

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1922.

In Keeping with the Times

Our Prices

Are Now

Tobagganing

Downward.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Sanford spent the New Year holidays in Montreal.

Miss Sparrow spent New Years at her home in Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Christie spent the New Year holidays in Ottawa.

Mrs. Jack Scott, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Mackie.

Dr. Cassidy, of Montreal, spent the week end in town visiting friends.

Mrs. Massiah left on Saturday last to spend a few months in Montreal.

Miss Beatrice Mackie, of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Isabel Owens.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bos, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Gordon.

Miss Hume, of Ottawa, was the guest of Mrs. Arthur McQuat for the holidays.

Mr. Geo. Crabbe, of the West, is at present the guest of Mrs. Geo. Creswell.

Miss Dolly Peebles and Miss Isabelle Kearns were guests of Miss Slater last week.

Miss Mabel Garrard, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Miss Margaret Jones.

Miss Stella Armstrong, of Montreal, was the New Years guest of Mrs. Stuart McFaul.

Mr. Cecil Tomalty, of Montreal, spent the New Years holiday, visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Parkin, of Montreal, is spending two weeks with her daughter Mrs. Underhill.

Mr. Thomas Smith, of Rockland, Ont., spent the New Year holidays with friends in Dalesville.

Miss Margaret Hills, of Montreal, spent New Years with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hills.

Mr. Isaac Roberts, of Montreal, spent the New Year holidays the guest of Mrs. Duncan McPhail.

Miss Evelyn Hamilton left this week to re-enter the Montreal General Hospital as a nurse in training.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Elliott and sons, spent the New Year holidays with friends in Notre Dame de Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. Currie, and Miss Ruby Burnett, of Montreal, were New Years guests of Mrs. S. McKimmie.

Mr. Ross Muir and Mr. Monroe, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Muir for the holidays.

Mr. Jas. Muir, of McGregor, Man., is spending the winter visiting his many friends in Lachute and vicinity.

Miss Eva Boyd accompanied by Mr. W. H. Wales, of Montreal, spent this week visiting her parents in Dunany.

Mr. and Mrs. Reg Leggett and family, of Montreal, were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Leggett, Lachute Mills.

Miss Milly Davis, of Ottawa, and Mrs. A. Davis, of Morin Heights, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon for New Years.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roberts and children returned home from spending the holidays in Montreal, on Monday last.

Mr. Ernest Saunders and Miss Dora Barley, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jno. Barley for the New Year holidays.

Miss J. Stevens and Mr. Frank H. Greenham, of Montreal, spent the New Year holidays the guests of Mrs. J. H. McFaul.

The Misses Jessie and Mildred Griffith and Miss Olive Ball were guests of Mrs. W. G. Stanforth for the New Year holiday.

Mr. Samuel Lapointe and Mr. Louis Rivard and son Desue, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Licop for the New Year holiday.

Mr. Ivan Ross, of Gananoque, Miss Mary Ross, of Notre Dame de Grace, and Miss Aggie Hay, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jno. Hay.

Miss Grace Dobbie left this week to enter the Montreal General Hospital and train for a nurse, also Miss Maude Dobbie returned to McGill.

Mr. and Mrs. Todd, of Burlington, Vt., and the Misses Irene, of Cowansville, and Anna, of Macdonald College, were the holiday guests of Mrs. W. M. Scott.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute, will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Jan. 8th, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

The various Students at McGill and Macdonald Colleges, also the numerous teachers who have been spending the glad season in town left this week to resume their duties.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Paquin left on Tuesday morning for a three months visit to friends in California. They intend returning by Vancouver and seeing the beauties of our Canadian West.

Rev. and Mrs. Carleton and daughter, of Grenville, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Armstrong Jr., and the Misses Francis and Wilma Joss, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Joss for the holidays.

The estate of John Stevenson will be sold by public auction at his residence on January 17th, 2 p.m. Farm consists of 160 acres, under good state of cultivation, well built and fenced. For particulars apply to G. Valois, Notary, curator, J. D. Stevenson.

Miss L. Gilmour is spending a few weeks visit with friends in Brownsburg.

Mr. Slayter, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Silversen, Lakefield.

Mr. Tucker, of Montreal, spent New Years the guest of Mrs. W. J. Rodgers.

Mr. Duffy, of Montreal, was the New Year guest of Mrs. Evans Lakefield.

Mr. Ryckman Alexander, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Murphy for New Years.

Mr. Robt. Cruise, of Dauphin, Man., was a New Year guest of Mrs. John Cruise.

Mr. Oscar Charbonne, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. Omer Paquette for a few days.

Mrs. Barr, Miss Eileen and Cecil McFaul sent Xmas in Montreal the guest of Mrs. Vassie.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorin of Montreal were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McLeod, of Brownsburg.

Miss Dorothy McLeod, of Brownsburg, is spending the winter months with her sister in Montreal.

Miss C. Mount, of Lakefield, was the guest of Mrs. John Fraser, of Lachute Road, for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman are spending the winter months the guests of their daughter Mrs. Wm. Gilmour, of Brownsburg.

Methodist Church Services will be held on Sunday Jan. 8th, 1922, Lachute 10:30 a.m. the pastor will preach, 7 p.m. Rev. E. S. Morrison.

Mr. C. J. Stanforth, of Arundel, Lt. Col. I. E. Seale of Morin, and Mr. W. L. Pridham of Grenville, were in town on Wednesday last.

Miss Elsie Lackey and Mr. Arthur Lackey left this week for Toronto after spending a pleasant holiday with their father Rev. J. Lackey.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church propose holding a Japanese tea, on Friday evening Jan. 20th, commencing at 6 o'clock. Keep the date open.

A Masquerade Carnival is to be held in the Skating Rink towards the end of this month and valuable prizes are to be put up for competition. Lots of time is given in order that preparations may be made in participation, and it is hoped that this will prove one of the best ever held in Lachute.

The four Jims had their feathers plucked last week by the ex-Mayors whom they had challenged for the Houston Cup in Curling competition. It is the unexpected that happens and that Messrs. McGibson, Calder, Hay, and Jousse should put one over on Messrs. Gall, McKimmie and Yelland came as a great surprise.

Presbyterian Church Services next Sunday January 8th, will be held as follows:—The minister will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The assistant will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The subject of the evening sermon in Lachute will be "Jesus is Gethsemane." Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Good work of Fire Brigade.

Lachute's fire loss last year was \$5,250. Nine fire alarms were responded to by the Fire Brigade, A. McFaul & Bros. vacant saw-mill bring the only building destroyed, with heavy loss. The various fires during the year were as follows:

January 8th. Alex. Larocque's residence, overheated pipes, no damage.

January 15th. Wilfred Belanger's residence, overheated pipes, no damage.

February 15th. C.N.R. Water tank, chimney fire, no damage.

March 7th. Walter Wert's residence, overheated pipes, no damage.

August 3rd. Felix Marrier's residence, overheated pipes, no damage.

August 22nd. J. Urban's restaurant, \$1,250 damage, covered by insurance.

Sept. 14th. Reilly's Saw-mill, \$200 damage, no insurance.

October 6th. Mrs. M. Dumas's stable \$300 damage, insurance \$100.

December 5th. A. McFaul & Bros., Saw-mill, destroyed, loss \$3,500, insurance \$1,000.

East End School.

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(Results of Xmas Examinations.)

Grade IV. Sr. Max. 1200.—C. Gordon 1124, Grace Smith 958, Ward Thompson 884, Horace Thompson 824.

Grade IV. Jr. Max. 1200.—Harold Nicoll 907, Ernest Cyr 757.

Grade III. Sr. Max. 1200.—Irvin Clark 1019, Kenneth Clarke 970.

Grade III. Jr. Max. 900.—H. Gordon 798, Irene Doig 760, Isabel Jackson 728.

Grade II. Jr. Max. 800.—Walter Thompson 708, Gladys Hadley 750, E. Hadley 725.

Grade I. Sr. Max. 600.—Nora Jackson 555.

Grade I. Jr. Max. 500.—R. Hadley 458, Minola Duffy 457, K. Gordon 430.

Catherine Jones, Teacher.

BIRTHS

STEWART.—At Brownsburg on Dec. 28th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stewart, (nee Winnifred Murdoch, a son.

A FEW

A Few Ladies' Coats Left
25 p.c. discount to clear

Four with Fur Collars, Several without fur in various colours—all 25 p.c. off.

Men's Overcoats and Suits at very low price.

Ladies Dresses in Silk and Wool. Low Prices to clear by this day.

Men's Sweaters—a few left. Cheap Boys' Sweaters, low \$1.00 to \$1.25.

W. BANFORD &
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,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

Horse Shoes For Luck

are vogue at Weddings and over racing stable doors, but will not help to build up your sales volume.

Business success, or "luck," as jealous rivals call it, is the product of wise planning, a square deal policy of service and ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISING keeps the public informed of your business. Such knowledge breeds confidence and Goodwill. An expenditure in advertising will prove an interest-bearing investment.

Get the facts from "The Watchman."

A Word to the Wise

A list of our advertisers in your pocket is the best "Horse Shoe" you can carry for "luck" in buying. An advertisement is an invitation.

Shop where you are invited to Shop.

Issued by Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association
Head Office, Toronto, Canada.

Gifts That Please
ARE
Gifts That Last.

Our stock contains suitable gifts for men. Smoking Sets, Military Brushes, Watches, Cigarette Cases, Big Pens, Fountain Pens, Etc.

For Women. Lamps, Tableware in Hand Painted China, Cut Glass and Silver Manicure and Toilet Articles in French Ivory.

Wrist Watches, Pearl Necklets, Mesh Bags, Bangle Combs, Little Finger Rings, Etc.

Eugene Jousse,

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optometrist.

Celebrate their Golden Wedding.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hodge was the scene of a happy and joyous gathering on Wednesday Jan. 4th, when a large number of relatives and friends met to celebrate with them the 50th anniversary of their wedding day. Mr. Hodge was born in Mile Isles and on January 4th, 1872 he with his fiancée Miss Martha Lyster started in the morning with a sleigh for Montreal where the happy couple were united in marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodge have successfully farmed in Lakefield and Thomas' Gore and are now spending the evening of their life in Lachute. Eleven children were born to them of whom six are now living four sons, Edmund, Amon, Levi and Orlando of Thomas' Gore, and two daughters Mrs. L. W. of Peace River, and Mrs. Galloway of Crow's Nest. They also have 13 grand-children and one great grand child. One of the pleasant features of the occasion was the presence of their four sons with their wives and families also the four generations were represented. Mr. Hodge was a veteran of the Fenian Raid of 65 and 66. Both he and his wife are well and enjoying the best of health, honored and respected members of the Methodist Church. The Watchman joins with their many friends in the wish that their remaining years may be filled with peace and happiness.

Horse Ordered Shot.

Acting on information received, Mr. Wilkinson, an officer of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, we are credibly informed, paid a visit to the home of Baptiste Larocque in the West End, this week and there found a horse in such poor condition that it was ordered shot. A protest was made by Larocque, who claimed he would treat the horse with proper care, but the officer said the poor beast was too far gone and put it out of its misery. Such inhumanity is hard to conceive and drastic personal action should be taken against those who allow the poor dumb brutes to suffer at the hands of heartless beings.

Notice to Milk Shippers.

Ice delivered from loading platform at pre war prices from January 16th, no waiting. Apply to V. A. Paquin, Ice Dealer, Lachute.

FOR SERVICE.—A pure-bred Berkshire boar for service, bred by Macdonald College. At Wm. Copeland & Sons, Lachute.

WANTED.—Any person having a Farm to Rent. Apply to Watchman Office. 113.

Annual Meeting St. Jerusalem Farmers' Club.

The Annual Meeting of the above Club will be held in the Albert Hall, Lachute on Tuesday, January 10th, at 2 p.m. to receive the annual report of past year, to elect officers for 1922.

The law requires that each member must have paid his membership fee at least one hour before the meeting to be eligible to vote. By order of the President J. G. Hadley, J. A. Pollock, Sec. Treasurer.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Registered

BROWNSBURG

I thought it would be interesting to your readers to know how the Crippled Children's Fund was first started here. In 1919 it was my pleasure to teach a class of adult Sunday School girls, and as Christmas approached, they all expressed their willingness to do something out of the ordinary to commemorate the birth of our Saviour, and to show their gratitude to Him for the many blessings they had received.

The boys in the adult class were quite as enthusiastic. After a little discussion it was decided that each one in both classes, should bring some suitable article to send to these little sufferers, and to induce their friends to assist us.

In this way we were enabled to send a big box full of Dolls, Toys, Books, Etc., and it gave great pleasure to make and prepare Christmas stockings. In fact these boys and girls entered so heartily into the spirit of finding more pleasure in giving than receiving, that we were all sorry it could not be continued during the strenuous time of the war, when all our energies were needed for Red Cross Work for our Boys.

As Christmas 1920 approached, a number of ladies met in Social Club room and formed a committee in connection with crippled children and other charitable work.

Our attention was drawn to a little motherless crippled girl in our Village, whose family had seen lots of reverses, and we were determined to do all that we could for her, consequently a few private appeals were sent out and I ever remember with gratitude the splendid responses we received, I had not anticipated such generosity. It enabled us to send fifty-seven individual parcels to the little sufferers who were compelled to spend Xmas Day in Hospital.

On Jan. 7th, the little girl was taken to the Children's Memorial Hospital for treatment, and spent nine months of the year there, and has to return in May of this year for further treatment.

The change in her is really wonderful, and there seems every possibility of a permanent cure being effected, in the meantime we are holding remainder of money in trust, and have deposited same in Bank until her treatment is completed as it is possible she may require a mechanical apparatus, consequently the funds remain thus:—

DONATIONS

Collected by Mrs. M. C. Fletcher \$132 50

and Mrs. A. A. Campbell outside Bank 31 86

Collected by Mrs. Pasco in Social Club 17 75

Proceeds from concert arranged by Mr. Pasco. 50 00

\$231 61

EXPENDITURE

Fifty-seven individual parcels of toys, etc., taking little girl to hospital and other incidentals \$51 61

Balance in Bank 180 00

\$231 61

We hope to be able to publish a clear list next week for Christmas 1921.

Z. L. CAMPBELL.

WANTED AT ONCE.—A quantity of 2x10 hemlock, also a quantity of 1 inch hemlock lumber. Apply to V. A. Paquin, Ice Dealer, Lachute. 113

FOR SALE.—Two new cabinets, can be used for bookcases or kitchen cabinets, 1 small table and 1 square linoleum 6 x 9. These can be seen at Mrs. Mossman Gall.

BOYS and GIRLS

THE DAY'S WORK ALONG THE MARNE

By Pierre Mills
Translated by
William L. McPherson

...shoes, and the...
...tucked them...
...for they were...
...therefore very...
...things happened...
...on. She smiled...
...pleased her four...
...to get them

...and Elvinville stage...
...start on its return trip...
...climbed into the vacant seat...
...herself comfortably. There...
...other passengers; a younger...
...good-natured old dwarf, a...
...and a frowny-looking bird...
...noticed that all were in good spiri...
...except the cross-looking bird, who...
...wore a big black fur collar and...
...grumbled every time the coach went...
...over a stone.

Now the first law of fairyland reads,
"You must be grumble," and uncom...
fortable things begin to happen the...
minute anyone breaks that law. The...
other passengers begged their cross...
companion to stop, but he kept right...
on. Sure enough, in a few moments...
the stage began to slow down; it...
bumped and rattled and at length...
came to a dead stop. Then, worst of...
all, it fell to pieces. The wheels of...
water lily leaves rolled away; the...
chopper engine gave a jump and...
leaped altogether; the driver...
with the rest. The coach...
from an empty bird's...
once the passengers...
dreadfully tangled...
string. No one was...
there all a long way...
the outlook was dis...
The bad-tempered pas...
senger hopped up into the nearest...
tree and went to sleep; it was plain...
his intention to fly home by himself...
as soon as he had rested, which...
showed that he was selfish as well as...
cross-grained and crabbed. The others...
picked themselves up and found a...
smooth brown stone where they could...
sit and talk things over.

"How very fortunate that I thought...
to bring this basket of luncheon," said...
the elf.
The fairy sighed. "There are four...
pairs of wishing shoes in this bag,"...
she said, "but they are for my four...
children. Of course they would help...
us out, but, as everyone knows, it...
spoils wishing shoes if anyone for...
whom they are not intended wears...
them."
At that the bird in the tree gave a...
croak. "Wear 'em anyway," he said.
The younger fairy stiffened. "We'll...
do nothing of the sort," she said...
sharply.
"Of course we will not," chimed in...
the elf.
So that settled the matter.
The old dwarf sat silent for a long...
time. At last he spoke. "If there is...
any truth in a tale I once heard," he...
mused, "then somewhere near this...
spot there is a huge turtle who crawl...
ed into a cool place and fell asleep...
and never has remembered to wake up...
If we can find him, we might coax...
him to carry us home."
The rest of the company needed no...
further hint. They slipped down from...
the smooth stone and scampered round...
the woods, peering into every crack...
and cranny that they could find. They...
succeeded only in waking several very...
sleepy field mice who had never so...
much as heard of the turtle. But still...
the company kept on hunting.
The fairy with the wishing shoes...
stayed behind to take care of the...
luncheon. As she sat wondering what...
she should say to her children if any...
of the wishing shoes should be spoiled...
a tear rolled down her cheek and...
splashed on the stone beside her.
Now, tears are a great disgrace in...
fairyland, and so she hurriedly pulled...
out her kerchief to mop the tear up.
As she rubbed she began to smile; the...
harder she rubbed the more cheerful...
grew her smile. By the time the others...
came back, hot and tired, the top of...
the stone was quite shiny, and the...
fairy was laughing.
"Why are you so joyful?" they...
asked. For their own part they felt...
very doleful.
But the gay fairy only smiled all...
the more. While her companions were...
resting she danced merrily about; she...
found some blinets and made herself...
a collar; then she picked a water-lily...
leaf from a near-by pond and gave it...
to the other fairy to use as a sunshade.
She seemed much pleased over some...
thing. The others privately thought...
that it was about time for her to take...
the wishing shoes out of her bag and...
put them to some use. Just as the...
dwarf had made up his mind to say so...
she suggested airily that they all...
climb up on the stone and dance the...
skipdink dance.
Her companions were annoyed with...
her, but since they could think of no...
thing else to do with themselves they...
adopted her suggestion. One by one...
they climbed back upon the stone, and...
there they danced as gayly as they...
could in so small a space. Soon they...
all forgot that they were cross and...
began to sing, and then a strange...
thing happened. The stone, which was...
really no stone at all, gave a lurch...
and then throwing the astonished...
company to the ground. The fairy

...and set them to dancing on the back...
of the sleeping turtle! He had been...
asleep so long that the moss had...
grown over him, and he looked like...
nothing but a great rock. The fairy...
had made the discovery while she was...
rubbing away the tear.
The old turtle was astonished and...
somewhat offended at being awakened...
and began at once to run away. At...
least he went hurrying off as fast as...
he could. To be sure, it was not very...
fast, but the ground was rough and...
the fairy people had all they could...
do to keep from falling off. Presently...
they set up a wall of despair, for they...
realized all at once that the turtle was...
going entirely in the wrong direction.
The more noise the fairy folk made...
the faster he thumped and bumped...
along.

