to London make them desirable for shipments from this country.

The Growing of Flax.

Mr. R. J. Hutchinson, Chief of the Economic Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, surely hits the nail on the head when he says in his recently issued bulletin, "Flax Culture," "diligent and systematic destruction of weeds always repays the cost of the work in the extra yield of the cultivated crop." The weeds most injurious to the growth and subsequent preparation of flax and the purity of any seed derived therefrom are Charlock, Redhank, Corn Marigold, Thistle, Field Bindweed, Flax Dodder and Dock. All weeds should be persistently destroyed throughout the rotation series. It has been claimed that flax impoverished the soil. This is not so if the field is kept clean, a fact that has been abundantly proved by experiments on several experimental farms. Mr. Hutchinson, in giving a list of manures and fertilizers that can be beneficially used, disproves another erroneous idea, namely, that flax is a non-manurial crop. For getting the best yield, rotations should extend over five, six or seven years, flax will do best after meadow or pasture. Rotations, however, are not rigid and must vary according to conditions. In preparing the soil, plowing and cross-plowing, or alternate grubbing, followed by harrowing and rolling are necessary. The soil must also be firm and sufficiently porous. The seed must be of good quality, heavy in weight, uniform in pickle, plump in body, smooth and slippery to handle, glossy and brown in appearance. Above all, it must be well cleaned.

The bulletin referred to deals with harvesting, decending, netting, scutching, and grading, upon all of which the flax-grower needs to be well informed.

Seed corn is best chosen in the field rather than from the bin, but must come from stalks which mature naturally and not prematurely as a result of root disease.

SPEAKS HIGHLY OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she is always pleased to speak highly of them to other mothers. She knows the good they have done her children and realizes that her experience should be of benefit to others. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Fred Murphy, Charlotte-town, P.E.I., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eight months for my baby. I cannot speak too highly of them for they have been of great assistance to me in my first experience of motherhood." Baby's Own Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which are absolutely harmless and may be given to even the newborn babe with perfect safety. They are sold by medicine dealers or direct at 25 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

China's New Alphabet.

The new phonetic alphabet for China has proved a success. In 1912 the National Educational Conference recommended a Chinese alphabet of thirty-nine characters, of which there were twenty-four so-called initials, three medials and twelve finals. By 1915 schools to teach the phonetic symbols had been established as an experiment; lately all the normal schools have given special courses in the subject, and this year all the provinces are learning the new system and putting it into use.

20,000 Oranges on Tree.

A single orange tree of average size will bear 20,000 oranges.

Words of Wisdom.

The bigger the bubble, the louder the bang.
Concentration should be a part of the curriculum of every college.
The finest people in the world are those we know least about.
Be sure your bravery is not mere foolishness.
Man is like a fountain pen; useful as long as there is something in him. If we always said what we meant, we wouldn't say anything.
Put yourself on a paying business-basis.
If you've just got over some sickness, give the details to the squirrels in the woods and get it off your chest.
If your feet are not strong enough to carry you—ride.
Wishes wear out with your clothes. Fame oftentimes goes shabby.
The greatest faith is faith in your self.

Feed your body, your soul will thrive on it.
Study character—your own first.
Before reforming the community, reform yourself.
Don't bury yourself before you are dead.
Lock yourself up when you swear, you won't be interrupted.
If you let the little things worry you, what are you going to do with the big things?
Tell your friend you haven't got it—you'll be doing him a good turn.
Put your troubles on the dumb waiter.
You can't win unless you take a chance.
Worry is a cloud that darkens your day; a bright thought is the sunshine that drives it away.

Melons were first found in Asia.

A WOMAN'S HEALTH NEEDS GREAT CARE

When the Blood Becomes Watery a Breakdown Follows.

Every woman's health is dependent upon the condition of her blood. How many women suffer with headache, pain in the back, poor appetite, weak digestion, a constant feeling of weariness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, pallor and nervousness? Of course all these symptoms may not be present—the more there are the worse the condition of the blood, and the more necessary that you should begin to enrich it without delay. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a splendid blood-building tonic. Every dose helps to make better blood which goes to every part of the body and brings new health to weak, despondent people. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are valuable to all women but they are particularly useful to girls of school age who become pale, languid and nervous. There can be neither health nor beauty without red blood which gives brightness to the eyes and color to the cheeks and lips. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood as is shown by the experience of Mrs. Jos. E. Veniotte, West Northfield, N.S., who says: "For several years I was in a bad state of health. I was pale and nervous, my appetite was poor, and I suffered from weakness, headaches and a feeling of oppression. I got so nervous that I was afraid to stay in the house alone. All this time I was taking medicine, but it only did not help me, but I was growing weaker. Finally I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using six boxes I felt much better. I had a better appetite, slept better and felt stronger. However, I continued taking the pills for a couple of months longer, and now I am feeling as well as ever I did. I give all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other weak woman."

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

The Set of the Sail.

Bob was in one of his periodical fits of depression. The world had been running smoothly for some time, but now the pendulum was swinging the other way, and he did not like it. "Everything seems to be against me these days, Uncle Jim," he grumbled. "Nothing goes my way any more. I'm going to quit—that's all. What head-wind can a fellow make when everything in the world is against him? Bound to be a failure."

"Humph," said Uncle Jim meditatively. "I didn't know that you and Napoleon had so much in common, Bob. He felt that way, too, when he was about seventeen. But what puzzles me is whether you and he are alike in one other point. I must really look that up and see whether he too was such a different person on sea and on land."

Bob looked puzzled. "Different on sea and on land? How? What's the joke, Uncle Jim?"

"No joke. Just plain facts. As Shakespeare remarks, you

"suffer a sea change
Into something rich and strange."

"I've been at the shore with you three summers, and I've been out in your little sailboat more times than I can count, but never once have I heard you say you couldn't get anywhere because the wind or the tide was against you. As I remember, you used to go to Pine Cove pretty often last summer when the wind was dead wrong."

There was a twinkle in Uncle Jim's eyes, for the visits to Pine Cove had been a family joke. There had been a very pretty reason for those visits. But Bob loftily ignored everything except the subject in hand.

"A good sailor doesn't have to sail with the wind or the tide," he explained. "If a man knows how to set his sail right he can take advantage of the wind, whichever way it blows from. You know that as well as I do, Uncle Jim."

"And then you say you aren't different on sea and on land," said Uncle Jim thoughtfully. "Well, I was going to read you a lecture on the uses of adversity, but I don't need to. You've put it into—shall I say a sea shell? If you know how to set your sail, you can take advantage of any wind and go where you please. Well, now you go right out and apply that idea on dry land, and see if you don't make port with a good cargo."

Bob nodded, and a dawning smile came over his face. "Master Robert Sheffield," he said, "seventeen years out from babyhood, bound for Success and the Future. Aye, aye, sir!"

The Mighty Universe.

Would you like to know how large the stellar universe is? In the opinion of astronomers it is one million light years in diameter, and, since light travels 186,000 miles in a second, that means that it is about 5,869,713,600,000,000,000—almost six quintillion—miles from one side of the universe to the other. More than a million solar systems the size of our own could be placed end to end without bridging the space. How many such systems the universe could contain we refuse to calculate.

Elephants have been known to live 200 years.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



His Bookmark.

"How far have you studied, Johnny?" inquired the teacher.
"Just as far as the book is dirty, ma'am."

All for Nothing.

Mother—"I've tried so hard to make you a good child, Margaret, and yet in spite of all my efforts you are still rude and naughty."
Margaret (deeply moved)—"What a failure you are, mother!"

Skeptical Tommy.

"But, Tommy," said his mother, "didn't your conscience tell you that you were doing wrong?"
"Yes," replied Tommy, "but I don't believe everything I hear."

The Age of Worry.

There is a time in the life of every girl when—but this illustrates it.
"How old is Gladys now?" Mrs. Davis asked of Gladys' grandmother.
"Gladys is just at the age where her mother is afraid she will get married and Gladys is afraid she will not."

He Knew.

The tramp shambled after the smartly-dressed man carrying a prosperous-looking bag.
"Give us a couple of coppers, guv'nor!" he pleaded. "Just something to get some bread. Think wot it is fer be friendless, despised, 'ated by all—"
"Shut up, you fool!" said the man with the bag. "I'm an income tax collector!"

He Could See.

"No! You cannot expect the jury to believe that," said the lawyer. "Do you really mean to say that, although the night was pitch dark, and you were at the end of the train, you saw deceased fall from the other? Now tell me, how far do you really think you can see at night?"
"Oh, about a million miles, I reckon," retorted the witness. "I can see the moon—how far's that?"

Trying to Oblige.

Mother was teaching five-year-old Bobby geography. She had come to the Sahara Desert. "Now, say it—Sahara," she prompted him.
"Hara," replied Bobby.
"No, not Hara—Sahara, don't you see?" said mother patiently. "Now say it."
Again Bobby replied, "Hara."

That kept up for some time until finally Bobby, worn out, exclaimed, "Well, mother, didn't I say Hara?"

Grace's Grammar.

Grace met her uncle in the street one day. He asked her whether she was going out with a picnic party from the school.
"No," replied Grace. "I ain't going."
"My dear," said her uncle, "you must not say 'I ain't going.' You must say, 'I am not going.' And he proceeded to give her a little lesson in grammar: "You are not going. He is not going. We are not going. They are not going. Now, can you say all that?"

"Course I can," responded Grace, cheerily. "There ain't nobody going."

A Real Sky-Scraper.

The conversation had changed from one thing to another, finishing up with high buildings.

The American thought he had them all beaten when he said there was a building in New York so high that it took a person at least twenty-four hours to get to the top.

"Sure," said Pat, "there's a little building I was working on some time ago in good old Dublin, when one Saturday morning about 11 o'clock I dropped my hammer from the top, and sure and begorra, when I went to work on Monday morning the thing hit me on the top of the head."

Making Matters Worse.

"I can't keep visitors from coming up," said the office-boy, dejectedly. "When I say you're out they won't believe me. They all say they must see you."

"Well, put them off somehow," said the editor, with a worried look. "Whatever they say just tell them, 'That's what they all say.' Be firm. See?"

That afternoon a lady called. She had hard features and an acid expression, and she demanded to see the editor at once.

"Impossible," said William.

"But I'm his wife," persisted the lady.

"That's what they all say," said the boy.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

High Intensity of Light.

High intensity of light is provided by a new arc lamp for motion picture projectors that has its positive carbon in a horizontal position with its crater end pointing at the lens.

Old Theatres in London.

London still contains two buildings that witnessed the performance of Shakespeare's plays during Shakespeare's life—the Middle Temple Hall and the hall of Gray's Inn.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Tanlac Accomplishes Remarkable Results In Geo. H. Nickel's Case

Prominent Wisconsin Man Says Tanlac Promptly Relieved Him of Bad Case of Stomach Trouble of Six Months' Standing—Gains 27 Pounds and Feels Fine As A Fiddle.



GEORGE H. NICKEL

It is an unquestionable fact that Tanlac is now being more widely endorsed by well known men and women than any other medicine on the American market. One of the latest to testify is George H. Nickel, well known lecturer, residing at 227 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"Tanlac has not only completely restored my health, but I have actually gained 27 pounds in weight," said Mr. Nickel in referring to the remarkable benefits he had derived from the medicine.

"For something over six months, my stomach was very badly disordered. I suffered terribly from indigestion and dyspepsia. At times I would be in great distress and I would invariably experience an uncomfortable bloated feeling for hours after eating. I had no appetite scarcely and the little I ate would often make me deathly sick. My head ached until I felt like it would burst, and I was so nervous I trembled like a leaf. When I got up in the mornings, I was so weak and dizzy, I couldn't trust myself to walk around and I just hurt all over.

"Tanlac has brought about a wonderful change in my condition for I am now enjoying the very best of health. My appetite is splendid. I relish my meals. Everything agrees with me perfectly. The nervousness, head-

aches and dizzy spells are all gone and I never have an ache or pain. I am only too glad to tell others about the wonderful good Tanlac has done. It has no equal."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Changed.

When I was nine
I was content
If my father gave
Me a copper cent.

Now I have a nine
Year youngster who
Thinks nothing less
Than a dime will do.

The Best Servants.

I keep six honest serving men,
(They taught me all I know.)
Their names are What and Why and
When,

And How and Where and Who.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

A cherry tree, at Sittingbourne, Kent, which still bears fruit, was planted in the reign of Henry VIII.

A Health Saving REMINDER:

Don't wait until you get sick—USE



**COARSE SALT
LAND SALT**
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

SLOAN'S RELIEVES NEURALGIC ACHES

FOR forty years Sloan's Liniment has been the quickest relief for neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism, tired muscles, lame backs, sprains and strains, aches and pains.

Keep Sloan's handy and apply freely, without rubbing, at the first twinge.

It eases and brings comfort surely and readily. You'll find it clean and non-skin-staining.

Sloan's Liniment is pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Made in Canada.

**Sloan's
Liniment** (Pain's enemy)

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Ad-
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**PREVENT
Skin Troubles
by Daily Use of
Cuticura**
Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations. Bathe with the Soap and hot water on rising and retiring, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands. Smear any signs of pimples, redness or roughness with the Ointment and let it remain five minutes before bathing. Finally dust on a few grains of the exquisitely perfumed Cuticura Talcum, it takes the place of other perfumes for the skin.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Taken 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 345 St. Paul St., W. Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

**YOUNG WOMEN
AVOID PAIN**
This One Tells How She Was Benefited by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Regina, Sask.—"For two years I suffered from periodic pains and nausea so I was unable to get around. My mother had me take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am much better and able to go about all the time, which I could not do before. I recommend Vegetable Compound to my friends if I know they suffer the same way, and you may publish my letter if it will help any one, as I hope it will."—Miss Z. G. BLACKWELL, 2078 Osler Place, Regina, Sask.

If every girl who suffers as Miss Blackwell did, or from irregularities, painful periods, backache, headache, dragging down pains, inflammation or ulceration would only give this famous root and herb remedy a trial they would soon find relief from such suffering.

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who will continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine in the world.

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.

ISSUE No. 43-'21.

Health First POSTUM

"There's a Reason"



This is the start of a better day

There's satisfying comfort and cheer in a breakfast cup of Postum, and there's no disturbing element to irritate nerves or digestion and leave mental energy lagging before the day is done.

Thousands of former tea and coffee users have found that Postum meets every demand for a delicious table beverage, and brings steadier nerves, clearer mind—better health.

As many cups as you like with any meal—no after-regrets.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) 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.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

Sold by all grocers

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

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.



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

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

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

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 prices.

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

JOHN McFAUL'S
WHY PAY MORE.

THE 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
Tinware and Enamelware.

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Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

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hand, also a good line of parts,
accessories and tires. Prompt
service.
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James L. Anderson, Prop.

The Brownsburg and District Poultry Show.

The Brownsburg and District Poultry
Association held their 2nd Annual Show,
Friday and Saturday, Oct. 28th and 29th
in the Gymnasium of the Social Club.
There were 273 exhibits in all includ-
ing Poultry Ducks, Geese, Turkeys,
Rabbits and Pigeons. This was a larger
number of exhibits than last year, and
the quality of the exhibits was as good
as last years high standard.

The Rabbit exhibit made a very credit-
able showing, the Belgium hares being
very good, showing very good colour,
also plenty of size.

Turkeys, Ducks, and Geese were small
classes but the quality was very good.
Mr. Andrew Mason, of Ottawa, judged
all the classes, and commented very
favorably on the showing. It is the aim
of the Association to create an interest
in a better class of poultry and it is very
encouraging to note the improvement
being made. Help boost the Association
and start preparing for next years Show.

Light Brahma.

Cock, - Jules Gauthier.
Hen, - C. Moseley.
Cockerel, - Jules Gauthier.
Pen, - C. Moseley.
Special best Brahma, - C. Moseley.

Langshans.

Pen, - A. Higgins.
Special best Langshans, - A. Higgins.

Phymouth Rock Barred.

Cock, - 1st, Theo. Murdock, 2nd, A.
Elliot.
Hen, - 1st, Agnes Elliott, 2nd, Theo.
Murdock, 3rd, C. Moseley.
Cockerel, - 1st, C. Moseley, 2nd, Theo.
Murdock.
Pullet, - 1st, C. Moseley, 2nd, Theo.
Murdock.
Pen, - 1st, Wm. Graham, 2nd, C.
Moseley.
Special best Farred Rock, - Theo.
Murdock.

Phymouth Rock White.

Pen, - C. Hardie.
Special best White Rock, - C. Hardie.

Phymouth Rock Columbian.

Cockerel, - L. Wilson.
Pullet, - L. Wilson.
Pen, - L. Wilson.
Special best Columbian Rock, - Leo-
nard Wilson.

Silver Wyandotte.

Cock, - C. Hardie.
Hen, - 2nd, C. Hardie.
Pullet, - 1st, 2nd and 3rd, C. Hardie
Pen, - 1st, Russell Graham, 2nd, C.
Hardie.
Special best Silver Wyandotte, - R.
Graham.

White Wyandotte.

Cock, - 1st, Gordon Todd, 2nd, John
Connelly.
Hen, - 1st, Gordon Todd, 2nd, Charles
Vary, 3rd, Gordon Todd.
Cockerel, - 1st, Gordon Todd, 2nd, G.
Todd, 3rd, W. J. Lepine.
Pullet, - 1st, Gordon Todd, 2nd, A.
Steers, 3rd, J. W. Lepine.
Pen, - 1st, Gordon Todd, 2nd, Gordon
Todd, 3rd, C. Vary.
Special best White Wyandotte, - G.
Todd.

Rhode Island Red, R.C.

Cock, - 1st.
Hen, - 1st and 2nd.
Cockerel, - 1st and 2nd.
Pullet, - 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
Pen, - 1st.
Special best Rhode Island, Red, all to
John Connelly.

Rhode Island Red, S.C.

Cock, - 2nd, C. E. Richardson.
Cockerel, - 2nd, H. J. Tite, 3rd, H. J.
Tite.
Pullet, - 2nd, and 3rd H. J. Tite.
Pen, - C. E. Richardson.
Special, - C. E. Richardson.

Leghorn S.C. White.

Cock, - 1st, A. Higgins, 2nd, C. Mose-
ley, 3rd, Theo. Murdock.
Hen, - 1st, T. Murdock, 2nd, C. Mose-
ley.
Cockerel, - 1st, C. Moseley, 2nd, Gordon
Todd, 3rd, Theo. Murdock.
Pullet, - 1st, Theo. Murdock, C. Mose-
ley, 3rd, G. Todd.
Pen, - 1st, Theo. Murdock, 2nd, C.
Moseley, 3rd, Theo. Murdock.
Special, - A. Higgins.

Leghorn, S.C. Brown.

Cock, - 1st.
Hen, - 1st.
Cockerel, - 1st.
Pullet, - 1st.
Pen, - 1st.
Special, all to Jules Gauthier.

Leghorn, R.C. Brown.

Cock, - 1st.
Hen, - 1st.
Cockerel, - 1st.
Pullet, - 1st.
Pen, - 1st and 2nd.
Special all to Jules Gauthier.

Leghorn Buff, S.C.

Cockerel, - 1st.
Pullet, - 1st.
Special all to G. Todd.

Leghorn S.C. Black.

Cock, - 1st.
Hen, - 1st and 2nd.
Cockerel, - 1st and 2nd.
Pullet, - 1st and 2nd.
Pen, - 1st and 2nd.
Special all to Rev. W. J. Lummis.

Andalusians.

Cock, - 1st.
Hen, - 1st.
Cockerel, - 1st.
Pullet, - 1st.
Special all to C. Vary.

Minorcas Black.

Hen, - 1st and 2nd, Wm. Graham.
Cockerel, - 1st, H. Quenville, 2nd, H.
J. Tite.
Pullet, - 1st and 2nd, H. J. Tite, 3rd,
H. Quenville.
Pen, - 1st, H. Quenville, 2nd, A.
Piggins.
Special II, Quenville.

Orphington White.

Cock, - Jas. Hazel Sr.
Hen, - James Hazel Sr.
Cockerel, - Jas. Hazel Sr.
Pen, - 1st, W. J. Cumbers, 2nd, James
Hazel Sr.
Special Jas. Hazel Sr.

Chanteclers.

Cock, - 1st.
Hen, - 1st.
Cockerel, - 1st.
Pullet, - 1st and 2nd.
Special all to Emile Hebert.

Bantams Golden Sebright.

Cock, - 1st and special, G. Todd.

Rose Comb White.

Cock, - 1st, G. Todd, 2nd, C. Moseley.
Hen, - C. Moseley.
Special, - C. Moseley.

Buff Cochon Bantam.

Cock, - 1st.
Hen, - 1st.
Special all to Mrs. Turney.

Cochon Bantam A.O.V.

Hen, - 1st and Special, Emile Hebert.

Bantam A.O.V.

Hen, - 1st, Wm. Fletcher, 2nd, Gordon
Todd.
Cockerel, - 2nd, Wm. Fletcher.
Special, - Wm. Fletcher.

Pigeons.

Cock, - 1st, Albert Steers, 2nd, A.
Stewart.
Hen young, - A. Stewart.
Cock young, - A. Stewart.
Special, - A. Steers.

Belgium Hares.

Male over 6 months, - 1st, T. G. Pasco,
2nd, Wm. Fletcher.
Female over 6 months, - 1st, T. G.
Pasco, 2nd, Wm. Fletcher.
Female under 6 months, - 1st, 2nd and
3rd T. G. Pasco.
Special, - T. G. Pasco.

Rabbits A.O.V.

Female over 6 months, - 1st and 2nd,
Geo. Bourne.
Male under 6 months, - 1st, G. Heale,
Female under 6 months, - F. Witham.
Special on Whites, - G. Heale.
Special on Blacks, - F. Witham.

Turkeys Bronze.

Male old, - 1st, Geo. McVicar, 2nd, A.
3rd, T. G. Pasco.
Female old, - 2nd, T. G. Pasco.
Special, - Geo. McVicar.

Geese.

Male, - John Reid.
Female, - John Reid.
Special, - John Reid.

Ducks Pekin.

Male old, - 1st, Geo. McVicar.
Female old, - 1st, Geo. McVicar.
Special, - Geo. McVicar.

Geese.

Male old, - Geo. McVicar.
Female young, - " "
Male young, - " "
Special, - Geo. McVicar.

Specials.

Best Exhibit any one breed by one
Exhibitor, - Gordon Todd.
Best male bird on Exhibition, - John
Connelly.
Best female on Exhibition, - James
Hazel, Sr.
Best pen on Exhibition, - G. Todd.
Best exhibit of Rabbits, - T. G. Pasco.
Best litter of Rabbits, - T. G. Pasco.
Best pair birds Male or Female, young
or old, - Rev. W. J. Lummis.

Specials offered by Pratts

Poultry Food Co.

Best Leghorn Cock, - Rev. Lummis.
Best Leghorn Cockerel, - Rev. W. J.
Lummis.
Best Leghorn Pullet, - Rev. Lummis.
Best Rock Cock, - Theo. Murdock.
Best Rock Hen, - Agnes Elliott.
Best Rock Cockerel, - C. Hardie.
Best Rock Pullet, - C. Hardie.
Best Wyandotte Cock, - Gordon Todd.
Best " Hen, - " "
Best " Cockerel, - " "
Best " Pullet, - " "

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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 Overcoat-
ings, the best of English and Scotch made.
Spring and Fall Overcoats from \$25.00.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1921.

NO. 44

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Stoves and Ranges.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

Messrs. Arnold and Edwin Parker, of Lachute Road, spent Thanksgiving in Montreal, visiting their cousins Allen and Gilbert Parker and other friends.

The Misses Agnes Wallace, Annie St. Eloy and Messrs. Philip Courville and John Gow, of Montreal, spent Thanksgiving with the guests of Mrs. P. Cruise.

The Annual Union Thanksgiving service took place in the Methodist Church on Monday morning with a good attendance. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. Mathews, and the address given by the Rev. A. G. MacKinnon. The offering of \$28.00 will be sent to the Verdun Protestant Hospital for the insane as in former years.

Presbyterian Church Services on Sunday November 13th. will be held as follows.—The minister will conduct the services Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and in Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in Brownsburg. Mr. Livingston from the Presbyterian College Montreal, will conduct services at 11 a.m. in Upper Lachute and in Hill Head at 3 p.m.

The funeral of Dr. B. S. Stackhouse took place from his late residence on Main St. Saturday afternoon and was attended by many of his old friends. It was conducted by Rev. Victor Collins pastor of the Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. A. G. MacKinnon of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Stackhouse was one of the first members of the Baptist Church and a generous supporter. He has left to commemorate his memory the interest of \$500.00 to be paid yearly, also the interest of \$1,000 for the poor of the town of Lachute. Friends attending from a distance were, Mrs. Dalpe, Miss L. Rondeau, Dr. A. and Mrs. Steinhilber, Mr. Stewart Boyd, Mr. Russell, Stackhouse, K.C., of Montreal, Dr. Lorne Stackhouse, of Cleveland, Mr. Earle Boyd, of Ottawa, and Mrs. A. Fawcett, of Winchester.

If you are sending Greeting Cards to Foreign Parts it is not wise to wait too long, this will serve as a reminder. All you have to do is call at Bob's Kosey Corner and see our samples and stock of Special Greetings, or if you cannot find time to call, phone 145 ring 4 and asked to be placed on our list for immediate solicitation, we will call on you with samples. Bob's Kosey Corner, Main Street, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Two Heavy Draught Horses and One Colt one and a half years old. Apply to W. A. Bea, Upper Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A Purity Mattress Perfectly new and never having been used. At a bargain to quick buyer. Apply to Miss Allan, Lachute.

We have just received a very fine assortment of Choccolates in bulk and all sorts of Fancy Boxes. Don't forget to call into 'Bob's Kosey Corner' and take a box home with you.

The Best Place to Buy Your Jewelry.

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, Bas. Ward, Lachute, Telephone No. 116 r 2-3.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

David Black Elected as the Farmers' Candidate

A vote taken in an appeal to the House declared David Black, of St. Jerome, elected over J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, by only one vote out of the 92 votes cast at their convention held in the Town Hall on Tuesday last. In organizing the convention delegates had been appointed to act from each poll, but as the polls were only half represented others were selected from the audience with the above result. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Brady, Ponton and Mr. R. J. Miller, M.P., all of whom were loud in their denunciation of both of the old political parties. Although the vote was so close, Mr. Arnold who has done much in bringing the farmers movement so prominently before the county, manfully came forward and congratulated Mr. Black upon having received the nomination and promised him his full help and support. In accepting the nomination Mr. Black thanked the meeting for the honor they had conferred upon him and said they had often been told that the farmers were the backbone of the country and it was high time that some of that backbone should be represented in Parliament.

Armistice Day.

The observance of Armistice Day on November 11th suggests more than a mere mechanical keeping of two minutes silence as a memorial to the hour when hostilities were ceased on the front on Nov. 11th, 1918. It suggests more too than the banquetting of ourselves in commemoration of the world-stirring event that halted millions who were fighting for their respective causes—war weary and worn.

Two minutes—while we pause to think for this brief season, let us think of our noble boys who bled and died that the British and French nations might live. Of the fifty or more thousands that lie like slumbering sentinels beneath the poppies of France, honored by the living who shall never cease to glorify them for their valor and their courage.

Let us think, too, of the living who cease not to mourn the loss of a well-beloved husband, son or brother. Of the homes that were laid desolate by the fell hand of a brute invader. There we throw, with the real root of the matter be taken to heart, and then can a real prayer be offered up for those with whom we sympathize and to whom our hearts may go out in earnest and undiminished sympathy.

Let us not make little of this moment when the rumbling wheels of machinery the Atlantic liner in mid-ocean, the flying express train and the pony express out on a far trail all stop in reverence to the cause of liberty and those who fell that we might live. Join with a world of thinkers and bow like a true patriot. To-morrow you will be asked to wear a Poppy in commemoration and as you buy these little silent emblems of respect do not forget that they are made by the little orphan children of France, and whatever amount you may be pleased to give will be devoted to the most worthy cause of helping the dependents of those who so nobly fought our battles.

The Misses Gladys Shaw and Winnie Quints, of Montreal, spent the holiday the guests of Mrs. R. E. Carkner.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Hilda Sutton spent the week-end in Louise.

Miss Lavigne is spending two weeks in Montreal.

Miss Winnie Silverson spent the holiday in Lakefield.

Miss Sparrow spent Thanksgiving with her parents in Huntingdon.

Mrs. E. Jousse and daughter spent the early part of this week in Montreal.

Mr. Geo. Tucker, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Matthew Rodgers.

Miss Violet Gray, of Grenville, was the week-end guest of Miss Hazel McGibbon.

Miss Helen Houston, of Ottawa, was the guest of Mrs. Houston for Thanksgiving.

Mr. Miles Copeland, of Lakefield, left this week for Det. to spend the winter months.

Mr. Cecil Tormaly, of Montreal, spent the week-end and holiday, visiting friends in town.

The Misses Paul and Griffith, of Montreal, spent the week-end with friends in Lachute.

Rev. G. A. MacKinnon was in Montreal this week attending the Presbytery Meeting.

Miss Stella Armstrong, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Stewart McFaul for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne McArthur, of Ottawa, were guests of their parents for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roberts, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. H. E. Underhill.

Miss Inez Sutton and Mr. Edward Cooke were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sutton.

Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, and daughter, of Lachute, were guests of Mr. Mackie this week.

Mrs. Jas. Armstrong, of Montreal, was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Dan. Joss this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Currie, and Miss Ruby Burnett, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. P. MacKimmie.

Miss Olive Boyd, of Ottawa, was the guest of her father Mr. W. J. Boyd for the week-end and holiday.

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

The Misses Olla and Mabel Montgomery, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. John Barley for Thanksgiving.

Miss Alice Summerville, of Ottawa, spent the week-end and holiday with friends in Lachute and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bow, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. Peter Gordon, of East Settlement, for the holidays.

Miss Hazel and Russell Sutton, of St. Amede, were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. S. A. Patterson for Thanksgiving.

Celebrate the Armistice on Nov. 11th, at St. Mungo's Church Cushing, when there will be a Thanksgiving Supper. Adults 30 cts. Children 15 cts.

Miss Laura McFaul, of Fassett, and Messrs. Percy Sanford, Roy Kennedy and Geo. Ross, of Montreal, were the holiday guests of Mrs. Archie McFaul.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Noble, Jr., of Cambria, wish to thank their many friends for their kindness through their serious trouble.

Mr. Angus Hay left on Monday for Victoria, B.C., and after visiting friends at Calgary, Kamloops, will return to Cranbrook, where he has secured a position as Agonomist.

Visitors at Mrs. Wm. Deacons for Thanksgiving, were Mrs. A. Davis, of Morin Heights, Miss M. Davis, of Ottawa, Miss Laura Davis and Mr. Wm. Nesbit, of Montreal.

The Bazaar in the Methodist Sunday School Hall last week was well attended and a very pleasant time spent during the tea hour. The Ladies report proceeds of about \$150.00.

Miss M. E. Morrow, of Vinukonda, India, who is under the American Baptist Missionary Board, and now home on furlough, was visiting her many friends in town this week.

Miss Agnes McAllister, Miss F. McGillivray, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. C. McFaul, of Chute-au-Blondeau, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nichols, of Cushing, were week-end guests of Mrs. J. McGillivray.

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.

Methodist Church Services on Sunday Nov. 13th. will be held as follows.—Lachute 10.30 a.m., East Settlement 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. A. Mathews; St. Canute 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. A. E. Morrison.

Church of England Services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday November 13th as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m. (Patriotic Service) Usual service at 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. (Thanksgiving Service.) Adult Bible Class St. Simeon's Church 10 a.m., Subject,—"Sincerity."

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. S. Hardy, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. Shaw.

Miss Ellacott, of Montreal, was the holiday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Fraser returned Friday, after a short visit with friends in Montreal.

While in St. Andrews, Archdeacon Robinson was the guest of the Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Larmouth and children, of Ottawa, spent the holiday at their summer home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burgess, of Montreal, were Thanksgiving visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Misses Walsh.

Mrs. Shaw was likewise hostess at a happy birthday party on Saturday in honor of her daughter, Hilda.

Mrs. A. Mathews gave a pleasant little party on Friday afternoon in honor of her little daughter, Helen's birthday.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hodgson, (nee Muriel Neve) sympathize deeply with them in the death of their little son, Edmund Neve.

Mr. and Mrs. Rejal and little sons, of Montreal, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Alec. Le Roy, and Miss bellap was also a holiday visitor in the same house.

There were special Thanksgiving Services in Christ Church Sunday morning and evening at which, the sermons were preached by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson from Montreal.

Among those who spent the Thanksgiving holiday at their respective homes were Miss B. Robertson, Mr. W. A. M. Howard, Messrs. Ffollett and Wainwright Shaw, and Mr. Allan Jones, all from Montreal.

Christ Church Branch W.A. met at Mrs. Neve's on Thursday. There was a splendid attendance and arrangements were made for a chicken-pie supper and sale of work to be held in the Town Hall, Thursday afternoon and evening of December 1st.

Unveiling of the Soldiers' Memorial at Shrewsbury.

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 6th, in St. John's Church, Shrewsbury, in the presence of a large congregation, including many relatives and friends of the deceased, a memorial tablet to Pte. Thos. Copeland, who was killed in action in France during the Great War, was unveiled by Col. the Rev. Henry Jeykell, of Montreal. The speaker, in referring to the burial of the unknown hero in Westminster Abbey, asked the congregation to remember that every man who had made the supreme sacrifice was that day honored by the whole nation, that he to whose memory this tablet had been erected was amongst the number, and that the inscription on that tomb in London "Their names liveth for evermore" included him. At the close of Col. Jeykell's address, Mr. Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, spoke a few words, in which he called attention to the inscription on the tablet "Lest we forget" as signifying, not that we would forget those who had fought and died for us; but that we should not forget that there was still a greater war to be fought and won, the war against evil. Pte. Thomas Copeland, who was at one time connected with No. 6 Co., 11 Argenteuil Rangers, enlisted in Winnipeg with the 44th Regt., going over to France in 1915 and was killed in action at Passchendaele on Oct. 30th 1917. He was the youngest son of the late Anthony Copeland of Shrewsbury. In one of his last letters to a friend Pte. Copeland remarked "It was up to someone to do the job and I'm glad I came."

MARRIAGES

HAMMOND-SMALL.—At Lydiatt, Mass., on Oct. 15th, 1921, Amelia Small, youngest daughter of Mr. P. Small, to George E. Hammond, of Lydiatt, son of the late Wm. J. Hammond, of Lachute, Que.

WEDDING BELLS

DAWSON-CANDWELL.

The marriage took place in Edmonton, Alberta, on Oct. 9th, of Elizabeth Candwell only daughter of the late Rev. E. J. Candwell and Mrs. Candwell to Clifford Dawson McBride M.D., youngest son of the late Archibald McBride and Mrs. McBride of Arnprior. The young couple will take up their residence at Proost, Alberta, where the groom will practice his profession. Clifford was a pupil in the Lachute Academy before entering McGill.

HAMMOND-SMALL.

A pretty autumn wedding was solemnized on Saturday afternoon, October 15th, at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. Small, Lydiatt, when their daughter Amelia (Molly) became the bride of George E. Hammond. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. J. Kobelmeier, of Winnipeg. Miss Bessie Hammond acted as bridesmaid while Geo. A. Small was groomsmen. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast. About 30 friends and relatives sat down to the table.

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 and Optician.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The Woman Seller

The Story of a Crack Salesman Who Invades a New Territory—and Clinches His Prospect.

BY RICHARD CONNELL

PART III.

I changed the subject. I told him about my little boy, Ned.

"He's a husky four-year-old as you ever saw," I told my neighbor. "Aren't kids a pest?" inquired Mr. Mulqueen.

"Only in the comic supplements," I answered, with a trace of asperity. "My boy is the best fun in the world. Kids a pest? Wait till you have one of your own!"

"I never expect to," said Mr. Mulqueen.

"Then you'll miss just about the finest experience in life," I said.

"Well," said Mr. Mulqueen, "you ought to know."

"I do know. I know it's great to watch that kid of mine developing. Why do you suppose I talk myself hoarse selling cars?"

"For dough," suggested Mr. Mulqueen.

"Partly. But mostly because I want to give that kid of mine an education. Because I want to build up a business and give him a flying start in life. Why, Tim, my work has been twice as much fun since I've had that kid to work for."

I know when to begin to call a man by his first name.

"He's a inspiration, that kid," I went on. "It's the real thing, I tell you."

"Well, you ought to know," said Tim Mulqueen. "Can he say 'da da' yet?"

"Why, man alive, he can say anything in the dictionary," I said proudly. "And he can read 'cat,' 'dog,' and 'pig.'"

"I don't know much about kids," admitted Mr. Mulqueen. "I thought for the first five years they did nothing but bawl."

"Ned never bawls," I said. I have to admit that this was an exaggeration.

"You don't tell me?" said Mr. Mulqueen. I answered questions about Ned for an hour.

"You boys mustn't tire yourselves talking," said Miss Quest, when she came in with our gargoyle.

When she had administered the gargoyle and gone, I called over the partition:

"Have you noticed what a pleasant voice our nurse has?"

"No, has she?" said Mr. Mulqueen. I judged from his tone that I had derailed his train of thought. I suspected him of thinking about Ned and kids.

During our milk-toast breakfast next morning Mr. Mulqueen did not sing "I was happy till I met you on the ramparts of Quebec." There was a strange, unwelcome silence in his cubicle. Then he broke out with:

"I wish some of the boys would come out to see me. I've been here a long time now, and no one has come near me."

"It's a long way out here," I reminded him.

"Your wife comes every day," he rejoined.

"Yes," I said, "but there's a lot of difference between a wife and a friend."

He said nothing more the rest of the morning, and I read my magazines. About noon I heard him say:

"There's a lot in that."

"In what?" I asked.

"What you said this morning."

"About what?"

"About a wife sticking by you better than friends," he said. "I've been thinking about it."

The partition hid my smile from Timothy D. Mulqueen.

Miss Quest brought in our lunch. It included some glorious golden French toast.

"My hat, this is wonderful!" I said to her. "Who made it?"

She blushed and said:

"Why, I did."

"Isn't this the real thing in French toast?" I shouted to Mr. Mulqueen.

"Miss Quest made it."

"It's hot stuff," agreed Mr. Mulqueen from a crowded mouth. "I haven't tasted anything so good for twenty years."

Miss Quest's blush deepened. She went out.

"There's a fine woman," I said.

"Where?" asked Mr. Mulqueen.

"I mean Miss Quest," I said.

"Some cook!" said Mr. Mulqueen heartily. I judged he was enjoying the French toast.

"She'd make somebody a splendid wife," I remarked.

"She isn't much on looks," said my neighbor, seemingly more interested in his breakfast.

"Why, you're blind!" I said indignantly. "Tim, that woman has a noble face. That's the only word for it. And her smile is beautiful. Have you noticed what fine teeth she has?"

"Why, yes, I have," said Mr. Mulqueen.

"And she's graceful, too," I said.

"As graceful as any woman I ever saw."

"I'll have to watch," said Mr. Mul-

queen, humbly, I thought. "I don't know much about such things."

"Notice what thick, handsome hair she has," I said. "It's as fine a head of hair as I ever saw."

"You don't tell me?" said Mr. Mulqueen.

Miss Quest came in with our post-luncheon gargoyle. When she had gone out, Mr. Mulqueen remarked:

"They are nice."

"What are nice?"

"Her hair and her smile," he said. "He could not see my smile."

"And it's pretty the way she moves around," he admitted.

"What a wife that woman would make!" I said in the manner of the soliloquies of old-fashioned melodrama.

"What makes you think so?" he asked. "Was I wrong or did I detect the signs of awakening interest in him, which every salesman learns to recognize and strains an ear for?"

"Well, what qualities does the ordinary man look for in a wife?" I asked.

"Good nature, I suppose," said Mr. Mulqueen.

"Miss Quest is one of the best-natured persons I ever met," I said. "She looks after peevish, helpless patients all day and never loses her smile. What else?"

"Loyalty," said Mr. Mulqueen after an interval of cogitation.

"Miss Quest is faithful to her job. She hasn't missed a day in nine years, they tell me. And it's a hard job, too. Anything more?"

"A wife ought to be a good housekeeper," I suppose, said Mr. Mulqueen, after considering the matter a moment or two. "You know what I mean—neat, economical, and a good cook."

"You're full of evidence this minute that Miss Quest is a corking cook," I said, "and the way she takes care of us and our rooms shows that she could keep a house snug and comfortable. As for being economical, I've heard that out of the little salary she gets here she's saved money. What else?"

"I wonder why she never married," mused my neighbor.

"She never found the right man, I suppose," I said carelessly. "Of course she's had lots of chances. I understand that there's a florist in Greenwich right now who is crazy about her."

Heaven forgive me the fiction.

When Miss Quest brought my fever neighbor his baked potato that evening, I heard them talking together in low voices for some minutes.

"And none of the boys have come to see me," I heard him say.

"What a shame!" said Miss Quest, and there was real sympathy in her quiet voice. "Perhaps they don't know where you are, Mr. Mulqueen."

"Oh, they know well enough," he said, "but they don't care. Nobody cares."

"You mustn't say that, Mr. Mulqueen," she said. They talked some more. I didn't mind if she was late with my supper that night.

I made a quick recovery from my scarlet fever; I lost my skin rapidly and efficiently, and raised an entire new crop. My thoughts turned to golf and Dekkar Eighties.

I talked to Mr. Mulqueen about Miss Quest; he seemed to enjoy the subject. Sometimes, around gargoyle-time, I made snoring noises; I heard low-voiced conversation in the next cubicle.

The day before I was to be discharged my wife came to the hospital with my clothes. When she pushed open my cubicle door, a low, regular, whistling-rippling noise from the adjoining room told us that Mr. Mulqueen was asleep.

"Helen," I said softly, "please knock that large red book off the table."

"Why, Phil, what in the world for?" She was alarmed.

"Sssh, tell you later. Only do it," I whispered.

Helen knocked the book off the table. It hit the floor with a gratifying smack. The snoring in Mr. Mulqueen's cubicle stopped abruptly.

"My dear," I said to Helen, raising my voice. "I want you to ask cousin George to dinner at our house next Monday."

"Cousin George?" asked my wife blankly. I have no cousin George.

"Yes, Cousin George Winship of Perry Sound. Not Cousin George Stanton of Owen Sound," I said, making faces and motions at her. "I want him to meet Miss Quest."

"Oh, Cousin George Winship of Perry Sound," said my wife. "Certainly. I haven't seen old George in ages."

"I'm very anxious to have him meet Miss Quest," I said. "I think she would make a splendid match for him, don't you?"

"Splendid," agreed Helen. "Couldn't be better. I'd like to see him marry her. She's a splendid girl. But aren't you afraid, Phil dear, that we'll disturb the man next door?"

A splendid serial will commence next week, entitled "The Green Ray," from the pen of William Le Queux, the famous English writer of Mystery Stories. It is a tale of the British Secret Service during the Great War and holds the reader's enthralled attention from start to finish. Look out for the opening chapters of this exciting yarn in next issue.

"No fear," I said, "he's fast asleep. I'm glad you agree with me that Miss Quest would be a good match for Cousin George. The rich old rascal needs somebody to help him spend all the money he's making from his bee farm."

"Oh, is George a bee farmer now?" asked my wife. "Has he given up his poodle kennel?"

"His poodle kennel? Oh, by no means. He still has over a hundred poodles. He keeps two poodle clippers constantly busy."

"But, Phil, do you think Miss Quest will like him?" asked Helen with some difficulty.

"She's sure to," I said. "He's just the man for her. She won't be able to withstand that black moustache of his. She has as good as told me that she is only waiting for the right man to come along."

"Good old George," said Helen, "he'll get a peach of a wife in Miss Quest. He won't be slow in asking her, either."

"No," I agreed, "I shouldn't be surprised if it were a case of love at first sight and a marriage in a month. Poodle fanciers are so warm-blooded and temperamental, you know."

"Good," said Helen. "I love to play matchmaker. I'll write to cousin George this very night."

"And I'll ask Miss Quest after supper," I said.

We heard a stirring in the next cubicle.

"Oh, I hope we haven't disturbed your nap, Mr. Mulqueen!" I called out.

"Not at all, not at all," he said gruffly, and his voice, I noticed, had lost its friendly joviality. He muttered something to himself. I thought it sounded like "poodle fancier."

Helen left, and I fell asleep, and snored with such obvious enjoyment that when Miss Quest came in with the mid-afternoon gargoyle she did not wake me to administer it, but went into Mr. Mulqueen's cubicle and talked.

After supper, my last in the hospital, I said to Miss Quest:

"I hope you can come to see us some time. I know how dull it must get out here. When can you come? Monday for dinner?"

"I'm not going to be here much longer," she said with her smile and a blush.

"No," I said. "What hospital are you going to?"

"I'm not going to a hospital," said Miss Quest. "I'm going to be married."

I met her in South Beach a year later, while I was demonstrating a Dekkar Eight out there. She was wearing a green tricoline suit and was pushing the largest perambulator I have ever seen.

(The End.)

Voices From the Sky.

Passengers by air liners of the future will, when weary of travelling, be able to listen to some music-hall star in London while they themselves are far out above the Atlantic.

This has been made possible by the wonderful progress made of late in the development of wireless telephony in relation to flying. Machines of the future will be as capable of being fitted with electrophones as are London clubs to-day.

Often a business manager sitting in his London office gets in touch with the principal of his firm when the latter is speeding in an air express to Paris. These voices from the clouds are as clear and distinct as if a telephone call had been put in to business premises in the same street.

Pilots will be able to switch on to a music-hall, or a court-room, and travellers will be able to listen to their favorite artists.

Boxing Gloves of Lead.

Boxing is one of the world's oldest sports. The noble art of self-defence was practised more than thirty centuries ago.

It was indeed a strong man's game. One hero, called Enocladus, used to slay oxen by giving them one blow between the eyes with his fist.

Boxing gloves were in use even in those early days; but there was a difference. The glove of to-day is a padded affair designed to soften the effect of a blow. In former times it was meant to increase the force of the punch! It consisted of a strip of leather, reinforced with lumps of brass and lead, which was wound round the pugilist's fist.

Men were willing to fight, not for a purse of thousands of dollars, but for a simple laurel wreath! The boxing matches of those days were no joke, for in most cases the vanquished boxer was killed by the knock-out blow.

Tomato Wastes.

Tomato pulp, for catsup, pastes and soups, is obtained in the requisite pure state by putting the tomatoes into what is called a "cyclone machine," the material being forced through small holes in a metal screen to get rid of the skins and seeds.

More than 225,000 tons of tomatoes are pulped annually in Canada and the United States, the skins and seeds being thrown away. It is a lamentable waste, inasmuch as the seeds yield an excellent salad oil, which is also first-rate for paints and varnishes, being a quick drier. The residue from the oil press, mixed with the skins, makes a highly nutritious stock feed.

Woman's Interests

The Treatment of Colds in Children.

One of the most important of hygienic "don'ts" is "Don't neglect a cold." Most of us think a cold is a very disagreeable thing, and we let it go at that, without realizing that it is potentially one of the most serious of diseases.

In the first place, when it begins no one can tell what it may prove to be, or how it will end. It may be a simple cold that will last four or five days; it may be a left-over case of influenza—there is a good deal of that still; it may be the beginning of measles, or the first symptom of pneumonia; or it may extend into the accessory sinuses, the ears or the bronchi, and cause no end of pain and trouble. It may even intrench itself as a chronic catarrh and persist to the end of life. Therefore, the part of wisdom is to treat a cold—especially in a child—with great respect until you are sure of its identity and its intentions. Then treat it energetically; that is, treat the patient as you would treat anyone suffering from a serious disease.

The first thing to do—even before the disease has declared itself—is to put the child to bed in a sunny, warm and well-ventilated room and make him stay there. Do that even if there is only slight rawness of the throat, or feverishness, or nausea, or bone-ache and a general feeling of being out of sorts. Give a gentle laxative such as cascara or milk of magnesia or citrate of magnesia. If the cold proves to be a simple one, keep the patient in bed and every two hours give him a glass of water in which half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda has been dissolved, and into which the juice of half a lemon has been squeezed. This is for adolescents; half as much is enough for young children. In the case of an ordinary mild cold no other remedy is necessary, and three or four days will usually be long enough in bed. Then the soda and the lemon juice may be reduced to a dose morning and evening, and in two or three days more the patient can go back to school.

In the case of a severe cold or of influenza stronger remedies must be given, but only under the doctor's orders. Any cold severe enough to require real medicine is severe enough to require the doctor.

Vegetable Values.

Eat vegetables—eat them daily; the doctor's bill will be saved thereby. Vegetable eaters rarely need medicine.

Liver out of order, and feeling in a torpid state? Well, an extraordinary feast of tomatoes will relieve the depression, and do the work better than a doctor's prescription. The remedy will be found more palatable, too.

Ever suffered from insomnia? Nerves all tangled, needing readjustment? Lay in a stock of lettuce; eat these up, and the thought of opiates will cease to allure you.

What about the celery trench? There is bottled up in these tender stems sufficient tonic to soothe the most shattered nervous system.

If onions were not so odorous, they might easily take the place of celery. The everlasting prejudice against this nerve tonic can be mitigated by consuming them last thing at night. Eat raw onions if you can. A nibble at a blade of parsley will remove the odor and sweeten the breath.

The bluest of blue pills are valueless compared with spinach. Its actual medicinal value can only be appreciated by those who make it a regular part of their diet.

If you don't eat parsnips, you ought to, either roasted, boiled, or fried. They are not so extensively cultivated as they ought to be, and, considering their adaptability to various soils, the surprise is that more do not specialize in their culture. Only recently scientists have informed us that the root possesses almost all the virtues claimed for sarsaparilla.

Have you any desire to increase your weight? Without doubt the finest root grown in any garden is beet. In addition to its delicate flavor, it imparts to the body a healthy fatness which no other vegetable does. It is of considerable value as a winter dish, helping to maintain the natural heat of the body.

Too few recognize the actual food value of this most delicious root.

It is said that beans—the ordinary long-pod variety—alleviate thirst like no other vegetable.

Apart, however, from their claim as a thirst-quencher, beans are a vegetable of the utmost value as a food, and within recent years have attained considerable popularity.

Sufferers from general debility should feed on pumpkins. The ingredients of this vegetable are the basis of a patent medicine guaranteed to cure more ailments than flesh is heir to.

The world is increasing in inhabitants, however, who do not believe all they hear. The vegetable has excellent properties, and will help to keep one in the pink.

Ever tried watercress as a pick-me-up? The "nip" in these tender leaves makes them delightfully palatable when used in sandwiches. In addition, they impart to the whole system the necessary vim when one

feels a bit out of sorts. It is such an accommodating growth, too. When the land is frost-bound, you may pick the shoots which have germinated in a box placed by the fireside.

If good digestion is to wait on appetite at all times, it will be necessary to assist digestion.

The best natural aid to this is the constant use of parsley. Don't, therefore, allow the parsley patch merely to die down in the winter-time. Secure every spray that grows; have it all dried. Apart from its aid to good digestion, it is an excellent flavoring for most dishes.

Have the value of the cabbage tabulated on the docket of the brain. You don't need to consume patent medicines guaranteed to cleanse the blood of its many impurities if these vegetables form a regular part of the diet.

A much more frequent use of cabbage will make for purity, and by a more natural process.

Eat vegetables, then, if you would be well. Eat them daily, and save the doctor's bill.

Gone With the Pin Money.

The father of Louisa M. Alcott, after his daughter's books had begun to bring in cash returns, held the "authoress" up as a shining example to a young great-niece. "If thee will study hard as Louisa did," said Bronson Alcott, "thee may write stories and sell them and have thine own pin money." The little girl on his knee belonged to this generation and did not quite understand. "Then I shall not write stories, Uncle Bronson," she replied, "for I have all the pins I need!" In Louisa's day, pins were costly and women were sheltered.

My lady's pin money and her country sister's egg-and-butter money are interesting tales of a day that has gone. In country and town alike, women have come into their own. On the farm, when Father's purse is insufficient or his wad tight, Mother puts in an incubator or a steam canner or buys a hive or a nursery; Little Sister borrows money at the bank "on her own" for a registered calf, and they go to it. In town, Mother "gets a job" and Little Sister does stunts, useful, ingenious or picturesque, as the case may be, to earn enough to go to college or buy herself a bond. It is a good thing the pin money era has gone. If the modern sense of independence in women means anything, it surely means that in coming generations there will be fewer children of the mollycoddle variety, helpless "suckers"—to use a botanical term—that sap the parent stem but produce neither blossom nor fruit. Stalwart mothers mean stalwart sons and daughters. Perhaps voting and economically independent women will insure to the nation an increasing percentage of seriously interested men voters and thoroughly capable men of business.

Bride Behind the Veil.

A quaint marriage custom is in vogue in the Andaman Isles—the penal settlement to which "lifters" from British India are sent.

There are eighteen thousand prisoners in the settlement, and every Saturday morning all women who wish to be married are heavily veiled and paraded round a square. Men prisoners, qualified by good conduct for the privilege of marrying, stand outside this magic circle, judging as best they can the merits of the candidates.

When a man makes a selection he is at liberty to have the object of his choice picked out and the veil removed. No alternative to accepting the woman then remains to him.

Women, on the other hand, have the option of two refusals, but the third occasion is final one way or the other.

Dyed Her Sweater and Silk Stockings

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint faded, shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, sweaters, stockings, hangings, draperies, everything like new. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed, even if you have never dyed before. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run.

The origin of Freemasonry, or even of its name, cannot be traced with certainty.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

A Turkish turban of the largest size contains from 10 to 20 yards of the finest and softest muslin.

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Eggs Boiled in Oil.

A new method of sterilizing eggs, as a preliminary to cold storage, consists in immersing them for five seconds in an oil solution at 250 degrees Fahrenheit. This brief exposure to a heat considerably above the boiling point of water is sufficient to kill not only whatever bacteria the egg may contain, but also the vital principle in those of them that are fertile.

Electrical machinery does the work. It is claimed that the eggs are in no way injured by the treatment and, when afterward put into cold storage they retain their freshness much longer.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Apricots are dried by the heat of the sun in California.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, F. T. Johnson, 246 Craig St. W., Montreal, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



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WINNIPEG, TORONTO, OAK, MONTREAL

The Automobile

DON'T TAKE THINGS FOR GRANTED.

One of the first rules in automobil- ing should be to take nothing for granted—until you have first inspec- ted to find out. Inspect first, then it is a whole lot more logical to expect. If the fellow who spent half an hour looking for his glasses had inspected his nose on his own face he would have found them there and saved him- self a lot of trouble and time.

Taking things for granted in the automotive world is one of the great- est difficulties the man has to face who is trying to locate trouble in his car. This is true whether he is an amateur or an expert. A number of cases will prove this point.

Every one knows better than to crank the engine with the switch off, yet I recently saw a motorist waste twenty minutes this way. The igni- tion switch was set in the centre of the lighting switch handle. Therefore the absolute position of the ignition switch varied according to what lights were on—hence the error; yet this motorist looked all over his en- gine before he discovered the trouble. Probably being absent-minded had something to do with it; he had just left his office for the day and was on his way home, which demonstrates that the thoughtless or preoccupied man is much more likely to make wrong assumptions than the alert man.

Recently an old automobile me- chanic was riding on an interurban car when the latter was held up by a motor car stalled across the tracks. There was a big crowd around the machine trying frantically to push it out of the way. For some reason the rear wheels were locked. No amount of effort would budge the car, and it was too large to lift and carry.

Push Out the Clutch. The mechanic got off and watched the proceedings. He found that the gear lever was stuck in low gear, and inquiry as to whether the trouble was due to jammed gears or some other serious defect could not be answered by the owner or any of his helpers. He began to wonder where the trouble was, while the others struggled; but, being old in the game, the thought flashed across his mind, "Take nothing for granted." Therefore, the first question to determine was whether the whole difficulty might not be solved by pushing out the clutch. This seemed to him too good to be true. He hesitated to suggest it, but the more he thought about it the more he be- came convinced, and finally he mus-

tered up enough courage to slip be- hind the wheel and command the rest- ing crowd to push. The car glided off, to the astonishment of every one. It developed that the owner of the car had become excited when he stalled the engine on the crossing with the lever stuck in low. In his feverish haste he tried to push the car off, instead of shoving out his clutch and starting the motor, and as the crowd collected they accepted the locked condition of the rear wheels as some- thing which could not be remedied.

Looking for the Crank.

A motorist of ten years' experience bought a used car. He took delivery of it late one rainy afternoon. The former owner told him the car was com- plete, the only thing missing being the key to the tool box, which he promised to mail him early the next day. The motorist got a couple of friends and started for a ride. Finally they stopped for dinner. When they came out the owner put his foot on the starter pedal, but it stuck. He pulled up the floor boards, but could not reach the mechanism. The only way was to crawl under the car, and this was out of the question because of the mud. They looked for the crank under the rear seat cushion and under the front seat cushion, but could not find it. Quite naturally they concluded it must be in the locked tool box or else the former owner had neglected to include this very impor- tant item. They tried to locate a car of the same make in some neighbor- hood garages, without success.

They jacked the car up and tried to crank it by turning a rear wheel, but the compression was too great, so they tossed the jack into the ton- neau and started in search of some one who would tow the car to start it. Eventually they got the engine going. When they reached the garage the owner slipped his hand into the tonneau and pulled out—not the jack, but the crank!

The worst is to come. Next morn- ing a mechanic, who had been in the business long enough to know better than to make unwarranted assump- tions, was called in. He pressed down the pedal without success; then, for no logical reason but simply because automobiles were second nature to him, he pulled up and the pedal came. Then he pushed and the starter work- ed. The owner was nonplussed. Later he admitted that he had thought of pulling up on the pedal but assumed it would do no good.

THE SEED INDUSTRY OF THE DOMINION

CANADA NOW EXPORTS SEED TO GR. BRITAIN.

Western Provinces Possess Soil and Climate Adapted to This Product.

Though unaccompanied by extensive or loud-voiced publicity, Canada has been making a pleasing progress in the production of seed both for a rapidly developing domestic consump- tion and an expanding export market. Whilst this industry may not feature yet in the public mind as distinctly Canadian and so be nationally impor- tant, it is a fact, perhaps not generally known, but supported by the most ex- pert authorities and borne out by ex- haustive research and experimentation, that Canadian seed is second to none and that grown on the fruitful soil of the Dominion assures greater propagation and larger and more sturdy crops than that brought to maturity on other parts of the American continent.

With Canadian farmers consistently carrying off the highest honors for the production of cereals on the continent it is but natural that the successful growers should receive a demand from a wide area for their prize-win- ning product, and so far their sales have been limited only by the amount of seed available for export. Seager Wheeler, the Saskatchewan "Wheat Wizard," for instance, has no trouble in disposing of his record-breaking wheat at \$30 and higher per bushel, whilst the grain of other Canadian winners of international honors has had the same demand and has gone all over the continent to raise the stand- ard of these areas.

With Canadian agricultural progress and the greater publicity achieved and markets secured through the efforts of the government departments of Ag- riculture and Trade and Commerce, the export trade in pure seed has witnessed a steady and sturdy growth, and the figures of 1920, recently pub- lished, indicate that a considerable step in advance of the previous year had been taken. In the wide export field shipments have increased very largely to the United States, Great Britain, France and Newfoundland. Clover alone accounted for shipments aggregating about half a million bush- els with a value of five and a half mil- lion dollars and to Ireland alone ap- proximately 100,000 bus. of flax fibre seed worth \$1,000,000 were exported.

In British Columbia field root and garden vegetable seeds amounting to 150,000 pounds were marketed through the United Seed Growers Ltd.

Encouraging the Home Agriculturist.

The work performed for the home agriculturist was even more impor- tant. For instance, 75,000 pounds of mangel, swede turnip and field carrot seeds grown by Experimental Farms were sold at current wholesale prices to farmers organizations and individ- ual farmers, it being deemed advisable to confine the marketing of this seed to Canada so that Canadian farmers might have the exclusive advantage of using this high quality product. Demonstrations conducted with this seed on 117 farms in Ontario and Que- bec resulted in showing the superiori- ty of home grown seed over the foreign. Seed laboratories are now main- tained by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Calgary, and at these points some 28,000 tests were carried out and grain examined for vitality.

Whilst the industry in Eastern Can- ada has been on a firm and substan- tial basis for some years through the efforts of individual farmers and those of the Experimental Farms and much seed has been produced for distribu- tion among farmers, Western Canada has of late years proved itself to pos- sess the qualities of soil and climate peculiarly adapting it to this interest- ing side of agriculture, and this area bids fair to surpass all other parts of the continent in this regard and be- come its premier seed producing area. As merely an example of the supreme qualities of this region might be men- tioned the hundred bushels of six-row barley which was imported into Al- berta from Idaho in 1916, where the variety had been grown and improved on for a number of years and was known as the highest yielding barley in the state. Sown in Southern Al- berta on a twenty acre patch it pro- duced seventy-five bushels to the acre, and later sown on the Dominion Ex- perimental farms at Lethbridge and Lacombe the phenomenal yields of 109 and 114 bushels respectively were obtained, surpassing by a great per- centage the best ever achieved in its native state.

Alberta offers splendid opportunities for pure seed production on a large scale, according to the best experts. Wheat, oats, barley, peas, flax, rye, alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover, timothy, brome grass, western rye, and seeds of many kinds of vegetables can be grown in different parts of the province in profitable quantities and of exceptional quality. Last spring seven seed centres for the multiplica- tion and distribution of pure seed were established in the province, and it is estimated that this fall there will

—and the worst is yet to come



be between 75,000 and 100,000 bushels of pure seed in Alberta. In the irrigated district of Southern Alberta particularly, success has been achieved in the growing of seed, more especially alfalfa, yields of fourteen bushels to the acre having been re- ceived.

Thriving in British Columbia.

In British Columbia the production of pure seed is a thriving industry which is yearly becoming more profit- able, and on the Pacific Coast flower seeds are grown extensively and ex- ported to all parts of the world. In certain coast districts of the province, seed houses have established farms or arranged with local farmers to grow flower seed for the English and continental markets. The previously prevalent belief that English grown seed was superior in producing power to that grown in Canada has been exploded as a result of extensive experi- mentation, and now, in contrast to the importation which took place at one time into Canada, the Dominion is ex- porting heavily to the British market.

When Canada can produce crops which surpass other countries, as judged by international contests and exhibitions, it must naturally follow that the seed from which these crops spring be of superior quality. That they are recognized as such is evi- denced by the wide demand for seed which exhausts the supply of prize- winning stock each year. With the extension of growth this industry must become of yet greater national im- portance to Canada.

No Balloon Trip Complete Without a Slide Rule.

Many of us have read stories of bal- looning which proceeded on a conven- tional plan. At some stage of the journey the balloon descended to such a low level that ballast was thrown out with the result that the balloon shot up so high that it was necessary to let gas escape. The balloon would respond so faithfully to this that it was necessary again to throw out more ballast, and in this manner the balloon continued a wild and oscilla- tory career, until the basket was cut loose, and the adventurer was rescued by a remarkable series of events to become the hero of his tale.

This type of adventure has been rendered obsolete by a form of slide rule invented for balloonists by the U.S. Bureau of Standards. With this new device, the setting of a slide and the reading of a scale tells the pilot how much ballast to discharge to rise a definite amount, or how much gas should be released to drop to a certain level below. While the rule is simple in appearance there seems to be no practical problem in balloon naviga- tion that cannot be readily and promptly solved with its aid.

No Longer Appropriate.

An Indian named Man-Afraid-of-Nothing married a white woman in Montana not long ago, and in one week after the wedding he applied to his tribe to have his name changed.

Where Suns Are Bunched.

In the constellation Hercules is an object that looks like a hazy star. Not until very recent years was it sup- posed to be anything else. As revealed to the new high-power telescopes, however, it is a congeries of suns.

The distance of this cluster of suns is so great that a ray of light, travel- ling 186,000 miles a second, would re- quire 360 centuries to reach us. In other words, as we may view it to- night, we behold it as it was 36,000 years ago—a date since which man- kind has emerged from the cave-dwelling period, acquired the use of tools and developed all of his suc- cessive civilizations.

The cluster is not even a part of our universe, properly speaking—that is to say—of what we call the Milky Way. It is a distinct and isolated sys- tem. At least 36,000 of the suns con- tained in it are individually brighter than our own sun, and the most bril- liant of them exceed in light-giving power 1,000 suns like ours.

Giant Tree Dedicated to Unknown Dead.

A living memorial, distinctive and majestic, and different from any other that has been dedicated since the World War, was unveiled recently in Yosemite National Park. It is a tablet of bronze set at the base of one of California's famous big trees. This giant of the forest, towering above the ordinary timber that surrounds it, stands henceforth as "a memorial to the unknown dead" who gave their lives in the great war. A peculiarly fitting ceremony marked the unveiling of this tablet. Water from the crys- tal-clear stream of the Merced that flows through the park was sprinkled upon the tree and the tablet, to sym- bolize the purity of the devotion of the men who died in the war and whose names remain unrecorded. The rock at the foot of the tree on which the tablet was placed was taken as a symbol of the permanence and strength of the principles for which the men fought, and the tree, which it is hoped will live through generations, was cited as emblematic of the living and growing gratitude of the nation for the supreme sacrifice made by its sons in the war.

An Indian told us this: "Every swimmer ought to know how to keep cramps away. Our tribe knows it and has practiced it always. Before plung- ing in, vigorously rub the pit of the stomach with dry hands. Rub it hard for a full minute, and then dash cold water all over it and rub it hard for another minute. Now you are ready for your dive. To dive or go in with- out this preparation is dangerous. In our tribe we are taught this as little boys, and we never experience cramps." Also, it is important to re- member that Indians never go into the water within two hours after eating.

Good Feeling

A lovely old feeling to feel that you've done Something each day to bring some one the sun.

A lovely old feeling to feel that your heart Has striven all day to give laughter a start.

A lovely old feeling at last and at rest To feel that through all you have stood to the test.

A lovely old feeling to have done what you could For somebody's comfort and gladness and good.

A lovely old feeling to feel that you've borne To somebody's darkness a glimpse of the morn.

A lovely old feeling to feel that you care Enough to kneel down and thank God in a prayer.

Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada

Victoria, B.C.—Community life, with the conveniences and pleasures of greater human intercourse, are popu- lar in the ranching and farming dis- tricts of British Columbia and some sixty new communities have come in- to existence in the past year, bringing the total number up to 2,209. The new settlements are largely created by the occupation of new lands by soldier settlers.

Edmonton, Alta.—Investigations conducted by experts at Alberta Uni- versity have satisfactorily proved the possibility of making a building ma- terial out of straw. By a secret pro- cess chopped straw is mixed with other ingredients and the resulting composition is said to be a material capable of withstanding more severe tests than concrete. With the enor- mous quantities of straw available from the grain crops of the prairie provinces, little economic use of which is made at present, the success of the new material may revolutionize the building trade in the West.

Regina, Sask.—The largest crop in the history of the province and its second largest wheat crop is predicted for Saskatchewan in the latest official crop estimate issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. According to this report crops will run as follows: wheat, 11,651,622 acres, average yield 14.9 bushels per acre, total production 174,424,781 bushels; oats, 4,834,000 acres, 37.2 average yield per acre, total production 181,723,496 bushels; barley, 427,793 acres, 26.7 bushels per acre, total production 11,455,691 bush- els; flax, 366,858 acres, 8.2 bushels per acre, 3,030,638 bushels total production; rye, 1,038,507 acres, 13.6 average yield per acre, total production 14,140,227.

Winnipeg, Man.—Nearly 25,000 young persons on Manitoba farms are now members of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, according to a statement of the Manitoba Department of Agri- culture. The total, it was added, is con- siderably in excess of that of 1920. About 200 boys' and girls' club fairs were arranged at the beginning of the season this year. Of these about 135 have been held and approximately 75 will take place within the next two months.

Ottawa, Ont.—With the object of as-

sisting the entry of the best class of immigrants into Canada, the British Immigration Aid Association has been incorporated. British born subjects of good health and character are to be assisted by loans of money or other- wise to migrate to Canada from any part of the world, but especially from the British Isles. It is the intention of the company to lease or purchase farms and have homes and equipment ready for settlers. It is proposed to acquire a revenue for the purpose of the Association from the gifts by will or donation and from the membership fees in addition to collecting moneys advanced to immigrants.

Montreal, Que.—Montreal, the first city of the Canadian Dominion, is mak- ing a strong bid for a million popu- lation, and at the present rate of pro- gress is due to arrive there in a couple of years, having made the first three- quarters of that figure in good time. The latest directory population of Greater Montreal is 339,704, an addi- tion of 38,483 in a single year. In 1914, when the war broke out, the city had a population of only 225,000. In 1891 it had less than a quarter of a million people. In fact, its rate of in- crease during the past twenty years has been no less than four hundred per cent. The Canadian metropolis is now the fifth city of the American continent, being surpassed in numbers only by New York, Philadelphia, Chi- cago and Detroit.

Fredericton, N.B.—Census returns for the Maritime Provinces show New Brunswick with an increase of 10.29 per cent; in population; Nova Scotia for the ten years had an increase of 6.55; while Prince Edward Island has gone back to the extent of 5.54 per cent. The population of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are 524,579, 388,092 and 88,536, respectively.

Halifax, N.S.—The lobster fishing season on the Nova Scotian coast, from Halifax to St. Mary's Bay inclu- sive, will be extended this year, ac- cording to word received here from Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Lobster fish- ing will be legal in that section from November 1 to December 15, after which date there will be a recess until the regular season begins on March 1st.

Bullet's Big Push.

When an ordinary shot-gun is fired, a tremendous pressure is set up in the barrel by the explosion of the powder charge. As a rule the pres- sure is about two and a half tons, or 5,560 pounds to every square inch of the surface of the barrel.

A locomotive, drawing an express train weighing three hundred tons and carrying hundreds of passengers, re- quires a pressure of less than 200 pounds to the square foot to drive it; yet to kill a single rabbit or partridge we must use a force twenty-five times as great.

In the case of the rifle, the pressure driving the bullet is more than fifteen tons to each square inch. The actual push against the head of the bolt is about four tons. Naturally this im- mense driving force produces a terri- fic speed. The bullet is sent on its way from the rifle at no less than 2,700 feet a second.

When the 15-inch gun of a battleship is fired, the pressure in the breech is more than twenty tons to the square inch. The shell of such a gun weighs a ton, but the enormous force behind it sends it on its way at more than 3,000 feet a second.

The greatest velocity ever reached was that of the Big Berthas which bombarded Paris from a distance of seventy miles. Their shells travelled at the rate of 5,000 feet a second—or more than 3,400 miles an hour—and the pressure in the gun must have been over thirty tons to the square inch.

His Best Contract.

A prominent business man says that the best contract he ever got was one he lost. It was the lost contract that set him to thinking, to investi- gating the cause of the loss, to in- vestigating himself, to finding the weak places in himself and in his business methods. It was the lost con- tract that taught him the lesson of caution, of carelessness in his pro- cedure, a lesson that he could have gained in no other way.

Frequently our successes, especially when they come easily make us care- less, over-confident. It takes a loss, a failure, to force us back into careful- ness and right methods. We often learn more from our mistakes than from our successes, from our failures than our triumphs. Experience is a severe, bitter school, but it teaches the needed lesson as nothing else can. —New Success.

Meaning of "Snob."

The word snob is not, as most por- sons suppose, mere slang, but is of respectable, even distinguished origin, for it is the abbreviation of snobilli- tate, once the designation of English university members who were not of the nobility. It was the pretensions of those men that brought the word into ill favor, for they aped the manners and clothes of the nobles. There are nobles and snobs in the schools to-day, not by accident of birth, but because some boys and some girls recognize the true standards of gentility and some do not.

Beds, tables, chairs and stools are shown in Egyptian carvings as far back as 4,000 B.C.

Droughts.

Meteorologists who gave warning two years ago that a period of dry years was beginning, are not without justification. Droughts in China, Russia, Central and Western Europe and in parts of the United States recall the predictions. That there is a cycle of rainfall alternating with the eleven-year period of sun spots is not yet proved, but that terrestrial weather in a general way is influenced by solar changes is quite possible.

Fire and the Forest.

Fire is a good servant but a bad master. Fire under the saw-mill boiler turns trees into commodities useful to man, but fire in the forest does no good to any one and injures every one. Fire not only destroys the living forest but it often so burns up the soil that it prevents another forest growing in its place. A campfire is a servant but a forest fire is a tyrant master. Let all citizens who go into the forest for business or pleasure be careful with fire.

The Discovery of Borax.

It was in Yellowstone Park, Wyo- ming, that the wonderful preservative powers of borax were first discovered. A wandering prospector in that desolate though picturesque region came across the body of a horse which, al- though it must have died long before, was perfectly sweet. Looking around for an explanation of the phenomenon, he found that the animal was covered with a layer of fine dust which proved to be borax. He realized the commercial value of his discovery, and sold the secret to a large packing firm in Chicago.

The Departing Guest.

Scorning my hospitality, Was it youth that fled from me? A blind moth smote the window sash; The fire fell into sudden ash; I heard a creaking down the door. I heard the shutting of a door. I caught a tread of passing feet. Ye saw no one go down the street. Was it youth who stole away? My happy guest but yesterday? —Harry Kemp.

What would we do without bells? They call us to meals, to the telephone, to the door, to church and to fires. When we marry the bells ring, and at our funeral the bells are tolled. We put them around our cow's neck. We would consider sleighing unsatisfac- tory unless the bells jingled. Our clocks ring out the time in bells, and events of all time are announced by bells. All well-behaved locomotives have them, and trolleys clang them to make us jump. If it were not for our morning alarm-clock, many of us would be late for work. Great are the bells! Ding-dong!

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1921.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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En Passant.

And If? On the Other Hand?

IT MIGHT HAPPEN that the most potent, grave, and reverend political bugs who, in the plenitude of their wisdom, meet in solemn conclave and nominate candidates for parliament, may, for reasons unexplained, pick out the wrong men.

A while ago, I likened those political pundits to *Diogenes*, who went out in the daylight with a lighted lantern to look for the right man. I cannot pretend to know what principles guide them in their selection of candidates, nor by what mental process they arrive at their decisions, and can only say that as things sometimes appear after they have conferred together and made their "nominations," the candle light would have been more than enough to guide them in their choice. In fact, the nomination is more like a game of "blindman buff" in which the eyes are bandaged and the first one caught pays a penalty.

It is four years since the last election, and if any constituency is not in a position to set a couple of strong contestants on the stage, after that lapse of time, it richly deserves to be represented in parliament by a stick of wood or a rag doll. Apathy on the part of the electors is as much to blame as feeble doddering leadership, when a division is left with a poor choice. After a "nomination," there is not a bit of use in asking why So-and-So did not stand, or of mentioning a dozen other names.

UNFORTUNATELY there are many electors who do not take any further interest in electoral contests after the nominations are made, and it is to this class of person that I would make an appeal. It is too late to wake them up to a sense of their local responsibility before the selections are made, but they may be brought to recognize that, although they have been asleep to the interests of their immediate electoral division, they may still have time to use their voice and vote in the wider interest of the country.

There are principles, over and above local considerations, which must be caught up. It is always open to the voter to go to the poll and vote for those principles which he may understand better than the man provided by a party to represent a division. He may vote for men before measure, or measures before men, at his own sweet will. Government is like a business: there are men marked out by their natural ability to manage the business of the country and run it successfully with the material supplied by the electors, and which is for always what they would select themselves. The leaders, or managers, form the policy of the enterprise, and guide their evolution on a popular basis, and it is to these capable managers that the electorate should look, and vote through the medium of chosen representatives, whether these be the best possible or merely makeshifts.

If an elector feels dependent over the local representation, that shows he is interested and that he is alive to the greater interests involved. He is patriotic enough to wish the best for his country, and the local patriot is the best patriot of all, for he is built up, with the foundations of the structure O.K. That fact tends to make local representation a small matter compared with the vital interests of the Dominion. When I hear a man grumble about the "inaptitude of his member," I have great hope of him, for I feel that he has "opinions" about those wider problems which continually confront statesmen, and which make the management of the country a task hard of performance, but which fortunately always brings to the surface the men who can handle it.

IN THE ULTIMATE good sense of the Canadian voter I have an absolute belief. He has frequently been led into error by false promises and by high sounding programmes, but however badly blinkered he may be by party feeling, there comes a time when he calmly and sedately votes straight. I am not flattering the Canadian voter: he is not alone by any means. The electors in other countries make mistakes too, and also rectify them before it is too late. Great Britain, the one and original patron of "Free Trade," has abandoned it after sixty years trial, and has substituted by act of parliament a "Safeguard of Industries" plan, which some of her foremost statesmen have advocated for years under the title of "Tariff Reform."

The two great productive interests being about equally balanced in division between farmers and workmen, there are fewer side issues to divert the main currents of prosperity. In the present trial of strength there are less than the usual number of extras, and therefore the voting should be keener and clearer.

That there are differences between the two "currents of prosperity" is unfortunate, although it seems only natural. Two big streams always make a big splash-up at a point where they meet. Further along they combine and become one, with no disadvantage. Just now, the two tides are disputing about "Free

Trade" and "Protection." That is the entire question between them. When that is disposed of, then the tide of co-operation will set in. As Mr. Watson Griffin says:—

(CO-OPERATION of farmers and Manufacturers. Canadian farmers and manufacturers are mutually dependant upon each other. They must work together for the good of our common country, co-operating with each other. They must work together for the good of our common country, co-operating with each other in developing its resources, in getting cheaper transportation for their products, and in securing adequate protection against unfair foreign competition.

The farmers need protection as much as the manufacturers. They really have higher protection now than many of our manufacturers, but notwithstanding this protection, many million dollars worth of the same kinds of farm products as they themselves produce are imported into Canada from the U.S. every year. Imagine what the importation would amount to if the protection on farm products were abolished.

Higher protection for farm products will shut out unnecessary importation of food from the United States, and give the home market to our farmers, and adequate protection for manufactured products will cause the establishment in Canada of many new factories and the enlargement of many old ones, giving employment to thousands of men, who with their families will have to buy food from Canadian farmers.

When Canadian farmers buy goods made by workmen in the United States workshops they cannot supply these workmen with food without paying the high duties imposed by the U.S. government. The farmers do not pay the duties direct, but the American importers pay the farmers less because of those duties, so that the U.S. duties actually come out of the pockets of our farmers. If the United States manufacturers, who are now supplying Canadians with manufactured goods, would start branches in Canada, their workmen being in Canada, Canadian farm products could be sold to them without paying duties to the U.S.

THE CONTROVERSY will have to come to an end eventually, and I wish they would settle it for good and all at this election. I am tired of seeing big factories on short time or, standing still, simply because uncertainty about the future is holding up money which, were it released, would set all the machinery humming to a glad tune, and would create throughout Canada a prosperity alike beneficial to farmers and factory operatives.

UNITED WE STAND
DIVIDED WE FALL.
THE LINKMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI. FRENCH

Honours.—Phoebe McOuat 91.
Class I.—Lillian Hamilton 80.
Class II.—George Fuller 60, Ruby McFaul 68, Muriel Burk 67, A. Stephenson 66, Helena Rodger 65, Neil McGillis 94, Blanche Smith 60.
Class III.—Kenneth Campbell, Bessie Rodger 52.

GRADE X. LATIN

Honours.—Ivy Johnson 90.
Class I.—Donalda Clarke 86, Arnold Matthews 85, Elsie MacAllister 76.
Class II.—Ivy Graham 73, Irene Whinfield 68, Dorothy Matthews 66, Grace Morrison 60.
Class III.—Truman Clarke 58, Evelyn Creswell 57, May Robinson, Flora MacDonald 50.

GRADE IX. BIBLICAL HISTORY

Honours.—Kathleen Morrison, Margaret Scott 94, Sarah Black 90.
Class I.—Edna Campbell 82, Kenneth Elliott 81, Duncan Canning 78, Marguerite Hentle 77.
Class II.—Muriel Peet 73, Melville Smith 72, Willie Cottingham 69, Donald Hay 68, Corinne Hancock 65, Frank Scott 73, Evelyn McCallum, Jean McOuat 61, Paul Doug 60.
Class III.—Elsie Riddell 56, Frances Douglas 55, Bella Clark, Gladys Moseley, Maria Westgate 50.

GRADE VIII. ARITHMETIC

Honours.—George Miles 98, Hazel Copeland 97, Clifford McKell 96, Ernest Boyd 95, Edgar Burwash 92, Kilgour Wilson 91, Perry Cooke 90.
Class I.—Alice Burke 88, H. Keltyle 87, Annie Miller 85, Evelyn Matthews 83, Grant McHardy 82, Norma Boyd 81, Bessie Rodgers 80, Eva Black 77.
Class II.—Janet Whinfield 74, Harold Calder 73, Bessie Black 72, Ethel Hay, A. Hume 69, Hazel Morrison 68, Charles Miller 64, Reta Murdoch 63, M. Cruise, Douglas Drysdale 61.
Class III.—Hilda Hume, C. Robertson 59, Edith Jones 58, Ethel McOuat 54, L. Somerville 52, Linton Armstrong 51.

GRADE VII. FRENCH

Class I.—Muriel McPhail 77.
Class II.—Inez McKiddie 73, Elizabeth MacKimmie 68, Ethel Scott 63, Annie Miller, Stella Scott 61.
Class III.—Lena Graham 58, Florence Armstrong 54, Nellie Hay, Violet Paul, May Velland 52, Cameron McOuat 51.

GRADE VI. ARITHMETIC

Class I.—Dorothy Morrison 81, Elsie Stewart 77, Howard Doig 76.
Class II.—Lila McKiddie 67, James Wilson 65, Bessie Morrin 64, Mildred Mark 63.
Class III.—Evelyn Cruise 59, Janet McOuat 56, Eleanor McCoy, Lorne Morrin 50.

GRADE V. COMPOSITION

Honours.—Quintin Black, Agnes Duncan 94, Helen Hutchinson, Jas. Yelland 94, Edna Westwood 92.
Class I.—Roy Cruise 89, Gordon Hay, Ada Logan 87, Rileen McFaul 85, James

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2. Keep adding to it.

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Challenges Criticism of Government and Declares that all Classes and Conditions in Country have received Equal Treatment from Administration.

The elaborate preparations in Lachute for the reception of the Hon. Arthur Meighen last Saturday when he became known that the risk had been taken, decorated, lighted and heated for the occasion. A heavy wind and snow storm had taken place on Friday and did considerable damage to the telegraph and telephone systems, thousands of poles being snapped off by the sheer weight of ice and snow, throwing the phone connections into confusion and covering the roads with mazes of wires. Notwithstanding this inclemency which prevented many from hearing the distinguished visitor upwards of two thousand people were on hand to hear the questions of the day presented to them by the Lloyd George of Canada.

The Premier arrived on the morning train in his special car and the St. Therese Band of 15 pieces rendered some splendid music while the Premier alighted and shook hands with those on the station platform who had come to bid him welcome.

The meeting was called to order on the Premier's arrival promptly at 2:15, and Mayor C. Tremblay read an address of welcome after which Mrs. Meighen was the recipient of a beautiful bouquet of roses at the hands of little Miss Olive St. Amant and Master Winston Drew.

The Premier received a great ovation as he arose to speak and declared that he had chosen to come to Lachute to lay before the rural districts the policy and record of the Government of which he was the head. He had already done so in the cities, and his aim was to tell all parties and classes where the Government stood. He was ready to tell all what he had done, for what purpose he had done it, and what result had been obtained. He had done what was right, what the country had demanded, and in so doing, he treated all classes fairly and equally.

To avoid argument on the real issues of the campaign, he and his Government had been calumniously assailed by opponents. This had been done by many individuals with the hope of raising prejudice and so gaining entrance into Parliament in an easy manner. "I cannot stop calumny," Mr. Meighen declared with heat, "but I do know how to correct it." He then related how the Toronto Globe had reported a speech of his in which he had been made to speak bitterly against French Canadian citizens. Fortunately there was Hansard, and he had challenged the Globe to quote their source, either in Hansard or anywhere else. He had given that challenge in Toronto, just a few yards from the Globe office, asking for proof of even one sentence, to justify a slander of that kind, and to this day that paper had never had the decency to make a correction. He threw the same challenge to every speaker in the Province of Quebec who was making the same charges against him. There would have been a different campaign in Quebec with no animosity had it not been for such calumnious charges.

Never had any Government faced such a procession of problems as had his—problems not alone of war and reconstruction, but also of great difficulties of transportation—the outcome of what had been done in the earlier years of this country. The big decisions of policy had been proved correct by their results, claimed the Prime Minister. The hands of their bitterest enemies could not be placed on any decision or expenditure of the Government which had not had the desired result.

The agitation at present being carried on for a radical change in the fiscal policy of the country was responsible for the large number out of employment claimed Mr. Meighen. In face of this agitation, capital was timid, factories were closed from lack of assistance, and men and women were laid off to join the army of the unemployed, charged the Prime Minister in tracing the cause of the stagnation of trade in the Dominion.

Dealing with the question of tariff, the Premier declared that it would be altered, but would continue the policy of Canada for the last 40 years, the policy which had put her in the enviable position she occupied today, the policy of Cartier and Macdonald.