"There is no use in trying to put...
on the wishing shoes now," gasped the...
fairy. "But if every one of you will...
hold mousie still I will try to persuade...
the turtle to stop."
Then the fairy leaned over and said...
something very softly in turtle lan...
guage, and sure enough the turtle...
stopped at once.
They all scrambled down in a great...
hurry and said kind and polite things...
to the turtle; they even rubbed off the...
shreds of moss that hung from his...
sides. The fairy told him all that had...
been happening in the forest while...
he was taking his long nap. She also...
told him about her children's wishing...
shoes.
Being good-natured at heart, he let...
them climb on his back again and...
then he started off once more, this...
time in the right direction. He had...
slept so long, however, that whole...
forests of baby pine trees had grown...
up, and he was not sure of the way;
the old dwarf had to move up and sit...
where he could give him directions.
But it was a wonderful ride, and the...
chipmunks came running to see the...
strange sight. The sulky passenger...
in the tree waked as the turtle went...
past. He did not, of course, deserve...
a place, but his former companions...
moved up and made room for him. He...
seemed really softened by their kind...
ness.
That night, after the fairykins had...
put on their shoes and wished one...
wish apiece, their mother put them to...
bed in four big pink tulips and told...
them all about her adventures and...
how funny the old turtle had looked.
The little fairies bobbed up and down...
in the nodding tulips and clapped their...
hands.
"Tell us," they begged, "what it was...
that you said to the turtle to make...
him stop."
"Guess," said the fairy.
They all guessed, but each one...
guessed a different thing, and all of...
them were wrong.
"Now go to sleep," said the fairy.
"In the morning you may guess some...
more."
But the children would not keep...
quiet. "Oh, tell us now," they cried.
"No," laughed the fairy. "Go to...
sleep!"
The smallest got up on his knees in...
the middle of his tulip. "Please,"...
he begged.
His mother kissed him. "There you...
have guessed it," she whispered. "It...
was—please—YOUTH'S COMPANION."

The Cure.
When you're really interested
In the job you've got to do,
When your heart and soul are in it
And you've got an end in view,
Then the hours mean nothing to you
And the outside pleasures fade
And you have no time to envy
Any man the Lord has made.

When you're really very busy
And your heart is in your work,
You miss the trifling troubles
That so oft annoy the shirk.
You forget life's trials,
And sometimes your dinner, too,
When you're really interested
In the task you've got to do.

Time passes mighty quickly
For the busy man each day,
It is night before he knows it,
All the hours just slip away.
He isn't thinking mean things
Of his neighbors or the mob,
He is good to know and be with
When his mind is on the job.

If you think the world is dreary,
And you think that men are mean,
If you're time to see the vicious
And the vile and the unclean,
If you spot the faults of others,
Here's a certain cure for you:
Just get really interested
In the work you're hired to do.

—Edgar A. Guest.
Electrically Wound Clock for Airplanes.
An electrically wound clock for use in airplanes and balloons has recently been developed, and tested by the U.S. Bureau of Standards. It consists primarily of a watch movement with an electrical winding attachment operated from a three-cell, six-volt storage battery.
Forget favors you give, remember those you receive.

Pere Didat, the gardener, was busy preparing, at the bottom of the vegetable garden, a secret storage place for his potatoes. He made a bed of chalky rock against the garden wall, laid the potatoes on it and topped it off with another layer of stone.

"It looks like a pile of waste material left by the masons," thought Didat. "It is innocent and respectable."

He rubbed his hands with satisfaction. At that moment his wife called to him from the other end of the enclosure. Presently she appeared. She had her hands in the pockets of her blue apron. But she was hurrying along on her massive legs as fast as her weight and thirty years of rheumatism permitted.

"Didat," she cried, "hurry up! They are coming again."

The gardener showed more ill humor than fear. In the eight days since the Germans had been marching toward Paris he had become used to their visits. M. Berquier's villa, which he had charge of, stands alone in the open country, on a rocky spur overlooking the Marne. From the front of the house an avenue of lindens leads to the main highway. The rear services of the German army had made no use of the property. The few men who could be lodged in the villa would be too far away from the villages in which the bulk of the troops were quartered. But each time a detachment passed by and saw across the trees the tiled roof, the lightning rod surmounted by a weather cock, the rose-colored brick chimneys, trimmed with white stone—all suggesting a well-to-do home—it stopped and came to pay a call.

Didat had been afflicted half a dozen times with such undesirable guests. The Germans rang the bell at the grilled gate with tranquil assurance. Then they asked where the wine cellar was. Four or five bottles per man was not too much for them, and they drank brandy out of Champagne glasses. Afterward they began their perquisitions. What always astonished Pere Didat was their almost total ignorance of the value of the objects they selected. Undoubtedly this villa had been neglected by the experts, who, before the war, had prepared lists of the furniture, pictures and antiques which it would be advisable to transport across the Rhine.

Only once an officer cut out of its frame a canvas of mediocre value and gave it to his orderly to carry off. The silverware, the wearing apparel abandoned by the owners and the house linen were the special prey of these helmeted robbers. Yet they overlooked nearly all the lace which Mme. Berquier had left in the closets. On the other hand, the servants' rooms had been emptied clean. Here the soldiers recognized what they were used to seeing and admiring. They could steal what they appreciated most.

Pere Didat shrugged his shoulders. "How many are there?" he asked his wife.

"I saw only one," she answered. "The others will follow, no doubt." They went back to the house. This time the bell didn't ring. The gate yielded to the blow from the butt of a musket. Mme. Didat exclaimed, astonished, almost scandalized: "Why, there is only one, this time!" There was, in fact, only one German at the gate. And down the whole length of the linden avenue as far as the main road no other could be seen. The arrival was a tall Pomeranian, in a frightfully soiled gray uniform, carrying on his back, besides his own knapsack, another kit bag of French origin, picked up no doubt on some battlefield. It was crammed to the bursting point with things they could not see.

Didat didn't notice at the time that the soldier had stripped off his regimental number. His cheeks were hidden by a two weeks' growth of beard, reddish and stiff as a wild boar's pelt. His hands were covered with dirt, so thick that whitish streaks showed where his fingernails had touched the coating. He had an air of mischief and defiance. He looked like a tramp armed with a rifle. And that was just what he was, after all.

"The wine cellar!" he said. "Something to drink!"

Pere Didat shrugged his shoulders once more. He expected that.

Then he took the German down into the cellar.

"Champagne!" the man shouted. "There isn't any more," the gardener explained. "The other Germans drank it all up."

The armed tramp looked disappointed.

"Beaujolais?" Didat suggested.

The soldier broke the neck of a bottle and found the wine too weak.

"Burgundy!" he ordered.

Pere Didat finally discovered some burgundy. The soldier selected three bottles, to which he added a flask of benedictine.

"Carry them upstairs!" he said. Coming out of the cellar the two men met Mme. Didat.

"Dinner," the German called out, as he handed the bottles over to her. "A good dinner—soup, omelette, mutton, veal, beef, ham, sweets—plenty of sweets. If I don't get a good dinner I'll shoot you."

Then he laid his hand on the gardener's shoulder.

The Royal Bank of Canada

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1921

LIABILITIES	
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 95,168,911.64
Deposits bearing interest including interest accrued to date of statement	280,447,481.90
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$975,616,345.54
Balance due to Dominion Government	\$1,290,337.14
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	23,160,749.32
Balance due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	10,574,531.14
Bills Payable	4,733,607.89
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	12,586,480.27
	\$467,911,049.00

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS	
Capital Stock Paid up	\$ 20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	905,044.98
Balance of Profits carried forward	\$ 21,305,044.98
Dividends Unclaimed	14,630.77
Dividend No. 137 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1st, 1921	610,622.00
Bonus of 2%, payable December 1st, 1921	407,082.00
	\$2,387,380.75

ASSETS	
Current Coin	\$ 18,012,319.57
Dominion Notes	23,640,569.25
United States Currency and other Foreign Currencies	20,912,018.81
Deposits in the Central Gold Reserve	\$ 74,464,797.63
Notes of other Banks	13,000,000.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,828,510.11
Deposits due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	21,594,539.78
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	24,080,818.88
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	24,050,584.08
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	9,822,512.43
Call loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	15,128,520.60
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	13,080,429.50
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	24,543,074.57
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$222,603,530.56
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$163,017,459.32
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	\$9,132,265.20
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	\$252,561,644.99
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	986,573.59
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contracts	10,627,758.84
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	12,535,480.27
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	935,000.00
	349,341.48
	\$500,648,429.75

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE
We Report to the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada: That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and that the accounts of the Bank as shown by the Chief Office on 30th November, 1921, as well as at another time, as required by section 56 of the Bank Act and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches. That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank. That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A., Auditor. ROBERT MITCHELL, C.A., Auditor. JAMES G. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross & Sons, Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 19th December, 1921.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30 November, 1920	\$ 546,928.20
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebuts of interest on unmatured bills	4,037,836.49
	\$ 4,584,764.69

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Dividends Nos. 134, 135, 136 and 137 at 12% per annum	\$ 2,436,488.67
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders	\$ 407,082.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	400,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	203,184.04
Transferred to Reserve Fund	123,295.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	905,044.98
	\$ 4,584,764.69

RESERVE FUND

Balance at Credit, 30th November, 1920	\$ 20,134,010.00
Premium on New Capital Stock	127,295.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	132,995.00
	\$ 20,400,000.00

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

Montreal, 19th December, 1921.

house, much excited, and found the Lieutenant in the salon.

"See," said the latter, who had his unheated sword in his hand (Pere Didat didn't know at first just why), "no individual pillages, no pillaging without orders. If you pillage on your own account you are shot."

Whereupon he inserted the point of his sword in the drawer of a little cabinet which had been left locked, pried it open and took out two or three miniatures, which were not without value. Souvenirs!

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

Canadian Wool Goes Overseas

The first determined attempt on the part of Canadian wool growers to compete on the overseas market with the wool of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America is being made by actual sales in the London wool market. The first shipments of some seven different types of Canadian wool have been made to England by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, these representing some of the best wools grown in Eastern Canada and the range area of the West. A factor in hastening this movement has been the closing of the United States market by the Emergency Tariff which provides for a duty of fifteen cents, rendering export from Canada absolutely prohibitive.

In the fiscal year 1921, wool export shipments from Canada totalled in value \$2,168,256, and in 1920, \$5,472,236. In 1921, 7,128,065 pounds went to the United States, 130,163 to the United Kingdom, and 29,639 to Newfoundland. In the year previous 8,859,682 pounds were exported to the United States, 195,081 to the United Kingdom, and 29,964 to Newfoundland. Canada has, however, always been the principal market and consumer of her own wool products and still remains so. It is worthy of note that up to the middle of October, sales of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers to the Canadian trade exceeded the total sales of last season by some 500,000 pounds.

The growing trade and the increase in the home use of Canadian wools in Canadian mills is a very gratifying and encouraging feature of the work which has been done on behalf of Canadian wool by the governments

and various organizations, particularly the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, which is the growers' own association. The campaigns for more and better sheep, the better grading of wool, the sale and featuring of Canadian wool, are now bearing fruit in increased production and sales and in the higher qualities of the product. Canadian wools go to England in the optimistic conviction that they will be favorably received and can compete on an equal basis with the product of the Antipodes and South America. Systematic efforts of breeding and grading have so improved the Canadian product that wool growers of the Dominion are now convinced that it is second to none on the market.

STAMMERING
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THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, CANADA

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



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

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

ISSUE No. 1-22

EFFICIENT FARMING

Alert Revival in Hog Raising.

This winter has witnessed an alert revival of interest in hog raising as a source of steady revenue especially for the mixed farm. This is the outcome of the conference called by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and the wide publicity given to the keen competition which must be met on the British market, set chiefly by Danish exporters. Signs of this awakened interest can be traced in almost every report of farmers' gatherings from end to end of the Dominion. A healthy sign is the intelligent way in which the producers are seeking the facts of the new conditions in our markets. If this spirit continues those nearest the industry state that there need be no questioning the ultimate success of the effort to restore our bacon export trade to its proper position.

One fact which, no doubt, will greatly surprise the majority of hog raisers is that only a little over one-half of the number purchased by meat packers in Ontario and Quebec can be graded into the desired weights set by the Ottawa conference for select bacon hogs. An actual count has been kept in the last month by eleven packing plants operating in Ontario and Quebec. Classifications were made on weights only. The records show that farmers pay little attention to marketing hogs at the proper weights, to say nothing of bacon quality. The numbers and ratios of all hogs bought, leaving out sows and stags, were as follows:

Week ending	160 to 210 lbs. at plant	Other weights	Desired weight
Nov. 26	12,952	10,073	56.25
Dec. 3	14,361	10,564	57.62
Dec. 10	13,585	9,871	57.92
Dec. 17	15,423	12,967	54.33

The desired weights of 160 to 210 lbs. alive at the packing plant means roughly 170 to 220 lbs. at the farm. These are the weights at which, from the point of economical production, it will best pay the farmer to sell. From the standpoint of building an export bacon trade they are the weights the packer must have. Some of the hogs of undesirable weight would have made select bacon if they had not been marketed unfinished or over-finished. But, being outside the weights required to make good "Wiltshire sides," they had to be excluded. The bearing of these figures will be obvious to farmer-producers. It means that even in the best producing provinces of the Dominion only about one-half of the hogs sent to market

come within the weight limits which form, as it were, the first "coarse screen" grading. Out of these a considerable proportion will inevitably be too short and thick to class as select bacon hogs. It will be plain under the circumstances that the first and most important step to recover the British bacon market must lie in breeding a much larger proportion of hogs of the required type, in marketing these at proper weights, and the abandonment of some lines of breeding now followed based upon wrong ideas of where Canadian hog products must eventually be marketed.

Dry Formaldehyde to Prevent Oak Smut.

Place the oats to be tested in a pile on the granary or barn floor and then shovel them over into another pile and as they are being shoveled over spray them with a solution consisting of one part of formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde) to one part of water. Use this solution at the rate of one pint to twenty-five bushels of seed, that is, use one-half pint of formalin mixed with one-half pint of water for every twenty-five bushels of oats. If smaller or larger quantities are to be treated use proportional amounts of formaldehyde solution—thus, twelve and a half bushels require only one-quarter pint of formalin mixed with one-quarter pint of water. A small quart sprayer costing about one dollar is very convenient for spraying the formalin solution on the oats. Two men can best do the work, one man to shovel the grain while the other sprays each shovelful. In order to avoid irritation to the eyes, nose and throat from the strong formaldehyde fumes, provide for a free circulation of air through the granary and barn when the work is in progress. Irritation to the eyes, nose and throat by the strong formaldehyde fumes is the chief objection to this method, but it can be overcome by holding the sprayer down close to the ground and providing plenty of ventilation.

After the oats are all sprayed they should be piled in a heap and covered with blankets or sacks to confine the formalin vapor. The sacks or blankets used to cover the treated grain should be sprayed first with strong formalin; sacks should be sprayed both inside and out. After five hours the seed should be uncovered and may be bagged and sown immediately. There will be no waiting for the seed to dry, no wet or swollen grains to choke the drill. It is advisable to sow the treated grain as soon after treatment as possible.

The Dairy

In the natural course of events cows by nature freshen in the spring of the year. This no doubt was due to the fact that cows, like other animals, were originally independent of man, and spring and summer were obviously the only right time for the raising of calves, the sole work of a cow at that time.

To-day many dairymen and especially many small farmers that keep no hired help and yet milk from six to eight cows, prefer having the most of their cows freshen in the late fall. The writer is one of the latter class and is confident that he can bring forward a good reason in favor of fall freshening in preference to spring freshening for farmers that mix dairying and farming.

During the spring season farmers are doing their best to get the crops in on time and yet have them in right. This means long hours in the field, with the loss of from one to one and a half hours on each end of the day if he has a half dozen fresh cows and a half dozen calves to care for. In the late fall and winter farmers have time to give their cows and calves proper care, besides giving the farmer a winter's job.

Most people's cows are freshening in the spring. This means more milk for the condensaries, cheese factories, etc., consequently a lower price for milk. Cows properly housed, fed and watered will give as much milk in the winter as those on pasture in the summer, and give it while the price of milk is at its best.

No matter whether a cow is giving a small amount of milk or a large amount, it takes just so much feed to keep that cow and all above that amount goes to make milk or is wasted. Even then if the fall cow does consume more feed the price of milk affects the extra cost and gives a nice profit, unless the cow is a boarder, and they never give a profit under any circumstances.

Two more facts in favor of the fall cow. When turned out to pasture in the spring the change in feed causes her to increase her flow of milk. Then again, about the time the flies begin to get troublesome and the pasture poor, it is time to dry the fall cow up, giving her a well earned rest.

Although straw is scarce do not stint bedding for brood sows and young stock or trouble will surely follow.

Poultry

W. H.: How large a house will one hundred Leghorn hens require? Also, would a hollow tile henhouse be damp? Which style of roof is best for the health of the hens?

One hundred hens need about four hundred square feet of floor space and this will be furnished by a house twenty feet wide and twenty feet deep. If you prefer less depth to the house, it could be made wider to give the required floor space. But poultrymen find it pays to allow about four square feet per bird when building poultry houses.

Hollow tile hen houses are not usually considered damp if they are properly made and have a good dry floor. We like the shed-roof type of poultry houses as they are easy to build and all the water from the melting snow drains toward the back. However, the other styles of roofs are practically as good and some breeders like them better. If other conditions are all right and the roof is not too high, the style of roof does not have a great influence on the health of the hens. Of course, it must be high enough to permit plenty of light to enter the windows and must be leak-proof to insure a dry condition of the scratching litter.

The Year-Round Garden.

"Of course we liked our garden when we viewed the lettuce beds, and picked the tender ears of corn, and counted cabbage heads! It took a lot of work to plant and weed and hoe and prune, But then, we liked our garden! 'Twas a thing of art in June! But now that winter blusters and all prices soar and soar And we can hear the H.C.L. a-scratching at the door, And mother opens home canned corn or peas or beets or greens! Say! Takes all year to show folks what a garden really means!"

Benefits for Old Maids.

A Denmark old maid's insurance company pays regular weekly "benefits" to spinsters of forty years and upwards.

Stacks of Pies.

Stacks of rhubarb measuring fifty-seven inches in length have been raised by an English gardener.

One lighted gas jet consumes as much air as four adults.

A Sales and Expense Record

By H. M. ELLIOTT.

One who does not keep a record of what he owes other people is at a great disadvantage when the time for settlement comes. And anyone who pays an account and who does not require a receipt, or does not keep the cancelled cheque, is often required to pay the account twice. In several instances known to the writer people who have been careful in taking receipts or in keeping their cancelled cheques, have saved themselves from paying a second time amounts of a hundred dollars or more.

Mr. Gunn runs an account at a grocery store which he expects to pay at harvest time. He keeps no record of what he buys and the storekeeper by mistake charges someone else's bill to Mr. Gunn's account. Or Mr. Gunn steps into the store and hands the proprietor ten dollars to apply on the account. Before the proprietor gets to his books to record the payment some other customer stops him to buy something and, by the time the purchase is made, the storekeeper has forgotten to make the entry on his book. In either case Mr. Gunn loses money. In the first instance he would have saved by keeping an account of what he bought at the store, and in the second instance he would have saved money by taking a receipt or by paying by cheque. And whether the storekeeper makes a mistake at all or not, Mr. Gunn, by following careful business methods, has the satisfaction of knowing that he is caring for his business in a business-like manner.

By keeping careful records, furthermore, ill feelings will often be saved between neighbor and friends. The matter of personal friendship is a matter of great importance. A farmer has at most only a few neighbors and a great deal of his enjoyment in life comes from friendly relations from them. Very often neighbors fall out over a small money affair. The amount of money involved is of minor importance to either one, but the question of honesty comes up. Undoubtedly the reader knows of instances where farmers have had misunderstandings over money matters, and where these misunderstandings have had an unhappy ending. When, if either farmer had kept systematic accounts, or better, if both had kept systematic accounts, the misunderstanding would never have occurred.

A farmer who has always kept accounts says: "When I pay money to a man who does not keep accounts, I always write along with the entry in my account book the place where I paid him and any characteristic remark or occurrence that might help to recall to his memory the time and the place I paid him. By this method I have saved a great many misunderstandings."

A record of things bought or sold on credit will in most cases amply repay a farmer for all his trouble. And often friendships will be preserved, and good friends are more valuable than money after all. Such record may be kept by any one of several methods or by a combination of several methods.

There are three ways of filing cancelled cheques and receipts. The first is in the order of their dates, the second is alphabetically or by subjects, and the third is a combination of the first two. As most cheques and re-

ceipts will never be wanted again after being filed they may be filed in the easiest possible way, which is in the order they are received. This will be roughly according to their dates. Later if a particular one is wanted it can be easily found by remembering its date. On the other hand, cheques that for any reason one wishes to keep together for quick reference may be sorted out and filed together.

A Record of Purchases.

A record of purchases may be kept with almost no bookkeeping by paying bills through a checking account at a bank. It is a good practice to pay by cheque all bills of one dollar or over, and to write in the lower left hand corner of each cheque what bill or bills it is drawn to pay. When the cheque comes back through the bank it should be kept both as evidence that the account has been paid, and as a record of what the money was spent for.

The chequeing method, moreover, lends itself to the practices of the business world. Business men consider a sale to be a cash sale if it is settled within thirty days, and in carrying out this policy they mail to each of their customers on the first of each month a statement of the balance due on his account. Upon receiving such a statement, one should check it with the memorandum the merchant gave him at the time of purchase, and if it is correct, mail a cheque in settlement.

If he has not the money in the bank he should go to his banker and arrange for a loan. By thus borrowing of a banker instead of requiring the merchant to carry the account, a farmer will increase his total borrowing capacity, as well as his credit rating in the community. He will save money also by being able to buy at cash instead of at credit prices.

There is still another reason for carrying a chequeing account with a bank and depositing all cash there. A banker makes up and maintains a good part of his cash reserve from the bank balance of his customers. He, therefore, appreciates a farmer's balance, and thus becomes a financial friend.

A Record of Sales.

While it is possible to keep a complete and accurate record of all expense by the simple device of paying all bills by cheque, it is quite impossible to use the same method in case of sales. However, as the number of sales on the ordinary farm is not large it will not be a serious task to record each sale. It goes without question that a record should be kept of all sales made on credit. To do otherwise would be careless. And if we add to the necessity of keeping a record of sales made on credit, the desirability of a record of all sales for reference in making an income tax report, and then to this add the value of knowing how total sales compare with total expenses, we have sufficient reason for a complete record of all sales, as well as all purchases. Illustrations showing a convenient method for keeping a record of purchases and sales accompany this article.

This makes a very simple record of sales and purchases for the month of June. Farm expenses are listed in the left hand column and personal expenses in the right hand column.

Sales.		Farm	Personal
June 6	129 bu. wheat at \$2	\$258.00	
June 7	203 bu. oats at 60c	121.80	
June 7	960 lbs. potatoes	28.20	
June 7	140 bu. wheat at \$2	280.00	
June 15	Interest on Victory Bond		5.25
Purchases.		Farm	Personal
June 6	Dry goods	\$	\$ 5.00
June 6	Labor threshing	7.25	
June 6	Gas threshing	6.70	
June 7	Labor on wheat	15.00	
June 7	Repairs on binder	14.50	
June 7	Oats for horses	12.50	
June 7	Medical fee, family		9.00
June 9	Blacksmithing for binder	2.00	
June 9	Life insurance		51.04
June 9	Labor on oats, Frank Brown	3.15	
June 11	Dentist, Dr. A. B. Case		25.00

A Fine Example of Community Housekeeping

While the betterment of their own homes is their first object, the members of the Stamford Women's Institute have an outstanding record in community achievements in the last year's work, as the following items from their report goes to show:

Through the Railway Commission we have had a piece of woods removed from one of our main roads because it obstructed the view of a dangerous curve of the railway and has been the cause of many accidents. We also were instrumental in having a better waiting room and proper steps placed at Stamford Station on the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway.

We have organized a Sewing Circle to work for our nearest hospital.

We held a very successful Fruit and Vegetable Show for our nearest Y.W.C.A., and we send flowers to any of our members who are ill, and in case of death a wreath or spray. The Relief Committee is ready to give immediate help if any one in the township is found to be in need. Fortunately, such cases have been very few. We have sent Christmas

parcels to the Children's Shelter at Welland. This Christmas the people in charge of the Shelter say they will not need our help so we are looking after the motherless children in our own community instead. One of our members is on the school board.

Last January we held a Community Night in our Memorial Hall. All residents of Stamford were invited. We had a musical program, supper and dance. Everything was free. It was a great success. Over 300 people were present and everyone had a pleasant evening. We hope to do something along the same line this winter. Since the Women's Institute Memorial Hall was opened (June 22, 1920) we have paid off \$1,600 of our debt besides interest and running expenses. Our main work now is raising money to pay off the remainder of the debt on our hall. We are adding to its furnishings from time to time. Recently we catered for a supper for another organization and cleared over \$48, which is to be used to buy table silver. Our hall is filling a long-felt need in supplying a place for concerts, business meetings and social affairs.

The Sunday School Lesson

JANUARY 15

Elijah's Challenge of Baal Worship, 1 Kings, 18: 36-39. Golden Text—1 John 5: 4 (Rev.)

Time—The reign of Ahab, B.C. 875-853.

Place—Mount Carmel.

Connecting Links—Ahab, king of Israel, had married Jezebel, a princess of Tyre and a worshipper of the Tyrian Baal. In such a marriage it was usual to allow the foreign queen to worship her native god along with the god of her adopted country. Not content with this, however, Jezebel, who was a forceful character, attempted to displace the worship of Jehovah with that of the Tyrian Baal. This was one of the most serious assaults on the religion of Jehovah in all the history of Israel. It was due to the courage of Elijah that Jezebel did not succeed.

I. An Invitation, vs. 20, 21.

V. 20. Ahab. The king still worshipped his own God, but he allowed Jezebel to carry on without hindrance her campaign for the Baal of Tyre. All through his reign he was dominated by his heathen queen. The prophets, these were the prophets of Baal whom Elijah had requested the king to assemble, v. 19. Both Jehovah and Baal had prophets. Mount Carmel, at that time a comparatively well wooded hill and long regarded as a sacred place. Probably before the Israelites had come into the land the Canaanites had worshipped the Baals there.

V. 21. Elijah came to appeal to the people as well as to the king because they had a right to say whom they would worship. How long—two opinions? An obscure figure which literally "how long will you limp on unequal legs?" Ever since their entrance into Canaan the Israelites had tried to mingle the worship of Jehovah with the worship of the Baals, the religion of the heathen Canaanites. Elijah, through this figure tried to show the people that to mix their own religion with a heathen religion was as impossible as for a man to walk on two legs of different length. They must choose one or the other. Baal. This is not the proper name for one particular god, but the generic name for the gods of the Canaanites. Literally the word means "possessor" or "lord." The baal was the god who owned the land and gave its fertility; each locality had its own Baal but in this case it was the Baal of Tyre, the city from which Jezebel came.

II. A Challenge, 22-24.

V. 22. I, even I only. Elijah was not in fact the only prophet of Jehovah left as is apparent from v. 13, 20: 13, and 22: 6, but the other prophets were indifferent and Elijah felt that he alone was left to vindicate Jehovah.

V. 23. Elijah proposed a contest between Jehovah and Baal by which the real God would become manifest; it was not a struggle between superior strength and inferior, but between reality and empty fiction. The prophets of Baal were to prepare a bullock for sacrifice on their altar and Elijah was to do likewise on his altar; the real God would come down and consume his sacrifice while the people witnessed the ordeal. Two bullocks. This was to be a whole burnt offering, because the whole of the victim was to be burnt on the altar. In any other form of sacrifice only the entrails were consumed on the altar, the flesh being eaten by the worshippers at a feast. The whole burnt offering was sacrificed only on great occasions; hence the importance of this occasion.

V. 24. Call ye . . . your gods. Among Semitic peoples generally, it was thought that the mere mention of the

god's name was supposed to have magical potency, whether for good or for cursing. By uttering the name of his god, the worshippers called to his help.

III. The Victory, vs. 25-27.

The prophets of Baal, every means known to them, tried to induce the people to believe in the power of their gods. In the convulsive methods to induce the people to believe in the power of their gods, the prophets of Baal were not far from the truth. In the state of frenzy which was "possessed" by his god and was thus endowed with the power to do unusual things; hence the strange conduct of the Baal prophets, vs. 26-29. After allowing the Baalites all day to establish their claims, Elijah sat about quietly and confidently to establish his own. First, he repaired the altar of Jehovah which, owing to the prevalent worship of Baal, had fallen into disuse, vs. 30-32. Next, he precluded any charge of fraud by digging a trench about the altar and by pouring water into it and over the altar itself. The altar and the victim for sacrifice were thus thoroughly wet and a fire on that altar would be much more difficult to kindle than on the altar of Baal, vs. 33-35. Finally, he prayed, and the contents of his prayer are worth noting.

V. 36. He began his prayer by calling to God's remembrance his covenant relations to the fathers of the Israelite people. He was the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and therefore, surely of their children. Then follow the petitions of the prayer. First, that Jehovah would reveal Himself to the people as God; this would be demonstrated by fire on his altar. Second, that God would vindicate Elijah as a true prophet; thereafter the people would follow and trust Elijah.

V. 37. Finally Elijah prayed that the heart of the people might be turned back to Jehovah. It would have been little use for God to have revealed Himself and vindicated Elijah unless the people had it in their hearts to willingly accept such attestations. Above all, the people must have the desire for God.

V. 38. The fire of the Lord; probably as lightning from heaven. See Gen. 19: 24. The author clearly regards it as a miracle.

V. 39. Fell on their faces; terror-stricken at such an unusual demonstration of Jehovah's reality and power as well as at their stupid mistake in not previously recognizing him as God. The Lord, He is God. Jehovah, not Baal, is the true God. Once again as often happened in the history of Israel the religion of Jehovah repelled a serious assault on its very life.

Application.

The test of true religion proposed by Elijah is a final test. It was this: Let our faith be judged by its fruit. It may be that "later tradition has preserved the memory of a lightning flash, and a downpour of rain," but in any event the test of a religion is that it really works, and it brings forth spiritual fruit. The effect is always that fire descends and consumes what is unworthy.

Jesus affirmed that we are to be known by our fruits. The proof of the reality of our faith is not to be the dogmatic zeal with which we say, "Lord, Lord," or any other form of words, but the fidelity with which we "do the will of the Father." This test of Jesus is the test which we have to apply to modern faiths which lure away so many from the Christian church.



The Joke on Themselves.

There was a hedge between the Taylor house and the Jarvey house, but Joe Taylor and Ben Jarvey had made a little passageway at one end for their own use. One day Ben and Joe made a rush at the same time for the opening in the hedge. Of course they met—and right in the hedge at that. They scrambled to their feet, laughing.

"I'm coming to tell you," panted Ben, "that I've got to go to Aunt Ellen's on an errand; but I'll soon get to work on my wood box."

"I'm coming to tell you," Joe was puffing, "that I've got to take a pattern down to Mrs. Miller; but I'll soon get to work on my wood box."

They laughed again, for both had spoken in such a hurry that it sounded like one boy.

The reason for their hurry was a taffy-pulling party at the schoolhouse that night and two wood boxes to be filled before they could start.

"Well, off we go," said Ben. "And the first one that gets his wood box filled can help the other."

Then they counted three and were off.

Mrs. Miller was out, and she took a long time to come in. When at last Joe was free he scurried home.

"Ben has beat me back and finished filling his box, I suppose," he thought.

When he reached home he darted round the hedge and called, "Hello, Ben! Got your box most full?"

"Ben hasn't come yet," Mrs. Jarvey called. "Maybe his aunt asked him to run an errand for her."

Joe hesitated. "Well," he said, "I believe I will fall to and fill his box. Then when he comes back we'll fill mine together."

He went to work with a good will. Every minute he expected to see Ben rush up; but no Ben appeared.

Finally he stacked the last armful of wood and gave himself a shake. "If I don't hurry to my own wood-box it's good-bye, taffy pulling," he panted and made a bolt for home.

Just as he reached the hole in the hedge some one came plunging through from the other side. The two met violently and a second later were sprawling on the ground.

"Ouch! That you, Joe!" called Ben's voice.

"Wow! Yes, it is," answered Joe. Laughing and grunting, they picked themselves up unharmed.

"All set?" Joe sang out. "I got back first, Ben, and I've filled your wood box."

"At the same instant Ben exclaimed, 'I got back first, Joe, and I've filled your wood box.'"

They stared at each other for a moment, and then they shouted with laughter.

"Oho!" exclaimed Ben. "I did your job, and you did mine."

"And now both boxes are filled!" cried Joe. "Hurry, it's most time we were pulling taffy!"

Logical.

In his early rising the farmer is perfectly logical. His idea is that if the day breaks before you get up, you cannot expect to have a whole day before you.

Familiarity breeds contempt, which accounts for the carelessness with which people use matches resulting in many fires.—Deputy Fire Marshal Lewis, Ontario.

Brazil is undertaking to make known to the world the wonderful resources of raw material, such as vegetable oils, nuts, sugar and minerals, that it possesses. When we remember that vegetable fats can be produced for perhaps a third of the cost of animal fats, it is not difficult to predict the increasing use of vegetable oils. That unimproved coconut land in the Malay States is worth from \$25 to \$100 an acre makes the price of similar land in Brazil appear cheap.

Watchman
by Advocate
6, 1922
will be pub-
day.
Editor and Prop.
...ing any event from
...anual proceeds, will be
...following rates:—three (3)
...5 cts. For each addition-
...per line extra.
...on \$1.50 in advance to point
...and \$2.00 in the United
...line for Poetry accompanying
...Memorial Notices.
...Notices of Entertainments, Concerts,
...amusements etc., 25 cents minimum;
...over three lines 50 cents.
...Notices of Births, Marriages and
...Deaths 25c.
...Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"Men say,—"To-morrow, I will do these things."
Forgetting that To-morrow's reckoning
is with to-day."

ST. PATRICK has much to answer
for. Among a lot of things he started
and did not come back to finish. Is the
well known, and in some quarters highly
appreciated, remark that "Tomorrow
never comes."
According to ancient history, St. Pat.
permanently cleared Ireland of snakes.
Nobody ever sees real snakes in Ireland
now: The only sort ever seen, are ghost-
snakes, raised by the superstitious dread
which follows upon the injudicious use
of a certain antidote for snake-bite,
which itself is a spirit more potent than
of the variety ever called from the
"dead men's shoes." by that prince of smug-
ging, O'Connell, who plied his
"snake" somewhere about the year
1800.
One wily old snake, full of serpentine
wisdom, would not succumb to the
blandishments of St. Pat., which dis-
concerted the proficient old snake char-
mer so much that he spent many sleep-
less days, and nights, in thinking out a
plan for the discomfiture of the artful
old snake. He fixed up a special blend
of hooch to a corner of a cage, and re-
turned to a secret hiding place to watch
events. The snake came along warily,
sniffing the air, and gradually slid into
the trap and proceeded to soak up the
bait, which soon overpowered him, and
as he lay in the cage seeing visions of
his ancestors, St. Pat. slipped up and
snapped down the door of the cage.
The snake woke up and pleaded for his
life and his freedom, his natural "Irish
Frost" State, but all that St. Pat. would
say was "I'll let you out tomorrow,"
and threw him cage and all into the
sea, where he lies to this day, wriggling
about and calling out "Is it tomorrow
yet St. Patrick?" which is "the cause
of the waves and storms that prevail in
that part of the Atlantic and will not
cease until tomorrow comes,—and that
will be never."

TOMORROW IS the name for the
day after the present, and is a moveable
term. My to-morrows come with un-
failing regularity and I have never been
able to evade any of my responsibilities
by pretending to think that to-morrow
never comes. There may be a tomorrow
always in the offing till time shall end,
but it is a fresh one each day, waiting
like a prospective cabinet minister for
"dead men's shoes." If I owed any-
thing to anybody, and said "I'll pay
you to-morrow," events would follow
proving his belief in its advent. Like
the man in the song, who "Owed ten
dollars to O'Grady, You'd think he had
a mortgage on my life, He comes first
thing in the morning, And at night he
sends his wife." Yes, Sir, after mature
deliberation I have decided that to-mor-
row comes with unfailing regularity,
and the next in succession is always
waiting and ready to push it along.
Call a spade a spade. To-morrow will
be the seventh day of January, de facto
chronologically, and de jure, and there
isn't any use in trying to dodge it, unless
like St. Patrick, you are in a position to
say what you like about it without any
come back from the snake.

SPEAKING OF THE unfailing regu-
larity of the coming to-morrows, and St.
Patrick, reminds me that I want to add
a word of protest against an idea which
has been shot into public notice at an in-
auspicious time. We all know that St.
Pat did his best for Ireland, and that his
good example is being followed at pre-
sent by all true believers in the possi-
bility of affairs becoming more settled in
that part of the earth. Well, Sir, at the
very hour when the fate of Ireland may
be striking, up pops an astronomical
gentleman of Yale and tells us that be-
cause of tidal friction in the Irish Chan-
nel (where St. Patrick's snake is waiting
for to-morrow) the earth and the moon
have gone off their reckoning.

I have given this further injustice to
Ireland careful study, and I find that it
also contains a somewhat obscure refer-
ence to the question of the coming of to-
morrow. No matter how many come or
don't come, we are going to be one short,
figuring it out, I find that there will be
one day missed in 31,536,000,000 years!
(Kind printer, take care with these fig-
ures), and all because St. Patrick raised
false hopes in the bosom of a snake!

Least any should doubt the origin of the
fama, or should alter it in the telling, as
sometimes happens, I give the news-
paper cutting as proof:—
Swarthmore, Pa., December 30.—Some-
thing is wrong with the solar system,
Dr. Ernest W. Brown, head of the Mathe-
matical Department of Yale University,
told members of the American Astrono-
mical Society in session to-day at

Swarthmore College. Either the earth's
rate of rotation is slowing down or the
moon is moving faster. This conclusion
was reached by Professor Brown, when
he observed that the days are becoming
longer.
This fact, long suspected and now veri-
fied beyond reasonable doubt, the Yale
mathematician declared, need not be
taken into account in the daily life of
laymen because it amounts to less than
one-thousandth of a second a year.
However, he declared, it is decidedly
annoying to men of science, who base
their calculations on the regularity of
the various units of the solar system.
The trouble, he added, is not with the
moon, but with the earth, which scien-
tists use as a clock. Tidal friction on the
earth, particularly in the Irish Channel,
is pulling the moon off its course, thus
accounting for the loss of a second every
thousand years.