With your mandate secured, we will fix such duties on goods as will enable them to be manufactured by the people for the people of this country which will reduce unemployment. England after sixty years, put up a protective tariff this year, and the farmers of Canada to protect themselves, will have to support a protective tariff for Canada if they wish to prevent the dumping of products in opposition to them," was the Premier's pronouncement in part on the tariff situation.

He also charged that the railway situation of today was the outcome of obligations in that regard undertaken by the country in the early days of the century.

Mr. Christie declared that he was a Liberal now and had always been a Liberal. He felt, however, at this critical time in the history of Canada, Meighen's policy was the best one for the country. The Prime Minister was in his opinion, the ablest man in Canada to-day. He insisted that the inclusion of the French-Canadian members in the Cabinet was a guarantee that the majority in this province would receive justice from the Prime Minister.

A speech was then delivered in the French language, by the Hon. Andre Fautoux, along similar lines announcing his belief in the protective tariff policy.

IN MEMORIAM
MARTIN.—In loving memory of our dear mother Mrs. Samuel Martin, who departed this life on November 8th 1919.

We've been thinking of you mother,
Through the long and weary day
We have missed you sadly, dear one,
Since the day you passed away.
We have waited for the music
Of the voice we loved to hear,
It is lonely here without you
How we miss you, mother dear.

Inserted by her daughters Lillie and Violet.

MARTIN.—In loving memory of my dear wife, who died November 8, 1919.

Deep in my heart lies a picture
Of a loved one laid to rest,
In memory's frame I shall keep it
Because she was of the best.

Inserted by her husband, Mr. Samuel Martin.

Lachute Academy Exams (continued.)
Logan 82, Laura Noble 80.
Lloyd Cruise 79, Shirley Hamilton, Eric Middleton 77.

Class II.—Willie Painter 73, Gordon McQuat 72, Stuart Armstrong 66.

GRADE IV.
SCRIPTURE.
Honours.—Freda Mason 100, Gwen MacKinnon 96, Robert Fulton 95, R. Cohen 94, Lorne Wert 93.

Class I.—Stanley Boyd, Sam Cohen 86, Christina McKenzie 85, George Paul 84, Heartland Paul 83, Florence Pilkington, Alma McCullough 81, Kenneth McPaul 76, Rowena Cowan 75.

Class II.—Morton Morrison, Florence Hay 66.
Class III.—Evelyn Murray 57, Leonard Carpenter 50.

GRADE III.
ARITHMETIC
Honours.—Reta Boyd, Gladys Cruise 100, Arthur Joly 97, Paul Joly 95, May Holt 94, Janet Hay 93, Gordon McPaul 92, Stewart Jones, Raymond Underhill 91, Doris Armstrong, Lena Combie 90.

Class I.—Maggie Chapman, Antonio Delorme 87, Barbara Cunningham, K. Mackrith 82, Elsie McPaul 77.
Class II.—Willie McPaul 74, L. Belanger 73, Eugene Jousse 63.
Class III.—James Beech 56, Edgar Dion 51.

T. CHRISTIE.

Having accepted the nomination of the Liberal-Conservative Convention, which was tendered to me so cordially on November 3rd, I now appeal to the electors throughout the County for their support.

The contest is not of my own seeking and were I to study my own interest I would not be in nomination today, but after much careful thought and consideration I feel, that as a true patriot I have a duty to perform to my country, and that duty leads me to support the Meighen Government, because I conscientiously believe it is the best for the Country at this time.

As a life-long resident of this County I am well known to you, and my record is before you. In asking that you will poll your vote in my favor on the 6th of December, I hope to prove myself worthy of your trust and confidence.

To the Electors of Argenteuil.

Big Stock Sale of \$15,000
All must be cleared at once

We have now opened up our new store at the West End Bridge (Fish's Bridge, and invite you to call and get some of the biggest Bargains you have ever had in the line of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.

Everything marked away Down Ladies Costumes in great variety. Come to us. We will save you Money.

MICHEL MALACKET, at Fish's Bridge.

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.

Dr. G. A. CLUNIE, D.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. H. Valois, notary's papers.
LACHUTE, QUE.

ROYAL LE SAGE
B.A. Sc. C.E. A.M.I.C.
N. J. A. VERMETTE
B.A. Sc. C.E. Q.C.S.
LESAGE & VERMETTE
CIVIL ENGINEERS
QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS
Lachute Office:
SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS.

FOR SALE.—Mr. H. Filion of Lachute, has just received a car load of potatoes, which will be sold at the Canadian Northern Station on Friday and Saturday of this week.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the pasture owned by Mr. Anthony Copeland, Shrewsbury, Que., a 2½ yr. old black filly with a small white star, last seen on Friday evening. Anyone knowing anything about the colt will kindly communicate with Mr. Copeland or the owner Gordon Pollock, R.R. 6, Lachute.

WANTED.
PINE AND SPRUCE LOGS.
Will place orders for the above, six inches and up at small end, for delivery next winter. Apply to AYERS LIMITED, Lachute Mills, P. Q.

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.

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.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Alright Mr. Brown, if you are a
Dean College Graduate
I have a position for you. I already have three of those graduates and they are highly trained and efficient.
For full information regarding courses, etc. write to
E. A. DEAN, Principal.
Typewriting done at reasonable charges. Representative of the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

Lunches Served at all Hours.
Mr. H. Colé, opposite Deacon's Store in the West End, announces that he is prepared to serve lunches, hot drinks such as Coffee, Borrril, Hot Beaus, Hot French Fried Potatoes, etc.
Come and visit us for Fruit, Confectionery, Cigars, etc.

OVER 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through MUNN & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$5 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 301 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 25 N. St. Washington, D.C.

Boot Repairing.
Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:—
Sole and Rubber Heel, nailed, \$1 65
Sole and Leather Heel, nailed, 1 40
Sole and Rubber Heel, sewed, 1 75
Sole and Leather Heel, sewed, 1 65
Cement Patch, guaranteed, 15
Cement Patch, sewed, 10
Sole and Heel, Toe-cap nailed, 1 75
Joseph Deslauriers.
Boot-maker and Repairer
Lachute Mills — P. Que

Women of Canada

"I ask from all the people of Canada an earnest review of the real issue before Canada to-day. I ask from men and women a calm, thoughtful consideration of serious public questions; and, so far as I am concerned myself, I ask not favors but fairness."—ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

WOMEN OF CANADA, the coming General Election will be one of the most momentous in Canadian history, and Arthur Meighen asks YOU to give the issue fair, unbiassed consideration.

Women and men alike are called upon to decide whether political, industrial and economic stability is to be replaced by class rule, political and industrial chaos and possible economic bankruptcy.

The facts are clear, and every Canadian woman will do her own thinking. She will not be misled by others. She will not blindly follow family political precedent, neither will she be carried away by the false theories or empty "isms" of theorists and extremists. Every woman will arrive at a personal decision by the application of practical common sense.

The great issue is the Tariff and here are briefly the facts.

The present Canadian Tariff, so far as it affects the necessities of life, is a very moderate one. It is simply a tariff maintained to keep Canadian factories in Canada, employing a steadily increasing volume of Canadian labor and developing Canadian resources.

Meighen stands firm for the continuance of a reasonable tariff. It is now even more imperative than in the past. All other important countries are retaining or increasing their tariffs in order that they may hold their home markets for their own people.

Under Cramer's Free Trade policy Canada would be swamped with foreign goods, principally from the United States, Canadian industry would be ruined, thousands of men and women would be out of work with all the hardships to themselves and their children that must result. The farmer's great home market would be seriously affected, taxes would be increased, and Canadian working men would have to go to the United States for employment.

While King's Tariff policy is wobbly it nevertheless tends toward the destruction of the Tariff and would bring with it practically the same results.

MEIGHEN'S POLICY EVERYBODY KNOWS. It is the only means whereby confidence may be maintained and employment given to all classes of the people.

The foregoing is a plain statement of logical conclusions arrived at from the facts. Think the matter over carefully "without favor but with fairness".

Make your own decision, stand by it unmoved and be sure to exercise your vote.

Canada Needs Your Vote; and—

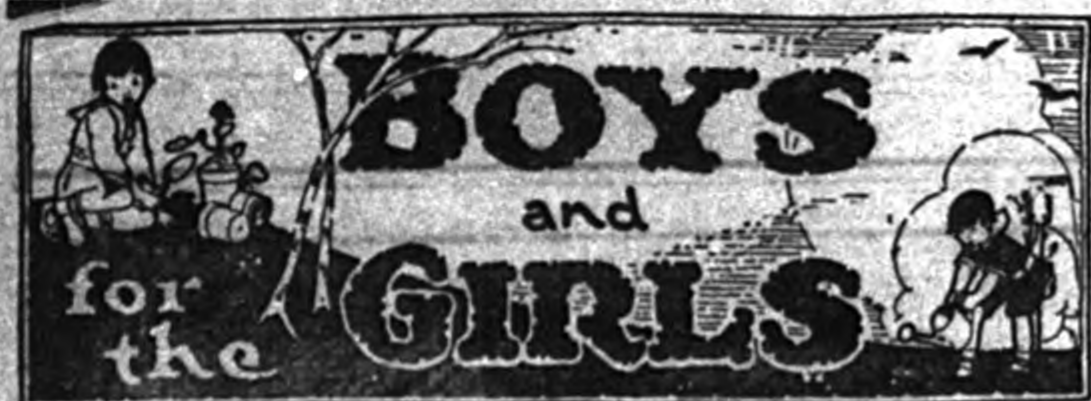
Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

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.

ROYAL LE SAGE
B.A. Sc. C.E. A.M.I.C.
N. J. A. VERMETTE
B.A. Sc. C.E. Q.C.S.
LESAGE & VERMETTE
CIVIL ENGINEERS
QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS
Lachute Office:
SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS.



Crossing the Street.
"How did you cross the street?" is a game that pleases the boys and girls. One of its uses is stimulating the child's mind and increasing his vocabulary while the physical part of the game adds to its popularity.
The children stand in a line and the leader says to first one and then another, picked at random, "How did you cross the street?" The child must then cross the room, walking, running, hopping, jumping, staggering, dancing or any way he can conceive. The children shout the way, there being a rivalry as to which shall first determine his mode of procedure. There are a surprisingly large number of ways in which a street can be crossed, backward, forward, sideways, and even breathlessly, this last being an especially difficult way for the others to detect. If the street is crossed without the children being able to name the way depicted, a point is scored by the one crossing.

Prepare for the Winter.
Now is the time to: Build and put up bird-houses. Houses put up now become weather-worn by spring and they seem to be preferred by the birds. Houses put up now act as refuges for the birds during storms.
Prepare a feeding station. This may be an elaborate affair, a box with one end out, or simply a shelf on which food can be placed. If quail are in your neighborhood, make a

shelter on the ground and place grain, etc., at the far end.
Watch out for cats. Cats do a great amount of damage during the fall and winter. The birds do not seem to be so active and are easily caught by these enemies of all bird life.
Put up "Spare the Birds" signs. The only way we can keep some people from killing beneficial birds is to post our farms.

Ant Engineers.
It has been found that the population of an ant hill has solved many complicated mining problems. Thousands of ants working instinctively perform miraculous engineering feats with amazing efficiency and without profiteering. Each ant finds its own work and the team work when big problems must be solved is surprisingly efficient. When one shift of workers tires or must stop for food or rest its place is taken by other workers equally skillful so that not a moment is lost. When an ant becomes covered with dirt others immediately clean it by washing and brushing. During their mining operations in digging holes and removing stones an ant is often injured, whereupon others rush to its assistance and carry it to a quieter gallery where first aid may be administered. The resourcefulness of these little engineers has been found to anticipate many of our recent efficiency methods.

A CHANGE OF HEART

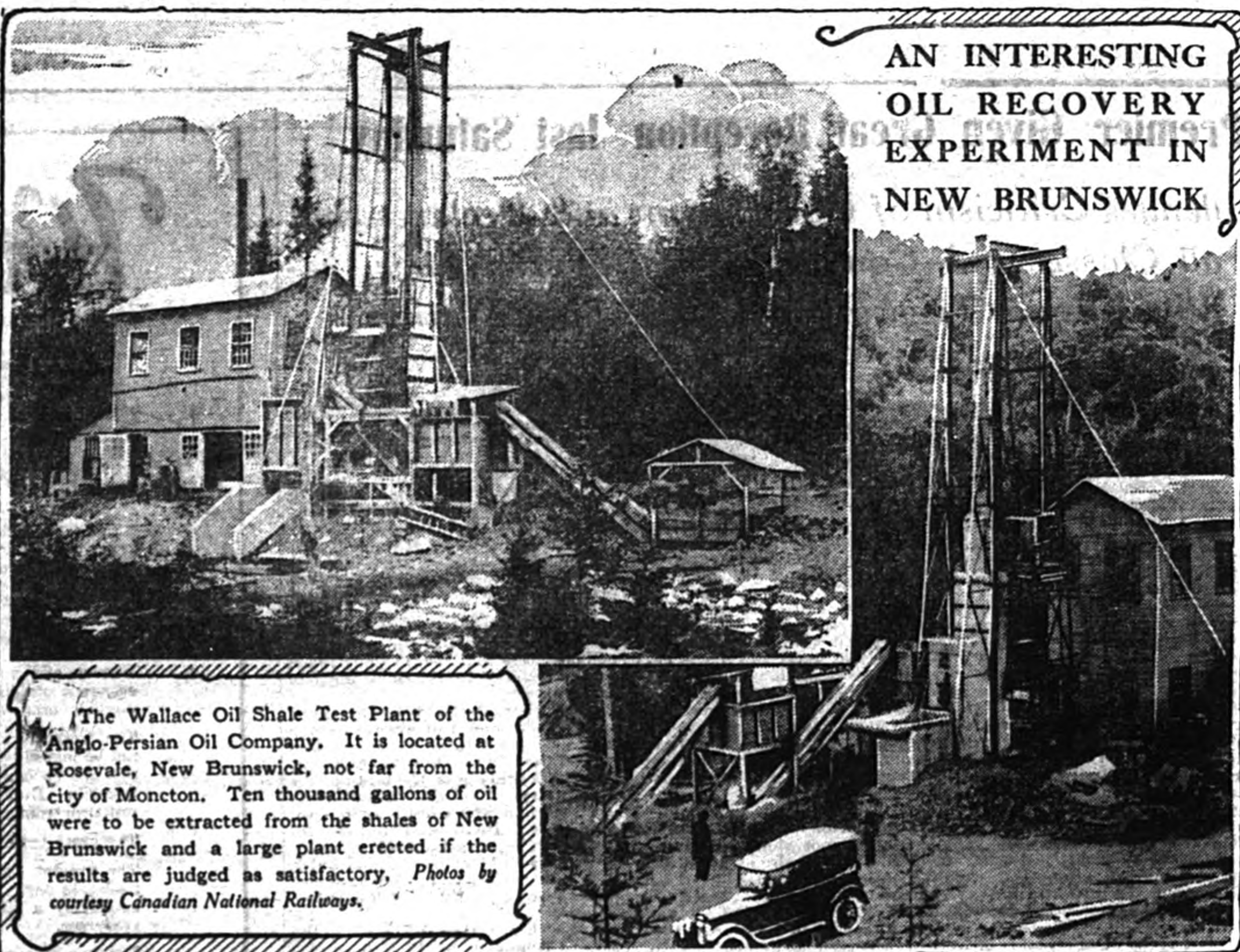
By Jean Berthony

Translated by William L. McPherson

"Don't you recognize me? Don't you recognize me?"
"Not at all," she answered.
And since they were not in a salon, but in the big hall of a casino, which anybody could enter by paying a fee, she spoke rather resentfully.
He told her his name:
"Jacques Martigne."
She gave a little "Oh!" of surprise and quickly extended her hand.
"Are you alone?" he asked.
"All alone."
He looked at her attentively. Had the war made her a widow, like so many others? Nevertheless, nothing in her dress or in her face indicated a recent bereavement. On the contrary, he found her more beautiful, more charming, more elegant than ever before. Not daring to question her further, he spoke of himself.
"Have I changed so much that you didn't recognize me? I have let my beard grow, it is true. And a long stay in the Orient has told on me. Five years out there count double in a man's life."
"Yes," she said, "five years out there and three since—that makes it eight years since we have seen each other."
She smiled calmly. Yet she had passionately loved this man. Before marrying the soldier who had fallen she had dreamed of marrying Jacques Martigne. But he hadn't seemed to share her sentiments. Perhaps he had never suspected them. To-day he appeared to be more upset than she was by this unexpected meeting. He gave her a curiously eager look.
A silence fell between them—one of those silences in which souls meet and often discover more than they could with the aid of words. Then Yvonne Raveaux resumed:
"Are you surprised to find me in a place like this after my widowhood? But I wasn't made for solitude. After spending many months in retirement, I decided to seek distraction. I came here to pass the winter, to enjoy the sunshine, the blue sea, the spectacle of men and women who know how to throw off the burdens of life."
"I am almost in the same state of mind as you," he answered. "Not that I am in mourning—except for my lost illusions. I have seen so much suffering and grief around me! The cup

An Unusual Telescope.

There is a mine shaft in Chile that happens to dip at exactly the proper angle to catch Mars at the zenith several times during 1924, when the planet will be nearer the earth than at any other time within a century. Accordingly an American astronomer plans to use the shaft as the barrel of a huge telescope and ventures to think that he can get a magnification of 25,000,000 times, which would bring Mars apparently within a mile and a half of the earth. He expects to prove that life exists on Mars and to take snapshots of just how the Martians are getting ready for the War of the Worlds."



AN INTERESTING OIL RECOVERY EXPERIMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The Wallace Oil Shale Test Plant of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. It is located at Rosevale, New Brunswick, not far from the city of Moncton. Ten thousand gallons of oil were to be extracted from the shales of New Brunswick and a large plant erected if the results are judged as satisfactory. Photos by courtesy Canadian National Railways.

FAMOUS MEN PAY TRIBUTE TO MOTHERS

INSPIRATION GUIDED THEM TO SUCCESS.

Men Eminent in Many Walks of Life Testify to Their Parents' Influence.

The old saying that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" is as true now as ever it was. Almost every great man of the day can point to the ideals set by his mother as the inspiration which guided him to the goal of success.

Mr. Lloyd George might never have risen to be Prime Minister of Great Britain had it not been for his mother. "My mother had a hard struggle to bring up her fatherless children," he declares, "but she never complained. It was not until long after that we were able to appreciate how fine had been her spirit."

A Sweet Memory.

The memory of a mother's loving care is often a spur to great things, and, as in the case of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the world-famous inventor, the childish impressions of a sweet parent often urge one to strive to live up to her nobleness.

"I did not have my mother long," Mr. Edison writes "but she cast over me an influence which has lasted all my life. If it had not been for her appreciation and her faith in me at a critical time in my experience I should never have become a great inventor. Lord Tennyson, the son of the late Poet Laureate, and a former Governor of Australia, pays perhaps the finest tribute of all when he writes:

"As her son I cannot allow myself full utterance about her whom I loved as perfect mother. With her tender spiritual nature and instinctive nobility of thought, she was ever a ready, cheerful, courageous, wise, and sympathetic counsellor.
"By her selfless devotion, by her

quiet sense of humor, by her faith, she was a help to the utmost in hours of depression and sorrow, and I can say in my father's words:—

Happy he
With such a mother! faith in woman-kind
Beats with his blood, and trust in all things high
Comes easy to him."

In business life in particular a mother's steady influence in earlier years counts a great deal, a fact which is acknowledged by Lord Kinnaird, the great banker and financier, and President of the Football Association.

"It is impossible to compute the debt I owe to my mother," Lord Kinnaird writes to us. "It is incalculable. But the fact that she visited the nursery every night, whatever might be her engagements, and prayed with her children, and the astonishing fact that, during all the years I was at Eton, she wrote to me every day, are some measure of her anxiety to lay the foundation of character deep and strong."

The guiding care of a loving mother sometimes makes all the difference between failure and success, a sentiment with which Sir Harry Lauder entirely agrees.

Work and Honesty.

"I owe such a lot to my mother I do not know where to begin," he declares. "In the first place, she taught me to respect my father—that father was head of the house. She taught me a simple prayer, and always to be honest, whether at work or play. Certainly I never had much time for play, for she not only taught me to work, but also that work was always man's best friend."

Again, Sir Oliver Lodge, O.M., the great scientist, declares that his mother was "an extraordinarily competent woman, and most of the brains and energy possessed by her children probably came from her side of the family."

While Sir Hall Caine, the author, pays tribute to the "stoical unselfishness of his father," the Lord Bishop of Chelmsford, so long known to tens of thousands of working people as the popular vicar of St. James the Less at

Fortunes Waiting to be Won

Everybody declares that we live in a wonderful age, and when everybody says a thing it is supposed to be true. Yet what a lot of things are waiting to be discovered and invented!

Considering what a great advance dentistry has made, for instance, how is it that no antidote for the decay of teeth has been discovered?

Nobody has been found yet who can prevent a man from growing bald. Though fortunes have been made by men and women who professed to have found preventatives, these are as nothing compared with the fortune awaiting the inventor who can produce something which will make a man's hair grow again.

The Secret of Sleep.

Sleeplessness is a thing that nobody can cure. Although a doctor can give a man a sleeping-draught, and thus induce a kind of comatose state, natural sleep cannot be forced. The doctor who could put a wakeful patient into an "infant slumber pure and light" would be able to retire on his fortune in less than six months.

Indigestion still awaits a permanent cure. Mr. Rockefeller's offer of a million dollars to the man who will give him a new stomach still holds good. As, in addition, the famous millionaire is almost as bald as a billiard ball, he might be induced to give the same amount to the man who is able to make his hair grow again.

In spite of advances made in aviation and navigation, we are still very much at the mercy of the weather. We have to accept any weather that Nature provides, and look on while our crops are destroyed, our ships sunk, and our trees blown down. True, we are able to fly, but we cannot fly in the face of storm, like the gull, while the sea remains our master.

Bethnal Green, testifies to the influence of both his parents.

"I have never learned anything in my life to equal in value what my mother and father taught me in the earliest years of my life," he writes. "The one taught me to pray and the other to read my Bible. They gave me an example which is before my eyes to this day."

Although a father's influence goes a long way in moulding a son's character, it is usually the mother's part to help and encourage the boy on the road to real success.

The father's outlook on life is naturally somewhat material, and what helpful advice he has to give deals more with practical problems a young man may have to face. A mother's influence usually is more spiritual; and it is the loving bond between mother and son that, once forged, lives for ever as an incentive to great things, breeding noble thoughts and actions in a young man's life.

General Bramwell Booth had a great father and a great mother.

"As a boy," says the General of the Salvation Army, "I sometimes complained to my mother about my muddled knickers, and the merriment they excited in my schoolfellows. 'They will think we are so poor!' I said. 'Well, why should you wish them to think anything else?' she said. 'We are poor!'"

"I owe more to that splendid love of reality in her than I can tell. My mother was a high example of unselfish devotion carried by a thoughtful personality into every department of an active life."

"A mother is a mother still, the holiest thing alive," wrote Coleridge, and it was perhaps the thought of all he owed to a devoted parent that prompted him to pen these words.

The value of a mother—and a good

It is not the man who can turn off Nature's tap who is wanted, but the man who can turn it on. Too much rain is preferable to too little or none at all. An invention for producing rain when and where required would mean fabulous wealth to the world. It would create new empires in the Sahara and the vast salt wastes of Western America, and it would make the centre of Australia as fertile as Tasmania.

No man has ever made a noiseless engine or a noiseless gun. The one would make work in a mill or forge almost a pleasure, while the other would remove one of the horrors of warfare. Incidentally, of course, the latter would be a great asset to the strategist. Silencers have been invented for engines, but they only reduce noise. They do not kill it, and, though smokeless powder has almost been attained, a noiseless explosion is a thing unheard of. When there is a burst, there is a bang.

Dodging Father Time.

Nobody has ever discovered a plan for preserving the natural color of human hair. It still persists in losing its coloring matter with the approach of age, and sooner or later goes grey and then white. The genius who succeeds in discovering a device to enable the hair to maintain the color of youth even in old age will reap a rich reward.

The plough and the harrow, though a little better constructed, are much the same implements as our grandfathers used, and so are the spade, the axe, and the pick. The wheel, too, has never been improved upon as a means of locomotion, the only differences being the addition of spokes instead of the solid wheel, the addition of cogs for machinery, and the invention of flanges for rails.

wife—is summed up by the Rt. Hon. John Burns in a few lines:—

"Mother and wife, they are the best friends I ever had. Character and career—all is due to their guidance and influence."

What She Wanted.

The housekeeper walked into the shop and rapped smartly on the counter.

"I want a chicken," she said.
"Do you want a pullet?" asked the shopkeeper.

"No," replied the housekeeper. "I want to carry it."

The Road to Success.

If you would gain control of your ability and increase it, you must avoid as you would poison everything that tends to make your mind negative,—worry, anxiety, jealousy, envy, fear, cowardice, the whole family of depressing, despondent thoughts. They are all confessions of weakness, non-producers, power-destroyers. The blues, every bit of unhappiness, every feeling of discouragement, of despondency,—all of these are crippers of ability. You must drive them out of your mind, out of your life, with their opposites—the strong, positive, creative thoughts—courage, hope, cheerfulness, love, power, expectation of good things, self-confidence, enthusiasm.

Surnames and Their Origin

HOUSTON

Variation—Huston.
Racial Origin—Scottish.
Source—A locality.

The family names of Houston and Huston may in some few instances be a corruption or variation of the form Hughson, but not in many. It is easy often to account for the introduction and elimination of many letters from given and family names in the course of their development. The letter "t," for instance, is readily eliminated. But it's not easily introduced, and the change from Hughson, or Huson, to Huston is not a natural one.

Huston, or Housen (the spellings are interchangeable) have developed as family names from the place name of Houston. It is a parish in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Tradition has it that the name originated from one Hugh Padvinan, who, in the reign of Malcolm IV, of Scotland, about the year 1150 A.D., received grants of land at this place, in the barony of Hilpeter, from Baldwin of Biggar, who was then Sheriff of Lanark.

STRACHAN

Racial Origin—Scottish.
Source—A locality.

This family name is derived from a parish name in Kincardineshire, Scotland, and of course was borne in the first place either by those who held big lands in that place or who, upon travelling to other parts, became known by it in preference to their previous homes.

But though the family name has been formed in the English rather than in the Gaelic manner, the place name itself is Gaelic.

Its meaning is that of "little valley" or "valley-head," and it is a com-

pound of the words "strath" or "stra" (which also gives the name Strathclyde) and "ceann" or "chan," which you'll also find in the surname of that famous Scottish historical figure "Malcolm Ceann-Mor" (literally "Malcolm Big-Head").

But in the combination the "ch" sound dominates and eliminates the "th," giving the pronunciation "strachan" rather than "strath-chan," though more anciently the place was called "Strathnaen."

RANKIN

Variations—Macrankin, Rankine.
Racial Origin—Scottish.
Source—A given name.

The family names of Rankin, Rankine and Macrankin are developments of a name borne by one of the Clan Maclean of Duart.

This sept was called in the Gaelic, "Clann Mhic Raing," from the given name of a chieftain prominent in its history. It was, however, according to tradition, known as the "Clann Duille" in more ancient times, and the Macrankins claim to be the descendants of an Irish chieftain named "Cuduiligh."

The forms Rankin and Rankine, of course, are only Anglicized forms of "Mhic Raing," or "MacRaing," the "kin" in this case being the English equivalent of clan or family, and not a diminutive ending.

This sept of the Clan Maclean seems to have been noted principally for the number and importance of the bagpipe players that it produced, and it must be understood that under the Scottish clan system the pipe was a real personage, a sort of custodian of the clan traditions and a constant attendant upon the head of the clan as well as a musician.

Wailing for a Living.

Few people know that wailing outside the wall of the Old City of Jerusalem, beneath the site where once stood the Temple of Solomon, is systematically done by proxy.

Pious Jews abroad, who cannot hope to visit Jerusalem in person, send funds to local Jews, who go to the Wall and give expression to the absent one's grief. This money, known as "Halaka Money," is one of the mainstays of the Jewish colony in Jerusalem. There are Schools of Wailers, and if sorrow at the Wall of Wailing expresses itself in tears, these are collected and sold abroad as precious relics.

When the Zion Commission was established in Palestine, the "Halaka Money" from Jews abroad was diverted largely into its coffers, and the financial support of the wailers fell away seriously. But it has been restored since, either by subsidies from the Zion funds, or by a renewal of direct subscriptions.

Success of Forestry in France.

One hundred years ago the Landes, some two million acres in extent, was a barren waste, grazed by a poor and unhealthy type of sheep, aptly described by a local writer as swampy, fever-ridden, and desolate. The area, by intelligent co-operation between state, communes, and individual owners has been turned from the poorest district in France into two of the richest departments of that rich country. In that happy district practically no local rates are paid, fire-wood can be had almost for the asking. Individual peasants own up to 100 to 300 hectares (250 to 750 acres) of what was once barren soil, and now is forest land worth £100 per acre, and bringing in a steady revenue from turpentine and from pit props for the British market. The wages in the district are high, and the shelter and humus given by the trees allow the once sandy waste to be used for vine culture and cereal crops.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and old. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Belgians Dig Fifty Feet for Shell.

In the last year of the war a formidable shell dropped from a height of 6,000 feet on the village of Havay, between Mons and Maubenge, says a Brussels despatch. It did not explode, but it made a hole in the earth about 50 feet deep, where it had remained. This shell weighs 10 tons, and the charge of explosive is estimated to weigh from 16 cwt. to a ton. The Germans, who regarded the shell as of much importance, tried to extract it, but were unable to do so.

The Belgian authorities succeeded in pulling out the shell after making a large excavation about it. The work demanded great precaution as a shell of a similar kind to the one buried at Havay fell not far from the French frontier and made a crater more than 100 feet in diameter.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

International Court of Justice.

The League of Nations has constituted the international court of justice provided for in the Treaty of Versailles. As a matter of record we give the names of the judges: Vice-count Finlay, Great Britain; Dr. Yorgu-Oda, Japan; Dr. Andrew Weiss, France; Commendatore D. Anzilotti, Italy; Dr. Ruy Barbosa, Brazil; Dr. B. T. C. Loder, Holland; Antonio S. de Bustamante, Cuba; Judge Ddrik Niholm, Denmark; Dr. Max Huber, Switzerland; Dr. Raphael y Crevea, Spain; Dr. John Bassett Moore, United States. Four deputy judges were also elected: Dr. Negulesco of Roumania, Dr. Jovanovic of Jugoslavia, Mr. Wang of China and Judge Beichmann of Norway.

Monarchist Menace in Germany.

After 1871 the French exiled all members of the reigning family and thereby removed an element of danger, a course that did much toward consolidating the young republic. That the former Kaiser of Germany is still awarding crosses of merit, though three years out of power, that Prince Oscar parades daily while the band plays the royal hymn and that there are monarchist demonstrations all over the country have finally aroused some of the German newspapers to urge the Reichstag "to make an exceptional law applying to an exceptional case." One proposal is to exile all German princes, especially those of the Hohenzollern and Wittelsbach families.

Minard's Liniment Lumbetman's Friend

WHAT TO DO FOR STOMACH TROUBLE

Good Advice From One Who Had Suffered Much.

Nine tenths of all forms of indigestion or so-called stomach trouble are not due to the condition of the stomach at all, but are caused by other influences. The great contributing cause of indigestion is thin blood. Good blood and plenty of it is required by the stomach to take care of the food. If the blood is thin the stomach functions sluggish, food lies undigested, gas forms and causes pains in various parts of the body. Instead of getting nourishment from the blood the system gets poison.

Relief from this condition can be obtained by the tonic treatment which Mr. D. Shaw, Mt. Stewart, P.E.I., tried and now warmly recommends to others. Mr. Shaw says: "I suffered from indigestion for over four years, and have tried many of the well-known remedies for such troubles, but never obtained more than temporary relief. The trouble was aggravated by constipation setting in owing to the stomach failing to do its work, and laxatives only gave relief to the bowels and left the stomach in worse condition. The result was my blood was growing more and more anaemic, I did not sleep well at night and was growing despondent. I was in this wretched condition when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got three boxes and by the time they were finished there was some change for the better. This greatly encouraged me and I continued taking the pills for some three months, by which time my stomach was all right again, my blood good, nerves strong and life was again worth living. My advice to all who suffer from stomach trouble is to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

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

Pauper Invented Blanket.

Poverty is responsible for the invention of the blanket. Years ago a man in England lost all his wealth and became very poor. One cold winter night in 1340 he used a piece of rough unfinished cloth for a bed covering to keep himself warm, and from this makeshift bed covering he invented the blanket. The name of this man was Thomas Blanket, and the new kind of bedding has been known under the name of blanket ever since.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Oh, it is great, and there is no other greatness, to make some nook of God's creation more fruitful, better, more worthy of God, to make some human heart a little wiser, manlier, happier, more blessed, less accursed. —Carlyle.

Fine-edged weapons should not be used on rough timber.

Cascarets To-Night for Liver, Bowels, if Bilious, Headachy.

Get a 10-cent box now. You're headachy! You have a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, your lips parched. No wonder you feel mean. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are gone by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarets—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarets too because they never gripe or sicken.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
H. Starbatter Co., Inc.
115 West 31st Street
New York, U.S.A.



Genuine Aspirin

Nothing Else is Aspirin—say "Bayer"

Warning! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Colds, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and Pain. Made in Canada. All druggists sell Bayer Tablets of Aspirin in handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, and in bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetate of Salicylic Acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



Not Lost At All.
Mike (to his son)—"Now, you've been fighting again. You've lost yer two front tathes."
Finn—"Naw, I ain't lost 'em; I got 'em in me pocket."

Got Her Answer.
Hearing a faint rustle in the dark hallway below, the elder sister, supposing the young man had gone, leaned over the balustrade and called out: "Well, Beatie, have you landed him?" There was a deep, sepulchral silence for some moments. It was broken by the hesitating, constrained voice of the young man: "She has!"

Be Very Careful.
The Sunday school treat was in full swing, and after the games the youngsters all sat down to a good feed. Little Johnnie, unaccustomed to such rich fare, had eaten unsparingly. And now, at the end, he was feeling rather uncomfortable.
"Can I lift you down?" asked the kind old lady.
"Yes, ma'am, you can lift me down," replied Johnnie; "but"—and he looked pleadingly up into her eyes—"please don't bend me."

How He Won Her.
Now Hortense was very proud of her small feet. This fact was quite well known to young Wilkins, one of her numerous suitors, and he determined to make good use of it.
After months of ardent toil he approached her with his small savings. "Hortense," he cried, "I lay the whole of my fortune at your feet!"
"Fortune!" gasped Hortense. "I wasn't aware that you had any."
"It certainly isn't much," gallantly responded Wilkins, "but it would look immense beside those tiny feet of yours!"

The date is as essential an article of diet to the Egyptian as rice is to the Hindu.

Mother! Move Child's Bowels With California Fig Syrup.

Harry mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful to-day may prevent a sick child to-morrow. If constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

A Health Saving REMINDER: Don't wait until you get sick—USE

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

USE SLOAN'S TO EASE LAME BACKS

YOU can't do your best when your back and every muscle aches with fatigue. Apply Sloan's Liniment freely, without rubbing, and enjoy a penetrating glow of warmth and comfort. Good for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and strains, aches and pains, sciatica, sore muscles, stiff joints and the after effects of weather exposure. For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor. Keep Sloan's handy. At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment

Pain's enemy

TORONTO WOMAN GAINS 35 POUNDS

ONLY WEIGHED NINETY POUNDS, SHE SAYS.

Now Feels Fine and Strong and Gratitude to Tanlac is Unbounded.

"Tanalac has built me up from a mere frame weighing only ninety pounds to a strong woman weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds and my gratitude is unbounded," said Mrs. Lydia Pickup, 12 Ramsay Lane, Toronto, Ont.

"My stomach troubled me so much during the past three years that my life was a perfect burden. My appetite was gone entirely, gas would form and nearly set me wild with pain in the pit of my stomach. The gas nearly smothered me and my heart acted so queerly that it alarmed me. I could get scarcely any sleep and was tired and dull and all worn out. I often turned so dizzy I could hardly stand up, and at times my head hurt like it would burst open. I lost weight until my clothes were entirely too large and I was so weak I could hardly move."

"One day I saw a statement about Tanlac and I determined to try it. I have now taken ten bottles in all and my appetite has come back, I eat anything I want and as much as I want at every meal without pain or any uncomfortable feeling afterwards. I do not have headaches or dizzy spells any more, I sleep soundly every night and get up feeling fine and strong in the morning."

Tanalac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world is a triumph of enthusiasm. Nothing great was ever achieved without it.—Emerson.

Classified Advertisements.

PLAYER PIANO FOR SALE.

BELL PLAYER PIANO IN GOOD condition, with a large number of music rolls, for sale at a bargain. L. Costello, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLE

In Pimples On Face, Itched So Had To Rub Them, Burned and Hurt.

"My face was a mass of pimples and I had an unusual amount on my forehead and chin. They were hard and red and later they came to white heads. They itched so I would rub them, and then they started to burn and hurt.
"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and tried them and found they helped me. I purchased more and when I had used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed."
(Signed) Miss Anna Fyalka, Carleton Place, Ont., Dec. 6, 1919.
Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Takeum the care of your skin.
Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Takeum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyness, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.
"Cuticura Soap shaves without mug."

TO WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

This Woman's Letter Tells You How To Pass The Crisis Safely.

Lascelles, P.Q.—"During the Change of Life I felt so weak and run down I could hardly do my work. The perspiration would pour over my face so that I couldn't see what I was doing. We live on a farm, so there is lots to do, but many who felt as I did would have been in bed. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it did me a world of good. I tried other remedies but I put Vegetable Compound ahead of them all, and I tell every one I know how much good it has done me."—Mrs. DUNCAN BROWN, Lascelles, Prov. Quebec.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ear, palpitation of the heart, marks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women, and let Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carry them safely through this crisis as it did Mrs. Brown.

You are invited to write for free advice. No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ISSUE No. 44-21.

The foolish man who built his house on the sand—

He gave an example in folly which anybody can understand.

It isn't so easy, however, to sense the mistake of trying to build the body on foods which lack essential nourishment.

Here, again, is a foundation of sand which gives 'way when the test comes.

Many a food that tastes good lacks honesty of nourishment to equal its taste. Thus it tempts the appetite into mistakes that often are costly.

Grape-Nuts is a food which helps build bodily endurance for life's stress and storm. The full nourishment of wheat and malted barley, together with the vital mineral salts so necessary to bone structure and red blood corpuscles, with phosphates for the brain, is retained in Grape-Nuts. The long baking process by which Grape-Nuts is made gives the food a natural sweetness and an unusual ease of digestibility and assimilation.

Served with cream or milk, Grape-Nuts is fully nourishing, and whether eaten as a cereal at breakfast or lunch, or made into a pudding for dinner, Grape-Nuts has a particular delight for the appetite. Sold by grocers.

Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder
"There's a Reason"

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, Fosts, Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.



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

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

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y. Limited.

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

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 prices.

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

JOHN McFAUL'S
WHY PAY MORE.

THE 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
Tinware and Enamelware.

Gasoline Service Tank.

Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

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Bethany Street, - Lachute.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE
BSc, M. D. C. M.
Physician and Surgeon
In office of late Dr. G. H.
Christie.
Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20

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FROST & WOOD FARM MA-
CHINERY.
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CHAS. CALDER & Co.
Court House, - Lachute
Concerning
Insurance of any kind.

W. J. BOYD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Sales conducted in English and
French.
Telephone 73.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

J. BELANGER,
Expert Watch Maker and
Repairer. Near Mr.
G. H. Hill's Store.
at C. N. R. Track, Lachute.
Telephone No. 116 ring 2-3.

JOSEPH GIROUARD
NOTARY & COMMISSIONER
ST. BENOIT, - QUE.
Wills, Successions, Administration
of Estates, Investments
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

Gray Dorr Service Station
Lachute.

General overhauling and re-
pairs on all cars, satisfaction
guaranteed.
The best grades of Gasoline,
Grease and Oils, always on
hand, also a good line of parts,
accessories and tires. Prompt
service.

Telephone No. 99w.
James L. Anderson, Prop.

Registration of Voters.

To the Editor of the Watchman,

Dear Sir:—

The statement published that the regis-
tration of voters in the county would
close on the 7th of November was some-
what misleading and has caused so many
enquiries to be made, that I have con-
cluded it would be in the Public interest
to give out the following explanations.

There are two distinct systems of regis-
tration: one applicable to cities and incor-
porated towns in which the polls are
called "Urban Polls," the other apply-
ing to the country districts, in which the
polls are called "Rural Polls."

Lachute Town has 5 polls which have
been declared "Urban Polls." All per-
sons in the Town of Lachute who desired
to be registered were obliged to appear
in person before the Registrar appointed
for the town, Mr. P. Monette. The de-
lay for so doing expired on the 7th Novem-
ber. Should any voter in the Town
have neglected to apply on or before that
date, he or she may make an application
to the Official Reviser, Mr. John McOuat
at the Court House, between the hours of
one and four o'clock on the 15th, 16th,
17th, 18th and 19th of November and be-
tween 7 o'clock and nine o'clock in the
evening of the 21st of November. On
that date the lists will be closed and no
further names can be added, either then
or at the poll.

The above procedure applies ONLY
TO THE TOWN OF LACHUTE.

Now mark the procedure in the country
districts.

A Registrar has been appointed in
every polling division. A personal ap-
plication to him is not necessary. It is
the duty of the Registrar to prepare a
preliminary list of electors, made up of
the names on the provincial voters'

list and 2nd of the names of all women
and men over 21 years of age, whose
names should be added. The Polling
Divisions are not very large and the re-
sident Rural Registrar is likely to know
all the people in his district. He should
put on the list all who have the right to
vote, without any application on their
part. There can be no objection to any
person assisting the Registrar by calling
his attention to the fact that he or she
has the right to be entered on the list.
The local Registrar has up to the 18th
November to make this preliminary list,
after which he will post up two copies
thereof at two conspicuous places in the
Polling District, with a notice to the ef-
fect that he will be at a certain place on
the afternoon of the 23rd, 24th, 25th and
26th days of November, to receive appli-
cations from any person who may have
been left off the preliminary list. A vot-
er by consulting these lists thus posted
up, can be absolutely certain whether his
or her name has been placed on the list,
and if it is not they can immediately
have it placed on by application to the
Registrar.

Moreover, even if the elector's name
does not appear on the preliminary list,
and he has neglected to have it added
during the days above mentioned, he
may go to the poll and take affidavit to
the fact of the omission and if he is ac-
companied by an other elector residing in
the polling district who will also make
oath that the applicant has the right to
vote, the Deputy Returning Officer must
place his name on the list and give him
a ballot.

It will be seen from the above that
every opportunity has been afforded for
a full registration of voters.

The following are the Rural Registrars.