THE WORST I could wish to happen
Professor Brown is, that the next time
Professor de Valera comes to this side of
the Atlantic, the two of them together
shall be shut in a cell in Yale, and told
through the window bars until they have
settled the subject of "Friction in the
Irish Channel," and then they may go on
holiday and fish up the snake story that
was deposited there centuries ago by St.
Patrick.

THE LINKMAN.
ST. ANDREWS
Mr. Neve attended the Masonic banquet
in Montreal on Wednesday last.
After spending several weeks in Toronto
Mr. Matthews Sr. has returned home.
Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. W.
Blair on the advent of their little son.
Miss Evelyn Wales of Montreal, is
spending her holidays with her parents
Dr. and Mrs. B. N. Wales.
Mr. Hugh Mount, of Montreal, New
Year's guest of his grandparents, Mr.
and Mrs. W. H. Robertson.
Family gatherings, dinner and tea
parties, have been the order of the day
throughout the past week.

Miss Constance Mount, of Lakefield,
is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs.
J. J. Fraser of Lachute Road.
Mr. and the Misses Walsh, entertained
Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Burgess, of Mont-
real during the New Year's holiday.
Mr. Alan Jones and Miss Helen Seton
of Montreal, were New Year's guests of
the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Robt. Jones.

Mr. Walter Dorion, of Montreal, and
Mr. K. Dorion, of Centerville, spent
New Year's with their parents Mr. and
Mrs. O. Dorion.
Your correspondent wishes the "Watch-
man" a happy and prosperous New
Year, hoping that the bright sunshine of
New Year's day will be typical of the
Year.
Mr. and Mrs. Norman McGregor, had
for their New Year's guests their niece
and nephew, Miss Natalie and Mr. Joe
Loeder of New York, and Miss Ruth
Howell of Montreal.

A friendly game of hockey was played
between a team from Frederic and
a local team, on Saturday which resulted
in a victory for the visiting team the
score being 2 to 1 in their favor.
Mr. W. Archibald M. Howard of Mont-
real, spent the New Year's holiday with
his parents at the Rectory. The Misses
Marion and Edna Greenwood, of Grace-
field Park, Montreal, were also guests of
the Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Howard.
The Misses Jennie Ireland, and Mabel
Hulbert, of Point St. Charles and
S. Hardy of Montreal, were New Years
guests of Dr. and Mrs. Shaw. Mr.
Ffolliott and Wainwright Shaw, of
Montreal, were also home for the holiday.
Among those who spent the holiday at
their summer residences were Mr. and
Mrs. Horace Davis and guests, Mr. and
Mrs. W. Simpson and family, Col.
Reams and family of Montreal and Mr.
and Mrs. Larmonth and family of Ottawa.

WEDDING BELLS

NICHOLLS-MILLAR.
The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Millar
was a scene of a pretty event on Wed-
nesday afternoon when their daughter
Ruby, Elizabeth was united in marriage
to Mr. Leonard A. Nicholls of St. Phil-
ippe. The ceremony being performed
by the Rev. G. W. Sherman of Odgen-
burg. The bride who was given away
by her father, wore a lovely gown of ivory
satin with ermine fur, and long tulle
veil with wreath of orange blossoms and
carried a bouquet of white carnations.
She was attended by her sister Lydia who
wore a gown of sky blue satin and car-
ried pink carnations. The groom was
supported by his cousin Mr. Howard
McAdam. The wedding march was
played by Miss Jessie Millar sister of the
bride. A sumptuous supper was ser-
ved to some sixty guests. The presents
were both numerous and beautiful show-
ing how highly esteemed the young couple
were held. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls left
on the evening train for Ottawa, Ont.,
where they will reside, followed by the
good wishes of their many friends. Going
away the bride wore a navy blue suit
with plush hat to match and red fox fur.
Guests attending from a distance were
Mr. Clifford McKiddie, Miss Zena Mc-
Kiddie, Mr. Howard McAdam of Mabel,
Rev. and Mrs. Sherman, Odgenburg,
Mr. and Mrs. James Nicholls, St. Phil-
ippe, Mrs. Scott Arundel, Mrs. Bea,
Montreal, and Mrs. Heatlie, Odgenburg.

NOTICE.—Boot and Shoe repairing,
skates ground concave and put on
boots, Scissors sharpened at W. Haines
Main Street, Lachute.

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In Use For Over 30 Years
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How to open a Savings Account

You can open a savings account in The Bank of Nova Scotia with a small deposit. All you need do is to bring your money to the teller and sign your name on a card. The ledger-keeper then gives you a pass book, which is your receipt. It takes less than five minutes.

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The five minutes you take to open a savings account may be the turning point in your career. It has been for many others.

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Paid-up Capital	\$ 9,700,000
Reserve	13,000,000
Resources	230,000,000

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

Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

We have Monarch, Dove & Down in all shades

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

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

McFAUL BROS.

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Better Record, Better Quality
Better Service.

Save \$2.10 on 6 Records.

We Guarantee:— Come in and hear for yourself.

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Useful Gifts at Staniforth's.

Nothing is more appreciated than Footwear, nothing more useful for every member of the family.

Fine Shoes. House Slippers, Spats, Felt Boots, Over-Shoes, Moccasins' Rubbers, Skating Boots and Skates, Skates put on Boots Free.

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Wood and Coal Stoves, Wash-
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ware and Enamel Ware.

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FRIDAY and SATURDAY ONLY.

125 Pairs Men's Black & Mahogany Leather, fine \$6. to \$10 for \$4.89.
75 Pairs Ladies Boots, assorted colors, value 6 to \$9.00 for \$3.89.
Boys and Girls Boots at very low Prices. Real Bargains.
5 Pieces of Dress Goods, all wool. Value \$2.25 for \$1.39.
200 Pairs of Wool Hose, value \$1.00 to \$1.25 for 59c.
5 Only of Ladies Fur Collar Coats. at \$22.75.
5 Men's Suits at \$12.00.
Also Men's Overcoats or Boys at very low prices.

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

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

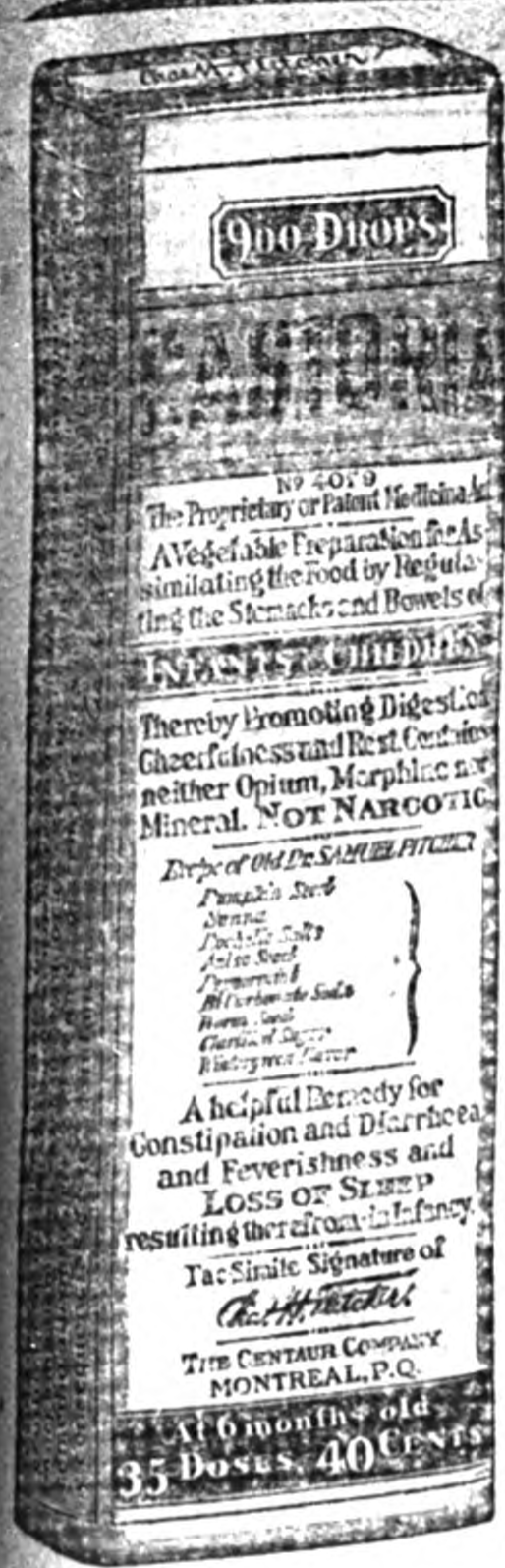
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A full line of the famous "Pyrex" Baking Glass.

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

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We have some real live values in Holiday Goods. Something to suit Everybody.
Ladies, Boys and Men's Clothing.
Mens' Suits, from \$12.00 up.
Everything marked away Down Ladies Costumes in great variety. Come to us. We will save you Money.
MICHEL MALACKET, at Fish's Bridge.

CUSHING

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

Mr. E. C. McMurrie, of Macdonald College, spent Friday and Saturday with his friends in Cushing.

Miss Nellie Hodgson, of Montreal, spent the Christmas vacation with her sister Mrs. Frank Fuller.

Dr. S. McNally, of Montreal, was a guest of his aunt Mrs. A. M. Derrick at Stonefield last week.

Mr. Owen Keatley who spent the Christmas holidays at his home here returned to Montreal on Monday.

R. V. James M. Fraser returned on Wednesday from a ten days trip to Toronto and other Ontario points.

Mr. Larry Owens who is attending Queen's Agricultural College spent the holidays with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Owens at Stonefield Heights.

Mr. James McRae, of Black River Bridge, N. B., spent the early part of the week at Greece's Point with Mrs. McRae (formerly Miss Grace Fraser) who is at present visiting her aunt Mrs. M. Kains.

Mr. H. Cousins, divinity student of Montreal who so acceptably filled the pulpit of St. Mungo's last summer spent last week in Cushing, and assisted Mr. McKinnon of Lachute last Sunday while Mr. Crookshank of Montreal preached in St. Mungo's.

The Goodfellowship Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fuller on Friday evening, Dec. 20th. There was a very large attendance and a most enjoyable evening was spent. A spelling match was part of the programme and occasioned much interest. Miss Fairy Innis and Eddie Wheelahan Jr. remained longest on the floor but both went down to defeat on the same jaw breaker after spelling down all the other competitors. There was also an auction of boxes filled with dainties by the ladies each gentleman being supposed to pair off with the lady whose name was in the box which he purchased. There were some oddly assorted couples which of course caused much amusement. The sum of \$40.00 was realized which is to go toward the purchase of books for the nucleus of the library which is protected by the Club members.

STONEFIELD.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Densmore are visiting friends in Montreal.

Mrs. W. Mann was the guest of Mrs. John McMeekin Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. T. Densmore was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Derrick New Year's evening.

Mr. E. C. McMurrie paid a welcome visit to friends in Stonefield on Friday evening.

Mrs. W. A. Burke was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Densmore also Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hull.

Mr. and W. Bradshaw, of Grenville, were the guests of their daughter Mrs. R. Owens over the week-end.

Miss Grace Densmore and her sister-in-law Mrs. H. Densmore, visited friends in Hawkesbury on Wednesday.

Our school opened on Wednesday and all the pupils of the school will be glad to have their teacher Mrs. Morrison back again.

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 Korner" and take a box home with you.

FOR SALE.—Pure Bred Jersey Cow, 3 and a half years old, giving milk all winter, at a bargain price, apply to Louis Lafleur.

FOR SALE.—Two Ayrshire Bull Calves born in September, from Glenborough's Best. Apply to R. Kettle, R. R. No. 1 Lachute.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

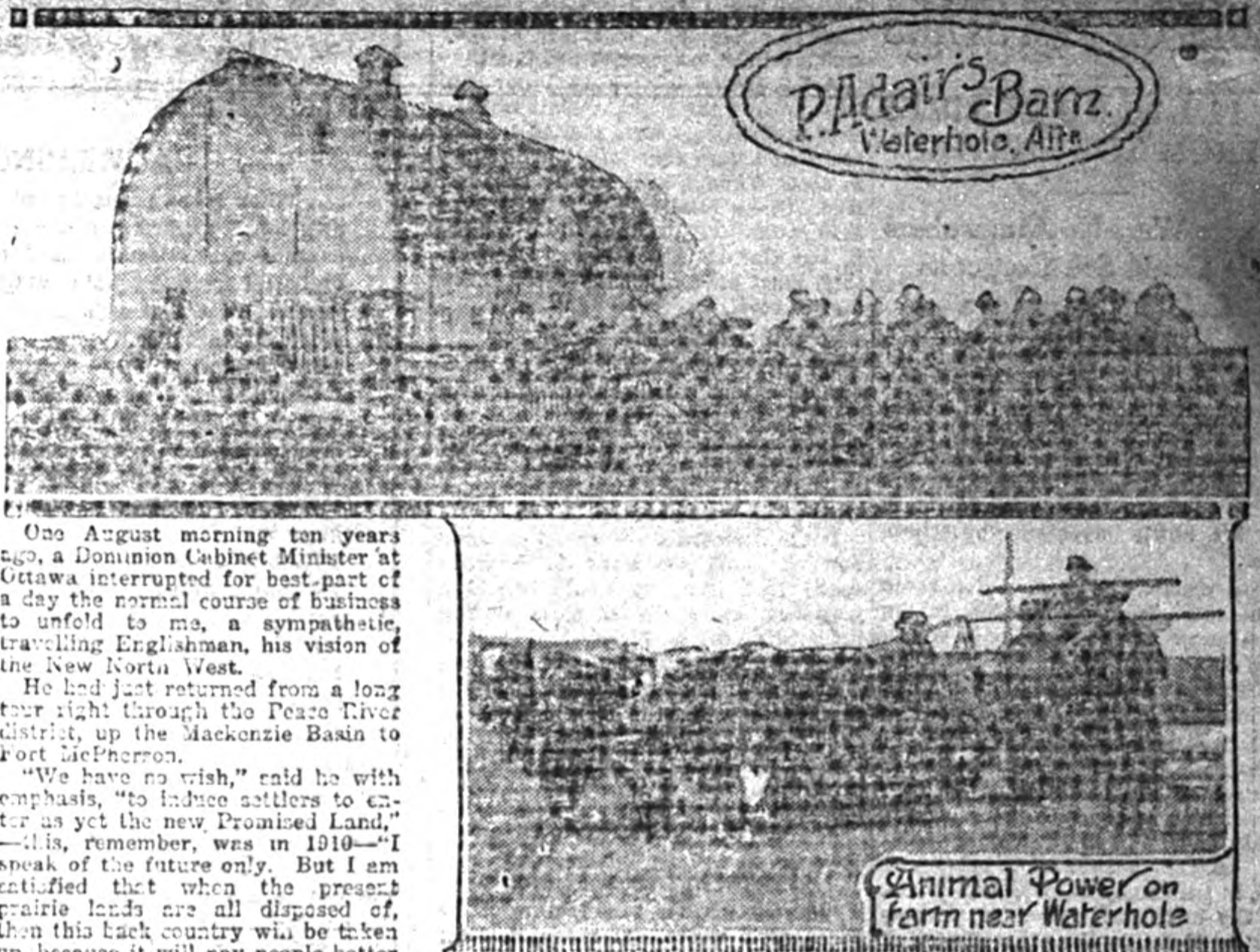
A SESSION of the Court of King's Bench, holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at the Court House in the village of Ste. Scholastique, district aforesaid, on Friday, the thirteenth day of January, 1922 at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common goal of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there. And I also notice all the Justice of the peace, Coroners and peace officers in, and for the said district, that they must be present with their records, Rolls, indictments and other documents in order to do the thing which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Tread of Pioneers



One August morning ten years ago, a Dominion Cabinet Minister at Ottawa interrupted for best part of a day the normal course of business to unfold to me, a sympathetic, travelling Englishman, his vision of the New North West.

He had just returned from a long tour sight through the Peace River district, up the Mackenzie Basin to Fort McPherson.

"We have no wish," said he with emphasis, "to induce settlers to enter as yet the new Promised Land,"—this, remember, was in 1910—"I speak of the future only. But I am satisfied that when the present prairie lands are all disposed of, then this back country will be taken up, because it will pay people better to secure land there than to pay the price that will be asked for the other."

Much work has to be done first, however. Rivers have to be made navigable and the land has to be surveyed. My journey was made to ascertain if these undertakings would be justified. And my verdict is yes. Though this land lies north, it is not appreciably colder than the southern portions of the province. At Edmonton the climate is as favorable as at the international boundary, owing to the lower altitudes; and for the same reason, together with other contributory conditions, a couple of hundred miles further up country makes little difference."

In 1914 came the railway gang, and in 1916, when its work was done, in pressed the pioneers. This year I have followed in their tracks and, reflecting on what I have seen, I endorse this wisdom.

First, the country is of uncommon charm—great tracts of prairie, with patches of light bush, set among low purple hills, and intersected by belts of timber and by fine rivers and streams. Park-like is the descriptive term that springs to one's pen. Roses flourish everywhere by millions, and scent the air. Lilies challenge them for grace and glow. A thousand tinted grasses add soft undertones, as they ripple in the breeze. Rarely have I been so moved with visions of a country's future as when our automobile pounded along the ninety-mile trail from Peace River Crossing to Spirit River. The naked prairies of the south have their charm—at least under summer skies; but here is a country where the eye is rested and the soul inspired, while still the pocket fills.

And the pocket does fill, sure! In some instances it puzzles one a little how. It is not to be explained on the theory of taking in each other's washing, though there is "taking in" of some sort, if the unwary stranger suffers it. But where the occupation is farming the mystery is explained. Nowhere south or east have I seen better crops, and last year this district prospered when others nearly failed. One man gleaned 120 bushels of oats to the acre, and 43 bushels of wheat. He is located about twelve miles above the Crossing and floats his grain down thence in scows, freightage ten cents per bushel; and with a stream running nine miles an hour he doesn't lose much time.

Just north of Dunvegan, on the 14th July, I plucked oats, four feet high and upwards by my pocket-measure. And wheat, rye, timothy and indeed all kinds of hay, were luxuriant. A man may be no agriculturist or authority on soils, but even a fool can't mistake the evidence of growing crops.

The pioneers, I said, are pressing in; and more than pioneers. Wise men, not merely from the East, but also from the South and West, are nosing around to pick up the "snaps" and secure their stake in what will surely—given the subjoined conditions—be a rich country. At one hotel in Peace River, in one day, there were visitors registered from Brandon, Moose Jaw, Victoria, Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York and London. At Dunvegan Crossing I met camping, with pack-horse, knife and gun, a picturesque stranger who was beguiling his long evenings with Anatole Franco's "Les Dieux ont Soif." What was a man of such culture doing there? Prospecting and picking up good things, you bet your life.

And the people already settled are of the right stuff—downright, en-

Animal Power on farm near Waterhole

terprising, sociable, "sports": earnest in play as in work. Spirit River has just had a two days' sports meeting. The folk came in from as far afield as eighty miles—chiefly in autos. There wasn't a bed to be had. Men walked the street all night. Others slept in their cars or on the unwholesome floors of barns, offices and poolrooms. But nothing daunted their zeal. After a boxing contest in the late evening, a dance followed until the small hours. The sports events were numerous and dashing. Better racing was not to be seen at Edmonton. The boys' half-mile horseback spoke well for the rising generation. And ten years ago, recollect, this country was not surveyed, and a four-year world-war has intervened; yet today several towns of one thousand residents and upwards, with large contributory populations, one of them, at least, equipped with electric light plant and public water-works, are making history.

Nevertheless, as my friend the Cabinet Minister said, there is yet much to do. Roads need to be graded, trails improved, river transport increased. Most urgent of all, an improved and progressive railway service is needed.

That, indeed, is vital; for otherwise many of the settlers will drift out again; the fight is too unfair. I hear that the Canadian Pacific Railway has at length taken over the operation of the line. This will prove the surest pledge of Peace River prosperity, for the unsullied prestige of this great transportation company, challenged as it now is by powerful rivals, will not allow of inefficiency.

But what I have seen ranks me eager, and to public utility companies and intending settlers alike, I say—Make haste!—D. G.

and oranges from the bountifully laden tree; after which the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow" and the National Anthem brought the happy and successful evening to a close.

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 & 2-3.

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PUTTING MEASURING RULE ON THE STARS

TRILLIONS OF MILES FROM THE EARTH.

If There Were No Atmosphere We Could See Gorgeous Colored Stars in a Black Sky.

Prof. Albert A. Michelson has just returned to Chicago from California, where, at the observatory on the summit of Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, he has been showing the astronomers how to measure the blueness of stars with his newly invented "interferometer."

He expresses the opinion that some of the stars, such as Antares, in the constellation of the Scorpion, may be found to be even greater in size than Betelgeuse, which is 285,000,000 miles in diameter.

Other giant stars are Arcturus, in the constellation of the Ox, which was declared by the late Prof. Simon P. Newcomb to be the greatest centre of radiant energy in the universe; Bellatrix, in the constellation of Orion; Mira, in the constellation of the Whale, and the huge sun known to astronomers as Alpha, in the constellation of the Bull.

The super-stars are bright red stars. They are red because they are young; i. e., in an early stage of their development. They are masses of burning gas so diffuse as to have little weight. It is supposed, in proportion to their vast bulk. Presumably our own sun went through such a stage countless ages ago.

The work of measuring the giant stars is to go on at the Mount Wilson observatory. Professor Michelson went out there to start it.

Measuring Minute Angles.

The interferometer is an instrument for measuring exceedingly minute angles. Take the case of Antares. Despite its enormous size, its diameter as viewed from the earth subtends an angle almost inconceivably small, because of its great distance from us. But we know the approximate distance of the star, and when we have found out the angle its diameter subtends it will be easy to calculate the length of that diameter, or, in other words, to determine the size of Antares.

How is it possible to determine the distance of a star? That is a question easily answered.

Suppose that to-day, with a telescope, the exact direction of Bellatrix (let us say), as seen from the Mount Wilson observatory, be determined. Then, six months from now, let the direction of that star be again exactly determined. In those six months the earth will have travelled to an opposite point of its track around the sun. The distance between the two opposite points furnishes a base line. The two lines represented by the two directions (six months apart) form an angle erected upon the base line. The distance from the apex of the angle to the base line (readily calculated) is the distance of Bellatrix from the earth.

The U. S. Government Bureau of Standards has newly finished some observations at Flagstaff, Ariz., where, at the Lowell Observatory, measurements were made of the radiant energy of sixteen stars.

Stars of Various Colors

The most important result obtained was determination of the fact that blue stars emit two and a half to three times as much heat as red stars of the same magnitude.

Great heat signifies an activity that engenders blue light waves; hence the blue stars are the hottest stars. Our sun is believed to be a blue star. It looks yellow to us because we see it through the gaseous medium of the atmosphere.

Sirius, the Dog Star, when seen through the telescope, is very blue. It must, therefore, be extremely hot. As a matter of fact, though it is only a few times as big as our sun—just how many times nobody knows—the radiant energy is at least 100 times as great as that of our orb of day.

A star, as it grows older, gets steadily hotter, gaining temperature with the contraction of its body of burning gases.

A star grows hotter, that is to say,

up to a certain point, after which it begins to cool. Eventually it must burn out. Doubtless there are in the universe millions of dead stars circling through space; but, inasmuch as they emit no light, we cannot see them.

Astronomers believe that our sun has reached the highest limit of temperature possible for a star of its size and that before very long it will begin to cool. Though still largely gaseous, it must be a relatively solid body. Its core, according to Prof. T. J. J. See, of the United States Naval Observatory, must have a density three times that of steel.

Sun Will Turn Green.

When our sun has cooled off to a certain extent it will become green in color, a sign of decrepitude. There are a good many green stars in the heavens. One of them, a sun of small size, is paired in the constellation Spica with a huge red sun.

If the atmosphere were taken away and we could see what the heavens really look like, we would behold a gorgeous spectacle of stars blazing brilliantly in a black sky—yellow stars, violet-hued stars and green stars. Their hues would represent different stages in the development of suns, and corresponding differences in the amount of radiant energy they give forth.

Investing in a Niece.

"I cannot choose," the mother of the three girls wrote. "I mean it, Jim; I simply cannot. They are all so dear and plucky. Jean wants to study music, Lynn wants a secretarial course, and Amy wants to study medicine. Anyway, since you are going to do this generous thing for one of my girls, you beloved old Jim, it's for you to come and decide for yourself. You'd do it if it were an investment in land. Is an investment in nieces any less important?"

So Uncle Jim came and found himself in trouble at once. They were such dear girls—so frank and affectionate, so loyal to the family traditions of honor and courtesy.

"Why aren't two of them proud and lofty and the third demented?" he asked. "Or two of them popular and one the drudge? That's the way it always used to be in fairy tales. Why, they don't even look their parts! Who'd ever believe that plump, honey-eyed Jean was the musical one? Or that little pink-and-white Amy wants to study germs and microbes?"

The mother laughed. "Do you wonder I couldn't choose? You'll have to divide up, Jim."

But Uncle Jim shook his head. "Bad policy. Like to have a controlling interest in my investments."

The mother of the girls had many an amusing hour over the fatality of his tests. If her daughters had known and set to work to baffle him they could hardly have succeeded better. If one day he thought Lynn the best "investment" because of her steady common sense, the next day he would decide that Jean's perseverance offered a bigger value, only to have that decision reversed when he learned of Amy's eagerness to have her life count for service.

Then it happened in a moment. The family was on the piazza just after supper. Lynn had a magazine, Jean a bit of sewing, and Amy was waiting for a chum.

"I'm only a blundering old bachelor," Uncle Jim remarked, "but it strikes me those are fine stitches, Jean. I didn't know that anybody sewed nowadays."

The other girls laughed mischievously.

"That's Jean's Puritan conscience at the helm," Lynn explained. "You might as well enlighten him Jean; you'll have to sooner or later."

Jean laughed and flushed. "You see," she admitted, "I hate sewing. But I felt that since my music is all such joy, I ought to learn to do something worth while that was hard and do it just as perfectly as I could."

"For her soul's good," Amy finished. "I didn't want all easy things," Jean repeated.

And suddenly above Jean's flushed face Uncle Jim's eyes met his sister's, and she knew he had made his choice.

Still a Mystery.

Johnny—"Dad, teacher said something to-day about findin' the greatest common divisor."

Dad (in disgust)—"Great Scott! Haven't they found that thing yet? Why, they were huntin' for it when I was a boy!"



AGE BRINGS WISDOM.

When I was young I plied my tongue with thoughtless, wild abandon; I worked by steam, there was no theme I wouldn't take a stand on. I lectured loud to every crowd, I thundered and orated; I sprinkled words until the birds were scared, and emigrated. I'd criticize the learned and wise, and roast the useful voter; I yipped and yelled as though propelled by twin V-type motor. I knew it all; with splendid gait the public I instructed; I thought this land would soon be canned, unless by me conducted. The people groaned, the people hoped to end me and my chatter, and, seeing red, they wished my head were served upon a platter. And in my walks, quite often, rocks would spoil my Sunday beaver; and maddened skates would leave their gates and chase me with a cleaver. And wearied hicks defaced with bricks the map that nature gave me, and in a sweat the village vet with liniments would lave me. Youth disappears, and passing years bring wisdom to a critter; I hear the boys kick up their noise, and I send forth no twitters. In peace I sit and gently knit, my time-worn thumbs I twiddle, and they who prance and yell and dance must pay the guys who fiddle.

Between the Elephant's Tusks.

We had come down from the ice fields on Mount Kenya, in British East Africa, writes Mr. Carl Akeley, and had made camp in the temperate climate that prevails five or six thousand feet above sea level. Later I started out with fifteen men and came suddenly upon the fresh tracks of elephants. I turned my back to the trail and watched the porters select a place to lay down their loads.

When I had examined my gun I leaned it against my body while I chafed my hands, which were numb with cold. Suddenly I was aware that an elephant was almost on top of me. I have no memory of hearing him or of seeing him, or of hearing any warning cry from the gun boy who was facing me. I only know that as I picked up my gun and wheeled round I tried to shove the safety catch forward. Then something happened that dazed me, and I don't know whether I fired or not. My next memory is of a tusk right at my chest. I seized it with my left hand, and then, grasping the other tusk with my right hand, I sprang in between them and went to the ground on my back.

When the elephant surged down on me his big tusks must have struck something hard in the ground, for otherwise I should have been crushed as flat as a wafer. Apparently he thought me dead, for he left me and charged off after the boys. Usually, when an elephant kills a man, it returns and gores him or tramples him, but in this instance the elephant did not come back. So great was the shock that I lay unconscious for four or five hours. Meanwhile the porters and gun boys had returned and made camp. They believed me dead.

About five o'clock I became partly conscious and saw the camp fire. I called and later felt myself being carried. Still later I had a lucid spell and realized that I was lying in one of the porters' tents. I asked where my wife was, and the boys answered that she was back in camp. Since I could move neither my arms nor my legs, I concluded that my back was broken. Eventually the cold and numbness left me. I moved my arms, then my feet, then my legs. "Why," I thought in some astonishment, "my back isn't broken at all!"

Before I dropped off to sleep again for the night I knew that I had some chance of recovery. The first time I regained consciousness in the morning I asked the boys whether my wife had come. They said no, and I told them to fire my gun every fifteen minutes. Then I dropped off into unconsciousness, and when I awoke again she was sitting beside me on the ground.

Brave Man!

As Tomkins was on his way home one night he collided with Jenkins, who was running as fast as his bulk would allow him.

"Why this hurry, Jenkins?" he inquired.

"I'm going for the police," said Jenkins, between pants. "We've got a burglar in our house."

"But, surely, you haven't left your wife alone?"

"Oh, no! She's holding the burglar!"

Old-Fashioned Faith.

"I honor you for your old-fashioned faith, grandfather, but my experiences as a nurse during the past seven years have destroyed my belief. I could not write about it, but now that I am home and can talk with you I am going to ask you a question. Your steady, confident eyes make me feel—no, you will not be able to answer me adequately. What do you know of evil and suffering, protected and sheltered as you have always been?"

"For the past five years I have watched over a patient who suffered agony from his wounds. Recently he died shrieking 'If God is merciful and powerful, why does He permit evil? There is no God, is there, Miss Foster?' He asked me that question many times, but I could not answer him. I wished—Grandfather, how would you have answered?"

Mr. Foster's eyes remained steady and confident. "I am no longer sheltered and protected," he began quietly. "The present economic conditions have depleted my little bank balance, and it will not see me through. Two weeks ago an X-ray examination revealed a stomach cancer. You know the suffering I may have to endure."

"You too, grandfather! You who never harmed anyone, you who have trusted in your God."

"Would you have me join the ranks of cowards to whine, sneer and snivel? God could have arranged matters at the beginning so that no man could possibly injure his neighbor,—my property has depreciated through the dishonesty of those who control certain affairs,—and He could have protected me from disease. But what merit in faith if there were no cause to doubt? How become unselfish if you could never make a sacrifice. How be merciful if no one ever sinned against you? How show courage and loyalty if you never stood in danger of persecution? Ah, how produce heroes and martyrs or even plain honest men without the conditions that cultivate and test their distinctive qualities? My faith—my old-fashioned faith—rests upon a firm foundation. It will never fail me."

John Foster forgot his granddaughter. She arose and placed upon the ancient parlor organ the hymn book from which she had learned when a child that exultant expression of faith, "How firm a foundation."

"After I have sung it I must return to the hospital," she whispered. "There is another patient there who asked me that question, and I must answer it for him at once to save his mind. He is the sort that will listen and believe."

"If I had not been called upon to suffer I could not have answered you as I did," John Foster said simply.

Fiction's Rivals.

Children, who are among the greatest users of public libraries, are now borrowing books of biography, natural history and travel almost as often as they choose fiction.

In Scottish Schools.

French is least popular with boys and mathematics with girls, according to a vote of popularity recently taken in ninety-three Scottish schools.

Progress in the Canadian West

Douglas fir will now be used instead of Oregon Pine by the British Admiralty in dealing with the timber orders, as a result of action taken by F. C. Wade, British Columbia agent-general in London. Director Navy Contracts O. R. Jenkins reports that a recent fir timber contract for the British navy was awarded a contractor who undertook that the material should come from British Columbia.

With 98,000 bushels of wheat shipped out of government elevators at this port, a record has been established for Vancouver. The Government has handled more cars of wheat this season up to date than it handled in the whole 1920-21 season. Practically all the wheat is leaving Vancouver by ship.

It is reported that the White Lake Collieries, Limited, which company owns 330 acres of coal lands between Penitence, B.C., and the town of Oliver, are to open a mine and start diamond drilling in the near future. The company has retained the services of a well-known mining engineer to supervise the opening of the mine.

A discovery of amber is reported from the Coalmont Collieries, which if present in sufficient quantities should be of interest. This amber is really a resin and its practical utilization is being investigated by the Dominion Mines Branch. Amber is known to exist in Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, Cedar Lakes, in the Le Pas district of Manitoba, and one or two other points, but so far has never been found in quantities sufficient to justify development.

Heavy shipments of cattle to the United States from Alberta and other Canadian points are still being made notwithstanding the Fordney Tariff. Since the Tariff came into force last May, 8,905 head of cattle have been sent to American points from the Calgary and Edmonton stock markets. In addition to these, 33,000 head have

crossed the line from the Winnipeg market.

Calgary, Alberta.—Ninety per cent. of the 1921 grain crop of Southern Alberta has been marketed. From September 1st to the end of November, 5,500,000 bushels of wheat and 400,000 bushels of other grains have been shipped over the Lethbridge division. At the present time 1,400,000 bushels of wheat and 300,000 bushels of other grains are stored in elevators.

Three Percheron mares from the Earl of Minto's ranch at High River, Alta., have been purchased by the Agricultural College of Idaho. These animals are to be used for breeding and demonstration purposes at the College.

Contract for the erection of various buildings at the sodium sulphate deposits at Dunkirk, Sask., has been awarded by The Bishopric Lent Company to S. Pritchard, of Moose Jaw, Machinery, costing approximately \$70,000, will be supplied by the owners. Work has already commenced.

A new manufacturing plant is to be added to Edmonton's industries by the Edmonton Dairy Supplies, Limited, which has announced its intention of erecting a factory for the manufacture of the Page Hand Milker. Construction is to be started immediately so as to have the plant in full operation by the spring. In addition to the milking machine the company will manufacture a silo, as well as boxes and other dairy apparatus.

Recommendations for the expenditure of approximately \$2,000,000 have been received by the Manitoba Power Commission. This sum, if approved, will be applied to the extension of power lines to Brandon, Carberry and other points in the province.

Manitoba's honey production for 1921 amounted to 903,000 pounds, derived from 14,721 colonies of bees. This province now leads all others in Western Canada in the production of honey, followed by British Columbia with 309,072 pounds.

A University Bulletin.

There has just come from the press a bulletin entitled "Higher Education in Music." This is one of the series of bulletins issued by the provincial university to outline what that institution is doing in higher education, and the subject of Music was chosen in this instance because the university's work in that direction may be less generally familiar than its work in other subjects of the traditional type. This bulletin tells of the establishment of the Faculty of Music, of the affiliation with the university of the Conservatory of Music, of the standards in music now being set for the whole province, of the university organ recitals, of music in Hart House and of extension work in music. The University of Toronto offers to add to its free mailing list the names and addresses of any who would like to have the whole series of publications, of which the one mentioned is the second for this academic year.

A New Animal.

"Now, tell me, which animals did you like the best, Johnny?" inquired the parent, after taking his small son to the Zoo.

"The dangerousos," replied Johnny.

"You mean the kangaroos," suggested his father.

"No, I don't. I mean the dangerousos. I read the name on the board: 'These animals are dangerousos.'"

Bad Luck.

The Esquimaux believe that if a hunter who has killed a Polar bear neglects to cut off its nose and throw it on the ice, bad luck will overtake him.

Fruit Scarce Then.

Many of the fruits and vegetables now eaten were almost unknown to our forefathers. Not until Henry VIII's time were raspberries, strawberries or cherries grown in England.

Seven Miles Down.

The ocean bed, to a depth of seven miles, can be tested and graded by means of a little appliance which can be lowered and which grabs a sample of the sea bed.

Ghent, in Belgium, is built on 26 islands, which are connected by 30 bridges.

Keeping the Nation Strong.

A close study of any particular rural locality would undoubtedly show a surprising set of influences flowing out to every phase of national life. The business, social and moral contribution made by the thousands of rural communities over the country to our nation has been such that under no consideration can we as a people afford to permit the source of supply to dry up.

This means that rural life must be watched with the greatest solicitude. The nation's human seed-bed ought not to be allowed in any degree to lose its richness, and the life of our farm youth should have the eye of every statesman, and of every public-spirited person upon it to the end that the unfolding of the lives of the rising generation may be accomplished both for individual and national advantage.

Rural communities need a satisfying institutional life. There is required a something that will give the boys and girls of the farm a broad view of the interesting life in which they live. In hundreds of communities in Ontario the boys' and girls' club work is accomplishing this very thing in quite a satisfactory manner. We would that there was developed a sufficient leadership that every last farm boy and girl in the province might have brought into their lives such inspiration and information as comes from association in the most progressive of these local boys' and girls' organizations.

A Prompted Prevarication.

A little fellow scored neatly on his mother the other day. "I hope, dear," she said, "you were a nice little boy while you were at Mrs. Brown's and didn't tell any stories."

"Only the one you put me up to," said her young hopeful.

"Why, what do you mean, child?"

"When she asked me if I'd like to have another piece of cake, I said, 'No thank you, I've had enough.'"

If you are down in the mouth, think of Jonah. He came out all right.

When we come into the realization of the great, silent, vital energy within us which is able to satisfy all the soul's desires, all its yearnings, we shall no longer hunger or thirst, for all the good things of the universe will be ours.

REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



WHY BEAUTY FADES

A Condition Due Entirely to Poor, Watery Blood.

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

When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes pale, haggard and angular. She not only tires out easily but suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite. This condition will go from bad to worse, if prompt steps are not taken to increase and enrich the blood supply. To make the rich, red blood that brings the glow of health, no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If given a fair trial their use brings rosy cheeks, bright eyes, a good appetite and good spirits. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of pale, languid girls active and strong. On the first sign of poor, thin blood mothers should insist upon their daughters taking a fair course of these pills. They will not only restore health, but will save further doctor bills.