POLL NO.	LOCALITY	REGISTRAR
6	St. Jerusalem, (Walkers)	George Uillis.
7	" (East Settlement)	Edward Nicoli,
8	" (North Side River)	Lem Hammond,
9	St. Andrews North,	Leslie Hooker,
10	St. Andrews South,	Miss Carmel Besserer,
11	St. Andrews West,	Dr. G. P. Shaw,
12	Carillon,	Miss Irene Kelly,
13	Chatham, (Davidson's)	Frank Fuller,
14	Chatham, (Cushing)	Wm. Owens,
15	Chatham, (Ogdensburg)	R. McKimkie,
16	Chatham, (Steynerville)	A. Lamarche,
17	Chatham, Brownsburg, (Jacksons)	Mrs. John McOuat,
18	Chatham, Brownsburg, (South West)	Miss C. Clarke,
19	Chatham, Brownsburg, (Hardie's)	W. S. Todd,
20	Brownsburg, (Conturier)	E. Hebert,
21	Chatham, (Dulesville)	H. G. Dixon,
22	Grenville Village No. 1	W. Bradshaw,
23	Grenville Village No. 2	A. Grudry,
24	Grenville (Crooks)	E. D. Chantel,
25	Grenville (Kardes)	Lem Roarke,
26	Grenville (Pte-au-Cheval)	John Quesnel,
27	Grenville (Avoca)	Leslie Bates,
28	Calumet Village,	H. Brannan,
29	Harrington (Old)	J. McCabe,
30	Harrington (Lost River)	Mrs. R. McMillan,
31	Wentworth (Laurel)	Mrs. John Morrow,
32	Wentworth (St. Michel)	Ernest Prevost
33	Wentworth (Louisa)	Val. Morrison,
34	Wentworth (Montfort)	Miss J. Reid,
35	Township of Gooze	W. H. Scott,
36	Mille Isles	H. Danlop,
37	Township of Morin	J. D. Davis,
38	Township of Howard	W. Briere,
39	16 Island Lake	A. Allnisi,
40	Montcalm	P. Cantin,
41	Arundel (East)	Miss Ruth Riddle,
42	Arundel (West)	Miss Mary McLaughlin.

G. F. CALDER, Returning Officer.

LAKEFIELD

Mr. K. B. Curzon, of Montreal, spent
the week-end with his mother here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Tomalty spent the
past week visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers were
the guests of Mr. M. Rogers over the
holiday.

Mrs. H. Knight, of Montreal, is spend-
ing two weeks holiday with Mrs. T.
Copeland.

Mr. Wilbert and Miss Mildred Sherill
were the guests of Mrs. T. Copeland on
Sunday last.

Miss Marjorie and Grace Mount, Mr.
Thorvald Overing and Mr. G. Ward, of
Montreal, spent the week-end at Ros-
smount Cottage.

Mrs. Clendenning and Miss Grace
Copeland, of Montreal, spent the Thank-
sgiving holiday with the latter's parents
Mr. and Mrs. T. Copeland.

LACHUTE GARAGE

DISTRIBUTOR



Battery repairing and charging.

Rental Batteries in stock.

Vulcanizing and tire repairs.

All work guaranteed.

A. E. BISHOP, Prop.

IN MEMORIAM.

GALLERY.—In loving memory of Pte.
W. Leo Gallery, killed in action at
Passchendaele, Belgium, on Nov. 11th,
1917. Ever Remembered.

You are not forgotten Leo dear.
Nor ever shall you be;
As long as life and memory lasts
We will Remember thee.

Time may heal the broken hearted,
Time may make the wound less sore;
But it does not still the longing
For the loved one gone before.

Mother and Father.

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.

FOR SALE.—Electric Washing Ma-
chine, good order \$45.00. Singer Drop
Head Sewing Machine \$18. Portable
Hen House \$15.00. Apply to Geo.
Coombes, Brownsburg.

Now is the time to house your car in
careful keeping and have it overhauled
this winter ready for spring. Ford
bearings adjusted by burning in pro-
cess. Cylinders rebored. I have
room for 15 cars or more. All work
guaranteed. Ask me for estimates.
Anderson's Garage, Lachute.

WANTED.—Mr. Dectar, of Montreal,
wishes to announce that he is open to
buy all kinds of Furs, Hides, Hens,
Chickens, Empty Bags, Etc., for
which he is ready to pay you the high-
est market prices. Be sure and see us
before selling to others. You will find
us at Delorme's Hotel, Foundry
Street, Bell Telephone No. 149.

A Grand Benefit Concert (in aid of Mr.
James Lowe of Brownsburg, who
lost an eye while working in the Stone
quarries at Roussillon) will be given
in the Princess Theatre, Brownsburg,
on Tuesday and Wednesday, Novem-
ber 15th and 16th, and in the Albert
Albert Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday,
November 22nd. Don't forget the
dates. Commence at 7:30 p.m. Ad-
mission 25 cts Children 15 cts. Good
programme. See posters.

Dodge Brothers

Motor Cars.

We hold the Agency for the County of Argenteuil.

Leonard A. Graham, Arundel.

The Watchman.

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1921.

NO. 45

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

Killed while Hunting.

A sad fatality occurred at Thomas' Gore on Saturday afternoon last, when J. W. Lyster was shot through the abdomen by Alex. Smith. Both men were out hunting in the bush and not aware of each others presence. While Smith was returning home he noticed a movement in the brush and thinking it was a deer he fired his 44 calibre Winchester. Responding to the call Doctors Mason and Gall hurried to the scene and seeing the case was hopeless, took an ante-mortem statement in which Lyster declared that the shooting was accidental, he and Smith having always been good friends. Lyster who was about 70 years of age was so seriously wounded that he died the same evening. An inquest was held by Coroner Wales on Sunday afternoon and a verdict of accidental death brought in.

The funeral was conducted on Tuesday afternoon by the Rev. A. Mathews, assisted by Rev. G. A. MacKinnon and Rev. Lummie, and attended by a large number of sympathizing friends, also the Orange Lodge who conducted the service at the Lachute cemetery.

A sympathy is felt for the bereaved wife.

NOTICE

FOR SERVICE.—Boat for Service, prize winner at the Fall Fairs. Apply to Wm. Morrison, Upper Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Regal Range, (large size) Webber Piano, both in first class condition) also two beds complete. Apply to Mrs. MacKinnon, Main Street.

WANTED.—A maid for general house work. Good home and wages for right party. Experience not necessary. Apply to Mrs. MacKinnon, Main St.

If you are sending Greeting Cards to Foreign Parts it is not wise to wait too long, this will serve as a reminder. All you have to do is call at Bob's Kosey Corner and see our samples and a stock of Special Greetings, or if you cannot find time to call, phone 145 ring 4 and ask to be placed on our list for immediate solicitation, we will call on you with samples. Bob's Kosey Corner, Main Street, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Two Heavy Draught Horses and One Colt one and a half years old. Apply to W. A. Boa, Upper Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A Purity Mattress Perfectly new and never having been used. At a bargain to quick buyer. Apply to Miss Allan, Lachute.

We have just received a very fine assortment of Chocolates in bulk and all sorts of Fancy Boxes. Don't forget to call into 'Bob's Kosey Corner' and take a box home with you.

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.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Thos. Christie is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. W. J. Williamson, of Calumet, was in town on Wednesday last.

Mr. David Stewart, of Rivington, was the guest of Mrs. Amos McVicar.

Mrs. A. McFaul returned home from a pleasant visit to Montreal on Sunday.

Mr. Garnet Shaw arrived home last Friday after four years absence in the West.

Mr. John McKimmie left on Thursday for Aurora, Ill., to spend the winter months.

Mrs. R. W. Stewart and Miss M. J. Stewart, were week-end guests of Mrs. Thos. Stewart.

Mrs. Dr. Paterson left last week for Ottawa where she will make her home with her sister.

—The Baptist Church will hold their Sunday School Entertainment on Thursday evening Dec. 22nd.

Miss Rogers has returned to Montreal, after spending a pleasant two weeks with her sister Mrs. Geo. Calder.

Mr. Roy McPhail left on Monday, for his home in Oxbow, Sask., after spending a short visit with his many friends in town.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church purpose holding their annual Tea and Sale on Tuesday, the 13th of December, at 3 p.m.

The Annual Meeting of the Red Cross will be held at the home of the President, Mrs. G. F. Calder, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 21 at 3 o'clock.

—Big reductions in Millinery during this month. Some beautiful hats at very low prices. Call early.

MISS HAMPTON.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. J. W. Poyd and sons, wish to thank their many friends for kindness and sympathy in their late bereavement.

Messrs. Doug. McQuat, George McCoy, Ross Muir, Wm. Cottingham and Doug. Todd attended the Armistice Dance at Macdonald College on Friday last.

The Lachute Presbyterian Sunday School intend holding their Xmas Tree on Tuesday, Dec. 20th, 1921 at 7.30. Admission 15 cents. Sunday School Scholars free.

The many friends of Mr. L. A. Lyster, of the Canadian Steamships, will be sorry to learn that while in town to attend the funeral of the late W. J. Lyster, who was killed in the hunting accident last Saturday, he was taken suddenly ill and is now in the hospital with an attack of appendicitis.

Armistice Day, was quietly observed here on Friday last. The modest little Poppy, carrying with it the sacred recollection of those who lie buried in the far away fields of France, was readily purchased from the young ladies who volunteered their services. The amount collected was \$72.68 made up as follows:—Miss Marion Doig \$15.83; Miss Winnie Silverman, \$13.35; Miss Hilda Sutton, \$13.35; Miss M. Paul, \$11.10; Mrs. G. Titman, \$10.10; Miss Evelyn Creswell, \$8.35.

The cost of flowers as paid to Lady Williams Taylor of the National Poppy Day Organization, in Montreal, was \$52.50 and the balance is held for distribution by the local branch of the G. W. V. A. for its needy dependents.

Owing to the depth of snow the Principal of Lachute Academy, Mr. A. D. Hogg, thought it unwise to bring the children out in front of the guns as last year, but opening all the doors he stood in the Hall of the Building and briefly explained the meaning of the Day and the reason for honoring it with such reverence.

As yet the political pot is only simmering, but as the day of nomination is drawing closer there is much speculation as to how many candidates will be in the field when the nominations close. Since our last issue, when the Farmers' candidate was brought forward, there has been talk of a fourth candidate, Dr. Arthur Fortin, of Arundel, who is spoken of as an Independent Liberal. The candidates are all out on the war path working hard, and from all reports there will doubtless be many surprises. Quite a number of enthusiasts have already made rash promises on the results which will prove a veritable circus on the day following the election.

Mrs. Jno. Scott Coming.

The Women of Argenteuil will be pleased to know that Mrs. Jno. Scott, Quebec's most popular lady speaker, will be here Nov. 24th, 25th and 26th, to address meetings in different parts of the County. It is also expected that she will be accompanied by a lady French speaker. The meetings will be held as follows: Thursday afternoon, Nov. 24th, at 2.30 p.m. and evening at 8 o'clock in Victoria Hall, Lachute. Friday afternoon, Nov. 25th at 2.30 p.m. in St. Andrews, and Friday evening in Goyette's Hall, Brownsburg, at 8 o'clock. Men are cordially invited. See posters.

The amount of snow that has fallen so far this month already exceeds by five inches the average amount for the month of November for the last fifty years. The traditional weather prophets are predicting a long and severe winter.

CUSHING

Mrs. E. O. Keatley spent a few days in the city last week.

Miss Maude Warwick, Mount Maple, spent last week here the guest of her aunt Mrs. Geo. Nicholls.

Miss Harriett Hammond, of Centreville, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Frank Gaston for several weeks returned home on Monday.

Mr. E. C. McMurtrie who is taking a course at Macdonald College this winter paid a brief but welcome visit to his friends here last week while enroute to spend Thanksgiving with his sister Mrs. L. Whinfield at Calumet.

Other Thanksgiving visitors to Cushing were Mr. and Mrs. S. Whitehan, of Valleyfield, Miss K. Wheelahan, of Montreal, and the Misses Eileen and Nora Smith, of Montreal, who were guests of Mrs. E. O. Keatley.

A most enjoyable entertainment in the form of a harvest supper under the auspices of the Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's was held in the church on the evening of Armistice Day. The tables as usual were loaded with good things to eat and were prettily decorated with crimson poppies in recognition of the day. After everyone had done their duty by the refreshments a very pleasing programme at which Mr. Consens presided was rendered. There were also present the Rev. Messrs. Burgess, of St. Andrews, J. P. Carleton, of Grenville, and the Rev. J. M. Fraser who is at present taking a well-earned vacation here after two years of missionary work in Labrador. Each of the reverend gentlemen addressed the gathering, their remarks being chiefly relative to the Day which was being celebrated: those of Mr. Fraser being especially appreciated as it was the first time he had addressed an assembly of his old friends since his return. There were other good things on the program, but special mention must be made of the contribution of several excellent recitations by Mrs. (Rev.) Currie, of Hawkesbury, and the singing of Mr. Roy Dobie. There was also a humorous dialogue, solos by Miss Laura Cousins, and Miss Jean Linkerton, both well received, and recitations by Miss Alice Davidson and Miss Wheelahan, also several well-rendered pieces by the choir, altogether one of the best of the many entertainments gotten up by the ladies of St. Mungo's.

Mrs. Armstrong Receives.
Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, formerly Miss Violet Joss, received for the first time since her marriage, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 11th, at her residence; Apartment 5, The Kent, 1741 Hutchison Street, Montreal. The hostess wore her wedding gown of ivory charmeuse satin and was assisted in receiving by her cousin Mrs. C. O. Jost. The tea-table was in charge of Mrs. H. M. Gall, of Lachute, and Mrs. T. Murray. Assisting in serving were Mrs. Harlow Giles, Miss Edith Moore, Miss Stella Armstrong, Miss Frances Joss and Miss Wilma Joss.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MRS. J. W. BOYD.

The sad news of the sudden death of Mr. J. W. Boyd which was received here on Saturday afternoon, cast a gloom over the community. Deceased lady had left for Montreal on Friday morning apparently quite well, and while out walking was suddenly taken ill. She was at once removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital and despite all that medical aid could do she passed away on Saturday morning. Mrs. Boyd was the only and dearly loved daughter of the late Dr. B. Stackhouse, who passed away last week. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd with their sons made their home in Shawbridge for some years, but had returned to Lachute and settled down here quietly among their many dear friends.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon and was conducted by the Rev. G. A. MacKinnon assisted by Rev. V. Collins surrounded by her dear ones and many sympathizing friends and mourners. Besides her loving husband she leaves four sons to mourn her loss of a good and devoted mother. The floral tributes were many and of great beauty.

Those attending from a distance were, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kimpton, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Robinson and Mrs. Geo. Marshall, of Shawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Saulton of St. Jerome, Mr. J. A. Hebert, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Stackhouse, Mrs. D. Dalpe, Miss Rondeau, Mr. R. Stackhouse, Mr. W. S. Boyd and Miss G. Boyd, of Montreal, and Mr. Leonard Stackhouse, of Ottawa.

BIRTHS

PARRIS.—At Lachute, on Friday, Nov. 11th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parris a son.

BOA.—At Upper Lachute, on Friday, November 11th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boa a daughter.

DEATHS

BOYD.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Saturday Nov. 12th, 1921 Mary Louise Stackhouse, beloved wife of John W. Boyd, and daughter of the late Dr. B. Stackhouse, aged 50 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

HUTCHINSON.—In loving memory of Corp. J. W. Hutchins n, 73rd. Batt., killed in action, November 13, 1916. Ever remembered by his wife and daughter.

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

Candiés 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 and Optician.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

THE AUTOMOBILE

SOURCES OF CAR NOISES SHOULD BE LOCATED AT ONCE

Can the people in your neighborhood tell when your car is passing their places, even in the night, by its various and sundry rattles? A distinguishing rattle of a car might be of value in locating the thief in case your machine is stolen. But the clattering noises that some autos give out certainly do not add to the pleasure an owner ought to get out of driving and they do not make for peace in the neighborhood.

There is no end of noises which may develop from the chassis of a car and make it clank, clatter and click like a mowing machine as it goes over the highway. Often they are extremely difficult to locate, being at times so obscure as to defy detection even by an expert automotive mechanic.

Such was the trouble with a car which developed a sharp click whenever it was started forward or backward. It ran quite a long time before it was possible to discover just what and where it was. It was somewhere in the back, but so hidden as to defy detection. The rear axle was of the floating type, the construction in which the driving shaft is connected to the hub of the wheel by a number of flutings on the shaft, into which corresponding projections of the flange fitted. These had become worn and allowed sufficient play to cause a noise.

Trouble Detected by Feeling.

By walking alongside of the rear wheel while the car was being started and stopped it was decided that the sound came from the hub of the wheel. The hub cap was removed, and by placing the finger on the hub flange and end of shaft at the same time the play was detected by the sense of feeling, though it was hardly visible to the eye. The trouble was overcome by having the shaft welded to the flange.

There have been cases where the wheels were keyed on and where the keys had acquired sufficient play to cause a continuous knocking, especially when the machine was being driven at low speed. This sort of knocking is more likely to occur with the four-cylinder, slow-speed engine than with the high-speed, many-cylindered type.

A mysterious knock may sometimes be traced to the torque rod, when it becomes loose at the forward end, or to worn torque tube bearings, and in some cases the bolts fastening the torque rod to the rear axle become

loosened or worn, causing a knock, especially when going over bumps or dropping into holes.

The brake rods become worn and set up a continuous clatter on rough roads, and this noise is accentuated if the tires are kept inflated at too high pressure. As a matter of fact the car owner has the choice between the greatest life for his tires and accompanying rattles and discomforts and riding at a sufficiently low pressure to subdue these noises and make life in a car worth living. Of course, there will be an attendant higher wear of tires. Where the wear cannot be taken up by adjustments or using new bolts or pins, often the rattle may be ended by wiring a spiral spring to the frame and rattling part. This keeps it taut.

Keep Bolts Lubricated.

Worn spring shackles will not ordinarily cause knocking or rattling, but when going over bumps or holes the rebound of the body is sufficient to make the looseness audible. It can be overcome by having a new bolt put in, and prevented by keeping the bolts well lubricated.

Worn steering-knuckle pins and tie-rod bolts will sometimes be found responsible for knocks and rattles in the front end of the car. The remedy is obvious and the location of the noise not so hard to find.

In addition to these we have rattles due to tools being thrown loosely into the tool box, and sometimes from the body bolts having become loosened. The lamps occasionally jolt loose and the license plate bracket is sometimes so loose that it is audible as well as visible.

There are other knocks due to broken gear teeth and other broken parts, and sometimes these broken teeth, loose nuts, bolts or pins in gear or differential case become wedged between the gear teeth and cause a knocking that is not hard to locate, albeit rather expensive to repair.

And then there are the knocks and rattles from the hundred or more accessories which are attached to the chassis of many cars and which, sooner or later, develop defects and noise.

The up-to-date, well-designed car in perfect shape is practically noiseless, and if a knock or rattle develops it indicates that something is worn or out of adjustment, and needs attention. The owner who takes care to have all parts properly lubricated and kept tight need fear none of these annoyances, and proper attention saves lack of annoyance when out touring, while slovenly habits will advertise themselves to everyone along the road.

An Odd Use for the Phonograph.

Many popular ideas regarding the cries of animals are altogether wrong. This is shown by experiments carried out recently by means of phonographs to discover the sounds which creatures really make.

It is commonly supposed that sheep "Baa." What the animals really say, according to a phonographic record, is something like "Maa." A close examination of the mouth of the sheep shows that the animal cannot form the letter "B" at all.

How many people, if asked to imitate a dog barking, would say something like "Bow-wow!" But the dog does not say this at all. On the phonograph the sound is just like "Wow-wow."

Most people refer to the growl of a

tiger. This creature does not growl at all. Its cry has been shown to be a kind of cough. This resembles a sort of "Wouf-wouf," although, as a matter of fact, it is very difficult to put the noise into words.

Two birds were tried in order to see what kind of a noise they make. Crows are said to "caw," but the sound they actually make resembles "haw." It was shown that pigeons do not "coo," the cry they utter being more like "hoo."

Bamboo has been found successful as a reinforcement of concrete piles for use along a Chinese railway. Four strips of green bamboo, tied together at 1-ft. intervals with square loops, also of bamboo, are placed at each corner of the pile and run lengthwise with it.

Canada's Fur Auction Sales

During the month of September the fourth sale of the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company took place at Montreal, when the same gratifying indications of the successful building up of a national fur market as have characterized the previous sales since their inauguration in the spring of 1930 were exhibited. More than one million dollars worth of furs, in the main the product of Canadian traps and ranches, were disposed of, the high quality of the product arousing much comment, and the prices, in the face of general conditions, being considered very satisfactory.

The significant feature of this sale, as of past sales, most pleasing and encouraging to the national movement to build up a Canadian fur market for Canadian furs, was the keen international interest evinced in the proceedings. Buyers having arrived at Montreal from London, Paris, New York and most of the fur centres on both continents. Skins, though in the main a Canadian product, had also arrived from all parts of the world, there being consignments from the Southern United States and some having even travelled from far off Afghanistan by way of the Khyber Pass to India on camels, a distance of over 1,000 miles, and thence to Montreal by parcel post.

The pelts offered for auction at the sale comprised practically every animal trapped or farmed for its fur. There were 146 silver fox pelts, mostly from Prince Edward Island, sold at various prices up to the record of \$380, whilst a small selection of white foxes sold at figures ranging round

\$40. A total of 24,613 skunk skins, mostly of Canadian origin, found buyers at prices as high as \$5.60, a big advance over the spring prices. Fifteen thousand American opossum and 6,994 Persian Lamb skins were featured in the sale; there was a large aggregation of otter and beaver, whilst 3,433 red fox skins brought an average of well over \$30. A collection of mole skins totalled fifteen thousand.

In the opinion of the management the proceedings of the auction were successful beyond expectation. Prices for the better grade of furs were considerably higher than in the spring whilst medium grades maintained their standard. Beaver, otter, fisher, marten, mink and lynx sold uniformly at twenty per cent. In advance of spring prices; racoon had advanced ten per cent., muskrat thirty per cent., and bear as high as fifty per cent. Otter sold for around \$45, lynx \$45, and bear \$22.

The Montreal and Winnipeg fur sales, as periodical events of international interest, may now be considered to be firmly established, and in the secure standing she has achieved, the Dominion has assurance of permanence and increasing importance for her national fur market. As the world's premier fur producer, both in quality and quantity, Canada has too long lost much of the accruing revenue by permitting the fur crop to go to foreign markets for auction, and the success of her first fur sales evidences that from the long established fame of her products she has no difficulty in attracting to her sales the world's best buyers.

—and the worst is yet to come



THIS LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE OF IT

THEREFORE AVOID IMITATION.

Think and Create for Yourself. It Will Add Immeasurably to Your Enjoyment.

"How little we make of life considering what it offers," said a friend of mine recently.

That is perfectly true writes Geoffrey Rhodes. Most of us pass our time in a mechanical round of trivial interests that we magnify to fill our thoughts and days. The big crowd of us live an involuntary existence hardly requiring any original thought, sheepishly moving in a narrow rut of soul-destroying routine; devoid of new ideas or original thought.

Instead of making life a joyous pilgrimage, we allow it to degenerate into a tedious journey, affording few interests and little experience.

It may be a fact that there is nothing new in this old world of ours, but all the same the old truths have to be freshly explained to each generation as it comes along. And today we have so many toys with which to amuse ourselves that we have almost forgotten how to play.

Play is not the counterpart of work. It is the opposite of toil, and that is quite another thing.

The Way to Your Better Self.

No one is expected to like tedious labor. The only benefit we get from our elaborate machinery is that it takes the drudgery off one's shoulders. But work is what gives the zest to play. If all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, all play and no work is infinitely worse.

We are surrounded by opportunities for enjoyment for ourselves and our fellows. All we have to do is to take advantage of them.

We all crave for the same thing, only some call it happiness, some health, some wealth. If we take the trouble to define our wants we shall find that they all come to the same thing. The millionaire only hangs on to his money-bags because he can use them to procure health and happiness. If he goes about the job intelligently he is quite as sensibly employed as the poorer man saving a few dollars to take his family on a holiday. May they both be successful!

After all, what does the magic word success itself mean? All these terms so much in use are purely relative in their interpretation.

I may be fairly successful at writing an article for a newspaper, but I am sure that I should be a hopeless failure on the Stock Exchange. I know a man with a big banking account who has been what is called successful in business; but he is hard put to it to express himself clearly in half a dozen lines on a postcard. He would certainly not be a success as a journalist. We all have our little triumphs and our little failures; stepping-stones to our better selves.

Indeed, what is sport but placing obstacles in our own path, just for the sake of the fun of overcoming them? That is the spirit to cultivate. Enterprise, initiative, will-power, resolution, call it what you like, it is the same, the determination to face facts boldly and not timidly like a child in the dark.

A Heritage of Wisdom.

Self-knowledge and self-government are the two requisite qualifications for the enjoyment of life on this planet. We have to remember that we live in an emotional world of opinions and not in an Aladdin's cave. And it is our personal estimation of things that gives them their worth, nothing else.

The old Duke of Argyll used to tell an amusing story in this connection.

He was once remarking in the Highlands on the beauty of a copse of oaks on a mountain side.

"Yes," said the laird, "but I think they would look prettier still in the corner of a banking account!"

As the duke pointed out, he felt that if the question of intrinsic value of the timber was concerned, it seemed to him that more real wealth was represented by the oaks standing on the laird's land than a mere ink mark in an account-book. But the laird evidently thought otherwise.

After all, everything is useful to somebody somewhere. We all know that even dirt is only matter in the wrong place. Our greatest treasure is undoubtedly the noble heritage sleeping in the very drops of our blood. Deep down in our hearts and minds, beneath the fleeting fancies and ideas of the hour, lies a wealth of wisdom and experience gathered by our parents and their parents again before them, bequeathed unconsciously by them to us, their children.

All this experience and wisdom is there ready when needed; but we must give it an opportunity of rising to the surface before it can be available for use. That means we must occasionally stand aside from the noise and the bustle of existence to give ourselves time for thought.

Feeling, thinking, doing. They must all share our attention in turn if we wish to make the most of our talents.

Keep Moving All the Time.

We must cease to accept our ideas from our neighbor ready made. We must think things out for ourselves. It will add considerably to our enjoyment of life, and increase our mental powers to an extent almost beyond belief. To use our brains is to improve them. An old proverb says that "What we don't use, we lose." So, on the converse, what we use to advantage, we improve immensely.

Get at the why and the wherefore of everything. Don't be satisfied with hearsay evidence. Follow the scientific plan. It is the only common-sense method of learning one's way about the world. Sift all facts given you and eliminate the rubbish.

When at last you have the pure metal refined from the alloy, study it well and see what you make of it. It will repay you. Weigh up evidence as the baker weighs the loaf, and then you will have something definite, something useful added to your store of knowledge. Systematic thought is a bracing pastime.

A disorderly mind is like a stone in your shoe; it will give you no peace till you put it right.

When all is said and done, Life itself is the supreme proof that with all its troubles it is a gift worth having.

Only don't mark time; always advance!

Clinched It.

Aunt Jane, who was a spinster, came to visit her sister and family of four children. And from the very first auntie was very much given to offering advice to her sister on the way to feed, dress and treat children generally. The sister listened in perfect good humor, but not so Sally, her efficient helper. And frankly, Sally said so. "Look here, Miss Jane," she began, "What do old maids like you and me know about raising children? We ain't never had none and a person has to have children to know how to raise them."

Aunt Jane smiled a tolerant smile. "Oh, not always, Sally," she returned. "Now take those little chickens out there. Don't you think you know more than their mother? You feed—"

But Sally interrupted her. "Yes, ma'am, I feed them, if that's what you mean. But I ain't never yit taught any of them to scratch—have I?"

The fastest trains in the world are said to be two on the Great Western Railway, which at certain stages of their journeys travel at a speed of 78.5 miles per hour.

Stories of Famous People

One of the most-travelled men in the world is Mr. J. J. Virgo, the world representative of the Y.M.C.A. He has covered over half a million miles in every quarter of the globe, and it is his boast that he has ridden in every type of vehicle known to man, from a motor-car to the primitive carts used in China.

"When I was twenty-one," he told the writer, "I became the general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., refusing a partnership in a good firm of accountants to do so. During the war I was national secretary, visiting all the battle-fronts and speaking to two million soldiers. Now I am going to Australia to begin another world tour."

Mr. Virgo has been in shipwrecks and train-smashes, and has had many other narrow escapes from death.

A most nerve-racking journey has just been completed by Professor Soddy, of Oxford University, who brought \$350,000 worth of radium from Czechoslovakia to England.

There were two grammes, and during the journey they had to be guarded day and night against robbery. At Munich the train was fired upon, and a bullet struck the Professor's couch.

The largest quantity ever transported, the radium probably will be placed temporarily in Oxford University.

A good story is told about himself by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the famous author of the "Sherlock Holmes" series of detective stories.

"After lecturing in New York," Sir Arthur says, "I read in the papers that 'as the author advanced to deliver his lecture, a thrill of disappointment ran through the assembly.' The audience had expected to see a cadaverous-looking person with marks of cocaine injections all over him."

Just over eighty years ago James Brooke, a young Englishman, left his home and went abroad. He arrived at Sarawak (Borneo), and in course of time was proclaimed Rajah. For twenty-eight years he ruled over a territory comprising 45,000 square miles, and with more than 500,000 population.

The present Rajah, Charles Vyner Brooke, succeeded in 1917, and is worthily carrying on the traditions of the Brookes. He married in 1911 Sylvia, the younger daughter of Lord Fisher.

Cured by Fruit.

During the Seven Years' War only fifteen hundred sailors and marines were killed in battle, but the loss from disease was close upon 134,000, and nearly all these died of scurvy.

It is only by looking at records such as these that we can realize what a terrible thing scurvy was to our forefathers. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century it was killing its millions all through Europe. It was, indeed, a far greater scourge than yellow fever or cholera to-day.

Nowadays scurvy is almost unknown. It exists only in very remote mining camps where men are cut off for many months at a time from civilization and have to live entirely on tinned or meat food.

Scurvy causes bleeding of the gums and nose. The limbs swell, the teeth fall out, the sufferer collapses and dies.

It is now known that scurvy is caused by being deprived of fresh vegetable food, but even people so situated that vegetables are beyond their reach need fear nothing so long as they have plenty of lime-juice.

It was the importation of the lime from the West Indies into Europe that killed scurvy. All ships likely to be a long time at sea have to carry lime-juice and to allow the men a certain amount.

Indeed, on a whaling ship, or a sealer, the skipper generally sees to it, personally, that each man takes his "whack" daily.

The lime, which is a small kind of lemon, is medicinally the most valuable fruit in existence. It not only prevents scurvy, but, if taken in time, cures it; and it will also cure many forms of blood-poisoning, if taken in sufficient quantities.

As many as twenty limes a day are sometimes prescribed, and the cures effected are amazing.

Choosing Brides for Turks.

Marriage in Turkey is a very prosaic affair, it being in a majority of cases quite a business matter. When a man wishes to wed, his parents obtain a list of houses where eligible girls are to be found, and the mother then calls at these.

"What can your daughter do?" she asks, whereupon embroideries, carpets, rugs, etc., are exhibited as evidence of the girl's handiwork. If these are approved by the mother, she takes the goods home to her son and induces him to marry the clever young woman.

If, on the other hand, she does not think much of the work, she makes some diplomatic excuse, and passes on to another house on the list. If, however, the young man is not liked by the girl's parents, the mother is advised to seek elsewhere.

In Sweden and Norway, a legal marriage at one time was not allowed to be solemnized until both parties had produced certificates stating that they bore genuine vaccination marks.

Some of the older houses in Holland have two doors, which are used for marriages and deaths only. By one door the bride and groom enter, and through the other they are carried out when dead.

Ropes from Bananas.

Though Manila rope is not so reliable as hemp, it is much cheaper, and for certain purposes it is better. It is used on board ship and in numerous other ways. The name comes from the chief town of the Philippine Islands, where it is made.

The rope is made entirely from the stalks of the leaves of a species of banana. These stems contain a coarse, tough fibre which native laborers extract by hand.

When they have been cleaned, dried, and sorted, the fibres are ready to be sent to the factory. It is the finest of them that make the best rope. The coarser fibres are not sufficiently flexible to stand the twisting and bending that must be endured.

Machinery spins them into a kind of yarn not unlike coarse wool. The next process is to twist several yarns into a strand. Three or four strands are then placed side by side, and passed through the laying machine, which twists them together into a great rope that will hold a battleship.

Eye Items.

Thousands can see the same object at the same time. That seems nothing extraordinary, yet really it is a miracle! It is only possible because in the wonderful scheme of things an object throws off from its surface millions of rays in all directions. Each person, according to his position, seizes literally, on one of these rays, and travels along with it, ocularly, to the object.

The eye is pained by a sudden light. Why? It is because the nerves of the eye are hardened with rays before the pupils have had time to contract and receive them.

Again, if we have a well-lighted room and go into the street, everything seems much darker than it actually is. That is because the eye pupils, contracted indoors, have not had time to dilate and catch the lesser rays outside. "Getting used to the dark" is merely waiting for the pupils to dilate.

Cats, Owls, and Tigers see in the dark because they have the power of enlarging at will the pupils of their eyes, and thus collect all the scattered rays of light there are, which are present even in "darkness."

Do we know why we can see ourselves in a mirror? It is not because the mirror is a mirror, but because the rays of light from our face, striking against the glass, and unable to pass through it because of the "backing," are thrown back again to our eyes. They rebound, in short.

Finally, with two eyes we apparently ought to see double, and we do! But the two images fall on the two retinas simultaneously, and are combined in one. There's more in the eye than one would think!

Can Bees Tell the Time?

A French expert declares that bees are able to tell the time.

This ingenious Frenchman conducted an interesting experiment. He began by breakfasting in the open air at seven o'clock, partaking of light preserves. Precisely at ten o'clock the table was cleared. At the midday meal no sweets were served; but at four o'clock in the afternoon there was a light lunch with sweets.

Within a week all the bees in the neighborhood seemed to get wind of what was going on, for they came in such swarms that they covered the table, and the meals had to be served indoors.

For weeks the visits of the bees were as regular as clockwork. They omitted the midday meal because no sweets were served then.

Subsequently a jar of jam was placed in a window for the first five minutes of every hour during the day. Within a short time the bees made hourly visits with such regularity that the time of day could be judged without reference to a clock.

Barbers as "Best Men."

In India hairdressing seems to be the least important of a barber's duties. Because of his numerous lines of trade he is in constant demand.

On the occasion of a birth the Hindu barber is the man employed to carry the eventful news to relatives, and at a funeral he shaves the heads of the living—and the dead.

The Hindu hairdresser has no shop, and, unlike our barbers, he displays no poles, signs, or symbols. He can be seen strolling near the bazaars with a small bundle under his arm or carrying a little bag.

He bores the girls' ears and noses for the various rings which are worn, while he will undertake almost any surgical operation. Besides births and deaths, he attends marriages. At a wedding this busy barber acts as "best man."

New Canned Food.

A newly patented kind of food, put up ready for the housewife's instant use is prepared by mixing fine-chopped meat with milk and a little flour. The paste, thus formed is filled into molds and exposed to heat, whereby the contents undergo slight shrinkage and acquire a sort of "skin." The molded masses are thus easily dropped out, to be thereupon put into cans, which are sterilized and sealed.

HEALTHY CHILDREN ALWAYS SLEEP WELL

The healthy child sleeps well and during its waking hours is never cross but always happy and laughing. It is only the sickly child that is cross and peevish. Mothers, if your children do not sleep well; if they are cross and cry a great deal give them Baby's Own Tablets and they will soon be well and happy again. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, banish constipation, colic and indigestion and promote healthful sleep. They are absolutely guaranteed free from opiates and may be given to the newborn babe with perfect safety. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sculpture by means of a special photographic apparatus is a recent invention, the result being a portrait in bas-relief deeper than that of the King which appears on our coins.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.



With The BOY SCOUTS

The Boy Scouts' motto, "Be Prepared," is more than usually applicable to the work of preventing water accidents. As rewards for Scouts who perform duty especially well in such cases as drowning, the Boy Scouts Association has a series of awards. The highest of these is the Boy Scout Bronze Cross, the second, the Silver Cross, and the third, the Gilt Cross. In some cases letters of commendation are also granted.

The application for a Boy Scout Honor Award is not made by the Scout himself, but by his Scoutmaster. The claim is first examined by a local Board of Honor which considers all the evidence available, and reports its finding to the Provincial Board of Honor which again reviews the evidence and recommends the action which the Dominion Board should take. At the last meeting of the Provincial Board the following instances

of life-saving, reported by local Boards, were dealt with:

Scout Blake Brown, of the 1st New Toronto Troop, did not stay with his troop in camp at Oakville this summer, but one afternoon decided he would cycle over and pay his chums a visit. Just as he arrived on the pier he saw his Scoutmaster's little four-year-old son fall off the end of it into the water. Without hesitating a moment to remove shoes or other garments he dived off the pier and brought the little chap to safety.

Tom Henstock, of the 1st Whitby Troop, and two chums, one a man of twenty-two years of age, dressed in bathing suits, went out in a rowing boat a hundred and fifty yards from shore. Here the man and the other boy dived overboard. Henstock remaining in the boat. They started for shore, but in a few minutes Henstock heard cries from the man for help. Realizing the situation, he called the other boy's attention to it, but he, at first, paid no attention, claiming that the man was only fooling. Henstock, however, turned the boat around and rowed over to where the man was, and managed to get hold of him and hold him up until the other boy, realizing that there was real danger after all, came over and helped Henstock to get him into the boat, when it was discovered that he was quite unconscious.

A man in swimming at Bayfield, Ontario, became exhausted and started to sink. His calls for help were heard by Scout Stanley Nichols, a boy very much smaller than the man in difficulty. He, however, dived into the water and went to the rescue at once, reaching the man just as he was going down the third time. The man was frantic and did his best to clutch his would-be rescuer, but Nichols was quick enough to work around behind him and from there secure a safe hold. He then swam towards the end of a pier where, with assistance, he succeeded in landing the now unconscious man. With the aid of another boy artificial respiration was satisfactorily applied.

"Cascarets" if Sick Bilious, Headachy From the Bowels

Get a 10-cent box now.

You men and women who can't get feeling right—who have headache, coated tongue, bad taste and foul breath, dizziness, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have a bad cold. Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passage every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? Cascarets work while you sleep; cleanse the stomach of sour, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from liver and carry out of the system all the constipated poison in the bowels. A Cascaret physio-night will straighten you out by morning.

Soap.

From a schoolboy's essay on soap: "Soap is a kind of stuff made in cakes what you can't eat. It smells good and tastes awful. Soap always tastes worst when you get it in your eye. Father says Eskimos don't never use soap; I wish I was an Eskimo."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

One of Nature's Wonders.

"Green sea" on the ocean and "green water" on the Nile have two quite different meanings. The clear, unbroken wave that sweeps over the deck has no relation to the unpleasant product of the upper part of the great river.

About April 15 the Nile begins its annual rise. A month later the effect is felt at Khartum. A most curious phenomenon accompanies this increase in the appearance of "green water."

It used to be thought that the color came from the swamps of the Upper Nile, lying isolated and stagnant under the burning tropical sun, and polluting the waters with decaying vegetable matter. With the spring rise this fetid water was supposed to be swept into the streams to make its appearance in Egypt.

This theory was abandoned some time ago. The green water is caused by the presence of innumerable numbers of microscopic algae, offensive to the taste and smell. They have their origin way up in the tributaries and are carried to the Nile, where under the hot sun and in the clear water they increase with amazing rapidity, forming columns from two hundred and fifty miles to five hundred miles long.

The weeds go on growing and dying and decaying until the turbid flood waters put them to an end, for they cannot exist save in clear water.

You Are the Shadow.

You yourself, my friend, are the shadow which shuts out our own happiness. All the shadows in your past years are collected into this big one which is barred across your happiness. This is the shadow which shuts out so much of the sunshine with which you expected to warm and cheer your career. There are no real shadows across our life path except those which we cast ourselves; no matter how badly, how cruelly, others may treat us they cast no shadows across our life path. We cast our own shadows. — O. S. Marden.

Minard's Liniment for Garget.

A DESIRE TO EAT WHAT YOU WANT

Stomachs Can be Restored to a Healthy Condition.

Not to be limited in diet, but to eat whatever he pleases is the dream of every dyspeptic. No one can honestly promise to restore any stomach to this happy condition, because all people cannot eat the same things with equally satisfactory results. But it is possible to so tone up the digestive organs that a pleasing diet may be selected from articles of food that cause no discomfort.

When the stomach lacks tone there is no quicker way to restore it than to build up the blood. Good digestion without rich, red blood is impossible, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer the best way to enrich the blood. For this reason these pills are especially good in stomach trouble attended by thin blood, and in attacks of nervous dyspepsia. Proof of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of indigestion is given by Mr. John A. McDonald, Tarbot, N.S., who says: "Every sufferer from indigestion has my heartfelt sympathy, as I was once myself a bond slave to it. Eating at all became a trial, and as time went on I became a mere skeleton of my former self. I took all sorts of recommended medicines, doctors' and advertised, but to no avail. Then a friend said to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got a box and I thought before they were done I could feel a change. Then I got six boxes more, and by the time they were used I was eating my meals with regularity and enjoyment. My general health is now good, and it is no wonder that I am an enthusiastic advocate of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Need of Population.

For the five years 1909 to 1914 Canada received about 1,861,000 immigrants from all sources, or an average of 372,000 a year. If this rate had been maintained the succeeding eleven years would have brought the Dominion over 2,500,000 new citizens from outside. If for domestic reasons the pace had somewhat slackened, the increase in population from outside from 1914 to 1921 would surely have exceeded 2,000,000.

But the War intervened and the tide of immigration ceased to flow. The influx of newcomers fell off to a mere dribble. Great Britain and the Continent of Europe were practically eliminated as sources of population and the stream of American settlers dwindled to a minimum. During the whole seven-year period we received only about 550,000 from all sources, or 2,000,000 fewer than might have been expected had the world's peace been undisturbed. Nor must it be lost of the fact that the outbreak of the War, and the progress thereof caused

Classified Advertisements.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES (registered) offers a complete course in nursing, with allowance and maintenance; post-graduate course also given; further information upon request. Post-graduate Hospital, 2409 S. Dearborn st., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED HOME WORKERS. either sex, good pay for honest work, easily learned, part or full time, the children can help. Send 3 cent stamp for particulars. Address, Dept. of Home Work, 7 Ellsworth Ave., Toronto, Ont.