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

Mrs. Bullion, to the principal of the school attended by her daughter: "Dear Madam,—My daughter informs me that last term she was obliged to study vulgar fractions. Please do not let this happen again. If my child must study fractions, let them be as refined as possible."

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

Grain Shipments from the Pacific.

After years of controversy, with on the one hand ingrained conviction that Canadian grain would never leave from the Pacific coast, and on the other a sanguine assurance that ultimately this would come to pass, Vancouver is coming into its own as a port of outlet for part of the crop of the Prairie Provinces. Though the first shipment was made only last year, developments since that time, and the volume of grain in prospect for export from the Pacific, leave no doubt as to the future status of Vancouver as a grain shipping port for the product of the prairies.

The movement of the first big shipment of Canadian wheat to Europe by way of the Pacific was watched with considerable interest, and attention from many quarters was directed to its reception at the English port. There was general apprehension that the grain would suffer passing through the tropical region of the Panama zone, but, when unloaded in England, grain experts stated that grain had never been received there in better condition. Pacific coast exporters breathed easily, and saw a wonderful future opened up for the Pacific coast in sharing with the East the business of carrying the grain product of the West to Europe. Other shipments followed immediately upon the first, and by the end of the season sixteen thousand tons of grain, mostly wheat, had left Vancouver for Europe via the Panama canal. This year shipments from the Pacific coast to Europe began just as soon as the movement of the threshed crops from the prairies got under way and the export business has been busy since that time. Grain dealers at the coast estimate that during the present season, approximately ten times as much grain will pass through Vancouver for Europe as left last season. This will amount, according to estimate, to

at least 160,000 tons. There will be, it is considered, about forty cargoes.

Another departure in the export of grain this year has been the shipment of sacked wheat from Vancouver to Japan. Hitherto Japan has been contented with the softer grains of the United States, but that the Canadian product is now held in high favor is evidenced in the extensive demand, November consignments to the Orient from the Pacific coast port totalling seven thousand tons. In the same month a shipment of two thousand tons will leave for England, whilst shipments commenced last year to San Francisco mills are continuing.

The success of initial export shipments of Canadian grain from Vancouver to all parts of the world leaves no shadow of doubt as to the great future of this port, lying so convenient to the Western grainaries, as an outlet for a portion of their annual crop, and the success of shipment through the Panama canal to Europe is fraught with significance to the Dominion grain export movement. Every year a certain amount of congestion occurs with the enormous product of the Prairie Provinces flooding the terminal elevators and export shipping points at the same time. The heavy increases in annual production which will probably continue in greater proportion in the future, will tax the eastern ports of outlet to a yet greater extent, and the success of Vancouver shipments will considerably relieve the situation as well as substantially augment the importance of the British Columbia port.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box their use the baby will be able to get Brockville, Ont.

Boys' and Girls' Club Work in New Zealand.

A little over a year ago the first boys' and girls' clubs were organized in New Zealand, and the movement, which started in the South Taranaki district, bids fair to extend widely. Mr. J. W. Deem, Field Instructor of the Department of Agriculture at Mangamui, in an article in The New Zealand Journal of Agriculture for July, gives a full account of the methods adopted and the results of the first contest. A committee representing the Farmers' Union, the Agricultural Department, the Education Board, and the school teachers had the matter in charge, and the success achieved was largely due to their enthusiastic and united efforts. For local supervision, a resident member of the Farmers' Union was appointed in each school district; the school teachers were asked to assist, and the writer states that, after a season's experience, he can testify to the great importance of the teacher's influence, as on their attitude largely depends the success or failure of the work.

The first contest was limited to the growing of mangolds and swedes, and it is interesting to note that the two most successful schools had a lady teacher in charge, and that the champion mangold and swede crops were grown by girls. Nineteen schools entered the competition with 140 entries for mangolds and 52 for swedes. The Department of Agriculture supplied the seeds, the manures, and the printed instructions.

In judging the crop, a scale of points was used: one-half point for each 5 cwt. of roots; quality 10 points, cultivation 20 points, and records 40 points. Cultivation and records were thus made the strong feature of the work.

An arrangement was made whereby the competitors accompanied the local supervisor and judge from plot to plot. In several instances during the judging, the supervisors of adjoining clubs brought their members along. The opportunity thus afforded for comparison aroused keen rivalry, and many a competitor who had a poor plot, on seeing a good one and listening to the complimentary remarks of the judge, resolved to do better next year. Each school was allotted a first, second and third prize, while each group of schools was awarded three prizes for the three best crops in the group. There were also three championship prizes for the three best crops in the whole district. A handsome challenge shield was also presented by a business firm to the school securing the highest aggregate number of points.

In addition to field root clubs, calf clubs are being started for the coming season and are attracting good entries. Accounts that have appeared from time to time in the Agricultural Gazette of the methods of conducting Boys' and Girls' clubs in Canada were of much assistance in planning the work in New Zealand.

Recruits to the Guards Regiment must be of British birth.

ISSUE No. 1-22

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.



35-cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

Original Bluebeard

The original Bluebeard was the hero of a well known story of that name, written in French by Charles Perrault. It is claimed the character in real life was Gilles De Laval, Lord of Rais, made marshal of France in 1429. He was distinguished for military genius and intrepidity, and was very wealthy, but made himself infamous by the murder of his wives and his extraordinary impiety. He was sentenced to be burned alive at Nantes in 1440.

MONEY ORDERS.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Giraffe Disappearing.

The giraffe seems to be disappearing from its native haunts in Africa. A few years ago it was quite common to encounter them in herds of 80 or 100, but now herds of twenty seem to be the average.

That's the Question.

Freddie—"Ma, what is the baby's name?"
Ma—"The baby hasn't any name yet."
Freddie—"Then how did he know he belonged to us?"

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple straight testimonials from well known people, not press agents' interviews. From all over America they testify to the merits of Minard's Liniment, the best of household remedies. Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S. Branch Factory, St. John's, Nfld.

Most Sensitive Part.

It is a mistake to suppose that the tip of the tongue is the most sensitive part of the body. Those engaged in polishing billiard balls, or any other substances that require a very high degree of smoothness, invariably use the cheek-bone as their touchstone for detecting any roughness.

COARSE SALT LANDSALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

BITS OF HUMOR

FROM HERE & THERE

Kind of Kind.

Old Scot—"Dinna cry, ma wee lad. If ye dinna find yer penny afore dark here's a match!"

Fair Offer.

Woman—"You are certain that this young century plant will bloom in a hundred years?"

Florist—"Positive of it, madam. If it doesn't, bring it back."

In the Movies.

"Be careful of that tiger!"
"Oh, we are not afraid of him hurting anybody."

"I know that. But I don't want the comedian to maul him to death. Tigers cost money."

Sure Ruin.

"What ruined your business?"
"Advertising."

"How's that?"
"I let it all be done by my competitors."

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Classified Advertisements.

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.

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.

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON CHILD

On Body and Face. Red and Itchy. Cried For Hours. Lasted a Year.

"A rash started all over my little girl's body, and she had some on her face. It started in a pimply way that was full of water, and it got red and itchy. She cried for hours. This trouble lasted a year."

"Then I started with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Dora Langly, 1032 Gertrude St., Verdun, Que., August 11, 1918.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum is an indispensable adjunct of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Evans, Limited, 50, 52, 54, Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

LIKE LIVING OVER DAYS OF GIRLHOOD

TORONTO WOMAN SAYS TANLAC CAME UP TO EVERY EXPECTATION.

Eats Anything, Sleeps Like a Child and Gets Up Feeling Fine Every Morning.

"I had heard so much about Tanlac I expected great things from it, and I was not disappointed, for it does just what they say it will," said Mrs. Wm. Robinson, 381 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont.

"I simply feel like a different person since taking this grand medicine. For two years I was in wretched health, and then, to cap the climax, I had the 'flu,' which left me in a worse condition than I had been before. What I needed was something to build me up, and this is exactly what Tanlac has done."

"I have a splendid appetite now, nothing I eat gives me any bad after effects, and I sleep like a child all night long. I feel so well and happy in the morning that it is just like living my girlhood days over again. Tanlac has certainly been a wonderful blessing to me."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on **DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed and Train Your Dog. Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, W. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 11st Street, New York, U.S.A.

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.

DID PAIN DISTURB YOUR SLEEP?

THE pain and torture of rheumatism can be quickly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. It brings warmth, ease and comfort and lets you sleep soundly. Always have a bottle handy and apply when you feel the first twinge. It penetrates without rubbing.

It's splendid to take the pain out of tired, aching muscles, sprains and strains, stiff joints, and lame backs. 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)

"Those Who Dance Must Pay The Fiddler"

There's a settlement in profit or loss, for nearly every indulgence.

Sometimes the pay day is long deferred, and in that case the settlement may bear compound interest.

Often a payment in ill health is required for the dance had with tea or coffee during earlier years. Sometimes the collection comes in sleeplessness, sometimes in headaches, sometimes in high blood pressure, or in nervous indigestion—sometimes in all these penalties.

Nerves won't always stand the whipping of tea and coffee's drug, caffeine.

If you've been dancing to tea or coffee's fiddling, why keep on till payment time comes? If you're beginning to pay, now, why not cancel the contract?

There's an easy and pleasant way to avoid tea and coffee's penalties, as thousands have found who have changed to Postum. It is a delight with any meal—rich, comforting and satisfying—and it never harms. Even the little children can have a breakfast cup of Postum, with no fear for what may happen to sensitive nerves.

Instead of paying penalties for your meal-time drink, let it pay benefits to you, by giving natural health a full chance—and begin the new arrangement today. Any grocer will sell you, or any good restaurant will serve you Postum.

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

Postum for Health
"There's a Reason"

Genuine

BAYER

ASPIRIN

WARNING! Always say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. 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 and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Neuralgia Rheumatism
Toothache Neuritis Lumbago Pain! Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturing of Monocaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. 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."

TOYS ! TOYS !

Everything in Toys, Games,
Dolls, Picture Books, and
Mechanical Toys.

Stationary, Kodaks
Albums, Skates, Etc.,
GROCERIES.

We have just received our Xmas
Stock of nice fresh Raisins, Currants,
Peels, Prunes, Etc., Etc.

Willard's Fork Dipped Chocolates in nice
attractive Xmas Boxes.

G. I. MEIKLE & CO.

**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, Fosses, Fences etc.
Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

**Plenty of
entertainment
in spite of
bad weather**
Cold nights and
wintry weather you'll
be particularly glad
you have a
Victrola
No need to go outside your own home for en-
tertainment—the best music and fun that any one
could wish.
Stop in any time and we'll gladly play your favorite music for
you, and explain our system of easy terms.

**OMER PAQUETTE,
Agent, Lachute.**

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co., Limited.
Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Choco-
lates and Boudins 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,

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.

NEW LINES!

**New Lines of Boots and
Shoes special for Spring.
New Styles.**

**All kinds of Oil for Machinery and
Automobiles. Tinware, Ready-made
Clothing.**

Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

J. D. Lemay

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

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST
Raymond's Block
Main Street, Lachute.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P. Q.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Bell Telephone No. 166 w.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
ADVOCATE,
Telephone No. 60
Main St., LACHUTE.

**CENTRAL MEAT
MARKET**
Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

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

A. RAYMOND
Foundry Street, - Lachute.

CONSULT -
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 Dort Service Station
Lachute.
General overhauling and re-
pairs on all cars, satisfaction
guaranteed.
The best grades of Gasoline,
Grease and Oils, always on
hand, also a good line of parts,
accessories and tires. Prompt
service.
Telephone No. 99 w.
James L. Anderson, Prop.

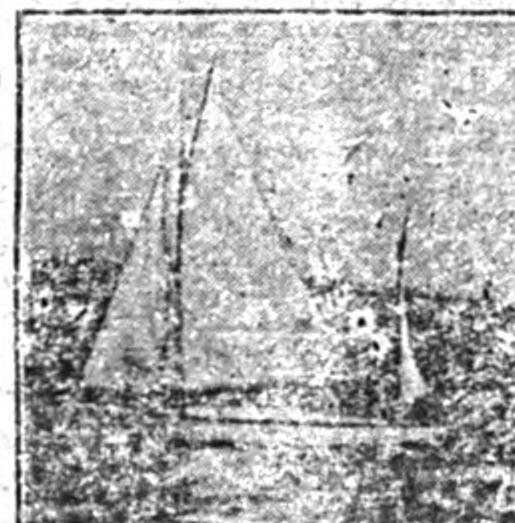
Sports on the Pacific Coast



Surely there is no centre in the
world where one can get such a
variety of summer sports as in Van-
couver, B.C. There are several ex-
cellent beaches for bathing, there
are half a dozen different lots of
public tennis-courts within the city
limits; there are several golf-courses,
baseball and lacrosse, a polo-ground
out at Brighouse Park where re-
cently the Vancouver team played
terms from Kamloops and Calgary.

Saturday afternoon nearly always
finds a couple of cricket matches be-
ing played at the beautiful grounds
down at Brockton Point.
But the most popular of all
sports in Vancouver are motor-
launching and yachting. The har-
bor down by the Yacht-club is dotted
with pleasure boats of every size
and build; motor-power boats from
the little row-boat with an outboard
motor fixed inside it right up to the
scale to the beautiful new launch
from Seattle, 110 ft., built originally
for a submarine chaser.

All the sailing boats turn out for
the regattas held at various points
along the coast. There are 16 "kit-
ten," 15 foot boats of the "Cat boat"
class, the "Sir Tom" and the "Spirit"
of the "H" class, the "Minerva" and



(1) The Vancouver Polo Team
at Brighouse Park.
(2) Sailing in Vancouver Har-
bor.

60 ft. yawl, the "Patricia," built
specially for the Lipton Cup between
Vancouver and Seattle, and the only
boat on the Pacific Coast that has
the Marconi rig.
But these are only a few of the
hundreds of boats that dot the blue
waters of Burrard Inlet or the more
adventurous seas outside on a sum-
mer's afternoon.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Montreal, Lachute,
Staynerville, Ottawa.

Daily ex. Saturday and Sunday. Lv.
Montreal 6.50 p.m. Arrive at Lachute
at 9.10 p.m. Staynerville 9.30 p.m.

Daily. Leave Montreal 5.30 p.m. Ar-
rive at Lachute at 7.14 p.m., at Stayn-
erville 7.25 p.m., Ottawa Union Station at
10.30 p.m.

Saturday Only. Leave Montreal 1.20
p.m., arrive Lachute 3.50 p.m., arrive
Staynerville at 4.00 p.m.

Sunday Only. Leave Montreal 1.00
p.m., arrive Lachute 3.25 p.m., arrive at
Staynerville 3.35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. Leave Mont-
real 7.55 a.m., arrive Lachute 9.43 a.m.,
Staynerville 9.54 a.m., arrive Ottawa
at 12.55 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. Leave Stay-
nerville 5.50 a.m., arrive Lachute at 9.10
a.m., arrive Montreal 11.45 a.m.

Daily except Sunday. Leave Ottawa
Union Station at 8 a.m., arrive Stay-
nerville at 10.50 a.m., Lachute 11.05
a.m., arrive Montreal 1.00.

Sunday Only. Leave Ottawa Union
Station at 8.30 a.m., Staynerville 12.16
a.m., Lachute 11.30 a.m., Montreal at
1.15 p.m.

Saturday Only. Leave Staynerville at
7.40 p.m., Lachute 7.55 p.m., arrive at
Montreal 10.00 p.m.

Daily. Leave Ottawa Union Station at
5.30 p.m., Staynerville 8.28 p.m., La-
chute at 8.40 p.m., arrive Montreal at
10.30 p.m.

For tickets and information, apply to
J. S. GILES,
Town Ticket Agent, Lachute.

Alright Mr. Brown,
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 As-
surance Co. of Canada.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

F ALL OVERCOATS.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

**New Shell to Fur Lined Coats made to
order for Ladies' and Gentlemen. Always
on hand. A choice stock of Scotch and
English Tweeds, Worsted and Serge at
the lowest prices.**

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WM. J. BARCLAY,
Agent for The MACCARTNEY
MILKING MACHINE.
FROST & WOOD FARM MA-
CHINERY.
Bell Telephone No. 21
ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P.Q.

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, Confec-
tionery, Cigars, etc.

Mr. H. Cadioux, of St. Philippe, has ac-
quired 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. Cadioux, St. Philippe

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, 15
Sole and Heel, Toe-cap nailed, 1.75
Joseph Deslauriers,
Boot-maker and Repairer
Lachute Mills - Que.

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 Eggs, 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 Delorm's Hotel, Foundry
Street, Bell Telephone No. 149.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1922.

NO. 52

In Keeping with the Times

Our Prices

Are Now

Tobagganing

Downward.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of "THE WATCHMAN."
Dear Sir,—The people of the County of Argenteuil are naturally anxious to know who will succeed our late lamented member P. R. McGibbon, and I have noted in the Montreal papers the mention of several proposed candidates. As I am an old Liberal the choice of the Liberal convention will greatly interest me. I have always strongly felt that the County should have a County born representative, and am pleased to see the name of Russell T. Stackhouse, K.C., amongst those proposed. Mr. Stackhouse was born in St. Andrews East, and educated and lived in Lachute until he took up the practice of law in Montreal. His prominence as a lawyer and in liberal circles in that City, and his associations with the leaders of the party (many of whom are members of the present cabinet) would make his selection by the convention a particularly happy one. The county needs a young, capable and energetic man whose close connection with the County would guarantee that our interests would be well looked after. Let us take advantage of this opportunity.
OLD LIBERAL.

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 Korner' and take a box home with you.
FOR SALE.—Pure Bred Jersey Cow, 3 and a half years old, giving milk all winter, at a bargain price, apply to Louis Lafleur.

FOR SALE.—Two Ayrshire Bull Calves born in September, from Glenborough's Best. Apply to E. Kettle, R. R. No. 1 Lachute.

NOTICE.—Mr. Jno. Hay who is now attending his parliamentary duties at Quebec, wishes to inform his constituents that he expects to be in Lachute every Saturday and will these meet any who are desirous of consultation.

WANTED AT ONCE.—A quantity of 2x10 hemlock, also a quantity of 1 inch hemlock lumber. Apply to V. A. Paquin, Ice Dealer, Lachute. 113

Notice to Milk Shippers.
Ice delivered from loading platform at pre-war prices from January 16th, no waiting. Apply to V. A. Paquin, Ice Dealer, Lachute. 127

FOR SERVICE.—A pure-bred Berkshire boar for service, bred by MacDonald College. At Wm. Copeland & Sons, Lachute.

WANTED.—Any person having a Farm to Rent. Apply to Watchman Office. 113.

NOTICE.—Boot and Shoe repairing, skates ground concave and put on boots, Scissors sharpened at W. Haines Main Street, Lachute.

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 Silverware. All repairs done on shortest notice. Joseph Belanger, Near G. H. Hill's Store, East Ward, Lachute, Telephone No. 116 & 23

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

Creswell Registered

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Mackie.

Mr. and Mrs. McRobie, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Lyster for the week-end.

Mr. John Boyd, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Lister this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Campbell are visiting friends in Harrington.

Miss Stewart, of Harrington, is the guest of Mrs. McVicar this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wall, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. R. Miller this week.

Miss Jessie Cruise returned to Montreal this week, after spending a pleasant holiday with her parents.

Mr. John Hay, M.P.P., left on Monday evening to attend the opening of the Legislative Assembly at Quebec.

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

The Womens' Missionary Society of the Methodist Church propose holding a Japanese tea, on Friday evening Jan. 20th, commencing at 6 o'clock. Keep the date open.

Services will be held in the Baptist Church as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m. and Brownsburg 7 p.m. Service in Mount Maple withdrawn during winter months.

Mrs. Geo. Hay is spending this week at Peterboro, the guest of her daughter. Another little son has been born to the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie, we offer our congratulations.

Dr. Lockhart Gall left last week for New Liskeard, Northern Ontario, where he will open up an office. His many friends wish him every success, he will be greatly missed here in the church and community.

Miss Alice Rodger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rodger, of Lachute Road, who received her diploma from Macdonald College in December, has now left for Ruckingham, where she has been engaged in the High School Staff under Principal Nichols.

The estate of John Stevenson will be sold by public auction on at his residence on January 17th, 2 p.m. Farm consists of 160 acres, under good state of cultivation, well built and fenced. For particulars apply to G. Valois, Notary, curator J. D. Stevenson.

The Presbyterian Manse is now completed and reflects credit on the Church and congregation as well as proving a splendid addition to the town's reality. Rev. and Mrs. McKinnon and family moved in this week and are now enjoying their comfortable new home.

The Presbyterian Church Services next Sunday, Jan. 15th, 1922, will be held as follows.—The minister will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and in Hillhead School house at 3 p.m. The assistant Mr. Ginn from the Presbyterian College will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m., East Settlement 3 p.m. and in Brownsburg at 7 p.m. The subject at evening Service in Lachute will be "The Crucifixion."

The political situation in Argenteuil is a matter of great anxiety to many who seem to be most keen for action and are becoming quite nervous and impatient under the strain of waiting.

Many questions are being asked just now and the air is full of rumors as to probable candidates, and if all come forward who have aspirations there will doubtless be a lively time. Among those who are said to be in line in the Liberal interests the names of L. L. Legault, K.C. advocate, Mr. Geo. Hay, Russell Stackhouse, and R. L. Calder are prominently mentioned and the names of the Hon. Sir Geo. H. Parley, H. Slater, ex. M.P.P., and C. J. Stanforth are freely spoken of as Conservative nominees. It is likely that conventions will shortly be called and then the sifting process will have full sway.

ST. ANDREWS

Miss Yarker left for Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Neve spent Wednesday in Montreal, having gone in on business.

School opened Wednesday a.m. after the Xmas and New Year holidays.

The holiday season is over and once again our little village has settled down to its old routine.

The regular Quarterly Communion Service was held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

Many of our citizens are suffering from severe colds, but we are thankful to say none have been serious.

Miss Annie Dewar of the Civil Service Department, Ottawa, has been the guest of her cousin, Miss M. Dewar.

The usual week of Prayer was held in the Presbyterian Church, closing with a Preparatory Service on Friday evening.

A "500" Club of some eighteen or twenty members was organized Saturday evening at the home of Miss M. Dewar.

A number of our young people attended a skating party and dance in Point Fortune, giving by Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Williamson for their daughter on Monday evening last.

Annual Meeting of Argenteuil Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of above society was held in the Court House at 7 o'clock on Monday afternoon, with Mr. J. T. Ayers, President of the Society in the chair. A full report was read by the secretary Mr. Jas. W. Gall showing everything to be in first class condition. The fair held last year although one of the best from point of exhibit was not up to expectancy in gate receipts, and the directors have decided the dates for this year's fair to immediately follow the Ottawa Exhibition. Last year the Ste. Scholastique Show was unfortunately held at the same time as our own, which doubtless was responsible to considerable extent for the small gate receipts, and it is to be hoped that the dates this year can be so arranged as not to conflict. The following directors were then appointed for the ensuing year:—J. T. Ayers, J. H. Black, W. S. Morrow, W. J. Burke, G. H. White, J. P. Bradley, Gilbert Arnold, P. Chabot, Wm. Bradley, W. J. Rolger, J. Heatlie, Jas. Murdoch, Gordon Todd, Jos. Seale, W. A. Houston.

Before the close of the meeting, a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the President Mr. J. T. Ayers on motion of Mr. G. H. White and ably seconded by Mr. J. H. Black, not only for his great financial assistance, but for the kindly interest he had manifested on behalf of the Society and the work he had personally done in insuring its success. The cheering was indeed hearty and Mr. Ayers modestly acknowledged the compliment. The financial statement is reproduced in full.

— RECEIPTS —

A. Larocque, Rent for grounds July 1st, and.	\$300 00
R. Ledoux	100 00
Dept of Agriculture Quebec special grant	500 00
Dept. of Agriculture, Grant from Ottawa, on our qualifying Geo. Ducloux, Rent	2570 50
Gate Receipts	200 00
Space on Grounds	1297 10
C. Levert, Games	41 00
Membership and Specials	75 00
Entry Fees	797 00
Stalls and Pens	590 75
Grant, Regular	146 00
Grant, Standing Crop	676 60
J. T. Ayers, Gift	50 00
J. E. Arnold and Son gift on Stallion	2750 81
Molson's Bank	200 00
Crops, Fees	2400 00
	1 75
	\$12696 51

— EXPENDITURE —

Deficit of 1920	\$130 17
Tickets \$21.14, Feed \$21.80	42 94
Guards and Detectives	64 50
Printing and Advertising	345 71
Band and Dance Music	187 80
Gate keeper and Ticket sellers	40 00
Molson's Bank	2800 00
Telephone call and Postage	25 24
Refreshment for District meetings	7 35
Dom. and C.N.R. Express	6 38
C.N.R. Pipe Crossing	5 00
Freight and Cartage	21 16
Badges \$10 25, and Clerk \$82 50	92 75
Judges	75 90
Stationery, Pencils, Books	13 55
Repair, Material and Labor	105 51
Interest to Molson's Bank	181 03
Interest to H. R. Hammond	144 00
Insurance Premiums	45 00
Grant to School Fair	100 00
Disinfecting Stables	20 40
Refund Special, Dr. Mackay	10 00
R. Ledoux, Check Ret'd.	104 11
New Sheep and Hog Bldg., New Dance Hall, Poultry Bldg., coops for same	2750 81
Paid cash Prizes	4985 50
Paid standing Crops	50 00
J. W. Gall	250 00
Dinners	54 00
Balance	35 70
	\$12696 51

The Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil.

Gentlemen,—We the undersigned Auditors have this day audited the books of your Society and have found them to be correct.

Signed E. J. WOOD

ALEX. P. BOWHILL,

Lachute Jan. 6th, 1922, Auditors.

Annual Meeting St. Jerusalem Farmers' Club.

The Annual Meeting of the above Club was held in the Albert Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday afternoon, when the annual report was read by the secretary, Mr. J. A. Pollock, which showed the business of the Society to be in a fairly satisfactory condition, the amount of business having been turned over in the year as \$36,000.81, having handled 1,112,000 lbs. of feed, apples, etc. The Society shows assets at \$1741.06. The following were then elected as Board of Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. W. Jackson, J. H. Black, Dav. Morris, Peter Gordon, Roy Morrison, Wm. Bond.

BIRTHS

BOA.—At St. Cantue, on Jan. 5th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Bos, a son.
STEWART.—At Brownsburg, Dec. 21st, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, a son.

A FEW

A Few Ladies' Coats Left
25 p.c. discount to clear.

Four with Fur Collars, Several without fur in various colours—all 25 p.c. off.

Men's Overcoats and Boy's Overcoats at very low prices until cleaned out.

Ladies Dresses in Silk and Serge at Very Low Prices to clear before holidays.

Men's Sweaters—a few left. Cheap Boys' Sweaters, very low \$1.00 to \$1.25.

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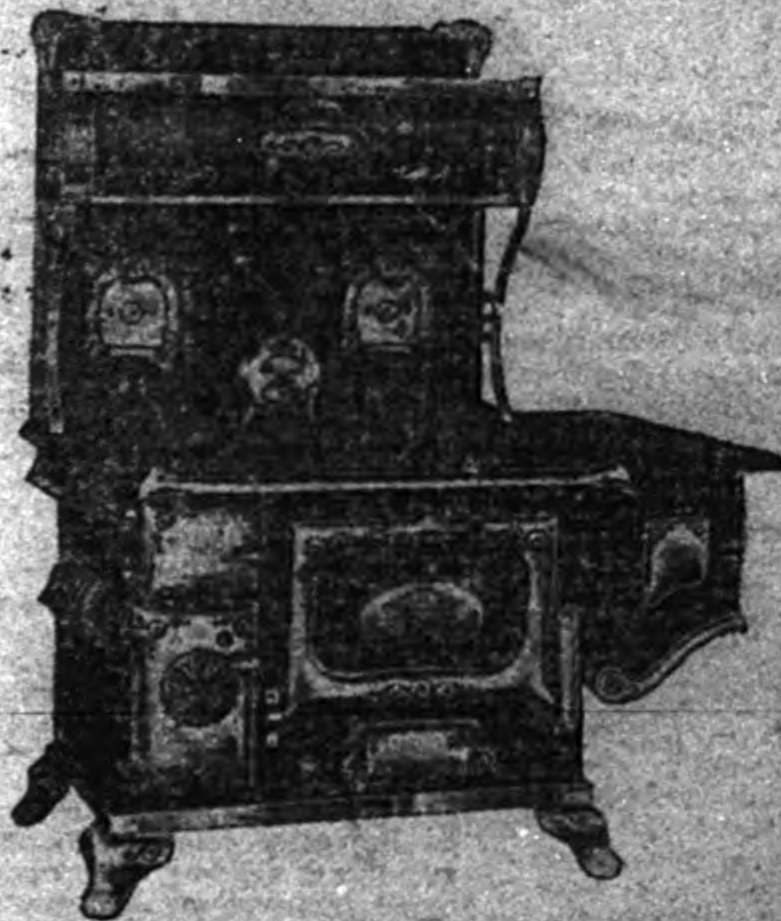
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Combs, Little Finger Rings, Etc.

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MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optometrist.

CANADA'S PROBLEMS REVIEWED
BY OFFICIALS OF BANK OF MONTREAL

The addresses of the President and General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, at the annual meeting of shareholders of that institution, were the authoritative pronouncements of men of international standing in matters of finance, and as such they will undoubtedly be followed with much interest both in this country and abroad. Every year the addresses at this annual meeting are looked forward to with keen anticipation by merchants and manufacturers because of the comprehensive analysis that they provide of financial conditions in Canada, and because they afford guidance in the general business policy to be followed during the coming year.

Must Deal With Railway Situation.
In the view of Sir Vincent Meredith, the way to sustained improvement in trade is not yet clear, but that improvement will be hastened when labor realizes that war-inflated wages cannot continue, and that more efficiency and greater production are absolutely necessary in order to bring prices down to a level that will stimulate consumption and thus provide increased employment. His warning as to the evil effects of heavy taxation in stifling industry and enterprise is one that will be cordially endorsed by all thinking men, and one which those who direct our public affairs surely will not dare to ignore. And Sir Vincent merits public thanks for the courageous way in which he dealt with the railway problem; in particular for his uncompromising declaration that no marked im-

provement can be expected in the present burdensome conditions so long as the roads continued under public ownership, as he said, means political ownership and operation. Both Great Britain and the United States have realized the financial chaos inseparable from such ownership and operation, and have adopted the only remedy.

Retail Forces Out of Line.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor undoubtedly placed his finger on one of the weak spots in our present trade conditions when he said that while on the one hand the purchasing power of the products of our natural resources was at the lowest level reached for several years past, in other directions we still had high prices, and retail prices were conspicuously out of line. It is on the purchasing power of the products of our natural resources that we must place our main dependence for a revival in trade and it is obvious that there can be no sustained improvement until the price of other commodities are commensurate with that purchasing power.

Summed up, the most obvious needs of Canada at the present time, in the opinion of these two eminent financiers, are drastic economy in the conduct of public affairs, a solution of the railway problem on the basis of private as against political ownership and operation, a vigorous immigration policy for the peopling of our waste spaces by diverting to Canada the stream of immigrants that formerly flowed elsewhere, and deflation in the cost of labor.

Words.

Words are colored beads
I string upon a chain.
Some are gold with sunshine,
Some are bright with rain.

Words are splendid pictures
Hanging on the wall.
Some are big with mountains,
Some are hushed and small.

Words are waxen candles
Shining on a tree.
For the dark to see itself
And wish a wish for me.

Words are whisper-thoughts
I think of in the night,
That talk about with gladness
Soon as it is light.

Words are gay balloons
Bright against the snow.
I loose their strings and watch them
Sailing high and low.
Words, words, words—
How I love you, words!
I'm the nest from which you fly,
You're my singing birds.

—Louise Ayres Garnett.

The Empire Looks to Canada's Forests.

In the British Empire Forestry Conference in London, the fact was brought out that Canada is pre-eminently the source of softwood supply in the Empire. Some people are inclined to regret that Canada is not a country of fine hardwoods such as mahogany, ebony, and rosewood, but when it is remembered that the Conference also brought out the fact that nine-tenths of the timber brought to market all over the world is softwood, then the importance of Canada as a source of timber supply is appreciated. This is why the Conference laid such stress upon the need of forest conservation in Canada. Canada's coniferous or softwood timber is a great source of strength both to the Empire and to herself.

How Tom Sawyer Did It.

You remember how Mark Twain's popular hero, the resourceful Tom Sawyer, got all the boys in his neighborhood to compete for the privilege of doing his distasteful job—white-washing a fence—by telling them what fun it was? He made the disagreeable task his aunt had assigned to him seem so enjoyable, that they gave up to him their marbles, their tops, and other toys for the pleasure of being allowed to take a hand in doing it. Each of the boys took a turn at white-washing until the fence was finished to Tom's satisfaction.

Many employers have the happy faculty of so enthralling their employees that they easily turn hard work into play. It is a great business asset.

Tunnel-Digging Machine Also Lines Walls.

Digging a tunnel removing the earth, and lining the walls with concrete blocks as the tunneling advances, are all accomplished by a single machine. Four revolving arms at the front of a cutting head, mounted in a steel drum, carry the cutters which remove the earth. It is deposited by buckets, on a conveyor belt, which carries it to cars, brought up from the rear. Behind the cutting head are the gearing of the cut. Back of this is the lining constructor, which lays concrete blocks designed so that when they are pushed into place they expand and fit in spiral courses, giving a forward motion to the machine, which keeps the cutting head in contact with the tunnel heading.

Canada has water power equal to 20,000,000 horsepower; 90 per cent. is still running to waste.



Health and Beauty.

Toothache is a warning and may cause you pain, loss of sleep, loss of work or study, indigestion, bad breath, and always does injury through pain to the nervous system. There are two principal kinds of toothache. One kind is where there is a cavity in the tooth and the nerve within becomes inflamed from irritation due to food particles getting into the cavity, or by heat or cold affecting the nerve. The other form of toothache is called an abscessed tooth. In this case the tooth usually has a cavity (or hole). Substances also get into the tooth and irritate the nerve until it dies and decays. The dead nerve substance is filled with germs, which get out through a little opening in the end of the root and cause the tissue or gum about the root end to swell and pain severely. If teeth in this condition are not cared for by the dentist they may cause serious constitutional trouble.

Pyorrhea (or Rigg's disease) begins as an inflammation of the edge of the gum. The inflammation at this point is caused by bacterial growth on the teeth, and by injury. Bacterial growth on the teeth drifts under the gum edges and sets up inflammation. If the teeth are kept free from bacterial and food coats and the gum is kept in a hard, firm, pink condition so that it can not bleed, inflammation of the gum edge and pyorrhea can not occur. Heavy, vigorous rubbing of the gums and teeth with a clean brush or dry linen greatly aids in the prevention of gum-edge inflammation and consequently pyorrhea.

Two things make teeth decay: First, sickness in childhood, like scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other diseases. Such diseases make the teeth decay by weakening the body, and softening the teeth. Accordingly, children should be spared these diseases by having an adequate system of community health supervision. Second, when the teeth are not kept clean and smooth they get rough and dirty, food collects between and about the teeth and clings to all their surfaces where it ferments, forms acid and injures the enamel and causes cavities to form. Because germs develop and multiply on this decaying substance, it is well to see your dentist at least twice a year if you wish to safeguard your teeth.

To clean the teeth properly, the space between the teeth should be swept with dental floss, which can be purchased at any drug store. Care should be exercised in pulling the floss between the teeth; the gum should not be injured and made to bleed. Next use a proper brush and use it correctly. Brushing across the teeth only does very little good; you should brush from the gums toward the biting edge of all the teeth, giving the brush a quarter turn while it is being moved up or down.

Cheese tooth brushes with care. They should be small for children, larger for adults. The brush should be of medium texture, neither soft nor stiff. The bristles should be arranged in wedge shape, in order to reach between the teeth.

Avoid the family tooth brush holder and keep the individual tooth brushes from touching one another. As the germs of pyorrhea are so easily transferred from one person to another through the contact of tooth brushes, it is also possible that other diseases might be transmitted by the same means. Careful people sterilize new tooth brushes before using, especially such brushes as have been exposed to dust in the shops.

Once a day, preferably before retiring at night, use a good tooth-paste or powder. Tooth powders have their place in that they are usually abrasive,

that is of use in polishing, thereby assisting in checking the formation of tartar.

Good tooth-pastes usually contain some ingredient which tones up the gums, and a paste is easier to handle than a powder. There are numerous excellent tooth-pastes on the market, and it pays to buy a good brand. The pastes come in tubes and if carefully handled, a tube of paste will last a long time.

Family Portraits.

Have the players—of whom there can be any even number—sit in two straight lines, facing each other. Give each player a pencil and a piece of paper and tell him to draw a picture of the person opposite him. No matter whether he can draw or not, he must make an attempt. Of course if everyone were an artist there would be no fun. It is often the pictures that are drawn by those who know least about art that are the most amusing.

After the pictures are finished, collect the papers and display them for all to see. The picture that is voted to be the best likeness wins the game and the prize, if there is one.

Caring for Your Piano.

Although most people try to take every care of their pianos, especially in these days of high prices, they do not always succeed. Pianos, like human beings, are very sensitive to their immediate surroundings, and must be properly "placed" in order to retain their proper volume of tone.

A very common, although pardonable, weakness is to regard an instrument first of all as a beautiful piece of furniture, quite overlooking the fact that its chief function is to produce perfect musical notes, chords, harmonies, and nuances.

The chief materials used in making a piano are highly-seasoned wood, steel, iron, brass, and various kinds of felt and cloth, each having its exact relationship to the instrument as a whole. In consequence, a piano is susceptible to atmospheric influences, which can, however, be avoided by careful "placing" in the room.

Never keep your piano in a damp room, also never have it next to an outside wall, or near a window or conservatory. Avoid draughts; a "cross-corner" position is nearly always better than against a wall.

These are the chief conditions to be observed, and the rest can be left to the discretion or taste of the owner.

Not only should every care be taken to preserve your piano from damp, but it should be occasionally ventilated by opening the top. Condensation of the air can take place inside a pianoforte on the cool metal parts just as easily as on the window-pane. It does not always follow that your piano is out of order if some of the notes don't sound true. Very often this is due to some object in the room vibrating in sympathy with certain notes when struck. The key left in the lock of the piano will give such an effect, or it may be due to the instrument not being evenly placed on the floor.