PLAYER PIANO FOR SALE. **BELL PLAYER PIANO IN GOOD** condition, with a large number of music rolls, for sale at a bargain. L. Costello, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cable, hose, packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. **YORK BELTING CO.** 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

A \$12 Value for a \$5 Bill.
Why Employ a Lawyer when you can get Legal Advice FREE for 2 years (48), "Canadian Business & Law," New Edition (45), and "Business Methods" monthly, 1 year (43), or "Canadian Farmer" weekly, 2 years (43), all for \$5. Regular price \$12. You save \$7 and, possibly, hundreds of dollars in lawyers' fees. Write for details. Send no money, but name this paper. Direct Sales Service (Dept. W.L.), Toronto, Ont.



Nothing Else is Aspirin—say "Bayer"

Warning! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Colds, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and Pain. Made in Canada. All druggists sell Bayer Tablets of

great numbers of newly arrived foreigners to leave the country. Tens of thousands joined the colors of the allied armies. Other tens of thousands fled to the United States to escape service. Add Canada's sixty thousand dead Overseas and the children that should have been theirs. Altogether the action of Germany in July and August, 1914, has robbed Canada of perhaps 3,000,000 men, women and children who otherwise would have been hers to-day.

This primarily is what is wrong with Canada at the present moment. But for the War the Dominion would have had more people on the land and consequently fewer unemployed in the towns and cities. Under such conditions the nation would have made some show at keeping pace with the overhead charges imposed by two new trans-continental railways constructed before their time. There would have been a growing volume of freight and passenger business which naturally would have reduced the heavy deficits on these roads and gone far to place the whole country on a sound financial basis.

The lesson is plain. More population is the cure for Canada's fiscal and economic ills. The leeway lost during the last seven years must be recovered. Once the general election is over, the government of the day must devote special attention to the task of getting more people on the soil. From 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 acres of idle land along the Western railways must be brought under the plow. There is ample room for tens of thousands of additional farmers in old Ontario, New Ontario, British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces. Closer settlement of the land will mean a growing volume of exports, a wider home market for the products of Canadian factories, the reduction of unemployment in towns and cities, healthier industrial conditions everywhere, rising public revenues, and a progressive easing of the per capita burden of national taxation.

The kind of settlers desired are available in adequate numbers in Great Britain, the United States, Norway, Sweden and other approved countries. What is needed is a forward constructive immigration policy—a policy which while taking note of existing unemployment and safeguarding the interests of organized labor, will not only remove unnecessary obstacles to an intensive land settlement movement but actively promote such a movement in keeping with the needs of the nation. In the working out of such a program invaluable co-operation may be expected from the railways, the Provincial Governments, Colonization Associations and other immigration agencies. That way lies the road back to national prosperity and economic stability for all classes in the community.

IF IT IS GOITRE

There is one remedy, one quality, one result—guaranteed, the unexcelled, best.

Dr. Tefft's Famous Goitre Treatment

"Siccantia" Write for full and free information direct to Dr. Tefft's Laboratory, 1102L Grace St., Toronto.

ACHES AND PAINS— SLOAN'S GETS 'EM!

AVOID the misery of racking pain. Have a bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy, and apply when you first feel the ache or pain. It quickly eases the pain and sends a feeling of warmth through the aching part. Sloan's Liniment penetrates without rubbing. Fine, too, for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and strains, stiff joints, lame back and sore muscles. For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor. At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

625,000 BOTTLES SOLD IN NEW YORK

ENORMOUS DEMAND IS UNPRECEDENTED.

Tanlac Biggest Thing of Kind Ever Seen There, Says Big Wholesaler.

The fact that 625,000 bottles of Tanlac have been sold in the state of New York since its introduction there less than one year ago, is a big business item that will attract unusual attention throughout the entire East, for nothing like it has ever happened before. It breaks all records.

Mr. George B. Evans, manager of the Gibson-Snow Company, the well-known wholesale druggists, with branches in Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, recently announced that the preparation was now selling in their trade territories alone at the phenomenal rate of approximately 500,000 bottles a year.

"If the present rate continues," said Mr. Evans, "this state alone will probably require considerably over 750,000 bottles a year. This is a tremendous figure, but I am really conservative in making this statement."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

A broken heart is a physiological possibility; excess of emotion, especially joy, may rupture that organ.

A good jackknife is closed when it's not in use.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Sirs,—I have used your Minard's Liniment for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any to equal yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to relieve cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,
J. G. Leslie.

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Mother, Quick! Give California Fig Syrup For Child's Bowels

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

THIS WOMAN'S MISERY

Ended by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Remarkable Recovery of Mrs. Church.

Smiths Falls, Ont.—"I suffered with falling of my organs, pains around my heart and in bowels and down my legs, neuralgia in my face and head, and that terrible sinking feeling. I felt that I could not live and would fix my house in order every night so there would be no trouble if I dropped off in the night. My husband went to the druggist to get the best remedy he had and he gave him Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and felt a lot better. I will always recommend the Vegetable Compound, and you can use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. J. O. Church, Box 845, Smiths Falls, Ont.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from nervous prostration, displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion and dizziness. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills. If there are any complications about which you need advice write in confidence to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ISSUE No. 45—7.

Why should you follow a crooked path?

Often a cowpath has been allowed to become a village street, and as the village expanded, tradition has made the winding way an expression of a cow's will.

Habit is always forging chains to enslave us, so that what has been found bearable by the fathers is accepted by the sons.

As children, we were not permitted to drink tea or coffee, because it would stunt our growth or make us nervous and irritable. When older, however, we craved a hot drink with meals, and custom gave us our tea or coffee.

Finally upon the instructions of the doctor, Mother gave up her tea and coffee. But that meant nothing in our young lives. Our vitality was then strong enough to throw off any ill effects.

But our time came, and we learned by experience that we could not drink tea or coffee. When we had it for breakfast it put our nerves on edge. When we drank it at the evening meal, we tossed about in wakefulness most of the night.

And then we found Postum, a pure cereal beverage, free from the harmful food, caffeine, in tea and coffee. We liked the rich, satisfying flavor of Postum—and also the better health which resulted. And, too, we were surprised to find how many of our neighbors had made the same discovery—had learned the value of "health first."

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. Sold by all grocers.

Postum for Health
"There's a Reason"

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, NOV. 18 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.
52 a line for Poetry accompanying Memorabilia 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.

BEFORE THE ELECTION becomes a thing of the past, many amusing incidents will take place. And many curious things will be said. We are beginning to get samples of them already. The other day a man asked me in all seriousness if he could vote for Lloyd George in this election. My explanation did not appear to touch the spot, for after I had run up and down the whole gamut of representative government, and tried to point out that the British premier, representing a small Welsh constituency in the British Parliament, had no standing in the Dominion House, my querist seemed doubtful and a far away look came into his eyes as he remarked, "well now! that's funny, I could have sworn I voted for him when I was in France."

Idea gets into people's head sometimes which are hard to account for, but in this case the solution is easy. At the time the soldiers' vote was taken, this man was in a French hospital, severely wounded. His interest in politics was almost as remote as the probability of his recovery, but the "win the war" desire was in him; and as Lloyd George's name was closely associated with that prevailing desire and aim, the soldiers' vote was given for that active policy without much notice being taken of the name of the individual candidate in whose name the actual voting paper was filled in. Thus the impression remained of having voted for "Lloyd George" personally, instead of the paramount idea associated with his name. It was a simple mistake, although it may not show a very close observation of modern politics or of home politics.

A different sort of mistake is that of the free and independent elector who created a sensation at a polling booth at the last election. He sailed into the place appointed for voting, and in a loud voice said "I am votin' for Brown,—Brown's the Liberal, ain't he?" "Oh yes, Brown is the Liberal candidate right enough," said the returning officer, "but you must not tell us who you are voting for," and after a lot of talking they got him to understand the secrecy of the ballot. When he had deposited his voting paper in the ballot box he then himself up in front of the officer's desk and stood there. The ceremony was incomplete, judging from the smile on his face. "That's all," said the returning officer, "You've done it." But I want my five dollars for voting for Brown, fair play a jewel, I want my five dollars.

He did not get it, thereupon he demanded the cancellation of his vote. "I'd rather vote for the other fellow than be robbed," said he, and when he was fired out of the building he had a giddy time looking for Brown, to "tell him off" as he termed it.

This is not a copyright story, and the name was not "Brown" when I heard it first. Other names may be substituted according to the "color" of the party repeating the story.

THESE MISTAKES are on the lighter side of political contests; they relieve the monotony of figures and — No, I shall not say "facts" without having a notary's declaration vouching for them. It is wonderfully easy to make mistakes over plain facts. I make them myself sometimes. Facts have to be considered together with all their essential details. For instance, last week I quoted "If the United States manufacturers who are now supplying Canadians with manufactured goods would start branches in Canada, their workmen being in Canada, Canadian farm products could be sold to them without paying duties to the U.S. Government."

That may be absolutely true. I believe it implicitly, but I overlooked a part of the proposition. I ran away with the idea that we would buy the products thus made in Canada at the prevailing prices of the same goods made in the States. Therein I erred, for they would be fixed by our own standards, and in some instances they would cost us less. This was proved to me in a peculiar way. I take U.S. and Canadian magazines with very little discrimination, they are much alike to me if they are printed in the English language, or "near" English. Like most people, I look at the pictures, and sometimes read the advertisements. For a long time I have seen a displayed advertisement of art rugs in a U.S. magazine, and like the man and woman in the picture, I admired the rug town on the floor. Seeing it so often I got the pattern and the size and also, which is as important, the price into my head. Now I find the same picture advertisement in a Canadian magazine, but instead of the U.S. address I find it proclaiming the existence of a factory and offices in Montreal, with the prominent footnote "Made in Canada — for Canadians — by Canadians."

I felt pleased, but on comparing the prices I found \$3 difference, the Canadian being the higher. This struck me as a poor argument for getting American manufacturers to locate their factories in Canada, but then I noticed that the U.S. factory adds 25 per cent for shipments to Canada, which would make the price of the 19 dollar article up to \$23.75, therefore, as I get the Canadian made article for \$22 I contribute to difference between 19 and 22 dollars to the Can-

dian farmer, and at the same time save \$1.75 to myself.

Of course, everything gets round to the farmer. I pay three dollars more for a rug than does the U.S. citizen so that a Canadian farmer can sell more foodstuff to a Canadian worker!

I am not complaining about that; far from it. I am rather congratulating myself upon a saving of \$1.75, but what I do complain about is that the farmer refuses to recognize that I am his benefactor to the extent of \$3 on the deal besides keeping the whole of the price in Canada.

I would recommend any "United Farmers' Candidate" who comes to Our Village in search of votes to come prepared to admit that manufacturers are as essential to the progress of the Dominion as cultivated acreage. "Forewarned is forearmed."

THE LINKMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY

EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ALGEBRA.

Honours, Phoebe McQuat 90.
Class I.—Bessie Rodgers 80, Neil McGillis 75.
Class II.—Geo. Fuller, Annie Stevenson 67.
Class III.—Ruby McFaul 58, Kenneth Campbell 50.

GRADE X.

FRENCH

Class I.—Ivy Johnson 86, Grace Morrison 78.
Class II.—Irene Whingeld 74, Esther Morrison 73, Alice Bain, Arnold Matthews 71, Elsie MacAllister 70, Mabel Gordon, Ivy Graham 68, Evelyn Creswell, Flora Macdonald, Dorothy Matthews 67, Donalds Clarke 66, May Robinson 63, Truman Clarke, Arnold Scott 60.
Class III.—Harold Bennett 57, George Watson 55.

GRADE IX.

LATIN.

Honours.—Evelyn McCallum, Margaret Scott 91, Kathleen Morrison 90.
Class I.—Hazel Leishman 83, Elsie Riddell 81, Edna Graham 80, Hazel Drysdale 79, Maudie Heatlie, Duncan Cumming 77, Paul Doig, M. Smith 75.
Class II.—Maria Westgate 74, Jean McQuat, Irene Rogers 73, Edna Campbell 72, Donald Hay 67, Corinne Hancock 66, Muriel Peet, Lawrence Cruise 65, Kenneth Elliott 64, Bella Clark 60.
Class III.—J. Todd 55, John Dobbie 51.

GRADE VIII.

GEOGRAPHY

Class I.—Charles Miller 79, Hazel Copeland, Perry Cooke 78.
Class II.—Bessie Rodgers 73, Rena Black, Annie Miller 72, Lloyd Somerville 71, Alice Burk, Hilda Hume 70, J. Whitfield 68, Evelyn Matthews, Edgar Burwash, Norma Boyd 68, Linton Armstrong 66, Hazel Kettyle 64, Ethel McQuat 63, Mary Cruise 63, Grace Seale 62, Bessie Black 61, George Miles 60.
Class III.—Kilgour Wilson 59, Grant McHardy 58, Ethel Hay, Douglas Drysdale 57, Ernest Boyd, Edith Jones 55, H. Calder 54, Christie Robertson 53, Clifford McKell, Annabel Hume 50.

GRADE VII.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Florence Armstrong, Edward Morrison 98, May Yelland 95, C. McQuat 93, Elsie Sertt 90.
Class I.—Nellie Hay, Annie Miller 85, Ethel Scott 81, Henry Miles 78, Muriel McPhail 75.
Class II.—Ernest Copeland, Edmund Smith 73, Stella Scott 71, Lena Graham 70, Cecil Graham, Inez McKiddie 62.
Class III.—Elizabeth MacKinnon, V. Paul 55.

GRADE VI.

FRENCH

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 90.
Class I.—Elsie Stewart 89, E. Morrison 83, Elinor McCoy 84, Janet McQuat 83, Lyla McKiddie 82, Howard Doig 80.
Class II.—Mildred Mark 74, Bessie Morrison 73, Rena Jones 69, H. McKiddie 67, Russell Elliott 62.
Class III.—Grace Rodgers 55, Lizzie Hay 52.

GRADE V.

ARITHMETIC

Class I.—Ada Logan 87, James Logan 83, H. Hutchinson 76, Quintin Black 75.
Class II.—Eileen McFaul 72, Jim Yelland 70, Eric Middleton 67, Roy Cruise 66, Gordon Hay 63, Shirley Hamilton, Gordon McQuat 60.
Class III.—Laura Noble 56, Willie Painter, Edna Westwood 50.

GRADE IV.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours.—Freda Mason 97, Rebecca Cohen 95, Christina McKennzie, Sam Cohen 94, Alma McCallough 92, Edgar Cruise, Robert Fulton 91, Florence Hay 90.
Class I.—Rowena Cowan 89, Stanley Boyd 87, Marion Matthews 85, Florence Elkington 84, Henry Dion, Gwen MacKinnon 82, Heartland Paul, Cecil McFaul 81, Kenneth McFaul 79, Alma Duncan 76.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Reta Boyd, Gladys Cruise, Kathleen MacKinnon 98, Stewart Jones, E. Jonsse, Leola Belanger 98, Janet Hay 92, Doris Armstrong 90.
Class I.—Raymond Underhill, Frank Westwood, Lena Combie 89, Barbara Cunningham, Gordon McFaul 87, Elsie McFaul 84, Edgar Dion 83, May Holt 82, Willie Lycop 81, Maggie Chapman 79.
Class II.—James Beech 69.
Class III.—Paul Joly 54.

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.

FOR SALE.—Electric Washing Machine, good order \$45.00. Singer Drop Head Sewing Machine \$18. Portable Ben House \$15.00. Apply to Geo. Coombes, Brownsburg.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Sir Lomer Gouin in Lachute

A Public Meeting will be held
at Lachute on the 26th November
in the Victoria Hall, at 2 p.m.

The Speakers will be:

Sir Lomer Gouin, James A. Robb; the Liberal Candidate Mr. P. R. McGibbon; John Hay M.L.A. and others.

Come and hear Sir Lomer Gouin
on the Railway Situation, the National Debt and the Tariff.

Sir Lomer will address the electors
in both languages.

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.

65c. Starr - Gennett 65c.
RECORDS
-Better Record, Better Quality
Better Service.
Save \$2.10 on 6 Records.

We Guarantee:— Come in and
hear for yourself.

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

Buy Canadian Goods—and help to keep Canadian workmen busy, it will help you.
Buy wisely and save as much as possible and deposit your savings in The Molsons Bank.
Courteous service to all.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Builder's Supplies.

We have just received



1 Car Load Galvanized Iron and Corrugated Iron.
1 Car Load Wood Shingles.
1 Car Load Building and Roofing Paper.

Nails, Glass, Lead, Paint, Oil, Etc.

Our Prices are Right.

GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26 Lachute Mills
HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!

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-stop, 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.

WOMEN of ARGENTEUIL

The Vote is your Badge of Citizenship given you in recognition of your war service.

It is your opportunity to assert your right, as a Canadian and a British subject, to express your will regarding the manner in which YOUR Country shall be governed.

The franchise was given to women in order that:

The whole nation might benefit;

Wrong conditions might be righted;

The best interests of the country might be served; The plans and policies concerning our external relations and our internal management might be for the good of our whole Canadian people;

You might have a share in deciding Canada's destiny.

All legislation affects the home directly or indirectly. YOUR Vote will enable you to safeguard your home.

The result of this election is vital to your home interests. The home depends on employment and wages.

The policies of Free Trade or Lower Tariff offered by the Farmer's Party and the Liberals will seriously endanger the industries on which employment and wages depend.

The National Liberal and Conservative Party policy of Protection will preserve these industries and ensure employment and wages.

You will shortly be called upon to exercise your vote to preserve the prosperity of your homes and the Dominion.

Vote for T. CHRISTIE and Protection.

To the Electors of Argenteuil.

Having accepted the nomination of the Liberal-Conservative Convention, which was tendered to me so cordially on November 3rd, I now appeal to the electors throughout the County for their support.

The contest is not of my own seeking and were I to study my own interest I would not be in nomination today, but after much careful thought and consideration I feel, that as a true patriot I have a duty to perform to my country, and that duty leads me to support the Mcighen Government, because I conscientiously believe it is the best for the Country at this time.

As a life-long resident of this County I am well known to you, and my record is before you. In asking that you will poll your vote in my favor on the 6th of December, I hope to prove myself worthy of your trust and confidence.

T. CHRISTIE.

Big Stock Sale of \$15,000

All must be cleared at once

We have now opened up our new store at the West End Bridge (Fish's Bridge, and invite you to call and get some of the biggest Bargains you have ever had in the line of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc,

Everything marked away Down Ladies Costumes in great variety. Come to us. We will save you Money.

MICHEL MALACKET, at Fish's Bridge.

THE ONE MAN WADE

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

336 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL, Que.

Brownsburg Boy Scouts.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT began to take form in Brownsburg during the summer, when a committee consisting of Messrs. C. E. Richardson, President; R. G. Golphin, Secretary-Treasurer; A. M. Campbell; and J. Connelly; with Mr. F. R. Vowles and Mr. James Davies acting as Scout master and Assistant, met Mr. Lordly a provincial organizer.

Thirty-two members were soon enrolled, and by the time the officers' warrants arrived, the troupe was well organized and the boys in uniform, all without any outside assistance.

Seeing the value of the movement, the Social Club placed their gymnasium at the disposal of the Scouts, for their headquarters, and when recently the Scout Committee approved of the boys getting up an entertainment for the purpose of providing winter equipment, the idea was caught up in a surprising manner by a few sympathetic friends.

First, the bowling enthusiasts put up a Scout Week a set a programme, with the scouts as pin boys, which resulted in \$35 going into the Equipment Fund: Then Mr. T. G. Parco, whose success with "pictures" was a source of considerable revenue when the Soldiers' Memorial Committee wanted funds, came along with a three nights picture proposal which has resulted in carrying the fund to over \$115. He rented the Picture Hall and put on a film "The Woman of His House" which filled the hall to its capacity each night. As an "event," the picture followed immediately after the Poultry Show, when everybody was talking "fur and feathers," and this may have suggested to Mr. Pasco the happy idea of putting up a few birds as prizes to ticket holders. Donors stocked up with their contributions of poultry and on the last night of the picture show a draw was made for about a dozen fowls, some of which, by the way, remain unclaimed. Those holding tickets numbered—54, 315, 337, 451, and 595, are reminded that their chickens are waiting for them. Application for same to be made to Mr. F. R. Vowles, Scout-Master.

Two handsome umbrellas, presented by Mr. R. G. Golphin and Mr. G. R. Scott, and won in the bowling tournament were presented the same evening to the winners:—Mr. James Hazel, Junr. (score 204) and Miss Laura Chambers. (115). The scouts are naturally pleased with the idea of being fixed up with snow-shoes, and some of them regard the early coming of snow this winter as a special dispensation of providence in their favour.

PIERI PACIAS DE LEONIS ET DE TERRIS. SUPERIOR COURT

Canada } Valmire Poir-
Province of Quebec } tier Plaintiff;
District of Terrebonne } v. s. Dame
No 1399, Emma Robillard, Defendant,
and L. L. Legault, K. C., Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immovables seized in the cause, formerly announced to take place at between noon and one o'clock of the afternoon the 30th day of August, 1921, at the Catholic Church door of the Village of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, said District, will take place between noon and one o'clock of the afternoon, on the 7th day of December, 1921, at the catholic church door of the said village of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, said district, St. Scholastique, November 16th, 1921.

Publication November 18th, 1921,
J. W. CYR.

Boot Repairing.

Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:—

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

Joseph Deslauriers.

Boot-maker and Repairer
Lachute Mills — Que

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

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

A. RAYMOND

Foundry Street, - Lachute.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, QUE.

Whick?

Crerar

The head of a great trading organization which unites its trading with its politics—a political theorist—has lost control of the political movement he started and is being driven into impossible positions by class rule extremists. He is under the domination of Wood, the political boss of Alberta. He would give effect to Free Trade, thus destroying Canada's industrial and economic structure.

A Vote for Crerar is a Vote for Chaos

King

So evasive that nobody knows where he actually stands on the great issues of the day. Fits his policy to suit his audiences. Talks Free Trade to the West and Protection to the East. Specializes in high-sounding phraseology. His party is pledged to a large measure of Free Trade, but fails to suggest new methods of obtaining necessary National Revenues.

A Vote for King is a Plunge in the Dark

Meighen

Easily the outstanding figure in Canadian public life to-day, and the only real Leader in sight. Able, forceful, courageous, and upright in character. A statesman of demonstrated ability with broad National and Imperial vision and an unassailable record. Stands firm for the maintenance of a reasonable Protective Tariff, and aims to provide the maximum amount of profitable labour for all.

A VOTE FOR MEIGHEN IS A VOTE FOR A SPEEDY RETURN TO MORE PROSPEROUS TIMES

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL

EXAMS.

GRADE VIII

FRENCH.

Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 93.
Class I.—Gertrude Gilmour 88.5, E. Todd 81.5, Moyra Monk 81, Alta MacDonald 79.5.
Class II.—Marion Stewart 73.5, Hilda Hardie 71.5, Irvin Bain 64, James McAllister 60.
Class III.—Elsie Townsend 55.5.

GRADE VII.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Kenneth McGibbon 98, W. Wilson 91.
Class I.—Gladys Warwick 87.5.
Class II.—Wilhelmina Clarke 70, R. Silversen 64.

GRADE VI.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Doris Golphin 94, Catherine McQuaig 93.
Class I.—Alwyn Stewart 89.5, Alma Fletcher 84, Marion Bain 82, J. Stewart 81.5, Sarah McVicar 77.5, K. Stewart 77.
Class II.—Arthur Heale 72.
Class III.—Bileen McGibbon 54, Jas. Hazel 53.

GRADE V.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Lena Thompson 100, Ida Fletcher 91.
Class I.—Mansiel Wilson 84, Grace Moncrieff 81.
Class II.—Alex. McGibbon 68, Ivan Monk 62.
Class I.I.—Willie Pettley 55, Wilbert Hardie 53, Raymond Chambers 51, L. Davis 50.

GRADE IV.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Dorothea Macdonald 96, Class I.—Violet Golphin 85, Alex. McCullough 85, Willie Woods 84.
Class II.—Theodore Zimmers 74, E. Highfield 65, Irene Hazel, L. Martin 64.
Class III.—Mildred Heale 57, Florence Wilson 54, Agnes Duncan 53, John Brown 52, Nelson Warwick 50.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Walter McQuat 90.
Class I.—Hazel Boyd 86.
Class III.—Edna Woods 50.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Lorne Bell, Oscar Cloutier, George Connelly 100, Willie Green, W. Moncrieff 90.
Class I.—Audrey Monk 85, Wyman Hazel 84, Daisy Seary 83, H. Tomalty 82.
Class III.—Jimmie Girling 57, Nellie Hazel 50.

GRADE II.

SCRIPTURE

Class I.—Gordon Anderson, L. White 85, Ethel Smith, Theron Wilson 83.
Class II.—Wilma Tomalty 74, Frank McGibbon 71, Alfred Cloutier 63.

GRADE I. PART II.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Gladys Gilmour 100, Earl McGibbon 99, Charlie Kennedy 92, H. Jackson 90.
Class I.—Lily Green 88, W. White, Willie Hazel 87, Teddy Fletcher 84, E. Gilmour, Stanley Seary 83, D. Girling 82.
Class II.—Ribel Kettyle 73, Bertie Green, Geraldine McQuaig 66, Lloyd Roberts 61.
Class III.—David Golphin 55, Ina Campbell, Bira Roberts 50.

GRENVILLE

Mr. H. Gill was home for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Arnold were in Montreal on Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. Carleton were in Montreal on Thursday last.

We are pleased to hear that Mrs. Harold is getting better from a severe attack of quinsy.

The Progressive Farmers Meeting was held in Dansereau's Hall last week and was most successful.

About fifteen ladies of the Presbyterian Church held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. Wade.

Mr. and Mrs. Weymouth Gaudry and little daughters of Montreal, spent Thanksgiving Day and Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gaudry.

Miss Morrow spoke in the Grenville Baptist Church on the last Sunday morning that she was here, and gave much encouragement to our mission workers.

Miss Melina E. Morrow, missionary on furlough from India, has closed her house here and gone to Montreal, from there she will proceed to Boston, New York and other points. It has been a great privilege to many to hear her talk of the missionary work and their customs. We hope to have her in our midst next summer.

FOR SALE.—Mr. H. Filion of Lachute, has just received a car load of potatoes, which will be sold at the Canadian Northern Station on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Alright Mr. Brown, if you are a **Dean College Graduate**

I have a position for you. I already have three of those graduates and they are highly trained and efficient. For full information regarding courses, etc. write to

E. A. DEAN, Principal.

Typewriting done at reasonable charges. Representative of the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

Lunches Served at all Hours.

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

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.

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.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the pasture owned by Mr. Anthony Cope-land, Shrewsbury, Que., a 2½ yr. old black filly with a small white star, last seen on Friday evening. Anyone knowing anything about the colt will kindly communicate with Mr. Cope-land or the owner Gordon Pollock.

R. K. 6, Lachute.

WANTED.

PINE AND SPRUCE LOGS. Will place orders for the above, six inches and up at small end, for delivery next winter. Apply to **AYERS LIMITED, Lachute Mills, P. Q.**

Bovril sets you up

THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

CHAPTER I.

Beside Still Waters.

The youth in the multi-colored blazer laughed.

"You'd have to come and be a nurse," he suggested.

"Oh, I'd go as a drummer-boy. I'd look fine in uniform, wouldn't I?" the waitress simpered in return.

Dennis Burnham swallowed his liquor in one savage gulp, pushed back his chair, and rose from the table.

"Silly young ass," he said, in a voice loud enough for the object of his wrath to hear. "Let's get outside."

The four of us rose, paid our bill, and went out, leaving the youth and his flippant companions to themselves. For it was Bank Holiday, August the third, 1914, and I think, though it was the shortest and most uneventful of all our river "annus," it is the one which we are least likely to forget.

On the Saturday Dennis, Jack Curtis, Tommy Evans and myself had started from Richmond on our yearly trip up the river. Even as we sat in the two punts playing bridge, moored at our first camping-place below Kingston Weir, disquieting rumors reached us in the form of excited questions from the occupants of passing craft. And now, as we rose from the dinner-table at the Magpie, Sunbury, two days later, it seemed that war was inevitable.

"What I can't understand," growled Dennis, as we stepped into one of the punts and paddled idly across to the lock, "is how any young idiot can treat the whole thing as a terrible joke. If we go to war with Germany—and it seems we must—it's going to be—Good Heavens! who knows what it's going to be!"

"Meaning," said Tom, who never allowed any thought to remain half-expressed, "meaning that we are not prepared, and that they are. We have to step straight into the ring untrained, to meet an opponent who has been getting ready night and day for the Lord knows how many years."

"Still, you know," said Jack, who invariably found the bright spot in everything, "we never did any good as a nation until we were pushed."

"We shall be pushed this time," I replied, "and if we do go to war, we shall all be wanted."

"And wanted at once," Tom added, "which brings me to the point which most concerns us," said Dennis, with a serious face. "What are we going to do?"

"It seems to me," I replied, "that there is only one thing we can do. If the Government declares war, it is in your cause and mine; and who is to fight our battles but you and me?" "That's it, old man, exactly," said Dennis. "We must appear in person, as you lawyers would say. I'm afraid there is not the slightest hope of peace being maintained now; and, indeed, in view of the circumstances, I should prefer to say there is not the slightest fear of it. We can't honorably keep out, so let us hope we shall step in at once."

Jack's muttered "hear, hear" spoke for us all, and there was silence for a minute or two. My thoughts were very far away from the peaceful valley of the Thames; they had flown, in fact, to a still more peaceful glen in the Western Highlands—but of that anon. I fancy the others, too, were thinking of something far removed from the ghastly horror of war. Jack was sitting with an open cigarette-case in his hand, gazing wistfully at the bank to which we had moored the boat. There was a "little girl" in the question. Poor chap; I knew exactly what he was thinking; he had my sympathy! The silence became uncomfortable, and it was Jack who broke it.

"Give me a match, Tommy," he exclaimed suddenly, "and don't talk so much." Tom, who had not spoken a word for several minutes, produced the matches from a capacious pocket, and we all laughed rather immoderately at the feeble sally.

"As to talking," said Tom, when our natural equanimity had been restored, "you all seem to be leaving

me to say what we all know has to be said. And that is, what is the next item on the program?"

"I think we had certainly better decide," Dennis began.

"You old humbug!" exclaimed Tom. "You know perfectly well that we've all decided what we are going to do. It is merely the question of putting it in words. In some way or other we intend to regard the case of Rex v. Wilhelm as one in which we personally are concerned. Am I right?"

"Scored a possible," said Jack, who had quite recovered his spirits.

"In which case," Tom continued, "we don't expect to be of much assistance to our King and country if we go gallivanting up to Wallingford, as originally intended. The question, therefore, remains, shall we go back by train—if we can find the station here—or shall we punt back to Richmond?"

"I don't think we need worry about that," said Dennis. "I vote we go back by river; it will be more convenient in every way, and we can leave the boats at Messums. If things are not so black as we think they are we can step on board again with a light heart, or four light hearts, if you prefer it, and start again. What do you say, Ron?"

"I should prefer to paddle back," I replied. "It would be a pity to break up our party immediately. I don't want to be sentimental, or anything of that sort, but you chaps will agree that we have had some very jolly times together in the past, and if we are all going to take out our naturalization papers in the Atkins family, it is just possible that we—well, we may not be all together again next year."

"And you, Jack?" asked Dennis.

"Oh, down stream for me," said young Curtis, with what was obviously an effort at his usual light-hearted manner. "Think of all the beer we've got left." But the laugh with which he accompanied his remark was not calculated to deceive any of us, and I am afraid my clumsy speech had set him thinking again. So we went "ashore," and had a nightcap at the Magpie, where the flippant youth was announcing to an admiring circle that if he had half a dozen pals to go with him he wouldn't mind joining the army himself! Having secured the village in an unavailing attempt to round up half a pound of butter, we put off down stream, and spent the night in the beautiful backwater. No one suggested cards after supper, and we lay long into the night discussing, as thousands of other people all over the country were probably discussing, conscription, espionage, martial law, the possibilities of invasion, and the probable duration of the war. I doubt very much if we should have gone to sleep at all had we been able to foresee the events which the future, in its various ways, held in store for each of us. But as it was, we plunged wholeheartedly into what Tommy Evans described as "Life's new interest." We positively thrilled at the prospect of army life.

"Think of it," said Jack enthusiastically, "open air all the time. Nothing to worry about, no work to do, only manual labor. Why, it's going to be one long holiday. Hang it! I've laid drain-pipes on a farm—for fun!" It was past one o'clock when we got out supper. And our appetites lost nothing by the prospect of hardships which we treated rather lightly, since we entirely failed to appreciate their seriousness. Jack's visions of storming ramparts at the point of the bayonet merely added flavor to his amazing collation of cold beef, ham, brawn, cold fowl, and peaches and cream, which he insisted on winding up at nearly two in the morning. He would have shouted with laughter had you told him that in less than three weeks he would be dashing through the enemy's lines with despatches on a red-hot motorcycle. And Tommy—poor old Tommy—well, I fancy he would have been just as cheerful, dear old chap, had he known the fate that was in store. For to him was to fall the lot which, of all others, everyone—rich and poor alike—understands. There is no need for me to repeat the story. Even in the rush of a war which has already brought forward some thousands of heroes, the reader will remember the glorious exploit of Corporal Thomas Evans, in which he won the D.C.M., and also, unfortunately, gave his life for his country. It is sufficient to say that three men in particular will ever cherish his memory as that of a loyal friend, a merry comrade, a clean, honest, straightforward Englishman through and through.

As for Dennis and myself—but I am coming to that.

Having finished our early morning supper, we turned in for a few hours' sleep. Jack and Tommy in one boat, Dennis and I in the other. But before we did so we stood up, as well as we could under our canvas roof, and drank "The King"; and I fancy that in the mind of each of us there was more than one other name silently coupled with that toast. Then, for the first time in my memory of our intimacy together, we solemnly shook

hands before turning in. But, try as I would, I couldn't sleep. For a long time I lay there, in the beautiful silence of the night, my thoughts far away, sleep farther away still. Presently I grovelled for my tobacco-pouch.

"Restless, Don?" Dennis asked, himself evidently quite wide awake. "Can't sleep at all," I answered. "But don't let me disturb you." "You're not disturbing me, old man. I can't sleep either. Let's light the lamp and smoke."

Accordingly we fished out our pipes and relighted the acetylene lamp, which hung from the middle hoop. Jack turned over in his sleep.

"Put out the light, old fellow. Not a cabinet meeting, y'know," he murmured drowsily. And by way of compromise I pulled the primitive draught curtain between the two boats, and as I sat up to do so I noticed with a start that Dennis wore a worried look I had never seen before. I lay back, got my pipe going, and waited for him to speak.

"I wonder," he said presently, "through the clouds of smoke that hung imprisoned beneath our shallow roof—I wonder if there would have been any war if the Germans smoked Jamavana?"

"What's worrying you, Den?" I asked, ignoring his question.

"Worrying me? Why, nothing. I've got nothing to worry about. What about you, though? I don't want to butt in on your private affairs, but you've a lot more to be worried about than I have."

"If Oh, nonsense, Dennis," I protested.

"None of that with me, Ron. You know what I mean. There's no point in either of us concealing things. This war is going to make a big difference to you and Myra McLeod. Now, tell me all about it. What do you mean to do, and everything?"

"There isn't much to tell you. You know all about it. We're not engaged. Old General McLeod objects to our engagement on account of my position."

Of course, he's quite right. He's very nice about it, and he's always kindness itself to me. You know, of course, that he and my father were brother officers? Myra and I have been chums since she was four. We love each other, and she would be content to wait, but, in the meantime—well, you know my position. I can only describe it in the well-worn phrases, briefcase barrister and 'impetuous junior.' There's a great deal of truth in the weak old joke, Dennis, about the many that are called and the few that are chosen. Of course the General is right. He says that I ought to leave Myra absolutely alone, and neither write to her nor see her, and give her a chance to meet someone else, and all that—someone who could keep her among her own set. But I tried that once for three months; I didn't answer her letters, or write to her, and I worried myself to death very nearly about it. But at the end of the three months she came up to town to see what it was all about. Gad, how glad I was to see her!"

"I bet you were," said Dennis, sympathetically. "But what do you mean by telling me you'd got nothing to worry about? Now that you're just getting things going nicely, and look like doing really well, along comes this wretched war, and you join the army, and such practice as you have goes to the devil. It's rotten luck, Ronnie, rotten luck."

"It is a bit," I admitted with a sigh. "My little bit of hard-earned success had meant a lot to me."

(To be continued.)

Dyed Child's Coat and Her Old Skirt

Buy "Diamond Dyes" and follow the simple directions in every package. Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes even if you have never dyed before. Worn, faded dresses, skirts, waists, coats, sweaters, stockings, draperies, hangings, everything, become like new again. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run.

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Woman's Interests

Remember the Absent Student.

Trooping to school and college have just gone many young men and women to spend a season away from home for the first time in their lives. Fathers and mothers are more or less anxious to know how their boys and girls will face the new responsibilities, and whether they will stand the physical strain; but if they are wise, they will not show too much anxiety on that point. Youth has the happy faculty of seeing so much of the good and so little of the bad that a well-brought-up young person can be trusted to a great extent.

But it is well to remember that young people get desperately homesick, and frequent letters from home help wonderfully. Then, too, every young person likes to get "lots of mail," and if the home folk rise to the occasion, much of the loneliness will vanish.

Presents of various sorts should follow the student, and take off the keen edge of hunger that a healthy, hearty boy or girl feels in a college boarding house. The box of apples, the loaf of homemade bread, the roasted chicken, the jelly, the big fruit cake, the mince pie, the nuts and pop corn, the cookies fat with fruit, the homemade taffy, the cheese, pickles, the gingerbread and all the other homely good things cost very little, yet are so welcome to the young students! Even if the young folks have a little spending money for luxuries, the home things taste better than anything else.

It is also well not to weigh down the absent ones with cautions and reminders that "your father and I have to sacrifice to get you through school, and we expect you to make the most of your opportunities." If the young people are in earnest, their standing will show their attitude toward their opportunities; if they are not in earnest, they might as well go home. Let the youngsters work out their college life unhampered by constant admonitions. Make them feel that you have confidence in them and their determination to succeed.

And then remember that a little money gift now and then helps out wonderfully. At school, as at home, unexpected expenses come up, and the student who has his allowance figured so close as to preclude anything for emergencies will have a hard time of it unless he can get work. Little social occasions spring up as if by magic, and students who have no money for them are soon left out. Not that excessive spending should be encouraged, but rather that the country boy or girl should not be compelled to play the wallflower merely for the lack of a dollar or two.

Have the young people home as often as you can and make the occasion one of rejoicing and encouragement. Praise them all you honestly can, and be hopeful for the future.

Care of Furnaces.

Keep all heaters clean. Soot and ashes reduce effective heating.

Leaks cause drafts and consequent loss of heat. Mend them with cement.

To build a fire: Close all dampers, shake grate and remove ashes.

Put in crumpled papers, cover with kindlings laid cross-wise to admit air, then a thin layer of coal, or hard wood, if wood is used. Open ash pit and smokepipe dampers and light paper. When fuel is burning freely adjust the dampers.

Attend to fire regularly. If low, put on only a little coal. If a large

amount of coal is used leave a part of glowing fire exposed.

In severe weather fill last thing at night. The first thing in the morning open dampers and add a little coal. When fire is burning well, shake it and add more coal.

Clean ash-pit daily. A short, swift stroke of shaker sifts ashes through grate. In mild weather have a bed of ashes on top of the grate. In severe weather, shake till a glow appears. Always leave grate set level.

Keep firepot full. You get better heat if coal is even with door in front and a little high in the back. Never poke fire bed.

Sunny Monday.

"Away with blue Monday Let's make the day sunny, With the aid of our wits, We surely can do it."

When one's washing machine is run by a gasoline engine or some other machinery run motive power, one is not so concerned about the size of her weekly washing. But when one is dependent upon elbow grease as a motive power and there is a good-sized family to wash for, then it behooves the housewife to study up ways and means of making the weekly washing smaller.

I find that by using oilcloth for various purposes the weekly washing may be lessened to quite an extent. An oilcloth apron for kitchen use minimizes the number of dish aprons. A good-sized bib apron made of oilcloth, hung in a convenient place at the barn or in the dairy will be handy for the man of the house when he is milking and caring for the milk. Oilcloth apron bibs for the children to wear at the table help wonderfully in keeping their clothing clean.

The use of paper towels, napkins, etc., will be found a labor-saver. While these articles are comparatively cheap it might not be wise from an economical standpoint to use them every day, but it is a good plan to keep a supply on hand to be used when there is sickness or extra work to be done and one has little time to spend in washing clothes.

I find that the general washing is also greatly diminished when, through the week I gather up and wash the small pieces, such as hosiery, handkerchiefs, doilies, dishtowels, small pieces of children's wearing apparel, etc. It takes but a little time to wash a number of these, yet the general weekly washing will be noticeably smaller if this is done. A small wash tub, a stout toy washboard, the kind that usually sells for half a dollar, and a large pan with a cover to be used as a boiler, are the utensils I find handy when washing these small things.

When doing general washing I find a scrub brush valuable in removing dirt and grease from heavy overalls, men's shirts, underclothing, etc. Many times a machine will not remove these entirely and it is necessary to rub them on a washboard. By placing the soiled part on a board and rubbing with a stiff scrub brush the work can be done better and easier than by rubbing with the hand.

It is the fellow that has to be told again and again to do the right thing that needs to worry about his job. The man that has to be told only once is safe, and the man that can do it without being told at all will be the head of his department.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

When in Toronto visit the Royal Ontario Museum 553 Bloor St. West, Near Avenue Road. Largest permanent exhibition in Canada. Archaeology, Geology, Mineralogy, Palaeontology, Zoology. Open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday, 2 to 6 p.m. Bloor Belt Line, Dupont and Avenue Rd. cars.

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125UR No. 4A-21.

Soils and Crops

Address: Communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Cement in Freezing Weather.

Concrete work done during the fall and winter months should be so planned that the outside work is completed first. Often the walls of a building may be completed in the fall when little protection against cold is needed. Interior work may then proceed in the enclosed structure when cold weather arrives.

Foundations for buildings require little protection against freezing, other than that obtained from the earth walls of the foundation trench. Because the foundation walls are usually quite thick, heat is retained in the concrete for a long time. A covering of manure, straw or canvas will generally protect the top surface from freezing at temperatures several degrees below freezing.

Many small concrete farm improvements, such as hog troughs, fences, building block and other miscellaneous products, can be made during the fall and winter, in a room in the basement, or a barn stall. It will usually not be necessary to provide heat by artificial means. On some farms there are large repair shops where some provision has been made for heating the room. Such a shop would make an ideal place for making small concrete products.

Concrete dairy barn floors and manure pits, concrete horse stalls, and in fact concrete floors of all kinds can be placed successfully when outside temperatures are below freezing. When these improvements are being built in old buildings, a section of the floor may be built at one time. Thus, the livestock housed in the barn will help keep the temperature above freezing.

When outside temperatures are below 40 deg. F., it is advisable to heat and, pebbles and mixing water. Since the cement forms only a small portion of the materials in any batch of concrete, it need not be heated. Simple methods for heating sand and pebbles will suggest themselves. Sand is banked over an old culvert pipe, a section of chimney, an old boiler shell or some other similar metal cylinder, and fire is kindled inside. It is a good plan to have separate furnaces for heating sand and pebbles, otherwise the two are likely to get mixed together, resulting in inaccurately proportioned concrete. Sand and pebbles should be banked over frequently so that the materials will be heated uniformly. A

temperature around 150 deg. is considered satisfactory.

Water may be steam heated or heated in a large kettle or boiler over a fire. As in the case of the materials, 150 deg. is regarded as a satisfactory temperature.

In order to save the heat obtained by heating materials, concrete should be placed in the forms immediately after mixing. If forms are metal they should be heated prior to placing of concrete, otherwise concrete coming in contact with them would be cooled in extreme weather. For the same reason frost, snow or ice should always be removed from wooden forms. It is desirable that concrete have a temperature of at least 80 deg. when placed in the forms.

As fast as concrete is placed in the forms, it should be covered or given some sort of protection so that heat will not be lost. If the work is on the inside, concrete is usually kept warm by raising the temperature of the room by means of coke stoves, commonly known as salamanders, or by means of some other form of heater which may be handy. Coverings of canvas or straw are often used for protection. Manure must never be placed directly on the new concrete, but may be used provided a layer of waterproof paper is first laid over the concrete. Protection should be continued when possible four or five days.

Forms must not be removed too soon. Concrete should be examined first to ascertain whether it has acquired the proper degree of hardness. This can be accomplished by pouring hot water on the concrete or heating it in some other way. If frozen, hot water will thaw the ice in it.

The general opinion is that freezing will not injure concrete that has had an opportunity to harden for at least forty-eight hours under favorable conditions. If, before early hardening has taken place, concrete is allowed to freeze and thaw at short intervals, it will be damaged. As a rule concrete may not show any serious effects from having been frozen once, if, after it thaws out, it is not again frozen until early hardening is complete.

It is desirable to haul sand and pebbles early in the fall and store them in a place where they are not likely to freeze. A bin in the barn or granary would be suitable for the purpose.

"Advertising Helped Us."

A very successful poultryman whose wife's name is Helen, when asked the reason for his success, replied: "Early to bed and early to rise, work like Helen, advertise."

Like the poultryman, advertising built our success.

A neatly painted bulletin board by the R.F.D. box, and about three rods from the house, has made selling direct profitable to the customer and to us. This board was painted a dark red, and products for sale were neatly written upon it with white chalk.

But the following factors were almost equally important: We were close to a well-traveled auto road, we sold only good products put up in an attractive manner, and we emphasized cleanliness and courtesy to customers.

We had 20 acres on a beautiful lake, the tract consisting of from three to four acres of various kinds of berries, and about the same of garden. Plowing and cultivating was done with one horse, leaving a little hoeing to be done. During the busy season we hired a bright, attractive girl to wait on customers and to answer the phone. So packages would be ready when the customers called. We had from ten to fifteen berry pickers every summer, who brought their lunch and were given permission to pick berries to eat with it.

During the summer the following products were sold at about the same price that the stores charged: Berries, vegetables, dairy products, and honey. Vegetables were freshly gathered, consumer selecting what he wished, and paying for it, thereby eliminating a book account.

A pet deer, several varieties of standard-bred poultry and a beautiful flower garden were good advertisers. Many a snapshot picture was taken of the pet deer.

In addition to vegetables and berries, flowers, cream cottage cheese, butter, eggs, poultry, and milk were sold at a good profit. The customers were well pleased, and many of them came every summer during the four years we were there. As one lady remarked the first time she called:

"I was so glad to see that bulletin board, as I knew I could feel free to call and see your beautiful flowers, trees, and garden. Had it not been there I should have felt like an intruder."

We found that if one has an auto, delivering the products eats into the profits, so we encouraged sales at the farm. As Saturday was our poorest

day, it was general clean-up day. Berries not sold were canned or made into jelly, finding a ready market.

In winter we planned how better to please our customers, and to make a greater success each year.—M. C. R.

Types for Canadian Markets.

Hog-breeding to meet market demands in the United States is entirely unlike what the export and domestic trade insists upon in Canada. They are really two distinct undertakings and the methods which succeed in the one will not necessarily succeed in the other. Existing conditions, under systems of feeding altogether different, are often overlooked and many farmers run a serious danger of being stampeded by reports of success in hog raising on American farms. They try to copy these efforts in the breeds of hogs they purchase. But they are only inviting trouble for themselves. By overlooking the market for which the product of the hog is intended, they are laying up disappointment and become, eventually, the worst enemy of the hog industry—the "in-and-out" in production.

Newspaper reports of what is taking place in one far western farm centre in a region recently opened up is perhaps a sample of others. After an address on the special merits of the Hampshire breed for the production, as the speaker claimed, of Wiltshire sides, a ballot was taken on breeds considered best for community purposes. It is true the meeting was a small one, but the vote resulted in twelve to one in favor of the Hampshire as against the Duroc-Jersey, the Berkshire and the Poland-China breeds. It is worth while noting that the most prominently successful breeds for production of Wiltshire sides on a large scale in the Dominion, the Yorkshire and the Tamworth, were not even mentioned and the other recognized breed, the Berkshire, given scant attention.

The Duroc-Jersey and the Poland-China are strictly fat types, rightly popular for the American trade. But that trade caters to a demand quite different from the requirements of our export and domestic markets. There is a type, or subdivision, of the Berkshire breed which has been found to have an advantage over the light-haired breeds during the summer in exposed western districts but the farmer adopting that breed should be careful to avoid American standards and blood which have been produced especially for the heavy fat trade.

The Welfare of the Home

Excursions—By Emma B. Dashley.

"Come, let us live with our children," said Froebel. I know of no better way to do this than by taking them into the realms of Nature.

Children's lives are very near to Nature herself. Happy excursions into the woods and fields make children more receptive to Nature's influence, but their eyes need to be opened. Therefore, if mothers will try to interpret the life of the flower, tree, bird, and other wonders, in a simple way it will inspire the child to make new discoveries as he goes along. Then as he comes into sympathy with the things about him, he will feel the unity of life.

Excursions into nature are considered an important part of the kindergarten program and it may interest mothers to know how we make these excursions and what we do.

We begin our walks early in the fall. We notice all the flowers of this season, the asters, golden-rod and gentian. We gather the autumn leaves and press them, then mount them in artistic arrangement.

A little later we go to the fields for the purpose of gathering material for stringing, such as joint-weed, rose hips, acorns, thorn apples and berries. These can be used in many attractive combinations which delight the children. At this time we also notice that Nature is preparing for her long winter's rest. The flowers have ceased blooming and have brought forth seeds. We call the child's attention to the protection of these seeds which mean new life, and we tell how they are carried by the wind, insects, animals, or man and are planted to reproduce the species.

About this time the caterpillar is crawling around, looking for a place to build a cocoon. In the kindergarten we try to have some caterpillars in order that the children may watch the transition of the caterpillars into butterflies.

We have talked of the birds leaving for the south and we have noticed the empty nests. We have observed the squirrels gathering their winter stores. We have seen the farmer busy with his harvest. Now, we call attention to the fact that all Nature, having foreseen the coming of winter, and having prepared for the cold, seems to rest.

While the children take great pleas-

ure in the fall excursions, the spring has new beauties in which they delight. All the world is awake, all life is unfolding.

In the freshness and beauty of the springtime is found new charm, a new source of enjoyment. The birds are singing, and the flowers don their brightest colors. Do you wonder children love to be a part of this, as they roam through the meadows and woods, gathering flowers and learning Nature's lessons.

In the spring we begin a more decided study of the birds. The children learn the marking and names of many of the birds found in our vicinity, from charts which we have in the kindergarten. They also learn the calls of a few of the birds. Then on our first spring excursion their eyes are wide open to see how many birds they can recognize. If they go out into the country later with their parents they are able to use the knowledge gained and come back to the kindergarten telling of the new birds they have seen.

We gather wild flowers in the early spring, and the children learn their names. Then we play games bringing in the names and characteristics of these flowers, from which the children derive great pleasure, as well as the beneficial effects of the drill.

On our excursions we also take the children to the fish ponds that they may see the life there, the gold-fish, the frogs, and the water flowers. We gather eggs of the frog or toad and bring them to the kindergarten to watch their development. The toad's eggs develop very rapidly, and the children are wonderfully interested in them. The interest spreads beyond the kindergarten into the grades, and many of the older children come in every few days to see what change has taken place. We gather enough eggs so that each child may take home two or three tadpoles to watch the further development there. They need little care, only a few crackers crumbs each day, and a change of water once a week. This helps to awaken in the child the thought and feeling of nurture.

Aside from the actual knowledge gained on these excursions, the children become observing and interested in nature. They have learned their first lessons in biology, and will not soon forget them.

Fire Protection on the Farm

BY HILDA RICHMOND.

While the best fire protection on the farm will always be prevention, such as perfect chimneys, care in thrashing time, secure stoves, stovepipes that fit tightly into the chimneys and are protected by metal collars, safety in handling matches, the use of only perfect oil stoves and lamps, still there is much to be done in case fire actually occurs.

Careless autoists in summer are apt to throw lighted cigars and matches by the roadside, railroad fires will start and sweep over fields and forests, and accidents will happen in spite of all precaution. So it is well to know simple rules for protection and try to keep cool if fire does break out.

One of the common causes of country fires is when fat boils over on the kitchen stove. When this happens, many excited women throw water on the blaze and cause it to spread. Salt or ashes quickly thrown on the fire will smother the blaze, but most women do not like a pile of ashes standing about the kitchen. However, when fat is tried out, or when doughnuts are made, it is well to provide the ashes or a jar of salt, so that in case any accident happens the remedy can be at hand. A pile of ashes standing in a tidy kitchen for a few hours will not ruin the reputation of any good housekeeper.

When the Roof Burns.

Sparks on the roof, when the shingles are dry, cause a large number of country fires, also. A window where some one can get out on the roof quickly, or a ladder that can be raised in a minute or two, will often prevent a serious fire. Tearing off the shingles quickly or using a pall or two of water, will quench the flames and save the house. Of course, carrying water up a ladder is not swift work, but where it can be done by several persons a bad fire can be extinguished.

Where there is a tank and water pressure, or a gasoline engine, a coil of hose always at hand is one of the best fire protectors any farm can have. Sprinkling the roof thoroughly at thrashing time, or when the chimney burns out, lessens the danger materially. A steady stream of water, even if small, turned on a blaze will do wonders toward putting out the blaze.

Teach children the danger of fire. Instead of trying to extinguish the blaze, unless they are alone, the children should be taught to raise an outcry at once. No fear of punishment should deter them from reporting the trouble. On our farm, two boys sneaked into the barn to have a private smoke, and a smaller lad was afraid to tell on them. By good good luck the hired man caught them smoking and saved what might have been a bad fire. A man in my county

lost his entire outfit of barns and sheds by boys smoking in the barn. The boys were frightened when they saw what they had done and tried to put out the blaze, but it got such headway that everything was swept away.

Fires, caused by poachers in the woods, or by sparks from railroad engines, are best fought with the plow. Burning a space in front of the fire is also good. At my old home a few rods from the railroad track, where the prevailing winds always blew toward the house and barn, we never have had a bad fire. There have been times when things looked bad, but by telephoning for the section men and plowing a strip around the dry meadows and keeping the lawns free from material that would quickly take fire, we still have the homestead free from fire. Of course, in dry weather we always were on the lookout to put out incipient blazes in the grass, and this no doubt saved the day many times.

So each and every country family should see to it that the members know how to fight fire as well as how to prevent it. Materials are so high and labor is so expensive that all buildings should be saved from the destructive blaze. With no fire protection such as the city must keep up, country people must depend upon themselves, so it is worse than folly to go to pieces in an emergency and lose the chance of saving the buildings, which is always possible if the fire is discovered before it gains much headway.

Every farm ought to have a handy chemical fire extinguisher; better still, one for the house and one for the barn. A bad fire can be stopped before it really gets a start by the use of one of these extinguishers.

Even all these precautions do not make insurance unnecessary. All farm property should be insured in a dependable farm mutual or private insurance company.

For fire-fighting suggestions, write your Provincial Fire Marshal.

Do You Believe in Signs.

A crack in your chimney is a sure sign that you are going to move. If you dream of smelling smoke, it is a sign that you are asleep and had better wake up. To see a paper-hanger painting over a fire-hole indicates an impending loss. It is bad luck to look in a dark closet with a match. If you can see your shadow from an oil lamp while filling a gasoline stove, it indicates a crowd of people is coming to your house. When the wind moans, it is extremely bad luck to burn trash near the house. If you smell gas or gasoline and look for it with a light, it forebodes that you are about to start on a long journey. Even if your house and furniture are covered by insurance, it is extremely unlucky to have them burn on Friday, the thirteenth.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Detta was bustling round, helping her mother wash dishes and dust, for Aunt Hilda from the city was coming the next day to pay a visit. Detta and her mother even went out to straighten up the garden.

It was chilly for early October. "Dear me!" said mother. "I'm afraid there will be a frost to-night. If there is it will be an end of the asters; and I did so much want them to be pretty when Hilda came!"

Detta went to the fence and looked over into the Bowen's vegetable garden.

"Is a frost coming to-night?" she asked Mr. Bowen, who was digging late potatoes.

"Not if it stays cloudy," he said. "But if it clears, we shall have a frost."

"If the flowers were kept warm, would the frost hurt them?" asked Detta.

"No," Mr. Bowen replied, "but it is hard to keep things warm out of doors without our old friend, the sun, to help with the job."

Detta went to bed early, but she did not go to sleep; instead she lay and watched the sky through her window. The clouds drifted away slowly, and the stars began to shine one by one. It was clearing off; now for the frost!

Detta cuddled down under her quilt. "The poor asters!" she said. "They will not be fit for Aunt Hilda to look at."

She lay still for a long while and pondered over the plight of the asters. "Now, if I myself were out in the garden this chilly night, I shouldn't be cold," she thought, "because I'd have on plenty of clothes."

Then another thought came to her. "Why shouldn't flowers wear clothes when they need them?"

She got softly out of bed and put on her flannel dressing gown and her slippers and stockings. Stealing over to the closet where her clothes hung, she piled her arms high with dresses, coats and sweaters. Then she tiptoed downstairs and out into the garden.

The moon was shining bright, and the asters were still holding their brave heads high. But they would soon begin to feel the cold.

Detta stood still and looked at them; she began to feel doubtful. What if the clothes should be too heavy and weigh them down?

Beside the fence there was a pile of sharpened stakes; the sight of them gave Detta a new idea; the stakes could be used to hold up the garments. Laying the clothes on the ground, she set to work.

At last, when she straightened up, every clump of asters had a tall slim stick to guard it.

"Now I can go ahead and dress the flowers," she said.

Five minutes later one corner of the garden was a queer-looking place.

Two coats and three dresses with two sweaters seemed to be standing there alone, and the asters had disappeared from view. Inside the house a tired little girl was tiptoeing upstairs, to smuggle down under the blanket with a sigh of relief.

Detta waked a little after sunrise. "Dear me," she thought, "I didn't leave myself a single thing to wear to-day."

Slipping her wrapper on, she ran out into the garden, hurriedly gathered up her clothes and ran back to her room.

When she went down to breakfast her father and mother were busy talking.

"I can't understand it," her mother was saying. "The frost was so heavy that the other flowers were badly hurt, but the asters look just as they looked yesterday."

Detta smiled to herself over her oatmeal and cream. "I won't tell on the asters," she thought.

But that afternoon when she and her mother were showing their guest about the garden and Aunt Hilda was admiring the asters, Mr. Bowen put his head over the fence.

"Where are your scarecrows, Mrs. Perry?" he asked.

"What do you mean?" said Detta's mother.

"Why, I looked out of my window a little after dawn," said Mr. Bowen, "and there were five fine scarecrows over there in the corner where the asters are. Handsomely dressed, too."

Detta stamped her foot, but she was laughing. "They didn't have on a thing but my old clothes," she cried.

Then the secret was out, of course. Aunt Hilda carried home a big bunch of asters. "I should never have had them but for Detta's coats and dresses," she said.—Youth's Companion.

Lifting a Wrench from a Well.

While repairing a pump which had been placed in a bored well, a large pipe wrench used in coupling the joints slipped and slid down the eight-inch casing. The wrench rested on the cylinder twenty feet below the surface. Hooks and wires were brought and fishing commenced, but the sucker would not bite. Finally we obtained a roll of insulated telephone wire, a coil from the sparking system of a gas engine, and a storage battery from an auto. We connected the wires to the coil and lowered it until it touched the wrench, then attached the upper ends of wires to the binding posts of the storage battery. The coil immediately became a strong magnet, gripped the wrench, and we lifted it by drawing the wires up.

No entertainment is so cheap as reading nor any pleasure so lasting.

A good face is a good letter of recommendation.

If you employ a man, don't suspect him. If you suspect a man, don't employ him.

Poultry

Excelsior pads for egg crates are made by taking sheets of excelsior about a half-inch thick and wrapping in thin paper, which holds the excelsior in place.

When crating eggs nail the cover at the ends. Never nail an egg case over in the centre. Pack so that when the cover is nailed down at the ends there will be a bulge in the centre. This means pressure enough to hold the contents from jarring and breaking.

Induce exercise by feeding all grain dry, clean straw litter, six to eight inches deep. The common straws, in order of their desirability, are wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat. Shredded cut cornstalks, shavings or leaves may be used where straw is not available.

A good laying pullet will have the carriage and appearance of vigor that go with egg production. The pullets should be well grown, with fairly long, well-rounded breast, with good depth of body from the middle of the keel to the centre of the keel bone. The keel should be long and carried well forward, and at the same time should extend well backward. The breast should be soft and pliable over the keel and around the abdomen. A little time spent in handling the birds, they are put into the laying house, and in selecting pullets that measure up to the qualities just named, will be a profitable investment.

Canada's Poultry Industry.

Canada's poultry industry is increasing in importance and value year by year. From a neglected sideline farming, it tends to become a specialized and profitable occupation. The return derived from it, estimated at \$200,000,000 for 1920, is an amount which would not be despised by industries which are generally regarded as being of far greater importance. Selection and distribution of breeding strains of the leading breeds, the adoption of the better housing and feeding methods advocated by authorities on the business have, apart other advances, done much to improve its status and to insure a profitable return for the farmer and the specialist. Among the advances related to may be mentioned the organization of eggs for market, government inspection and guarantee service, co-operative marketing, better storage and transportation facilities and the efforts to promote the export trade—all these are playing a part in building a stable and profitable industry. Inspection service is ever expanding. Last year 428,204 cases of eggs were inspected, of which 210,862 were sent to Great Britain and the remainder to other foreign markets. As regards marketing, daily re-

ports are issued and made public through the press of the country. A weekly egg and poultry market report is also issued and distributed to the extent of 5,600 copies. Co-operation in marketing is being energetically encouraged. Last year over three million dozen eggs, or 200 cars full, valued at \$1,506,460, were marketed under official supervision. Efforts are now being made to familiarize the public with the standard grades and to inform the consumer that eggs purchased on this basis are as represented. A Record of Performance in egg-laying was started in 1919-20, and is meeting with every success, 7,571 birds being entered for the contest in the second year against 4,436 the first year, and as a result, breeders are found to be paying greater attention to the selection of high producing strains within the breed in which they are interested.

Dairy Cow Records.

A high production average is essential to a profitable dairy herd. More than thousand pound cows are needed. To enable breeders to officially establish the reputation of their herds in this respect is the object of the Record of Performance, a report on which has recently been issued. This report shows an increase of 150 Ayrshires that qualified in 1920-21 over 1919-20, an increase in the same manner of 160 Holsteins, or 46 Jerseys, and of 438 Shorthorns. An increase of breeders recording is also shown, the numbers being 336 in 1920-21 against 247 in 1919-20. The Colony Farm, British Columbia, heads the list in 1920-21 with 59 entries against 25 in 1919-20. The Experimental Farms System of the Dominion comes a close second with 57 against 46 in 1919-20. The provincial institutions having entries in the Report are besides the Colony Farm, B. C., the Institute of Agriculture, Oka, Que., 16; Hospital St. Michel-Archange, Que., 9; Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont., 7; Nova Scotia Agricultural College, 6; University of British Columbia, 6; Kemptville Agricultural School, Ont., 6; Ontario Hospital, Brockville, Ont., 4; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, 4; Macdonald College, Que., 3, and University of Saskatchewan, 1. The C. P. R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta., has 28. In accordance with resolutions passed by the Ayrshire and Holstein Associations, a departure was made in 1920-21, a 305-day division being created with a 400-day calving limit. The calving requirement in the 365-day record was eliminated. The Ayrshire breeders also decided to term their 305-day division the Honor Roll. The report is available at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, to those interested.

He who will not answer to the riddle, most answer to the rocks.

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A Grand Benefit Concert (in aid of Mr.
James Lowe of Brownsburg, who
lost an eye while working in the Stone
quarries at Roussillon) will be given
in the Princess Theatre, Brownsburg,
on Tuesday and Wednesday, Novem-
ber 15th and 16th, and in the Albert
Albert Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday,
November 22nd. Don't forget the
dates. Commence at 7:30 p.m. Ad-
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VOL. XLI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1921.

NO. 46

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Church Notices.

The Ladies Guild of St. Simeon's Church purpose holding their annual sale of work on Friday, Dec. 9th, in Victoria Hall.

St. Simeon's Sunday School Christmas tree entertainment will be held (D.V.) on the evening of Wednesday, December 8th, in the Victoria Hall.

The Presbyterian Church Sunday School of East Settlement will hold their Annual Christmas Tree on Wednesday, December 21st, at 7:30 p.m.

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.

Anniversary Services will be held in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday Nov. 27th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The preacher in the day is Rev. A. W. Lockhead formerly an assistant minister in this church and for the past 14 years one of our heroic missionaries in Honan, China, the people are cordially invited to these services. Mr. Lockhead will preach in Brownsburg at 3 p.m.

In connection with the anniversary a concert will be given in the Presbyterian Church on Monday Nov. 28th at 8 p.m. Those taking part in the programme are Mr. Percy C. Hall (baritone) and Mrs. Hall (soprano), Miss Cousens (soprano) and Mr. Ed. Marcovitz (violinist), all of Montreal, and Miss Hazel McGibbon, (organist). Secure tickets early.

NOTICE

Miss Crane, Demonstrator for Women's Institutes and Miss Foreshaw, trained nurse, will be in Lachute on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 29 and 30th, and will hold two meetings each day at 2 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. in McArthur's Hall. Home nursing, care of the sick, care and feeding of children, invalid cooking and diets are the principal subjects. All are cordially invited to attend.

Special Meetings for the Ladies.

A special meeting for the ladies will be held in the Town Hall at St. Andrews East, on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th inst. at 2:30 p.m.

Wednesday night, at 7:30 p.m., in the town of Lachute.

Thursday night, the 1st of December, 1921, at 7:30 p.m. in Parizeau's Hall in Brownsburg.

The speakers will be: Prof. Carrie Derrick and Madame Chaleux.

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.

We have just received a very fine assortment of Chocolates in bulk and all sorts of Fancy Boxes. Don't forget to call into 'Bob's Kosy Korner' and take a box home with you.

The Best Place to Buy Your Jewelry.

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 End, Lachute, Telephone No. 116 R 2-3.

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LOCAL NEWS

Miss Bessie McGibbon was a week-end visitor in town.

Mrs. Underhill and son spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Lydia Morrison spent a few days in Hawkesbury this week.

Mrs. O'Reilly and children spent a few days in Ottawa this week.

Mr. Chas. McBurney, of Quebec, spent the week-end at his home.

Mrs. Hunter, of Montreal, was the guest of her parents this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Porteous, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. S. Gidd worthy this week.

Mrs. John Tooke, of Joliette spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. T. Stewart.

Mr. John Boyd and sons have vacated their home in the East Ward and removed to Montreal.

Mr. John Drennan returned home from Saskatoon on Saturday to spend the winter months.

The Messrs. Lillian Hamilton and B. Smith were week-end visitors at McDonald College.

Mrs. Robert Hamilton returned home on Tuesday from a visit to her sister Mrs. Massie, of Montreal.

Mrs. Ladd who has been the guest of Mrs. Massie, left for her home in Chazy, N.Y. on Saturday.

Mrs. C. H. McPhail and daughter Agnes, of Passaic, are guests of Mrs. Archie McPhail this week.

Miss Ellice Palliser, and the Misses May and Catherine McGibbon were week-end visitors of Mrs. A. McGibbon.

Mr. C. G. Hocquard, of New Carlisle, Que., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Simon on Friday and Saturday last.

Mrs. John Barley celebrated her 87th birthday on Saturday last, and received many callers to offer their congratulations.

The Sunday School eatery in connection with Brownsburg Presbyterian Sunday School will take place on Thursday Dec. 22nd.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute, will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Nov. 27th as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

The sad news has reached here of the death of Mary Florence Stevens, wife of Hudson Purdy, who passed away after a brief illness at Yering, Sask., at the early age of 21. She was the second daughter of Richard Stevens, formerly of Hill Head.

The Annual Meeting of the Red Cross was held at the home of the President, Mrs. Geo. Calder on Monday afternoon, the same officers were re-elected for the coming year. It was decided not to have a community nurse this year, but to keep the amount they now have in hand \$340. for an epidemic or emergency.

WANTED.—A girl for general house work. Experience not necessary. Apply to Mrs. J. W. Gall, Lachute.

OBITUARY

THE LATE JOSEPH KENNEDY.

One of the old pioneers of Edina passed away on Saturday last, at the home of Mrs. Kidd, Brownsburg, at the ripe old age of 94. Deceased was born in Ireland and came to Canada in his early manhood in the year 1847. He settled in Edina and married Miss Catherine Tomalty who predeceased him in 1883. To them were born five sons and four daughters, two daughters are still living Mrs. Porteous of Montreal and Miss Nellie Kennedy of Lowell, Mass., and one son Joseph of Tucker, Calif. Mr. Kennedy was a successful farmer and lived in Edina until about two years ago, since which time he made his home with his daughter in Montreal.

The funeral took place from the Dalesville Baptist Church on Monday afternoon, and was conducted by Rev. Victor Collins internment taking place in Edina cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and Mr. Roy Kennedy of Montreal attended the funeral.

ST. ANDREWS

Miss Tena Walsh was in Montreal on Monday.

Miss May Neve is in Montreal, the guest of Mrs. Everett and Mrs. Say.

Messrs. W. and G. Simpson, of Montreal, spent the week-end at Mr. W. Simpson's summer home.

Mrs. H. W. Robertson returned to town on Saturday, after spending some ten days with her daughters in Montreal.

Christ Church Women's Auxiliary members met at the home of Mrs. Shaw on Thursday last, in spite of the bad weather there was a very good attendance.

Politics and Elections are the topics of the day. This Friday afternoon there will be a meeting for women in the Town Hall, the speaker being Mrs. Scott, of Montreal.

Miss Madeleine Neve returned to town on Thursday after spending several weeks with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Say, of Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

Christ Church Women's Auxiliary, purpose having a chicken pie supper and sale of work in the Town Hall, on Thursday afternoon and evening, December 1st. Don't forget the date and place.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE X. GEOMETRY.
Honours.—Dorothy Mathews 91.
Class I.—Donald Clarke, Arnold Mathews 87, Ivy Johnson, E. Whitfield 76.
Class II.—Ivy Graham 71, May Robinson 69.
Class III.—Grace Morrison 57, Truman Clarke 54, Evelyn Creswell, Flora MacDonald 50.

GRADE IX. GEOMETRY.
Honours.—Donald Hay 97, Kenneth Elliott 94, Edna Campbell 91, Edna Graham, Elsie Riddell 90.
Class I.—Willie Cottingham 88, Marguerite Heathie 87, Margaret Scott, L. Cruise 86, Sarah Black, Kathleen Morrison, Muriel Peet 85, Duncan Cumming, Frank Scott 82, Gladys Mostely 80, C. Hancock 78, Irene Rogers 77, Paul Doig 76, McVillie Smith 75.
Class II.—Jean McOuat, John Dobbie 72, Frances Douglas 66, Hazel Drysdale, Maria Westgate 65.
Class III.—James Todd 56, George McGibbon 55, Hazel Leishman 53, Jack Golphin 51, Bella Clark, E. Rodger.
GRADE VIII. FRENCH.
Class I.—Bessie Rodgers 89, Hazel Keltyle 84, Hazel Copeland, Edith Jones 83, George Miles 76.
Class II.—Grant McHardy, Hazel Morrison, Janet Whitfield 72, Perry Cooke 71, Linton Armstrong 68, Kilgour Wilson 67, Norma Boyd, Mary Cruise 66, E. McOuat, Hilda Hume, Annie Miller 65, Clifford McKell 62, Douglas Middleton, Lloyd Somerville 61.
Class III.—Ethel Doig 58, C. Robertson 56, Charlie Miller 54, Grace Seale 53.

GRADE VII. HISTORY.
Class I.—Ethel Scott 87, Lena Graham, Elizabeth MacKimmie 85, May Velland 77, Elsie Scott 76.
Class II.—Irene McKiddie A. Miller 73, Edward Morrison 71, Cameron McOuat 69, Florence Armstrong 67, Muriel McPhail 66, Henry Miles, Stella Scott 65, Violet Pail 64, Nellie Hay 62.
Class III.—Edmund Smith 55, Ernest Copeland 51.

GRADE VI. GEOGRAPHY.
Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 94.
Class I.—Howard Doig 89, Lorne Morrison 86, Bessie Morrison 82, Elsie Stewart, Russell Elliott 78, James Wilson 77, M. Mark, Eleanor McCov 76.
Class II.—Erma Morrison 74, Lizzie Hay 70, Janet McOuat 67, Lyla McKiddie 62.
Class III.—Reta Jones, Grace Rodgers 56, Hazel McKiddie, Gordon Dobbie 51.

GRADE V. READING.
Class I.—Quintin Black, J. Velland 80.
Class II.—Helen Hutchinson 72, S. Hamilton 70, Edna Westwood 69, Willie Painter, Agnes Duncan, Roy Cruise 68, Stuart Armstrong 66, Lloyd Cruise 65, James Lloyd 62, Gordon Hay, Eileen McFaul 60.
Class III.—Eric Middleton, Gordon McOuat 58.

GRADE IV. ENGLISH.
Honours.—Freda Mason 96, Rebecca Cohen 92.
Class I.—Gwen MacKinnon 87, Sam Cohen 77, Robert Fulton 96.
Class II.—Florence Hay 72, Christina McKenzie 68, Lorne Wert 67, Marion Mathews 63, Florence Elkington 61.
Class III.—Brylyn Murray 58, Kenneth McFaul 57, Alma McCullough 52, Heartland Paul, Edgar Cruise 51, Cecil McFaul, Stanley Boyd 50.

GRADE III. HYGIENE.
Honours.—Stewart Jones 100, Gladys Cruise, Eugene Jousse 98, Reta Boyd 97, Raymond Underhill 96, Kathleen MacKith 95, Leola Belanger, Elsie McFaul 92, Lena Combie 90.
Class I.—Doris Armstrong 87, Edgar Dion 78.
Class II.—Maggie Chapman, Barbara Cunningham 72, Gordon McFaul 71, P. Joly 67, Janet Hay 64.
Class III.—James Beech, May Holt 54, Frank Westwood 52, Willie Licop 51.

GRADE XI. GEOGRAPHY.
Honours.—Phoebe McOuat 92.
Class I.—George Fuller 84, Annie Stevenson 77, Kenneth Campbell, H. Rodger 76.
Class II.—Ruby McFaul 70, Lillian Hamilton 67.
Class III.—Blanche Smith 57, Bessie Rodger 56, Neil McGill 50.

Public Meeting.
A Liberal Conservative Meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Lachute, Saturday evening, Nov. 26th, at 7:30. Jno. McNaughton, K.C., Alderman Leon Trepanier, and Mr. H. M. Caron, of Montreal, will address the meeting in both languages.

NOTICE.
The Progressive Candidate Mr. J. E. Arnold has his Committee Rooms over Rice's Hall, where any information pertaining to the candidacy of Mr. Arnold will be attended to. A ladies committee room is also arranged for in the same building. All parties interested are invited.

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Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agonomist, 78 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.
Poultry Feeding Problems.

Many farmers have the wrong opinion of dry mash feeding for poultry and believe that it must be an expensive method. At first thought it seems as if the hens would gather about the hopper and eat all the time. But this is the way it works out: The hens occasionally take a drink of the mash. Then they have to drink water. The mash is dry and cannot be gorged down. After a hen has taken a few bites of mash she is ready to hunt around for other food.

The mash is not sufficiently appetizing to keep the hens from searching for other food. Hens that have been without mash might consume much more than usual when it was returned to them. But if the hopper is always full they soon satisfy their appetites and then only eat at intervals. The mash hopper insures every hen an opportunity of obtaining egg-making material at some time during the day.

When hens have mash they do not need so much other grain. Enough protein cannot be given to the hens in the form of hard grain. If they have the mash they can eat the materials needed to produce eggs. The use of mash saves enough hard grain to make its use practical. It also enables the hen to lay eggs and if mash feeding was more expensive than using hard grain, it would still pay to use the mash. The profit with poultry is the difference between egg receipts and feed costs. A cheap ration might bring no profit because of low egg production. A well balanced ration brings eggs and without eggs to sell there is no profit in the hen business, even if the feed cost is close to zero.

When there is plenty of sour milk the beef scrap or other protein in the mash can be cut in two. Some farmers find it a hard problem to feed sour milk in a sanitary manner. If the milk is placed in low dishes it is soon full of litter and very unclean. Dirty milk can be a cause of bowel trouble. It pays to place the milk in crocks on low wooden stands. These crocks can be scalded and kept free from dirt and germinal material. They are rather heavy and not easily tipped over. They are low in height so the hens can drink the milk to the bottom of the dish.

We have used galvanized pails for sour milk but the hens cannot drink to the bottom of the pail. They may roost on the edges and tip pails over. The dry mash from their bills settles in the bottom of the pails along with other dirt and some of the milk may have to be wasted when the pails are rinsed.

Some poultrymen find it a problem to keep hens from wasting every material that is served in a self-feeding hopper. The hens seem to have a mania for pulling out mash, oyster shells or grit until the hopper is emptied in the litter and much of the material wasted. This can be avoided by making a lip with a small piece of board on the front of the hopper. Then the trough of the hopper can be deep enough so the hens have to reach down for the material. If they still waste it, a piece of fine mesh poultry wire can be tacked over the opening so the birds will have to peck through the openings and only be able to obtain the material that they eat.

The clogging of dry mash hoppers is a problem if they have narrow throats. The remedy is to build them wide enough so that the mash will not often clog. Even then it is necessary to watch the hoppers occasionally and see that the mash is feeding down as it is used. A stick several feet long can be kept in a hopper that clogs and be used to break up the mash. That takes time and it pays to build the hoppers so they will seldom fail to let the mash slip down as it is used.

When old and young poultry use the same farm range it is often a problem to keep the chicks growing rapidly. The old birds crowd them from the feed hoppers and frighten them at feeding time. It pays to construct a dry mash hopper inside of an enclosure protected by slats so that the young birds can enter while the old ones are excluded. The chicks soon learn where they can feed unmolested and an improvement will be noted in their growth.

Such an enclosure can also be used for the water dishes and sour milk crocks used by the young growing stock. Of course, it is best to have them on a separate range but these small feeding yards are very useful on the general farm where all the poultry of all ages are allowed to run together.

Some breeders use wet mash and find trouble in keeping the poultry house clean and the feeding troughs in good condition. We believe that this problem can be avoided and the poultry houses kept more clean and dry if no wet mash is used. The birds grow and lay on dry mash and as such mixtures save much labor and seem to keep the birds healthy we can see no necessity of mixing up much moist feed. Of course, when there is an abundance of table scraps they can be made more appetizing to the hens if they are made into a moist mash by the addition of bran or the

dry mash mixture used in egg production.

Preparing Market Lambs.

In the mind of the packer's buyer, when he enters a pen of lambs to make a bid on the lot, is the knowledge that the consumer wants a tender, juicy, palatable piece of meat. So according to the quality of the lot, i.e., its fitness to give this kind of meat, he makes his offer.

If there is a good proportion of wethers in the lot he will pay more because he knows they will yield a higher percentage of the choice cuts. They will be better developed than the ram lambs just where the meat is of most value. The backs will be better covered and the loins will be fuller. In ram lambs the development will be in the neck and shoulders and this is cheaper meat than the back and loin cuts. In addition the flavor of the meat from ram lambs puts it at a distinct disadvantage as compared with that of the wethers.

By the use of pure-bred rams there has been an admitted improvement effected in the quality of lambs offered on the public stockyards within the past ten years. Some districts have reached a higher standard of excellence than others. This is very clearly brought out by an analysis of the receipts at two stockyards over a period of two weeks this fall. Of the lambs offered at one yard 55 per cent. were graded "common," while at another yard only 5.5 per cent. were placed in that class. Breeding to a very large extent is responsible for the difference. The producers have profited by reason of the increase in price which the good lambs command, as indicated by the difference of \$2.40 per cwt. in favor of the lambs classed "good" for the period.

There is, however, as yet a great neglect on the part of sheep raisers in the matter of docking and castrating of male lambs. The former practice adds much to the uniform appearance of a lot of lambs and at the same time minimizes the danger of lambs becoming infested with maggots due to dirty wool.

One has only to watch a number of lambs gathered together to see what happens where castration is neglected. If in the field the ram lambs, in addition to not feeding themselves, constantly disturb the others and the consequence is they merely hold their own in weight where they do not fail. The same restlessness is observed in the shipping car or in the alley at the yards. The shrinkage in transit is great. As the season advances this condition becomes aggravated and the breeder who wishes to keep his lambs for a later market finds it unprofitable to do so because of the unsatisfactory gains they make. He is the loser in two ways: first, because the lambs have not made economical gains, and, secondly, because lacking quality, they bring a lower price.

How I Solved the Pasture Problem.

For the past four years we have had a long dry spell every summer. My pasture—mostly rye and rough ground, has dried up until the little grass left was fairly brittle and looked dead. What to do for green feed for cows during that period was the question. I solved that problem this year.

I had a piece of yellow clay ground too poor for corn, and no manure to spare for that piece. I had a quantity of soy-beans and some kaffir-corn seed. I plowed the piece the last of May, harrowed it once, sowed the soy-beans broadcast, broadcasted the kaffir-corn over the same ground, sowed a small quantity of pulverized sheep manure fertilizer, harrowed the ground again and waited for results. I thought I might get a little green feed and at least get a growth for turning under later on.

That stuff came up and grew amazingly. I began feeding from it about the middle of July, mowing off just the amount needed for a day or two at a time. I fed green feed from that piece until the last of September when the fall rains had made the pasture good again. The stock ate it clean, stalks and all.

I had only enough soy-beans for about half the piece so had kaffir-corn alone on the other half. The first of October I cut the remaining kaffir-corn by hand and shocked it. There were twenty-four big shocks of feed. The kaffir had grown to about four feet tall at that time and headed out with an abundance of ripe grain. I am feeding it now to the cow and notice that she gives more milk.

I learned some lessons through this experiment. Here they are for your benefit:

First, I used Ita San soy-beans and they ripened too soon and shed their leaves. I shall use a much later variety next year as the object is not seed but forage. The stock, though, ate the dry beans, stems, pods and all. Also I shall try sorghum instead of kaffir-corn in the combination on a small piece but shall stick to kaffir for the main piece. I have an idea sorghum will make a heavier forage and cure easier.

I might mention that where I mowed first, the kaffir grew again and got nearly two feet high by frost, so I got my cover crop after all. Caution: this

second growth of kaffir or sorghum must not be fed and stock must not be allowed to run on it as it generates a deadly poison after frost.

Here are the big advantages: Plenty of green feed to tide over the period of dry pasture; easily put in with the minimum of labor; no cultivating to do; any left over after pasturing becomes good again and may be cut, cured and stored for winter-feed. It makes the best feed for cows as the grain is right with it. My hogs eat it green or dry and stalks and all. More green feed and more cured dry feed to the acre than any other one plant or combination of plants I ever knew of.

Poultry

The marketing of thin chickens is not conserving our meat supply, nor is it the most profitable method to producers. Present prices of market poultry admit of the liberal use of feeds, and the marketing of well-fleshed birds.

The best birds to flesh or fatten are those of the heavier breeds, such as Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks. The light breeds, such as Leghorns, seldom pay to fatten unless they are very thin in flesh. The birds intended for fattening should be placed in a pen, or in a slatted coop. The process is not difficult if you will pay attention to a few points that are essential.

Feed very lightly for the first day that birds are in the pen, but be sure to give them a drink (milk is best). Then feed gradually whatever birds will eat and leave no waste feed in the trough. Generally the most profitable gains are made during the first fourteen to sixteen days' feeding. Such birds will not be very fat, but may be fat enough to cook and eat well. Some markets demand fatter birds.

The most profitable gains are made on those birds which weigh from three and one-half to four and one-half pounds when put up to fatten.

The grains fed should be finely ground and, if possible, should be mixed with sour milk, to a consistency of pancake batter. The more milk a chicken will take the more it will gain. Milk appears to have no good substitute for fattening chickens. If you cannot get milk, then add ten to fifteen per cent. of meat meal to the ration, and mix with water. The addition of a little green food daily will help matters. Many people get better results by feeding a little salt. About one-half pound to one hundred pounds of dry grain is sufficient. This mixture best by being dissolved in water and adding a little at each feed. Be careful not to use too much.

The best grains available now are a mixture of ground barley, cornmeal, finely ground buckwheat, and shorts. Oats are good if part of the hull is sifted out, as are also ground brewers' grains, and shorts mixed with double the quantity of sour milk. In general, feed nearly one-third shorts and whatever finely ground grains you may have about a farm.

The essentials are to select healthy birds, keep pen clean and free from vermin. If chickens do not eat all feed in fifteen minutes, remove what is left from pen, and mix ground grain with sour milk if possible.

Scientific Beekeeping.

For the advancement of beekeeping in Canada, says the late F. W. L. Sladen, in his last annual report as Dominion Apiarist, covering the year ending March 31, 1921, the great need is to educate beekeepers to replace with modern methods of management the old neglectful methods that continued to levy toll of loss, particularly in winter, from brood diseases and from old and failing drone-breeding.

Water for Farm Homes

"Say, Martha, listen to this." It was Frank Anderson who spoke. He had left the boys to finish washing the automobile before the evening meal was ready while he came in to read a letter from his brother who lived in Eastern Ontario. "Bill tells me of a neighbor's wife who has walked 5,710 miles and carried 2,000 tons of water."

"Bill must be improving in his figures," was the casual rejoinder of Mrs. Anderson.

"I judge these are not Bill's figures. It seems that a survey of farm homes is being made in his county. During this survey extension men from the university who are doing the work found this woman, now sixty-five years old, who for the past fifty years has been carrying the water needed by her household from a well located six feet below the level of the kitchen floor and one hundred and forty feet away from the house. And now, after a half century they have learned that it will require an expenditure of only \$18 to pipe the water right into the poor woman's kitchen."

"Strange, isn't it—only yesterday at the community club this matter came up for discussion. Mrs. Chapman gave a ten-minute talk on the farm home water supply. Evidently she had informed herself on the subject for among other interesting things she included a statement on the number of homes having running water. According to data gathered by government men only one home in every five has running water, while sixty-eight per cent. of the women carry the water needed in their homes from wells outside. I presume Bill's neighbor is one of these women, al-

and lost queens. Information on these matters it might be suggested, has been secured and made public by demonstration and experiment at sixteen Dominion Experimental Farms scattered throughout the country, and it may be added, by the distribution of bulletins and such reports as the one referred to. Many of the experimental problems in Canadian beekeeping relate to the simplifying of methods so as to enable the keeper to care for a larger number of colonies in a given time. In Canada a great deal of time is spent in handling bees to prevent their swarming. Long, warm, sunny days, such as we have had this year, and the heavy honey flows, develop a stronger tendency to swarm, and the swarming season lasts longer than it does in the south. In most parts of this country the swarming season continues far into the main honey flow, rendering manipulative work for the prevention of swarming particularly exacting because of the necessity of removing and afterwards replacing the supers containing the honey, in order to reach the brood chamber to carry out swarm control operations therein. The need is a reasonably certain method of preventing swarming and requiring but little labor, and that limited to certain days, making it possible for the bee-keeper to do similar work in out-apiaries in the intervening days. Successful manipulation is retarded when the old queen is left in the hive. The greater productivity of a young queen makes the colony more profitable in the succeeding year. Young queens, which can be raised from selected stock, also improve the strain of bees.

How to Grow Mushrooms Successfully.

Mushrooms are much appreciated by epicures and would be by many other people who realize the succulence and delicacy of mushrooms on toast or with steaks, if they could more easily be procured, and yet they can be freely and cheaply grown. All that is required is a little knowledge and a little trouble. In a circular published by the Dominion Experimental Farms, the Plant Pathologist, Mr. F. L. Drayton, points out that they can be grown in a cellar, an out-building or barn in which the temperature can be kept fairly uniform at between 45 and 65 deg. F., and under greenhouse benches. A little stable manure where wheat or oat straw has been used for bedding will promote the growth. The leaflet explains how the manure is to be treated and made use of. The manure can be placed on the floor and ridged up against the wall or spread on shelves, a sample of which he gives in diagram. Bricks of spawn which must be broken up into ten or twelve pieces can be obtained from any reliable dealer in seeds at 35c or so per brick. Some "don'ts" are given in the circular, such as: don't use old manure mixed with shavings or sawdust; don't cure the manure too late, that is, when frosty weather has set in; don't plant the spawn until the temperature has been at 65 deg. for three or four days; don't overwater, and don't cover the bed with soil until the spawn has started to make a mould-like growth.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.—Charron.

Nobody knows what vitamins are, but to get them into your system is easy as ABC. Simply see that milk and green-vegetables are plentiful in the diet.

John Dill is in a pretty pickle and folks are treating him cool as a cucumber. He got an agency for life insurance and sold all his friends such big policies that they can't get any fun out of life and keep up their premiums at the same time.

though she carried the water farther than the majority, for Mrs. Chapman said that these wells are located an average distance of forty-one feet from the kitchen."

Before Mrs. Anderson had finished this speech her husband had fished out his much used pencil and began figuring on the corner of a newspaper. After a few moments he lifted his head and replied, "Mrs. Chapman hit it just about right, for this community, at least. In the six sections where I know all the farmers, about twenty per cent. have running water in their homes."

And along this line he said that the percentage of farm homes with an easily available water supply is bound to increase rapidly. This twenty per cent. is leavening the whole farm population. With a better knowledge of farm engineering these people have come to know that the installation of running water is possible under almost every condition and in a great majority of homes no difficult problems are involved.

The percentage will grow also because running water is the key to the introduction of many of the conveniences which farm folks are now seeking. The advent of the bathtub, the indoor toilet, the kitchen sink, the hot water heater, all more or less dependent upon running water, will not only relieve the women folks of the farm from much drudgery, but will also give them a sense of living up to the possibilities of the times. And this sense of pride is even a more important factor in the routine work of the woman's life than it is in the more varied work of men.

The Welfare of the Home

Baby's First Tool, Himself—By Martha Gallaudet Waring

When we begin the training of the baby we must never forget that the first thing he should learn to use is himself, and that his first tools should be the God-given ones of his own body—members and brain. We are apt to overlook this in fact, though ready to admit it in theory; therefore, let us glance over the beginning of this kind of training.

Froebel, with his never-failing insight into the needs of the developing child, has given us among others, the Mother-Play of "Falling-Falling." This, as well as the "Play with the Limbs" and "Pat-a-Cake" should be used with the very tiny baby as soon as he shows signs of conscious activity.

Babies always respond with pleasure to exercises with the soles of the feet pressed against the palms of the mother's hands, and to the careful moving of the arms up and down. These simple exercises begin to differentiate their members for them, thus giving them early control of their bodies. "Pat-a-Cake" comes next and then "Two Little Dogs that are Walking a Mile" played with the feet thus: "Two little dogs are walking a mile, Two little dogs are crossing a stile. Cross over, cross over, cross over."

During the first two lines lift up the baby's feet successively as though walking in the air, and for the last line cross over alternately. Next comes rolling over on the bed and pulling up by the arms, first a little, gradually all the way, before the baby tries to stand or walk. As soon, however, as he begins to pull himself up by objects, show him stable ones that will not rock or move. From then on, it is all a matter of first lessons in using his most important tool, himself.

How to Test Concrete.

Many times you have been puzzled over the failure of concrete to last satisfactorily, and maybe you were inclined to blame the concrete. Generally, however, other things have been the matter. There are a few simple tests of materials that you can make at small expense without going to a laboratory.

Tests of cement. If the cement has been carefully stored, and has no hard lumps that cannot be readily crushed with the fingers it is probably safe to use. Of course it should be a standard brand, put up in a properly labeled package. The label should state the name and address of the maker, the brand of cement, and net weight of contents.

Tests for sand and gravel. Fill a quart glass jar about one-third full of sand or gravel. Fill jar nearly full of water. Shake jar well for about one minute, rest a while, and then shake jar for another minute. Now allow jar to stand until water above the sand is clear. Note the silt, if any, above the sand. If more than one-sixteenth of an inch of silt appears, the sand is not fit for use for permanent work.

Fill a 12-ounce prescription bottle to 4-ounce mark with sand or gravel to be tested. Now fill to 7-ounce mark with three per cent. solution of sodium hydroxide. (This may be obtained for a few cents at any drug store.) Shake bottle well, and let stand overnight. Liquid may be clear or may range from straw to dark brown in color. If darker than light straw color, material should not be used.

This test shows presence of vegetable matter which often coats grains of sand or gravel with a sort of gelatin and prevents the cement from clinging or gripping the particles and cementing them together.

Value of Whitewash.

Don't fail to whitewash a stable at least once each year; twice might be better. It not only improves the appearance inside, but expels insects, and stops any bad odor, rendering a building sweet and healthy for animals to sleep in. It is quite essential to the production of good milk. A hoghouse needs frequent applications, according to the number of hogs contained in it; a poultry house should be whitewashed, the oftener the better to kill lice in cracks or other narrow crevices where vermin may harbor.

Fruit and ornamental trees should be whitewashed once each year to discourage borers and to prevent bark from cracking and peeling off. A strong solution, applied to fence posts, penetrates deep cracks, and keeps the timber in a good state of preservation, for an indefinite period. This has been proven for whenever an old house is torn down, the lath are as sound as new ones, being preserved by plaster.

November.

November walks with weary feet, A veil of grey about her face. 'Tis winter that she goes to meet; November walks with weary feet. She calls to her the rain and sleet, And holds them in a chill embrace. November walks with weary feet, A veil of grey about her face.

Yet, though so sad and desolate, She has a beauty soft and rare, A dignity of poise and gait. Yet, though so sad and desolate, No blows of a relentless Fate Can take away her regal air. Yet, though so sad and desolate, She has a beauty soft and rare.

—Leslie Mary Oyle.

Mother should have a kit of tools of her own, not to be borrowed by the men for use around the place.

At the age of two a child who is normally strong and has been properly trained can do any of the following things, adding to his activities almost hourly. He can climb on chairs or other objects, by which he can steady himself. He can walk and run with ease, also balance against moving objects such as a go-cart. He can open and shut doors, drawers and boxes, and fit covers or stoppers to their proper openings.

At the age of twenty-two months our baby, who was quite used to going up and down the inside stairs alone, was observed laboriously climbing down them, holding the banister with one hand while in the other he held a rattan suit-case, light but unwieldy. This he carefully lifted down from step to step, climbing after it, with never a slip, so we let him alone and watched. He carried the suit-case down a long hall, carefully opened the back door and descended the back steps into the yard. We followed unobserved into the garage, until we saw him climb laboriously into my electric coupe still tugging at his precious suit-case, and calling to the man "Bill, Mama's 'chins, choo-choo car! Tybee." Tybee is the seaside resort nearest us, and the power of that thought-wish had taken him over as difficult and laborious a way as many an explorer's expedition.

My experience has been with my own three children, that through proper training, there is a rapid growth of mental balance and judgment, with excellent control of the smaller or accessory muscles as they come into use, so that in many ways, through their kindergarten and school life, they show the effect of a right start in the use of this most important of all tools,—the human body.

Think It—And It's So!

Few of us realize how much our lives are influenced both by outside "suggestion" and auto-suggestion. We are, for instance, feeling out of sorts, and a friend tells us we are "really looking very ill." This makes us feel worse at once, and we hastily send for a doctor. He feels our pulse, looks at our tongue, and says:

"Overwork, my dear sir. Take this tonic and a few days' rest. Ill? No, of course you are not going to be ill. But you must certainly take great care."

There are doctors, although I honestly believe they are in the minority, who look grave over very small matters that they almost suggest illness to you; but the average physician usually cheers you up by his healthy suggestions, for nowadays most physicians realize the power of mind over body.

Most forms of faith-healing are merely valuable lessons in auto-suggestion. The sick are told to "deny pain," "to remember they are well all the time," "to realize health," "to express life," "to hold the thought of perfect wholeness," and so on and so forth. Now, what do we get out of all or any of those suggestions? A sweeping away of small ailments, of morbid fears, and the egotism of invalidism.

It is marvellous how it will help us to throw off the little ailments that now fill us with undue fear, ailments that really do not matter. It is also wonderful how the thought that we are going to be prosperous, and are likely to succeed, will fill us with the courage and perseverance that will eventually lead us to the success we long for.

Then auto-suggestion eliminates many of our little worries.

I know a woman who, whenever she feels overwhelmed with small and irritating cares, takes five minutes alone, closing her eyes, and saying over and over again to herself, "I am peace and love—I am perfectly quiet inside," and gradually she feels a sense of rest and patience erasing all her petty irritations.

In using auto-suggestion we use a law that enables us to become a positive, instead of a negative, force. We are, to a far greater extent than many of us imagine, the controllers of our circumstances and environment.

Auto-suggestion will help us to make the ideal real. It will enable us to a great extent to change our fate. Before denying this, let us at least try it. Let us drop our pessimism and our whining, and talk health and prosperity, faith and courage and love and joy, and see the effect, not only on ourselves, but on those around us.

We are living in an age of grumbling and fault-finding. Of course, we all loudly acclaim that it is the result of the Great War—everything is the war. But is it? No, it is, we must wait patiently until our soul-wounds are healed. If, on the other hand, the pessimism and gloom come from the murky atmosphere of our own inner consciousness, we can mitigate, if not cure them, by healthy auto-suggestion. It is at least worth a trial.

We can begin with a few simple self-suggestions, such as: "There is nothing to fear but fear." "I am happy, and I will succeed." "I am only look for the good in everyone I meet."

We might finish up by saying to ourselves, "I am—on the whole—a very good sort, and I cannot be the only nice person about, so I will begin to look out for the good in the others."

STERN REMINDERS OF RHEUMATISM

The Trouble Must be Treated
Through the Blood.

Every rheumatic sufferer should realize that rheumatism is rooted in the blood and that to get rid of it it must be treated through the blood. The old belief that rheumatism was caused by cold, damp weather, is now exploded. Such weather conditions may start the pains, but it is not the cause. Liniments and outward applications may give temporary relief, but that is all they can do because they do not reach its sources in the blood. The sufferer from rheumatism who experiments with outward applications is only wasting time and money in depending upon such treatment; the trouble still remains, and it is all the time becoming more firmly rooted. Treat this disease through the blood and you will soon find relief. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on impure weak blood; they purify and strengthen it, and so act on the cause of the rheumatism. Mr. P. J. MacPherson, R.R. No. 5, Cardigan, P.E.I., says: "About three years ago I was attacked with rheumatism. I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and soon the trouble disappeared and I am in better health than before. I also know of an old lady acquaintance who was badly crippled with rheumatism in her arms and legs, and who suffered very much. She, too, took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and is now able to do her housework. I tell you this in the hope it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The men who try to do something and fail, are infinitely better than those who try to do nothing and succeed.—Lloyd Jones.

British Leaders Appeal for League.

A public letter signed by Premier Lloyd George, Herbert Asquith, Lord Grey, Lord Robert Cecil, John Robert Clynes and Sir Hubert Gough, representing nearly all political factions, makes a stirring appeal for funds to carry on the work of the League of Nations Union, says a London despatch. It says that without considerable donations the league must curtail many of its activities. The appeal is for a million pounds, or "just the cost for maintaining one capital ship for a year."

The letter goes on to say that "the world will but rally to the League of Nations a substantial reduction in armaments will be possible. We shall save the million pounds many times over in taxation, to say nothing of what we will gain in security and happiness."

Substitute for Tea.

The active principle of tea is "theine." That of coffee is caffeine. But caffeine and theine are exactly the same thing.

This agreeably stimulating alkaloid is found in other plants one of which grows wild and plentifully in the South Atlantic States, where it is called "yaupon," or sometimes "Christmas-berry tree."

The Indians brewed a beverage from the leaves of the yaupon long before the first white man landed on this continent; and during the Civil War it was used as a substitute for tea by people in the South.

The U.S. Government Plant Bureau is experimenting with it, in the belief that the leaves, when properly cured after the manner of tea, will furnish a palatable cup at a much less cost.

In the island of Rhodes honey is still a factor in the marriage rites. After the wedding the husband dips his finger in honey and traces a cross over the doorway of his home before the bride enters. Meanwhile the spectators cry out to the bride, "Be always good and sweet as is this honey." Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she would not be without them. The Tablets are a perfect home remedy. They regulate the bowels and stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fever and make baby healthy and happy. Concerning them, Mrs. Noble A. Pye, Eum Secum, N.S., writes:—"I have found Baby's Own Tablets of great benefit for my children and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Railroad Safety Device.

The chief mechanical engineer of an English railroad has recently perfected and put into operation a device which serves the double purpose of providing railway carriages with a buffing appliance and an interlocking arrangement which will maintain the alignment of a train and prevent the telescoping of the carriages. The buffers are designed with working and reserve stroke springs of five tons and fifteen tons each, giving an ordinary resistance of twenty tons per buffer. Should the impact be still greater, the bolts which resist the springs are designed to break away at about fifty tons pressure per buffer and the corrugated fenders to become engaged. These fenders are designed not only to prevent vehicles mounting each other, but also to preserve the alignment and absorb the shock.

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.

A Clock for Aircraft.

The Air Service of the U.S. War Department has developed a new and peculiar kind of clock, to be carried on airplanes. It is "built like a watch," having a watch movement, and is wound by electricity, being connected with a small storage battery. Hitherto it has been found difficult to get a clock to do satisfactory work on a plane. The vibration made the timepiece unreliable, and its accuracy was further affected by changes of temperature with altitude. The new clock, thanks to certain "compensation" arrangements, keeps good time at any temperature from 90 below zero to 150 above, and vibration does not bother it. Tests made by the Bureau of Standards have given it a full indorsement.

A Fool There Was and—

He struck a match to see if the gasoline tank was empty. It wasn't. He put a strange dog on the head to see if the critter was affectionate. It wasn't. He tried to see if he could beat a train to the crossing. He couldn't. He touched a wire to see if it was charged. It was. He took a drink of bootleg liquor to see if it had any wood alcohol in it. It did. (Loud shouting and great acclaim by chorus of undertakers).

"Eve, Oh!"

The temper of the teacher who was presiding over the drowsy class was approaching the end of its tether. The youngsters were so exasperatingly cheeky that their instructress trembled with righteous anger.

The lesson was about the history of machines. They had touched upon Edison and his voice-reproducer. The boys, however, despite the lesson's interesting theme, were lethargic and lazy.

"Now, then," the teacher asked, impatiently, "from what was the first talking machine made?" The class pricked up its ears. Here was a chance to shine. For two seconds forty minds sought for something brainy. Then a shuffling of feet at the back, and a voice: "Please, miss, a rib!"

If the Cap Fits.

"I never go to church," said the millionaire. "I guess you've noticed that, bishop?" "Yes, I have noticed it," replied the bishop, gravely. "I suppose you wonder why I never go to church, don't you?" the millionaire pursued. "Well, I'll tell you why. There are so many hypocrites there."

"Oh, don't let that keep you away," retorted the bishop, with a smile. "There is always room for one more."

Wonderful!

Mrs. Casey—"Birds are intelligent; you can teach 'em anything. My sister has one as lives in a clock, and when it's time to tell the time it comes out and says 'Cuckoo!' as many times as the time is."

Mrs. Brannigan—"How wonderful!"

Mrs. Casey—"It is, indeed. And the most wonderful part of it all is, it's only a wooden bird."

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Long Spaces.

"What do you work at, my poor man?" "At intervals, lady."

Something Missing.

She—"You are a perfect dear!" He—"Not perfect darling—you have my heart!"

The River's Bed.

X—"They tell me the river is very low." Y—"Yes, it's so low it's confined to its bed."

Looks Like It.

Jimmie—"Father, what is an excavation?" Father—"An excavation is a place from which dirt has been taken."

"Is baby's face one, father?"

Force of Habit.

"I wish," said the editor's wife, that you were not so absent-minded." "What's wrong now, my dear?" "Why, when our hostess asked you if you would have some more pudding you replied that owing to the tremendous pressure on your space you were compelled to decline."

A Reason.

Elsie, aged four, refused to talk back when her brother teased her. Her mother said: "It was very nice of you not to answer back, as you sometimes do."

"Course, I'm nice," said Elsie. "And, anyway, I had my mouth full of pins and couldn't."

His Ideas.

Youth—"I sent you some suggestions telling you how to make your paper more interesting. Have you carried out any of my ideas?"

Editor—"Did you meet the office-boy with the waste paper basket, as you came upstairs?"

Youth—"Yes, I did."

Editor—"Well, he was carrying out your ideas."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Ventilation in Mines.

By an English invention ventilation in mines is measured by the changes in resistance of an electrically heated wire over which the air passes.

The happy man has a double chance of being good, and the same rule applies to children.

"Cascarets" To-Night For Liver, Bowels

You're bilious! You are headachy, constipated, your eyes burn, skin is yellow; your stomach is sour, gassy, upset. No wonder you feel miserable. You need a thorough physic with "Cascarets" to-night to cleanse the stomach of sour, fermenting food and foul gasses; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated poison in the bowels. Get a 10-cent box now and let "Cascarets" straighten you out by morning.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Ad-
dress by the Author,
E. C. Glover Co., Inc.,
112 West 21st Street,
New York, U.S.A.



DR. MINARD, Inventor of the Celebrated
MINARD'S LINIMENT



Nothing Else is Aspirin—say "Bayer"

Warning! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Colds, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and Pain. Made in Canada. All druggists sell Bayer Tablets of

Mrs. Rose M. Brown Gained 20 Pounds In Four Weeks Time

Declares It's Simply Astonishing To See The Wonderful Benefits She Has Derived From Tanlac—Says Terrible Headaches Have Disappeared.

"It sounds unreasonable, but I have actually gained 20 pounds in less than a month's time by taking Tanlac, and the wonderful benefit I have derived from the use of this medicine is simply astonishing," said Mrs. Rose M. Brown, 111 Third Street, Manchester, N.H.

"Why, I am so happy to be relieved of my troubles I can really never praise this medicine enough. Up to the time I began taking Tanlac, I suffered for something over two years with a very bad form of stomach trouble.

"My appetite was so poor I could scarcely eat a thing. My stomach would be so badly bloated with gas sometimes I was almost afraid to go to bed for fear I would actually smother. I felt tired and worn out most of the time and became terribly discouraged over my condition. I often had such violent headaches I was unable to be out of bed for two or three days at a stretch.

"Four bottles of Tanlac completely restored my health and anyone can see at a glance the wonderful change that has taken place in my condition. I have a splendid appetite now and the stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can eat just anything I want without ever feeling a sign of

Misunderstood. When quite a small boy, a famous composer was invited to play at a big social function. He selected a piece which contained several long and impressive rests.

During one of these rests an old lady in the company leaned forward, patted him on the shoulder, and said: "Play us something you know, dear!"

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

Tennis, badminton, and rowing are claimed as the best athletic exercises for girls.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

Fulness After Eating

If you have fulness after meals, a bad taste in your mouth in the morning, fur on the tongue, flatulence after meals and no appetite, take Mother Seigel's Syrup. It will clean your tongue, renew your appetite, give you relief for food and the power to digest it thoroughly and easily. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles at drug stores.

USE SLOAN'S TO WARD OFF PAIN

LITTLE aches grow into big pains unless ward off by an application of Sloan's. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, lame back won't fight long against Sloan's Liniment.

For more than forty years Sloan's Liniment has helped thousands, the world over. You won't be an exception. It certainly does produce results.

It penetrates without rubbing. Keep this old family friend always handy for instant use. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did for Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Kiever.

Vancouver, B.C.—"I am pleased to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me a lot of good. I can now walk about without the aid of a support and feel real strong again. A nurse advised me to take the Vegetable Compound and it is certainly helping me. It seems like Heaven to be relieved after months of pain."

Mrs. H. W. BAKER, 3374 10th Ave. West, Vancouver, B.C.

Albert Co., N.B.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines and they have done me a lot of good. Since then I have been able to do my housework and I have a lot of work to do as we live on a farm. Seeing your advertisement in the papers was what made me think of writing to you. I hope this may be of some use to you."

Mrs. Wm. P. KIEVER, Upper New Horton, Albert Co., N.B.

The reason women write such letters to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. and tell their friends how they are helped is that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought health and happiness into their lives. Freed from their illness they want to pass the good news along to other suffering women that they also may be relieved.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ISSUE No. 48-31



MRS. ROSE M. BROWN

indigestion. The best of all, I am never bothered any more with headaches and this was the greatest relief of all. I want to tell everybody what this medicine has done for me." Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Missing a Call. Many a man is out in the back yard bemoaning his luck when fortune knocks at the front door.

If our bodies were empty of air the pressure of the atmosphere surrounding us would crush us to pulp.

Classified Advertisements.

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

PLAYER PIANO FOR SALE.

BELL PLAYER PIANO IN GOOD condition, with a large number of music rolls, for sale at a bargain. L. Costello, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cables, hose, packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO., 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

Mother! Clean Child's Bowels With California Fig Syrup

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, give a teaspoonful to cleanse the liver and bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works. All the constipation poison, sour bile and waste out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

HAS NO PAIN NOW

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did for Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Kiever.

Vancouver, B.C.—"I am pleased to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me a lot of good. I can now walk about without the aid of a support and feel real strong again. A nurse advised me to take the Vegetable Compound and it is certainly helping me. It seems like Heaven to be relieved after months of pain."

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Surnames and Their Origin

FREEMONT

Racial Origin—Norman-French. Source—A locality.

There are two versions as to what the real meaning of the name of Freemont is, but virtually all authorities are agreed that the family name, as such, is but an English development of the place name of Framont in France.

Whether this place was named "free-mont" ("free-mountain") is a matter that is open to debate with the chances somewhat in favor of the former argument as fitting in better with what is known of the motives and habits of early European populations in the development of their place names.

In any event the name was brought to England in the Norman invasion and settlement in that country.

This period of English history was responsible for the development of many family names. The Norman Army was gathered together from all parts of Northern France, with the result that in such a gathering of individuals from different communities surnames referring to the place from which the individual had come naturally proved the easiest method of distinguishing him from other men of the same given name.

DENNISON

Variations—Dennisson, Dennis, Denis, Denison.

Racial Origin—English.

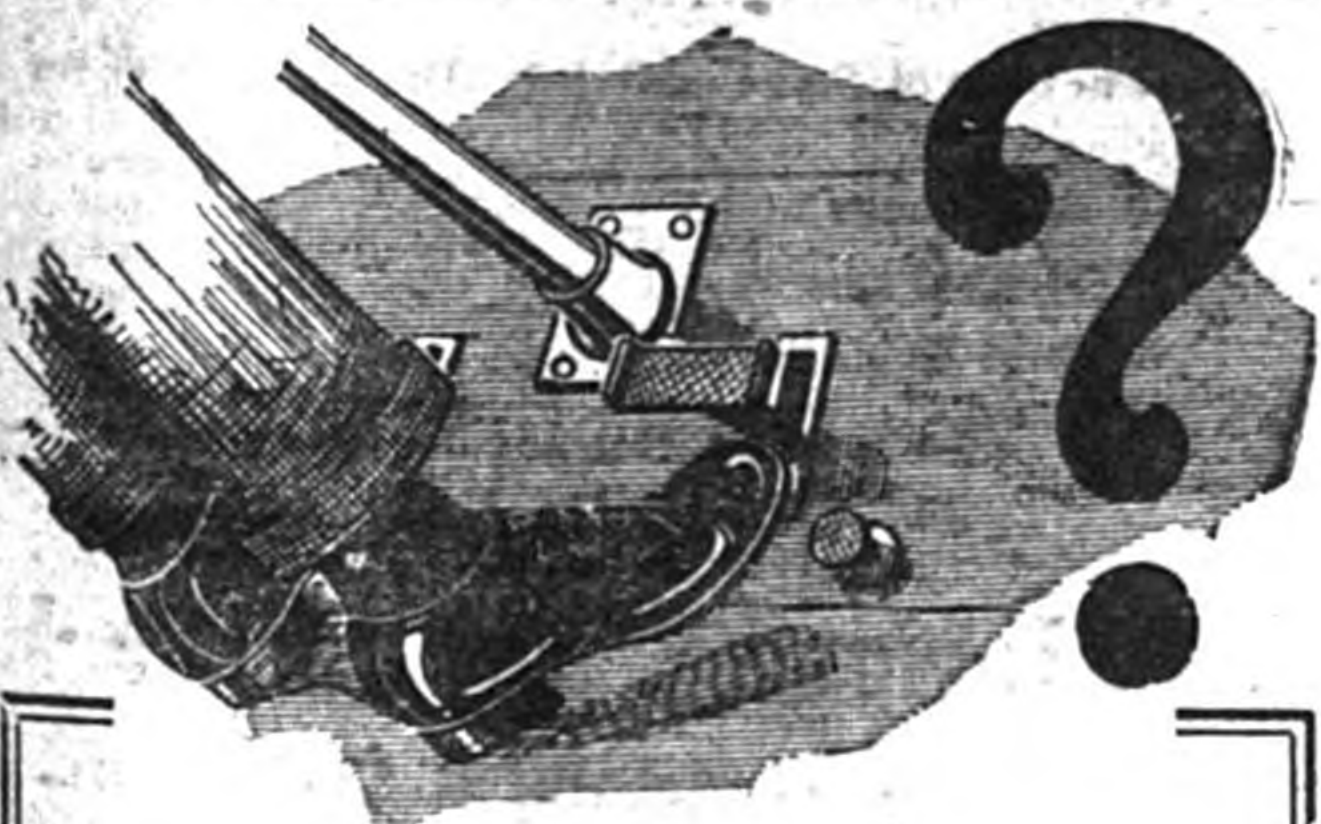
Source—A given name.

There is really little about this family name that requires explanation, except, perhaps, the given name from which it is derived, that of Denis or Dennis.

One of the Latin, and more anciently Greek, names for the god of wine was "Dionysius," and the Romans carried it as a given name into the Celtic provinces of North-western Europe, which they conquered. It became a Christian name, and even when the Roman Empire fell before the conquests of the Teutonic tribes it survived, to appear in changed form in the new languages, which sprang up in what is now France through the combination of the original Celtic with the Roman and finally the Teutonic blood.

The change was great. It had simply become shortened to Denis. It was taken to England by the Normans. The form Dennis is a later English development.

The family name, of course, was originally a surname denoting the parentage of the persons who bore it, and as there were many by the name of Denis in English, the surname "Dennison" naturally sprang up in unrelated cases.



Are you stepping on the brake or the accelerator?

The food you eat does make a difference.

Heavy, starchy foods often do slow down body and mind—often steal the energy that belongs to the day's work. Grape-Nuts is a go-ahead food. It contains the perfected nourishment of Nature's best grains. It includes all those elements needed to nourish body and brain. It is easy to digest. It gives energy without taking energy.

How about your breakfast or lunch—does it give, or take?

Grape-Nuts is sweet, crisp, delightful to the taste, and is an ideal source of power for a busy and difficult day.

"There's a Reason" for GRAPE-NUTS

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, NOV. 25 1921.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

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

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

NOMINATIONS.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds that this town has ever witnessed packed the town hall on Tuesday afternoon to listen to the speeches delivered on behalf of the three candidates in this constituency. The nomination proceedings themselves proved to be of the most satisfactory nature. Each of the three candidates Messrs. J. E. Arnold, Farmer; Thos. Christie, Conservative and P. R. McGibbon, Liberal, presented themselves in turn at the Court House, before Mr. George F. Calder, returning officer for the district, and deposited with him the sum of two hundred dollars.

When this duty had been performed, adjournment was made from the Court House to the town hall, where the nomination addresses were made. All the speakers including the candidates excelled themselves. The honors of the day, however, lay with the orators supporting the candidature of Mr. Christie. No speech delivered in this country for years excelled in real and convincing argument that made by John McNaughton, one of the leading corporation lawyers of Montreal, and those who heard him were highly appreciative. Nor was the address of Alderman Trepannier of Montreal, speaking in French less effective. Mr. Trepannier is a master of the French language, and his rapid thrusts, aimed particularly at one of his opponents, put the audience in an uproar. Both of these addresses were applauded to the echo. The speakers on behalf of Mr. McGibbon became too much excited, several of their remarks lacked coherency and logic and many were entirely without the basis of truth. Mayor Clement Tremblay presided over the meeting.

The first speaker was the present Liberal sitting member, P. R. McGibbon, M.P., who spoke briefly, alleging that the present government had not done sufficiently well for the returned soldier, although he failed to tell what his leader King had done which would in any way induce the veterans to accord any support to the Liberal party.

Mr. McGibbon contended the patronage system was never stronger than now. He said the Government had plenty of money to bring the Mounted Police from the West to adorn the streets of Ottawa, to hunt on the slackers, but when the soldiers asked for more money they were turned down, but yet they had plenty to buy railroads and lend money foolishly to Rumania and Greece. The country is surely on the Rocks and we're all on the Rocks said Mr. McGibbon as he told the gathering that the country can't sell its produce because the Americans have put up a fence that we can't get over or under. I am not for free trade, but we don't want to fight with our neighbors. In the loan of 25 millions to Rumania and Greece the Government certainly got for sky, and instead of sending them food, they were sent nails and point (Voice called "What about lumber," but no response).

Thomas Christie, the Conservative candidate, declared that although formerly a Liberal, he could not see his way clear to support the practically free trade policy and leanings of Mackenzie King. The King Liberal Party was only a remnant of the Laurier Liberal party and had changed their policy. For this reason and in view of the critical period through which the country was passing he could do nothing else than support a real man and leader like Premier Meighen and a real policy. He had changed his political views from a sincere and heart-felt conviction that in doing so he was obeying his sense of duty.

Mr. J. E. Arnold, the farmer's candidate, spoke a few sentences eulogizing the necessity of farmers in the community and enumerating the various articles the basic ingredient of which were produced upon the farm. He thought it time that there would be a change from the present conditions and made a claim for cleaner politics.

Mr. John Hay, M.L.A., addressed the meeting briefly, extolling the virtues of Sir Lomer Gouin, and the Liberal Party. He was followed by Alderman Leon Trepannier, of Montreal, in one of the two great speeches of the afternoon's proceedings. He dwelt upon some of the arguments used in our Province by the Liberal orators. He regretted that while the Liberal organs had declared in August 1919 that conscription should no more be a campaign argument, and was a thing of the past, still the word is being revived to-day as a nightmare to scare the voters and create prejudices. The Liberal said the speaker, voted solidly with the Conservatives, the principle of conscription, and yet they all come back and denounce it in all tones. Mr. Trepannier answered Mr. Hay who had said of Sir Lomer Gouin that he was going to Ottawa to continue the work he had done in Quebec, and converted some of his favorite friends into millionaires he had done it at the expense of the metropolis. Alderman Trepannier then recalled the famous "Maneuve Park," sold with the aid of the City of Montreal, and the sum of twelve million dollars was paid to the Vianville Land Company.

had as its President, Senator Mitchell, father of the Honorable Walter Mitchell, whom Sir Lomer Gouin is endeavoring to take to Ottawa with him. Among other directors of the Vianville Land Co. were former Legislative Councillor Bernard, brother-in-law of Sir Lomer, who had left the Legislative Council following an enquiry regarding bribes offered to members of Parliament, and some well-known members of Parliament.

"Why are Sir Lomer and Mr. Mitchell going to Ottawa?" asked the speaker if not to serve again their own interests?"

Mr. Trepannier denounced those who, for purely political purposes, pretend that the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen is an enemy of the French Quebec. The speaker quoted from speeches of the Premier at Toronto, Montreal, and Sherbrooke in which Mr. Meighen challenged the Globe of Toronto and the French Liberal organs of Quebec who had referred to a speech alleged to have been made by Mr. Meighen in which he had attacked the French-Canadians. Since the Premier has invited those papers to give the date of the speech, no more reference has been made to it.

Following an interruption by magistrate J. O. Lacroix, of Montreal, one of Mr. McGibbon's supporters, Mr. Trepannier thought it was rather strange to see a magistrate who had pledged himself under oath, to administer justice with impartiality, leave the Bench every day to go and speak in political meetings.

Mr. Trepannier then denounced some of the Liberal Conventions held in the City of Montreal, where men of low standing had been preferred and imposed by the organizers of Party in order to form around Sir Lomer Gouin in Ottawa, a group of slavish followers, similar to some of the Local House who would ignore turpitudes committed on the heads of Canadian people by the representatives of financiers and railway interests. Mr. Trepannier concluded with an eulogy of Mr. Christie, who he said, had preferred to listen to the voice of his conscience rather than stick to party partisanship.

J. O. Lacroix, K.C., was the next speaker. He was apparently in a state of high excitement as a result of the criticism to which he had been subjected by the previous speaker, who declared that since Mr. Lacroix acted as recorder of Ville St. Pierre, and occupied the status of a judge it was highly inconsistent for him to descend from the bench into the political arena. Further he was receiving his appointment from the Quebec Liberal Government, was a paid employee of such Government, and should not be engaged in making partisan political speeches.

Mr. Lacroix was under the erroneous impression that Mr. Trepannier was secretary to the Hon. C. O. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, but failed to substantiate his allegations. He did not deal with the issues of the day, which did not appear to impress the audience very favorably.

John McNaughton then began an address which completely overwhelmed his opponents. The tariff question, the railway policy, the mercantile marine were eloquently and ably discussed. In fact Mr. McNaughton laid bare the facts of the policies of the three parties. On the tariff the policy of the government was moderate protection, sufficient to foster Canadian industries and to force American capital to build plants in Canada and employ Canadian workmen. In 1919 the Liberal Convention adopted a policy of practically free trade and pledged themselves that if elected to office they would implement their platform by legislation. In that platform he advocated substantial and radical reductions in the tariff, reciprocity or free trade with the United States and an increase in the British preference of fifty per cent. Such a policy, declared Mr. McNaughton, if put into effect, would ruin and destroy the industrial and commercial fabric of Canada. American goods would be dumped upon our markets, and the farmers would be the first to feel the disastrous effect of such a programme. Under moderate protection Canada had become industrially and agriculturally what she is to-day. Under moderate protection the United States had become one of the most powerful nations of the world commercially.

Canada and the U.S. are contiguous, produced to a large degree the same raw materials, and manufactured to a large extent the same kind of goods. The two countries were competitors. Only by buying less from and exporting more to the U.S. could the exchange situation in Canada, due entirely to the war, be improved.

In regard to the railway problem it was a legacy from the Liberal party since Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government undertook the building of the National Transcontinental against the advice of the then Minister of Railways, Hon. A. G. Blair who resigned, and saddled the country with many millions of dollars. The Canadian Northern was also a creature of the Liberal Government, which encouraged its construction by granting financial assistance and guaranteeing its bonds. This placed another financial load upon the electors of this country, and the Borden and Meighen Government were forced to assume these obligations from their predecessors. In the construction of the National Transcontinental, investigation by a Royal Commission showed that the Liberals had wasted forty million dollars by way of extravagances. Legal agreements had been carelessly drawn and placed upon the country a burden of millions that could easily have been avoided by taking proper precautions. It was idle to think that the Liberals if returned to office would practice economy when for fifteen years their administration was a carnival of reckless extravagance if not corruption. With regard to the Merchant Marine it had taken care of Canada's export trade. It was a complement to the Canadian Govt. railways in permitting Canadian goods to find their way to a foreign market by purely Canadian routes. Sixty-five ships had been built more cheaply than any in the U.S. or on the Clyde, being a notable tribute to the honesty, integrity and business efficiency of the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.

Mr. McNaughton refuted many of the arguments of his opponents by his merciless and convincing logic, marshalling his facts in unanswerable style. He flayed McKenzie King for his inconsistent

Sir Lomer Gouin in Lachute

A Public Meeting will be held
at Lachute on the 26th November
in the Victoria Hall, at 2 p.m.

The Speakers will be:

Sir Lomer Gouin, James A. Robb; the Liberal Candidate Mr. P. R. McGibbon; John Hay M.L.A. and others.

Come and hear Sir Lomer Gouin
on the Railway Situation, the National Debt and the Tariff.

If all the people cannot obtain access in the Victoria Hall, an overflow meeting will be held in the Albert Hall, where Sir Lomer will speak at both meetings.

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.

65c. Starr - Gennett 65c.
RECORDS

Better Record, Better Quality
Better Service.

Save \$2.10 on 6 Records.

We Guarantee:— Come in and hear for yourself.

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 66.

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

Builders' 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 Elouses 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.



To the Electors of Argenteuil.

Having accepted the nomination of the Liberal-Conservative Convention, which was tendered to me so cordially on November 3rd, I now appeal to the electors throughout the County for their support.

The contest is not of my own seeking and were I to study my own interest I would not be in nomination today, but after much careful thought and consideration I feel, that as a true patriot I have a duty to perform to my country, and that duty leads me to support the Meighen Government, because I conscientiously believe it is the best for the Country at this time.

As a life-long resident of this County I am well known to you, and my record is before you. In asking that you will poll your vote in my favor on the 6th of December, I hope to prove myself worthy of your trust and confidence.

T. CHRISTIE.

WOMEN of ARGENTEUIL

The Vote is your Badge of Citizenship given you in recognition of your war service.

It is your opportunity to assert your right, as a Canadian and a British subject, to express your will regarding the manner in which YOUR Country shall be governed.

The franchise was given to women in order that:

The whole nation might benefit;

Wrong conditions might be righted;

The best interests of the country might be served; The plans and policies concerning our external relations and our internal management might be for the good of our whole Canadian people;

You might have a share in deciding Canada's destiny.

All legislation affects the home directly or indirectly. YOUR Vote will enable you to safeguard your home.

The result of this election is vital to your home interests. The home depends on employment and wages.

The policies of Free Trade or Lower Tariff offered by the Farmer's Party and the Liberals will seriously endanger the industries on which employment and wages depend.

The National Liberal and Conservative Party policy of Protection will preserve these industries and ensure employment and wages.

You will shortly be called upon to exercise your vote to preserve the prosperity of your homes and the Dominion.

Vote for T. CHRISTIE and Protection.

Big Stock Sale of \$15,000 All must be cleared at once

We have now opened up our new store at the West End Bridge (Fish's Bridge, and invite you to call and get some of the biggest Bargains you have ever had in the line of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc,

Everything marked away Down Ladies Costumes in great variety. Come to us. We will save you Money.

MICHEL MALACKET, at Fish's Bridge.

Nominations (continued).

ency, absence from Canada during the war, and employment by Jno. D. Rockefeller to work for the latter's own company. King was a pure apology for a leader he said, and was elected leader by the Quebec Liberals in order to follow their beck and call.

Mr. Tanner, who deals largely with personalities, started in with prophetic vision of the drowning of Mr. Christie on the 6th of December, and turned upon that gentleman for his change of views. He defended Mr. King for stopping at home during the war, on the ground of his aged mother, but a voice in the audience asked him what about other mothers? He denounced the excessive extravagances of the present administration and made an earnest appeal for the return of the Liberal candidate.

The tariff was an issue, and a great issue but the political cleansing of politics was the greatest question of the day claimed Mr. Arnold. He said he was like the children of Israel that came up to the Red Sea, with the enemy behind him and mountains on either side but he was sure on the 6th day of December that the waters would divide and land him safely over. He thought that in this campaign the candidates should leave all the hot-air orators at home and the three travel throughout the county together in the same rig and lay their future plans of their respective parties before the electors for their own judgment. He appealed to the women to help to clean up the politics.

Mr. Arnold took exception to the statement of Mr. John MacNaughton when he claimed that the Crerar Party was only a Western organization that it was clearly proven that he had campaigned the Maritime Provinces, as well as Ontario and his dates had previously been arranged for the campaign which did not permit of his coming into Quebec.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

HISTORY

Honors.—Elsie Todd 94, Irwin Bain 91, Elizabeth Murray 90.

Class I.—Alta MacDonald 86, James McAllister and Marion Stewart 81, M. Monk 79, Milton Townsend 78.

Class II.—Hilda Hardie 71, Gertrude Gilmore 67.

Class III.—Elsie Townsend 53.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH

Honors.—Kenneth McGibbon 97.5, G. Warwick 92, Wilhelmina Clark 90.5.

Class b.—Wallace Wilson 89.

Class II.—Alexander Masson 68.

Class III.—Violet Greene 59.

GRADE VI.

FRENCH

Honors.—Kenneth McGibbon 97.5, Gladys Warwick 62, Wilhelmina Clarke 90.5.

Class I.—Wallace Wilson 89.

Class II.—Alexander Masson 68.

Class III.—Violet Green 59.

GRADE V.

GRAMMAR

Honors.—Sarah McVicar 99, J. Stewart 97, Alwyn Stewart 93, Marion Bain 91, C. McQuig 90.5, Eileen McGibbon 90.

Class I.—Kenneth Stewart 89, Alma Fletcher 86, Arthur Heale 85, James Hazel 83.5, Melville Fletcher 75.

GRADE IV.

ARITHMETIC

Honors.—Dorothea MacDonald 95, A. McCallough 92, John Brown 90.

Class I.—Agnes Duncan 88, Violet Golpin 86, Willie Woods 84, Lorne Martin 83, Evelyn Highfield 81, Mildred Heale 80, Joseph Cumbers and Robt. Roberts equal 79.

Class II.—Theodore Zimmers 74, Doris Girard 65, Douglas Stewart 63.

Class III.—Nelson Warwick 58, F. Wilson 56.

GRADE III.

READING

Honors.—Walter McOnat 95, Edna Woods 94, Hazel Boyd 90.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

SPELLING

Honors.—Lorne Ball 98, Nellie Hazel 96, Ward Moncreiff 92.

Class I.—Howard Tomalty, Daisy Seary 88, Willie Green 82, A. Elliott 76.

GRADE II.

SPELLING

Honors.—H. Graves 98, G. Anderson 96, Ivy Steer 92, Alfred Cloutier 90, F. Kettyle 90.

Class I.—Lily White 88, Lizzie Seary,acky Seary 82, Ethel Smith 79, Wilma omalty 75.

GRADE I. PART II.

SPELLING

Honors.—Stanley Seary, H. Jackson 100, Willie Hazel, Gladys Gilmore, and Winnie White 90.

Class I.—L. Green 78, C. Kennedy 76.

GRADE I. PART I.

SPELLING

Honors.—Stanley Seary, H. Jackson 100, Willie Hazel, Gladys Gilmore, and Winnie White 90.

Class I.—L. Green 78, C. Kennedy 76.

GRADE I. PART I.

SPELLING

Honors.—Stanley Seary, H. Jackson 100, Willie Hazel, Gladys Gilmore, and Winnie White 90.

Class I.—L. Green 78, C. Kennedy 76.

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SPELLING

Honors.—Stanley Seary, H. Jackson 100, Willie Hazel, Gladys Gilmore, and Winnie White 90.

Class I.—L. Green 78, C. Kennedy 76.

Friendship—Yes! But—

"The Bill will not let in Canadian wheat, but will save to the American farmer the right to raise a bushel of wheat instead of transferring that right to Canada."—Mr. Fordney, in introducing the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill which has shut millions of dollars worth of Canadian foodstuffs out of the United States market.

"If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home, the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited."—President Harding. The very spot chosen to deliver this speech—Minnesota—shows that Harding had the Canadian North-West in mind.

WHILE ties of friendship unite Canada and the United States, the attitude of Uncle Sam is that of "Business First", and Canada cannot and should not hope for any consideration from the United States where the interests of the farmers and business people of that country are involved.

Uncle Sam has built the Fordney Tariff directly against Canadian agriculture, and new additional Tariff proposals are now under consideration to shut out from the United States Canadian goods of every kind.

These measures are due to the insistence of the American farmer that the United States market shall be retained exclusively for him and that the influx of Canadian farm products into that country must cease. They are also due to a like insistence of United States manufacturers and workers, who have seen their country develop tremendously and grow rich under a Protective Tariff, and who believe that a still further increase in Tariff is the only means of assuring continued prosperity.

CONTRAST THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES LEADERS WITH THAT OF CANADA'S WOULD-BE LEADERS, CRRERAR AND KING

Crerar proposes to allow American goods to enter the Canadian market free of duty.

King proposes that the present reasonable Tariff on the products of the American factory and farm shall be greatly reduced, and that the home market of the Canadian farmer and manufacturer alike shall be thrown open to our Southern neighbour, in the face of the United States Emergency tariff, which practically shuts out Canadian farm products from these markets, and also in the face of the permanent tariff now under consideration at Washington, which gives every promise of being even more drastic than the Emergency Tariff so far as our products are concerned.

In view of the attitude of the United States, what folly it is for Crerar and King to propose throwing open the Canadian market to a flood

of both agricultural and manufactured products of the United States when there is not the slightest possibility of any compensative advantage to Canada.

Does any sane Canadian believe that Crerar or King, hat in hand, could persuade the United States Government to completely reverse its Tariff policies and agree to reciprocal trade in face of American public demand for a high protective Tariff?

The people of the United States conduct their affairs and protect themselves by the principle that "Business is business." Why should Canada do otherwise?

Unlike Crerar or King, MEIGHEN stands firm for a reasonable Tariff to protect all our industries — those of the farm, the sea, the mine, the forest, the factory, and for the building up of a bigger and better Canada through the full development of the home market.

FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES? YES, BY ALL MEANS!

BUT—

let us defend our home market, our industries, our farms, our workmen, our homes by the same methods as are used so effectively against us.

Let us work out our own destiny—that of a strong, self-contained nation within the British Empire group of Nations, courageous, masterful, self-reliant.

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party Publicity Committee

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.

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.

ROYAL, LE SAGE N. J. A. VERMETTE
B.A. Sc. C.E. A.M.T.C. B.A. Sc. C.E. Q.C.S.

LESAGE & VERMETTE

CIVIL ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

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

A. RAYMOND

Foundry Street, - Lachute.

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

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

County of Argenteuil.—Joint Meetings.

Schedule of joint meetings to be held by Messrs. T. Christie and P. R. McGibbon at time and places below mentioned:

Friday, Nov. 26th,	Cushing	2.30 p.m.
Friday, Nov. 26th,	St. Philippe,	7.30 "
Monday, Nov. 28th,	Lost River,	2.30 "
Monday, Nov. 28th,	Weir,	7.30 "
Tuesday, Nov. 29th,	Huberdeau	2.30 "
Tuesday, Nov. 29th,	Arundel,	7.30 "
Wednesday, Nov. 30th,	St. Adolphe de Howard	2.30 "
Wednesday, Nov. 30th,	Morin,	7.30 "
Thursday, Dec. 1st,	Lakefield,	2.30 "
Thursday, Dec. 1st,	Millie Isle,	7.30 "
Friday, Dec. 2nd,	Harrington,	2.30 "
Friday, Dec. 2nd,	Grenville,	8.00 "
Saturday, Dec. 3rd,	Avoca,	2.30 "
Saturday, Dec. 3rd,	Calumet,	8.00 "
Monday, Dec. 5th,	St. Andrews,	2.30 "
Monday, Dec. 5th,	Lachute,	8.00 "

The Candidates and other speakers will address the meeting

All are Invited, Especially Ladies.



THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

CHAPTER I.—(Cont'd.)

"Still," said Dennis, "you've got a thundering lot to be thankful for too. To begin with, she'll wait for you, and then, if necessary, marry on two-pence-halfpenny a year, and make you comfortable on it, too. As far as her father is concerned, she's very devoted to him, and would never do anything to annoy him if she could possibly help it, as I easily spotted the night we dined with them at the Carlton. But she's made up her mind to be Mrs. Ronald Ewart sooner or later; that I will swear!"

"I'm very glad to hear you say so," I answered, "but the thing that worries me, of course, is the question as to whether I have any right to let this go on. If war is declared—"

"Which it will be," said Dennis. "Well, then, my practice goes to the devil, as you say. How long after the war is it going to be before I could marry one of Myra's maids, let alone Myra? And, supposing, of course, that I use the return half of my ticket, so to speak, and come back safe and sound, my own prospects will be infinitely worse than they were before the war. The law, after all, is a luxury, and no one will have a great deal of money for luxuries by the time we have finished with it and wiped Germany off the map. Besides, if there's no money about there's nothing to go to law over. So there you are, or rather, there I am."

"What do you intend to do, then?" my friend asked. "I shall go up to Scotland to-morrow night—well, of course, it's to-night, I should say—and see her—and—"

"Yes, well, and—"

"Oh, and tell her that it must be all—over. I shall say that that war will make all the difference, that I must join the army, and that she must consider herself free to marry someone else, and that, as in any case I might never come back, I think it's the best thing for us both that she should consider herself free," I ended weakly.

"Just like that?" asked Dennis, with a twinkle in his eye. "I shall try and put it fairly formally to her," I said, "because, of course, I must appear to be sincere about it. I must try and think out some way of making her imagine I want it broken off for reasons of my own."

Dennis laughed softly. "You delicious, egotistical idiot," he said. "You don't really imagine that you could persuade anyone you met for the first time even that you're not in love. By all means do what you think is right, Ron. I wouldn't dissuade you for the world. Tell her that she is free. Tell her why you are setting her free, and I'll be willing to wager my little all that you two ridiculous young people will find yourselves tied tighter together than ever. By all means do your best to be a good boy, Ronald, and do what you conceive to be your duty."

"You needn't pull my leg about it," I said, though somewhat half-heartedly. "I'm not pulling your leg, as you put it," Dennis answered, in a more serious tone. "If ever I saw honesty and truth and love and loyalty looking out of a girl's eyes, that girl is Myra McLeod."

"Thank you for that, Dan," I answered simply. There was little sentiment between us. Thank heaven, there was something more.

"And so you see, you lucky dog, you'll go out to the front, and come back loaded with honors and bushes, and marry the girl of your dreams, and live happily ever after." And Dennis sighed.

"Why the sigh?" I asked. "Oh, come now," I added, suddenly remembering. "Fair exchange, you know. You haven't told me what was worrying you."

"My dear old fellow, don't be ridiculous; there's nothing worrying me." I pressed him to no purpose. He refused to admit that he had a care in the world, and so we fell to talking of matters connected with the routine of army life, how long we should be before we got to the front, the sport we four should have in our rest time behind the trenches, our determina-

tion to stick together at all costs, etc. Suddenly Dennis sat bolt upright. "Gad!" he cried savagely, "if you beggars weren't going, I could stick it. But you three leaving me behind, it's—"

"Leaving you behind?" I echoed in astonishment. "But why, old man? Aren't you coming too?"

"I hope so," said Dennis bitterly. "I hope so with all my heart, and I shall have a jolly good shot at it. But I know what it will be, worse luck." "But why, Dennis?" I asked again. "I don't understand."

"Of course you don't," he replied, "but you've got your own troubles, and there's no point in worrying about me, in any case."

I begged him to tell me; I pleaded our old friendship, and the fact that I had taken him into my confidence in the various vicissitudes of my own love affair. It struck me at the time that it was who should have been indebted to him for his patient sympathy and help; and here he was, poor old fellow, with a real, live trouble of his own, refusing to bother me with it.

"So you've just got to own up, old man," I finished. "Oh, it's really nothing," said Dennis miserably. "I'm a crock, that's all. A useless hulk of unnecessary lumber."

"How, my dear chap?" I asked incredulously. Here was Dennis Burnham, who had put up a record for the mile in our school days, and lifted the public schools middle-weight pot, a champion swimmer, a massive young man of six-foot-two in his socks, calling himself a crock.

"You remember that summer we did the cruise from Southampton to Stranraer?"

"Heavens! yes," I exclaimed, "and we capsize the cutter in the Solway and you were laid up in a farmhouse at Whithorn with rheumatic fever. Am I ever likely to forget it?"

"I'm not, anyway," said Dennis, ruefully. "That rheumatic fever left me with a weak heart. I strained it rowing up at Oxford, you remember, and that fever business put the last touches on it for all practical purposes."

"Are you sure, old man?" I asked. It seemed impossible that a great big chap like Dennis, the picture of health, should have anything seriously wrong with him.

"I'm dead sure, Ron; I wish I weren't. Not that it matters much, of course; but just now, when one has a chance to do something decent for one's Motherland and justify one's existence, it hits a bit hard."

"Is it serious?" I asked—"really serious?"

"Sufficient to bar me from joining you chaps, though I'll see if I can sneak past the doctor. You remember about three weeks ago we were to have played a foursome out at Hendon, and I didn't turn up? I said afterwards that I had been called out of town, and had quite forgotten to wire."

"Which was extremely unlike you," I interposed; "but go on."

"Well, as a matter of fact, I was on my way. I was a bit late, and when I got outside Golders Green Tube Station I ran for a bus. The rest of the day I spent in the Cottage Hospital. No, I didn't faint. The valve struck, and I simply lay on the pavement a crumpled mass of semi-conscious humanity till they carted me off on the ambulance. It's the fourth time it's happened."

"Of course you had good advice?" I asked anxiously. "Heavens! yes," he exclaimed; "any amount of the best. And they all say the same thing—rest, be careful, no sudden exertions, no strain, and I may live for ever—a creaking door."

"My dear old Den," I said, for I was deeply touched. "Why didn't you tell me?"

future happiness to poor old Dennis's inability to join the army. Truly, as events were to prove, "he did his bit."

CHAPTER II.

The Man Going North.

We "made" Richmond about half-past eleven, and completed the necessary arrangements for the housing of the boats and the disposal of our superfluous fodder, as Jack called it, for by this time we had all made up our minds that the war was inevitable.

The bustle of mobilization had already taken possession of the streets, and as we stepped out of Charing Cross Station we stumbled into a crowd of English Bluejackets and Tommies and French reservists in Villiers Street. We parted for the afternoon, each to attend to his private affairs, and arranged to meet again at the Grand Hotel Grill Room for an early dinner, as I had to catch the 7.55 from King's Cross.

I dashed out to Hampstead to my flat, and packed the necessary wearing apparel, taking care to include my fly-book and my favorite split-cane trout rod in my kit. I should only be in Scotland for a couple of days, but I knew that I should be fishing with Myra at least one of them, and no borrowed rod is a patch on one's own tried favorite. I snatched an hour or so to write to the few relatives I have and tell them that I was joining the army after a hurried visit to Scotland to say good-bye to Myra. And then I got my kit to Dennis's rooms in Panton Street, Haymarket.

Just in time to have a chat with him before we joined the others at the Grand Hotel. I found him hopefully getting things ready for a long absence, sorting out unanswered letters, putting away papers, etc. On the table was an open copy of a stores catalogue. He had been trying to find suitable presents for his two small step-sisters. Dennis invariably thought of himself last of all, and then usually at someone else's request.

"Well, old man," I asked, "how do you feel about it now?"

"Rotten, Ronnie," he replied, with a rueful smile. "I've been on the phone to my silly doctor chap, and he shouted with laughter at me. Still, I shall have a jolly good shot at it as soon as the thing is definite."

"I only pray to heaven," I said seriously, "that no slipshod fool of a doctor lets you through."

"They won't let me in, old chap; no such luck. It's a ghastly outlook. What on earth am I to do with myself while the war lasts?"

"My dear chap," I exclaimed, "it won't be as bad as all that. There will be thousands of men who won't go to the war. I shall be surprised if you see very little difference about town when the war's in full swing."

"You can't go, although you want to, and it's jolly bad luck, old man. Don't think I don't understand, but, believe me, you won't be the only man left in London by a million or two."

"I know," he said penitently, "I'm grousing and worrying you. Sorry! But I can see you setting out for the Temple in the morning and leaving your house on fire. It wouldn't make it easier simply because you knew you weren't able to do anything to put out the fire. In fact, it would be a jolly lot worse. Still, we'll cut that and change the subject. When you get back from Invermullach give me a look up. I expect I shall be here. And, of course give my kindest regards to Miss McLeod—oh, and the General," he added, as an afterthought.

(To be continued.)

One of His Gifts.

A sudden sound of whistling disturbed the air of the class-room, and the strains of "I'm For Ever Blowing Bubbles" floated over forty small heads bent over forty small slates.

"Who's that whistling?" screamed the teacher, as soon as she had recovered from her surprise.

"It's just massé," answered little Jack McGay, with true Scottish imperturbability. "Dm ye no kin Ah cud whistle!"

A "Fare" Agreement.

Isaac boarded a bus with his little son Moses.

"How much to the Spurs' ground, conductor?" he asked.

"Twopence," said the conductor. "And how much for my little boy?" asked Isaac.

"There's no need to pay for him," said the conductor. Isaac rubbed his hands.

"Sit where you are, Moses," he said. "The conductor will put you down at the Spurs' ground, and I will walk."

Diamond Dyes Don't Streak, Fade or Run

Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed. Even if you have never dyed before, you can put a new, rich, fadeless color into your worn, shabby dresses, skirts, waists, stockings, coats, sweaters, draperies, hangings, everything, by following the simple directions in every package of Diamond Dyes. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run.

The first modern battleship to cost over one million sterling was H.M.S. Indefatigable, launched in 1881.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

The goldfish was originally brown in color, and is a native of Japan and China; its golden color is due to selective breeding.

Don't Work All Your Life

A wise investment in Mexico, the world's greatest Oil Field, should mean independence. Information free. You can invest from ten dollars. Write MEXIA PETROLEUM TRUST, 704 W. T. Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, Texas.



How to Choose a Becoming Hat.

An expert offers these suggestions to aid women in selecting becoming hats:

A brim which rolls up gently on the right side and down on the left. Whether this is a wide or narrow brim will depend on the face beneath it.

A stout woman, generally speaking, must wear a wider brim than the slender one, since width in the brim and height in the crown will tend to overbalance roundness of the face.

The short, slender woman with a small face should almost never wear a hat with a brim averaging more than three to three and a half inches in width.

The long-faced woman, especially if she is tall, should avoid the tall crowned or tall trimmed hat. She may, however, wear a wider brimmed hat than the short, slender woman.

The tall stout woman is often stunning in a large brimmed hat, because her height makes it possible for her to wear a hat which would make the short, stout woman appear grotesque.

Hats with mushroom brims belong entirely to youth. Downward turning lines in the face, are not desirable, and should, therefore, be not emphasized by downward turning lines in brims of hats.

For the person who wears glasses, hard lines and edges in hats should be studiously avoided. An edge may be softened by a bias fold, a ribbon slightly full, or a band of fur.

A hat with a stiff monotonous edge is not likely to be becoming to many persons especially to those who are no longer young.

The most successful child's hat is the soft, pliable kind which may be pulled down on the head and subjected to more or less rough treatment without very materially injuring its looks and wearing qualities. Stiff, fussy hats have no place in the wardrobe of the child.

For every day wear, a Tam O'Shanter made from old dress skirts, coats, or woollen materials will serve well.

The Palatable Prune.

With the approach of winter the varieties of fresh fruits become fewer and we find ourselves searching for new ways of serving the ever serviceable dried fruits.

Among these fruits, prunes, which are merely a dried plum, lend themselves readily to a variety of attractive dishes. They furnish material for body building and energy, give bulk to the diet (which stimulates the muscular activity of the digestive tract) and supply acids and minerals which tend to counteract the acidity of the blood and body fluids and regulate the body processes.

Prunes are economical and contain considerable nutritive value. They are a splendid substitute for children for candy and sweets because in addition to the high percentage of sugar they contain iron and other minerals useful in diet.

There are three simple processes in cooking prunes: 1. Soaking to restore the water lost in drying. 2. Slow cooking in the water in which soaked until tender, and juice has been soaked up by the fruit. 3. Addition of small amount of sugar necessary to sweeten without destroying the natural flavor of the fruit.

The following practical recipes offer a pleasing variety of ways for serving prunes:

Stewed Prunes—1 lb. prunes, 1 quart water, 1-3 cup sugar, 2 teaspoons lemon juice. Wash the prunes thoroughly; put in clean water and let soak for several hours. Leave the fruit in the water it soaked in, cover and cook slowly until the skins are tender. Add the sugar and lemon juice when almost done.

Prune Whip—1 cup strained stewed prunes, 3 egg whites, 1-3 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Wash, soak and cook the prunes until soft. Rub through a sieve. Add the sugar and lemon juice to the thick pulp. Beat the egg whites stiff, fold into the prune pulp, place in a buttered baking dish, and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve cold with cream, whipped cream or a custard made from the yolks.

Prune Cake—1/4 cup butter, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1 egg, 1/2 cup milk, 1 1/4 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, and egg well beaten. Sift the flour and add alternately with the milk. Then add the vanilla, and lastly fold in the baking powder, sifted over to top. Pour batter in two greased layer pans, cover top with steamed pitted prunes and sprinkle with nuts. Bake 30 to 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Frost with uncooked frosting or whipped cream.

Prune Pudding—1 cup stewed prunes, 1/4 cup sugar, 4 eggs, 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Beat the egg yolks and the sugar until light; add the chopped prunes and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Add the flavoring, pour into a buttered baking dish, bake in a moderate oven.

Parisian Sweets—1/2 lb. prunes, 1/2 lb. nut meats, 1/2 lb. dates or raisins, 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Put all through the meat grinder; add the lemon juice and mix thoroughly. Roll out on a molding board 1/4 inch thick. Use powdered sugar to keep mass from sticking to the board. Cut into

squares and roll in powdered sugar.

Stuffed Prunes—Wash, soak the prunes for a few hours and then steam until the skins are soft. Remove the stones and stuff with nuts. Serve with cheese balls for a salad. Roll in powdered sugar and serve for a confection.

Paint for Wall Decoration.

The flat wall paints now obtainable afford immense variety of shades and tints from which to choose. Delicate French grays, light buffs, cream tints and ivory whites for the bedrooms, rich browns, blues and greens for the dining-room and living-room, provide an almost endless variety of pleasing combinations to harmonize with any desired color scheme. On the border or on the body of the walls attractive stencil designs, which bring out in relief the color combinations, may be applied. The use of flat wall paints is not limited to new work, but is equally effective on old unpapered surfaces or those from which old paper has been scraped.

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THE AUTOMOBILE

HEAT SOLVES ENGINE PROBLEM ON FROSTY DAYS.

The colder the weather gets the more difficult it is to make the engine start. Noises indicating that cars are acute attacks of bronchitis can be heard issuing from garages these cold mornings. Men can be seen running back and forth from house to garage armed with steaming blankets and dishrags.

Now, to the novice, the new owner, the first inclination would be to blame the manufacturer of the engine. It isn't the fault of the engine at all, it is because "the gasoline doesn't gas." However, there is a solution of the problem, at least enough of a remedy to make life a little happier for the owner.

This condition of gas was absent for several years. In the early days of automobile construction, before the manufacturers were able to devise a carburetor for vaporizing gasoline under all conditions, we had this same trouble as soon as the weather turned cold. Persistent experiments produced a carburetor which overcame the trouble. Then, almost as soon as a carburetor was developed which would vaporize the gasoline under adverse conditions, somehow the volatility of the gasoline was found to have decreased.

It is true that the gasoline now sold has a greater heat-producing quality, but we can get it properly mixed and volatilized. It may be that the gasoline producers, by putting heavier gasoline on the market have been of a real service to auto men, once we have learned to utilize it economically and efficiently. They may have had in mind higher power, but they have given us a gas which is hard to vaporize on a frosty morning.

Must Heat the Air.

In changing gasoline from liquid to vapor considerable heat must be supplied. When the atmospheric temperature is too low there is not sufficient heat in it to vaporize the gasoline sprayed in to the carburetor. When the engine is warm the process of vaporization goes on from the needle valve to the moment of ignition, but if the engine is cold the process is retarded more or less, and under some conditions it is possible for thoroughly vaporized gasoline to be again condensed. The man who does not understand is inclined to say uncompromisingly about the engine and talk about "stove" gasoline. The only trouble is that the temperature is so low that we must heat the air before we send it into the carburetor.

Practically all the carburetor manufacturers put out a "stove" to heat the air supply, which is attached around

the exhaust pipe, so that the hot air surrounding the pipe is conveyed to the carburetor, which warms the air entering the intake, thus supplying the heat necessary to effect vaporization. This "stove" or gas warmer might be called a "hot air furnace."

How to Raise Temperature.

The process of vaporization absorbs a large amount of heat. To raise the temperature of the liquid one degree takes a certain amount of heat. The amount required per degree remains the same until the point of vaporization is reached, when several hundred times that amount of heat is required to effect vaporization. The "hot air" furnace supplies the extra amount of heat.

A great many carburetors have the mixing chamber water-jacketed, and the water from the cooling system is circulated through it, supplying some heat in that way. Sometimes that in itself is sufficient, but at present it seems advisable to use both. Neither one of these is in operation when the engine is started; the "hot-air furnace" depends upon the exhaust pipe being heated and the water-jacket upon the engine itself being heated long enough to warm up the circulation, so that it becomes necessary to find some means to supply heat until these warm up.

When the car is started in a warm garage the gasoline will vaporize properly and the engine will run in good shape, but as soon as the car goes out into the cold air it will cool the engine so that some of the gasoline will be condensed. Therefore we close the radiator cover partly or wholly until the engine is thoroughly warmed. If the car is started in a cold garage the teakettle and dishrag method must be resorted to. Wrap the cloth around the intake pipe and the carburetor so that it does not cover the air intake, and pour the boiling water on the rag, taking care that none gets in the air intake. The hot water will heat the carburetor and intake pipe and raise the temperature of the mixture so that the engine will run. In some cases it may be necessary even to drain out the cooling system and fill it with hot water, so that the combustion chamber becomes heated up.

Of course, sometimes the skipping can be overcome by enriching the mixture by the dash control, but with the present heavy gasoline the enriched mixture does not seem to do much good and is simply adding to the supply of gasoline, which is already refusing to vaporize. Therefore, it seems to be the stove and dishrag for the cold engine.

—and the worst is yet to come



SOME FUNNY TALES OF FOREIGN LANDS

BADEN-POWELL MIS-TAKEN FOR A NEGRO.

Lord Frederic Hamilton Relates Many Interesting Anecdotes of Life Abroad.

Once Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell arrived at Trinidad and all the Barbadian or Badian boatmen and cab-drivers struck work and hurried to the landing-stage.

A Negro, questioned on the matter, replied with hauteur: "You ask me dat, sir? You not know dat our great countryman, General Badian-Powell, arrive to-day, so we all go welcome him."

Even more interesting are the natives of Montserrat, the little island in the West Indies.

Lord Frederic Hamilton once went ashore there. He was greeted by a jet-black coxswain with the remark: "Tis the lee side I will be going, sorr, the way your Honour will not be getting wet, for them back-seas are mighty troublesome."

The brogue was due to the fact that the Negroes naturally learned English in the fashion in which their masters spoke it. Cromwell had deported many Irish to the island.

While sailing down the Volga, in Russia, writes Lord Frederic Hamilton in his book "Here, There, and Everywhere," the chief engineer of the boat—a burly, red-headed, red-bearded man—came up and began explaining things. Lord Frederic could talk Russian quite freely, but the technicalities of marine engineering were rather beyond him. He stumbled lamely along somehow until a small red-haired boy came in and in the strongest of Glasgow accents cried to the engineer: "Your tea is waiting on ye, feyther."

Too Much Red Tape.

A train was having a long halt at a small Indian station and an Anglo-Indian, who had some official connection with the East Bengal State Railway, spoke about it to the immensely pompous native stationmaster. The latter asked the white man to enter a complaint in the official book. The Anglo-Indian was conducted through long passages to the station-master's office, where a strongly-worded complaint was lodged.

"And may I ask," questioned the irate business man, "when you mean to start this infernal train?"

"Oh, the train, sir, has already departed these five minutes," answered the bland native.

The last frontier telegraph post in India is a terrible place of captivity for white people, but the British sergeant and four privates who were in charge of it were high-spirited. The men had notices stuck up in the deserted place: "This way to the swings and boats," "The public are requested not to walk on the newly-sown grass," "Try our famous shilling teas," and "All season tickets must be shown at the barrier."

The Tooth of Buddha is held sacred in Ceylon. Lord Frederic Hamilton was present at the uncovering of the tooth, a most intricate ceremony. There were seven cases, and in the seventh, composed entirely of rubies and diamonds, reposed the tooth.

The original tooth was stolen and destroyed by the Portuguese in 1315, but a new tooth was made out of a piece of ivory, which was readily accepted by the Buddhists. The seventh case was made in Bond Street, London.

Another story concerns a little white Bermudian boy who had never seen the motherland and was brought on a trip by his father. As the ship was passing Cowes the boy said: "Do

you mean to tell me, Daddy, that the people living in these queer houses in this odd country are really human beings like us, and that they actually have human feelings like you and me?"

A Flaw in His English.

The Chinese secretary to the Governor of Hong Kong prided himself on his accurate English. Asked about a certain paper, he said: "I placed it in the second business-hole on your Excellency's desk."

"Pidgeon" means "business," and "Pidgeon English" is really "business English." The secretary considered it vulgar to use the term "pigeon-hole."

A young Guardsman accompanied Lord Frederic Hamilton on a voyage to Jamaica. "The first night the Guardsman, who had never been in the tropics before, rushed into his companion's room. 'I have drunk nothing whatever,' he faltered, 'but I must be either very drunk or else mad, for I keep fancying my room is full of electric lights.' These turned out to be Jamaican fireflies, which are peculiarly brilliant."

The earthquake at Kingston in 1907 destroyed the whole town. As soon as it was over a rough-looking shanty was erected and a sign proclaimed it was a steam-bakery. The names over the door were two Scottish ones.

A woman shopper in Jamaica asked the black forewoman at the counter if she had any silk stockings, either pink or flesh-color.

"Very sorry, madam," was the reply, "we hab no pink silk stockings, but we hab plenty of flesh-colored ones," taking down as she spoke a great bundle of black silk stockings.

Another story told by Lord Frederic Hamilton concerns a Sussex shepherd who, when ill, begged the vicar to read to him the hymn, "The roseate hues of early dawn." One day he said, "I fancied myself on the downs again, and can just see 'them rows of ewes at early dawn!'"

Humbug.

When you say that something is "all humbug," do you know what you mean?

This expression had its origin during a European war, when many false reports were circulated in Hamburg. It became customary for anyone wishing to signify his disbelief of a statement to say, "That is Hamburg," and so the word "humbug" found its way into our language.

When we say that something is "not worth a rap," most of us imagine that reference is made to a rap of the knuckles. The real origin of the phrase dates from the time of George I, when the "rap" was a counterfeit coin which was frequently passed off for a halfpenny but which was really worth nothing.

When we speak of a "baker's dozen" we are recalling the time when bakers were fined so heavily for giving short weight that they threw in an extra loaf in order to be on the safe side.

Canada's Pension List.

Canada's annual pension list, in respect to the late war, amounts to \$30,802,608 payable to 50,287 disabled soldiers and 19,411 dependents, according to a report published by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. They include allowances to 25,413 wives, 34,721 children and 16,142 children of dependent pensioners. Up to June 30th, 20,126 additional pensioners had accepted a final payment of their claims which cost the government in all \$3,127,052. The total amount paid out in pensions up to August 31st last was \$101,414,216.

Johnny Was Dead Right.

The teacher had been telling her class about the rhinoceros family. "Now name some things," she said, "that are very dangerous to get near to, and that have horns."

"Automobiles!" promptly answered Johnny.

Animals That Use Bluff

Almost every bird and beast which is unable to defend itself against its foes seeks safety in bluff, an art highly developed in many animals.

Take a porcupine, which is one of the better bluffers, and observe it when its enemy approaches. Not only does it turn itself into a living chestnut burr, but it also rattles its quills against one another to proclaim how impregnable it is, and at the same time to hearten itself up a bit. When it shivers with fright the same rattling takes place, and deludes its enemies.

A lizard, which is common in Australia, and has a frill like an Elizabethan collar, is another clever bluffer. When attacked, it starts a comical performance, opening its frills and raising itself on its haunches. Its front raised as high as possible, it sinks its head between its shoulders until it looks like a miniature umbrella.

When in danger, the opossum pretends it is dead, falling down and curling itself up. You may roll the creature about with your foot, explore the pouch, pick it up and carry it by its tail, offer it almost any indignity, and it will, in most cases, neither resist nor complain. But if you take your eyes off it as it lies upon the ground it will jump up and scuttle away.

An owl and various other birds throw their wings forward and use them well in a struggle, but one—the magnificent Argus pheasant—spreads them in front of him. This not only magnifies his appearance, but serves as a shield in the combat that may not be avoided always.

The wings form such a screen in front of the bird that it can withdraw its head altogether behind it, and then strike through at its antagonist in some altogether unexpected place.

Tactics of this kind are said to be the secret of the extraordinary success the ground hornbill of South Africa has in killing snakes, writes Mr.

Ernest Ingersoll in his book, "The Wit of the Wild." The birds advance on the snake, and with their wings out stretched proceed to annoy the reptile. As soon as the snake strikes at the feathers the birds close in and violently peck the toe with their long, sharp bills, quickly withdrawing again when the snake lets go. This they repeat until the snake is dead.

Most harmless of the reptile braggarts is the hog-nosed snake, which can really hurt nothing bigger than a mouse or a fledgling sparrow.

It tries to inspire terror by swelling out its head and neck to twice their size by expanding his ribs. Then it blows and hisses and makes believe it is the ugliest sort of viper—and, as a rule, succeeds. But if it sees its bluff is detected it falls limp and literally goes into convulsions of terror.

Quite as clever in its way is the caterpillar of the sphinx moth—a slow, fat, green worm. It has no armor or spines or poison or ability to defend itself, but the instant anything approaches it, at once it rears up and wags its horned head. In this way it looks so formidable that few of its enemies have the nerve to tackle it.

Some fish are very good "bluffers," particularly the tribe of globe fish or porcupine fish.

These fish when quiet look much like others, except that they have a rough, leathery skin instead of a scaly one. When alarmed, the globe fish changes completely. It sucks in water by rapid gulps until it swells into a ball studded with stiff spikes. In this condition it rises to the surface of the water and spins and bobs about, giving queer grunts and making a most comical appearance. If another fish takes the little fellow into its mouth it spits it out immediately as something horrible. In reality, the spines of the globe fish would do no harm, but the little fellow succeeds in life as well as if he wore a real armor.

Love Beside the Fire.

The pride of autumn fades away on wooded vale and hill,
The days are growing grayer and the nights are growing chill,
Then hey for home, and happy even and joys that never tire,
Well face the worst that winter brings, with love beside the fire!

O, sweet as youth the springtime was, and fair were summer's bowers,
And gaily flowed the pagentry of autumn's golden hours!
With sadness from the hills we saw their sunlit days retire
But winter brings us back again to love beside the fire!

So bolt the door against the blast, and start the cheerful blaze,
And let us sit, sweetheart of mine, and talk of olden days.
Of days when first you woke in me the dream of young desire,
When yet I hardly dared to hope for love beside the fire!

—Dennis A. McCarthy.

Montcalm.

He heard a firing in the early morn,
And lo! the Plains of Abraham along
Was stretched a deep red line. He heard no song,
But only saw, where quiet grass and thorn

Had been, an army strong, moving in scorn
Of all his batteries; a scarlet throng
Of fighting, resolute men, who knew
Nor clogging fear; men that were British born.

O warrior brave, O faithful son of France,
Who met, unquelled his hour, without a quail!
Snatching from black defeat and recreant chance,
Triumph unstained, rich-touched with victory's balm:
Wrenching from Death, in direct circumstance,
A deathless name that fills the world: Montcalm.

—Anna Durie.

Romantic Tale of a Forestry Poster

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Canada, issues fire warnings in about sixteen different languages and dialects. These notices are nailed to trees along trails and at camping places, and, according to all who have to do with the forests, they constitute one of the greatest factors in forest protection. They are always "on the job" reminding all who travel in the forest of the need of care with fire. Many Canadians are unaware of the existence of a wonderful system of writing known as Indian syllabic script, an invention of a missionary and used all over northern Canada by the Indians. The Indians learn it very quickly, and it is read and written by many Indians who never saw a white man. While the same script is used for all Indian languages, each Indian can read only those books or communications written in his own language. It is a misdemeanor to pull down or deface a fire notice and this law is carefully enforced by Dominion fire rangers, and is generally observed all through our Canadian forests. Sometimes a porcupine will eat one for the glue it contains, and sometimes a moose or a stray steer will

lick off the ink because of its salty taste, but generally, men and animals leave them alone. One conscientious ranger, however, recently had a problem to solve about posters. One poster on his beat, printed in Indian syllabic, was neither torn down nor defaced, but it was partly detached and, on turning it over, the back was seen to be covered with syllabic writing done with the juice of some herb. This ranger could not read syllabic, but fearing that this was a message inciting Indians to disregard fire laws, or making light of authority, he took down the poster, and showed it to several leading men of the band of Indians, who smiled in a curious way but professed their inability to read it. Sure now that something was afoot, he sent the suspected document to Ottawa. The translator also smiled as he read it, and then translated the characters into a love-letter and proposal of marriage from a bashful Indian swain, who being without writing materials had taken this means of addressing the object of his affections. The translation was duly returned to the conscientious fire ranger who, much relieved, danced at the wedding and all lived happily ever after.

Forest Fires and Land Clearing.

Most citizens are aware that practically all the forest provinces have adopted brush-burning laws which prohibit the use of fire to clear land, except during certain months of the year. When the fire ranger in the district gives written permission to burn on a stated date. A paragraph has been written in the rounds of Canadian newspapers this autumn to the effect that as a result of a forest fire a settler in the north country was able to clear the debris off two acres and get the land ready for crop for twenty dollars, whereas had he attempted to clear it by logging and without the aid of fire it would have cost him \$200. The inference from the statement is that had this forest fire not broken out the settler would have had to use the more expensive method. And the paragraph went on to state that forest fires were therefore not wholly evil. The statement leaves out two important facts. In the first place, forest fires are not, in any province, prohibited from using fire to clear their land. Settlers are permitted, and encouraged in every province every year to burn off their "slash," when the season and the conditions are such that there is a reasonable expectation that the fire will not escape from their lands to the property of other settlers. The second point omitted is that every forest fire, running wild, even though it does not happen to result in loss of life, or to burn houses and barns and other like property, burns timber that would have been harvested by some person for his own good and the good of the country. Besides, some of the worst forest fires in history have been caused by escaped clearing fires. These never was and never will be a good forest fire.

The Sticker and the Striker.

Summer once said to a nail,
"Your value don't begin
Until I knock you on the head
And start to drive you in
You have a head, I must admit,
But nothing seem to know
What you are to usefulness
'Til I've been my blow."
The "nail" replied the nail, "but I
As soon as you are through,"
Back on the job, my first and last,
As I was meant to do.
To never, once in place
To ever start to hike—
While you swing this way and swing
That
Enter on the strike—"

Making One's Place.

If you've made the place you tell in,
Then you have not toiled in vain.
If you fashioned out of duty,
Out of service and of pain,
Something nobler than the average,
Something finer than the rest,
You have crowned your life with honor—for you know you've done your best.

Make your place, and then you'll know it,
Then you'll master all it brings.
All that fills with peace and power,
Gives you comradeship with kings.
For it's better than a kingdom to have made a place in life
That shall lift you out of shadows and shall save you out of strife.

The Seaweed Harvest.

That every year there is a harvest of seaweed is a fact which is not generally known.

This industry is carried on in Holland. The seaweed is mown with scythes, when the tops almost reach the surface of the water. The harvesters, clothed in watertight garments reaching to the shoulders, work when the tide is low.

When this industry began, only one scythe was used at a time, but now several are fixed to a line which the workers draw to and fro in a saw-like manner above the base of the weed.

After the weed has been cut it is spread out in order that it may be withered in the sun. When it becomes black it is soaked in water. The fresher the water the blacker the seaweed turns, and the blacker the weed, the higher becomes its value.

After being soaked for a few days, the product is spread out in the fields to dry, and when thoroughly crisp it is made up into bales weighing about one hundred pounds each. It is then ready for the market.

Seaweed has lately been found to produce gelatine of a very high quality.

Shade.

The kindest thing God ever made,
His hand of very healing laid
Upon a fevered world, is shade.

Green temples, closed against the heat
Of noontime's burning glare and heat
Open to any pilgrim's feet.

This is God's hospitality,
And who so rests beneath a tree
Has cause to thank Him gratefully.
—Theodosia Garrison.

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Tinware, Horse Blankets,
Enamel Ware, Halters,
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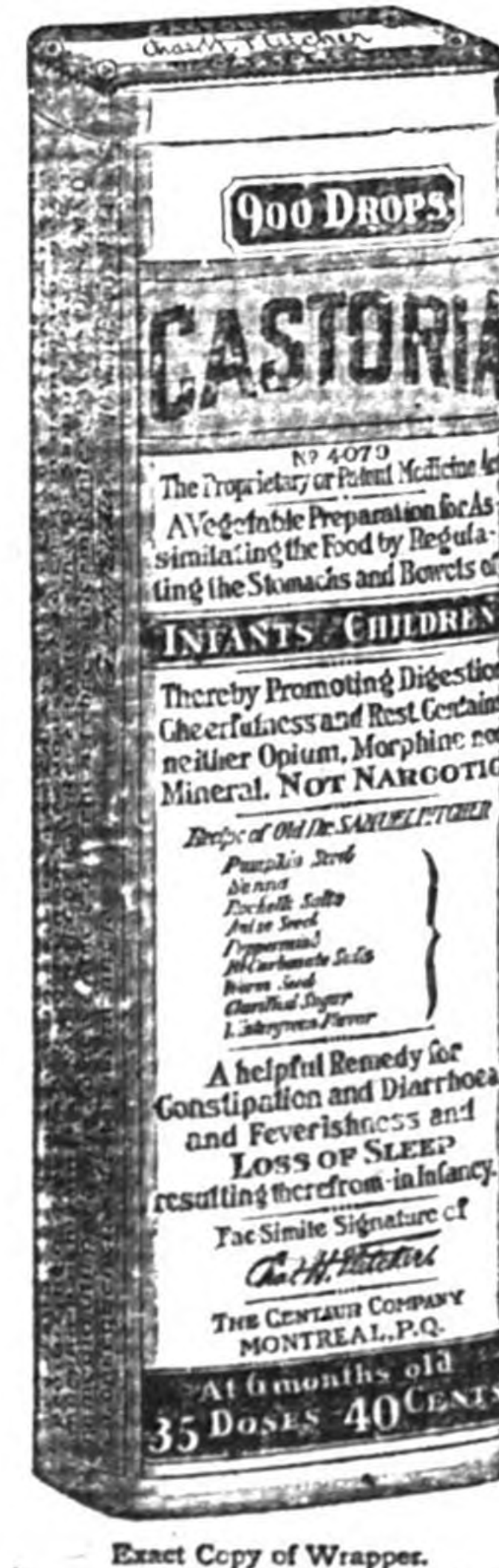
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