Heavy ornaments, flower-bowls, books, etc., should never stand on a piano. The lightest ornaments only should be allowed on a piano-top, and even these should stand on a soft mat, if jarring noises are to be prevented. Preferably leave the piano-top quite bare of any decoration.

Finally, never neglect to have your instrument tuned at regular intervals, irrespective of how often it is used. Avoid inexperienced tuners as you would the plague. More often than not, they strain the tuning-pins so that the instrument will never again remain properly in tune.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

The outbreak of war sends Ronald Ewart, a young London barrister, to the Highlands to say good-bye to his fiancée, Myra McLeod. On the train he meets Hilderman, who calls himself an American and a stranger in those parts, but later Ronald finds that he has built a hut on a cliff above the falls opposite General McLeod's lodge. While fishing in the river Myra is suddenly blinded by a flash of green light. The physician advises consulting a London oculist. Gen. McLeod tells Ewart of a curious experience at the Chemist's Rock.

CHAPTER V.
Is More Mysterious.

I sat and stared at the old man in astonishment. Obviously he was fully convinced that he was giving me an accurate account of what had happened, and equally obviously he was perfectly sane.

"That is all," he said presently.

"The rock came to me."

"Good heavens!" I exclaimed suddenly brought to my senses by the sound of his voice. "What an extraordinary thing!"

"For a moment I thought I was mad, and sometimes, when I have thought over it since—and the Lord knows how many times I've done that—I've come to the conclusion that I must have fallen asleep. But even now the fear haunts me that my mind may be going."

"You mustn't imagine anything like that, General," I advised seriously. "Whatever you do, don't encourage any doubts of your own sanity. There must be some explanation of this, although I can't for the moment imagine what it can possibly be. It is a remarkable thing, and I fancy you will find, when we do know the explanation, that anyone else standing where you were at that time would have seen exactly the same thing. The rock stands out of the water; it is just above a deep pool, and probably it was a sort of mirage effect, and not by any means a sign of your brain."

To my surprise the old man leaned back in his chair and burst out laughing.

"Of course," he exclaimed. "I never thought of that—a sort of mirage. Well, I'm bound thankful you suggested that, Ronald. I've no doubt that it was something of the sort. What a bogged old fool I am. Let us pray that our poor little girl's trouble," he added solemnly, "will have some equally simple solution."

The General was so relieved that I had given him, at any rate some sort of reason to believe that his brain was not yet going, that he began to declare that he was convinced Myra would be better in a day or two. So we arranged that I should take her up to London the next day, and leave her in charge of her aunt, Lady Rushton, and then, as soon as we had heard Sir Gaire's verdict, I was to bring her back again. General McLeod had been anxious at first to come with us, but I pointed out that he would be of more use to Myra if he stayed behind, and kept an eye on her interests in the neighborhood. I promised to wire him the result of the interview with Olverly as soon as I knew it. And just about a quarter to ten we went to bed.

"Ronald," said the old man, as we shook hands outside my door, "there's just one thing I want to frank with you about in the matter of the Chemist's Rock. I am anxious to believe that it's a point of no particular importance. You know the rock is a sort of sandstone, not grey like the rest, but nearly white?"

"Yes," I answered, wondering what could be coming next.

"Well," said the old man, "that day when I saw it appearing to come towards me it was not white, but green."

"No," I said at last, when we had spent another twenty minutes discussing this new aspect in my room. "It's beyond me. I can't see how the two events can be connected, and yet they are so unusual that one would think they must be. I certainly think it is a point to put in detail before Olverly."

"On the whole, I agree with you," said the General. "I am rather afraid he may take us for a pack of lunatics, and refuse to be bothered with the case."

"I'm sure he won't do that," I as-

serted confidently. "And he may have some medical knowledge that will just shake the puzzle into place, and explain the whole mystery to us. It seems to me a most remarkable thing that these two strange affairs should have happened in exactly the same place. That it is some strange freak of nature I have no doubt, but I am absolutely at a loss to think what it can be."

It can hardly be wondered at that, as I have said before, sleep and I were strangers that night, and I was glad enough when the time came for me to get up.

Myra came down after breakfast, wonderfully brave and bright, but there was no sign whatever of her night returning to her. The leave-taking was a wretched business, and I cannot dwell on it. Sandy started early to sail to Mallaig with the lugger, and we followed in the motorboat. Angus at the engine, old Mary McEwen in the bows, while I took the tiller, and Myra lay on a pile of cushions at my feet, her head resting on my knee, her arm round Sholto's neck, for she had wanted the dog to see her off at the station. The old General managed to keep up a cheery manner as he said good-bye at the landing-stage, but he was looking so care-worn and haggard that I was glad that he had been persuaded not to come up to London with us. He was certainly not in a fit state for the fatigues of a long journey. As we passed Glesnabinnie the Baltimore slid out from the side of the shed that stood on the edge of the miniature harbor which Nature had thoughtfully bestowed on the place.

"I can hear a motorboat," said Myra, suddenly sitting up.

"Yes," I replied. "It's Hilderman's."

"Is she ahead of us?" she asked.

I looked round, and saw that the Baltimore was putting out to round the point.

"No she's about level," I answered. "She's evidently making for Mallaig. We are, if anything, a little ahead, but they will soon pass us, I should think."

"Oh, Ron," cried Myra, with childish excitement, "don't let them beat us. Angus, put some life into her. We must make the harbor first."

Angus did his best, and I set her course as near in shore as I dared on that treacherous coast. The Baltimore glided out to sea with the easy grace of a powerful and beautiful animal, and as we passed the jagged promontory she was coming up about thirty yards behind us.

"Challenge him, Ron," Myra exclaimed; "you've met him."

I turned, and saw Hilderman and two other men in the boat. One a friend apparently, and the other the mechanic. I stood up and waved to him.

"Well, race you to Mallaig," I shouted.

"It's a bet," he agreed readily at the top of his voice, waving back.

It was a ding-dong business across the mouth of Nevis, and the Baltimore was leading, if anything, but we had not far to go, and our opponents had taken a course a good deal farther out to sea than we were. Coming up by the lighthouse, however, the Baltimore drew in at a magnificent pace, and swept in to pass inside the lighthouse rock. Hilderman, who was quite distinct at the short distance, stood up in the stern of the Baltimore and looked at us. We were making good time, but we had no chance of out-distancing his powerful boat. But as he looked at us, and was evidently about to shout some triumphant greeting, I saw him catch sight of Myra, lying at my feet, her face hidden in the shade over her eyes. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, he swung the tiller, and turning out again, took the long course round the lighthouse, and we slid alongside the fish-table a good minute ahead of him.

Myra was delighted; she had no suspicion that we had virtually lost the race, and the trifling excitement gave her a real pleasure. Angus, I could see, was puzzled, but I signed to him to say nothing. My heart warmed to Hilderman; he had seen that Myra was not well, and, divining that it would give her some pleasure to win the race, he had tactfully given way to us. I was really grateful to him for his kindly thought, and determined to thank him as soon as I could. We had nearly half an hour to wait for the mid-day train, and, after seeing Myra and Mary safely ensconced in the Marine Hotel, I went out with Sholto to get the tickets, telegraph to Dennis, and express my gratitude to Hilderman. But when I stepped out of the hotel he was standing in the road, waiting for me.

"Good morning, Mr. Ewart," he said, coming forward to offer me his hand. "Is there anything the matter with Miss McLeod?"

"She's not very well," I replied. "She has something the matter with her eyes. It was very good of you to let us win our little race. Every little pleasure that we can give Miss McLeod just at this time is of great value to us."

"Eyes?" said Hilderman, thoughtfully, with the same dreamy expression that Dennis had pointed out at King's Cross. "What sort of thing is it? I know something about eyes."

"I'm afraid I can tell you nothing," I replied. "She has suddenly lost her sight in the most amazing and ter-

rible manner. We are just taking her up to London to see a specialist."

"Has she any pain?" he asked, "or any dizziness or fainting, or anything like that?"

"No," I said; "there is absolutely nothing to go by. It is a most extraordinary affair, and a very terrible blow to us all."

"It must be," he said gently, "very very terrible. I have heard so much about Miss McLeod that I even feel it myself. I am deeply grieved to hear this, deeply grieved. He spoke very sympathetically, and I felt that it was very kind of him to take such a friendly interest in his unknown neighbor."

"I think you'd better join me in a brandy and soda, Mr. Ewart," he said, laying a hand on my arm. "I don't suppose you know it, but you look ten years older than you did yesterday."

Yesterday! Good heavens! Had all this happened in a day? I was certainly feeling far from myself, and I accepted his invitation readily enough. We turned into the refreshment room outside the station and I had a stiff whisky and soda, realizing how far away from London I was when the man gave me the whisky in one glass and the soda in another.

"Tell me," said Hilderman, "if it is not very rude of me to ask, or too painful for you to speak about, what was Miss McLeod doing when this happened? Reading, or what?" I gave him a rough outline of the circumstances, but in view of what the General had told me the night before, I said nothing about the mystery of the green ray. We wanted to retain our reputation for sanity as long as we could, and no outsider who did not know the General personally would believe that his astonishing experience was anything other than the strange creation of a nerve-wrought brain.

"And that was all?" he asked thoughtfully.

"Yes, that was all," I replied.

"I suppose you haven't decided what specialist you will take her to when you get her to London?" he queried. I was about to reply when I heard Sholto in a heated argument with some other dog, and I bolted out, with a hurried excuse, to bring him in. As I returned, with my hand on his collar, the harbor-master greeted me, and told me we might have some difficulty in reaching London, as the train service was likely to be disorganized owing to the transport of troops and munitions. When I rejoined Hilderman I was full of this new development. It would be both awkward and unpleasant to be turned out of the train before we reached London; and every moment's delay might mean injury to my poor Myra.

"I don't think you need worry at all, Mr. Ewart," my new friend assured me. "The trains will run all right. They may alter the services where they have too many trains, but here they are not likely to do so. Thank heaven, I shall not be travelling again for some time. I hate it, although I have run about a good deal. I have a few modest investments that take up a considerable portion of my time. I figure on one or two boards, you know."

(To be continued.)

Canada's forests are estimated to contain eight hundred billion feet of commercial timber and one billion cords of pulpwood.

Sir James Cantlie, a noted English surgeon and physical culture authority, is seventy years old and as supple as an athlete. He conducts a physical culture class for men who are close to their eightieth year, and a class for elderly women. Some exercises he prescribes are the same as those used by the Chinese 5,000 years ago.

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Keep Water for Stock at Proper Temperature.

The practice of heating or warming the drinking water for live stock during the winter has been followed pretty generally by most live stock farmers, using anything from an old kettle to a modern tank heater. I remember seeing at one farm on a moderate winter day, a large tank of water brought to such a temperature that I know it was actually insipid to the cattle which stood about it. I do not think it is essential to raise the temperature of water in winter very much above that of the water as it comes from the well. Water fresh from the well, even at winter temperature is stimulating to a well-fed animal and it seems to enjoy it.

Where water stands in a large tank and ice freezes on it, it gets too cold for the best results. Live stock does not seem to relish greatly in severe weather drinking through a hole in the ice. The desire for water in the winter is just as great or greater than during the summer months since more dry feed is given and more water must be taken into the body to assimilate the dry foodstuffs.

If stock must drink very cold water during the winter it will be advisable to have it accessible all the time to them. In this way they will drink small quantities at frequent intervals and consume sufficient water without chilling themselves. If they have access to the water only once or twice a day they will consume large quantities of ice water at a time which tends toward chilling the body unduly and to digestive disorders sometimes. Hogs drink more frequently than cattle, though sometimes they will do without rather than wade snow or slush to get it.

There is, I believe, a limit to stop at in heating the water. Removing the chill is sufficient. We have a submarine type heater in our sixteen-hundred-gallon tank which is used wherever ice begins to freeze on top. As we use large quantities of water, pumping in from four to six hundred gallons a day, the water does not freeze much except in cold weather. A few hours of fire in the heater each day removes the chill, coals or coal or wood being used for the purpose. The temperature of the water can be raised quicker if there is a covering of ice on top, as the ice prevents the heat from escaping. As we have from forty to seventy head of cattle all the time, I feel safe in saying that the heater will return its cost every winter in the convenience and benefits we derive from it.

While we have a hydro-pneumatic water system and can give the cattle a drink at any time by simply opening a water tap, it would be pretty much of a job to keep this up in severe weather, but it answers the purpose all right during summer, spring and fall.

Fighting Disease Before It Comes.

Good health can be bred into a flock, and proper sanitary measures will maintain it. Recently we exposed our flock or part of it, to chicken-pox when we bought some cockerels and turned them into the breeding house, without first keeping them in quarantine for a length of time sufficient to

ascertain whether or not they would develop sickness. The fact that but three hens out of sixty showed any signs of the disease, argues well for the disease-resisting power of our fowls.

One of these cockerels died and while the others have recovered they will not be used as breeders. The fact that chickens once having this disease are afterwards immune has been firmly established, but we hold, in common with others, that the offspring of diseased birds will usually be weaker and more susceptible to disease than will the offspring of birds of stronger vitality.

For that reason we will not use as a breeder a female or a male that has been ill or that shows weak vitality. No breeder that has ever been sick is used in the breeding pen, for the very fact that it was sick shows that its disease-resisting power is less than that of other birds. Nature if left to her own devices usually weeds out such birds.

Our flock ranges from 100 to 150 birds, probably about the average for an ordinary farm, and we know as little about doctoring as do our neighbors. But we practice prevention to a greater extent than they practice it, and have a more rigid rule. It pays to do this, as shown by the fact that when our neighbor on one side lost heavily through rump, and another found the ravages of chicken-pox cutting down his profits, we were not bothered with disease. A slight cold has cropped out occasionally, but the removal of the cause and prompt preventive measures have kept it from growing dangerous or running into something more serious.

Aside from breeding from only highly vigorous birds and ones that have always enjoyed good health, we attribute our good luck to cleanliness in the yards, houses and feds, to soil that has never been allowed to become contaminated and to feeding Epsom salts at the rate of a teaspoonful per bird at least once every month during the winter. We believe that the fowl which is clean inside as well as outside has greater resisting power than one which is the opposite.

We also feed green food, either sprouted oats, mangels or the left-over vegetables from the garden, and believe this to be necessary to keep the hen toned up to a proper pitch.

Proper housing is, of course, essential to good health. A damp house is a constant source of trouble.

Our houses are given a thorough cleaning twice each year—once in early spring and again in the fall, about the time the young stock is placed in them. The walls, floors and fixtures are scrubbed, the house is thoroughly fumigated. The interior is kept whitewashed, as this gives a cheerful appearance to the inside of the house, makes it lighter and more sanitary during the dark winter days. The range is kept clean, no refuse is allowed to accumulate, and whenever we believe the soil is in danger of becoming contaminated it is plowed up and planted to some crop. The hens are fenced out while the crop is getting started. After the crop is off the soil is put in grass and allowed to run for a few years. Under this plan we have never been troubled with soil contamination.

Poultry

For colds place a small amount of kerosene on top of the drinking water. Feed each hen a small teaspoonful of Epsom salts mixed with a wet mash in the morning.

Fowls fatten in a short time when fed on ground rice, well scalded and mixed with milk. Add some coarse sugar. This should be fed in the daytime, but only a little at a time. The mixture should be very thick.

Green feed must never be given when it is frozen. Of sprouted oats, give one square inch per hen daily. In no case will the greatest care in feeding offset dark, damp, poorly-ventilated quarters, excessive exposure, lack of exercise or the use of scrub stock.

The dry-mash generally used is composed of equal parts by weight of wheat, bran, wheat middlings, ground oats, cornmeal and meat scrap. It is fed in hoppers, and kept continually before the birds. Careful feeders watch their birds and regulate the quantity of scratch feed so as to keep the birds in such a condition that they will be eating mash eagerly with no accumulation of scratch grains in the litter.

Frozen combs and wattles may be prevented by anointing with a salve made of equal parts of vasoline and kerosene, well mixed. Apply this at night during very cold weather. Put it on thick in cases where the combs and wattles are already frozen. This salve is also excellent for colds in the head or rattling in the throat.

Winter care of fowls must be so far as possible, duplicate the natural conditions of the regular production season in spring and summer. Thus some form of green, succulent food is very useful to keep the birds in a healthy condition and their systems in tone. If no succulent food is available, Epsom salts (fed at the rate of one

teaspoon for every 100 birds) in the drinking water about twice a month, makes a satisfactory substitute.

Balanced rations consist of a scratch mixture and a mash. The scratch mixture, usually composed of three or more grains, keeps up the body weight of the bird and supplies heat. The mash, consisting of ground grains or their by-products, being high in digestibility and rich in protein, is more directly available for egg production. Heavy mash consumption goes with high production, and the quantities of scratch grains fed are designed to be sufficiently low to encourage heavy mash consumption.

Time's Up!

The close of a year makes us think of the passing of time. The following maxims, old and new, should make us think of the value of time:

Any time means no time most times.

A man who does nothing never has time to do anything.

He who has most time has none to lose.

Nothing is more precious than time, and nothing less valued.

No reward can recover lost time.

Be always in time; too late is a crime.

The time that bears no fruit deserves no name.

Life is but time; waste the latter and you reduce the former.

You may have time again, but never the time.

Take time when time is, for time will away.

Time present is the only time you can be sure of.

None can be provident of time who is not prudent in the choice of his company.

A good meat-chopper speeds the sausage making.

Make a smoke-house or buy one. There are good ones on the market.

The Dairy

The exact cause of warts is unknown. Excessive nutrition of the skin is present, and bruising may have something to do with the condition. Warts often grow where sores have healed. Warts that have narrow necks may be snipped off with scissors, a few at a time. If this is done, apply a little pine tar the following day. Excessive bleeding may be stopped by bathing with very hot water or very cold water, then painting the wound with tincture of iodine. Masses of small warts may be removed in the course of time, by immersing the affected teats for ten minutes or more, twice daily, in water containing all the bicarbonate of soda it will dissolve when hot, or in a ten per cent. solution of washing soda. The strength of the last-mentioned solution should be decreased one-half after the first day of use. A thick paste composed of table salt, sulphur and cold-pressed castor oil is also effective, and many people use rascor oil alone. The latter, however, is slow in effect compared with the other mixture.

The eating of wood, bones, bark, rags, crockery and other "foreign bodies" by cattle may be regarded as an indication of the lack of some needful ingredient of a complete ration. It is also a common habit of pregnant cows, and in that case subsides after calving. Treat by allowing the animals all the salt they care to take. Add wheat bran freely to the ration, along with other meals, including cottonseed meal and flaxseed meal. If possible supply clover or alfalfa hay. If the habit then persists give each affected animal from one-half to one ounce of bicarbonate of soda twice daily in feed or drinking water. If that does not suffice have a veterinarian administer two or three drams of iodine crystals in a gelatin capsule. Allowing horses to eat the bark of poplar stems and boughs often causes them to stop gnawing wood.

Stormy Weather Jobs.

On our farm we have for years kept a list of jobs posted up where all the hired men could see. We kept our eyes open to note the things that needed attention. Out would come the ever-present memorandum and the thing jotted down under "Rainy Day Jobs." During a long spell of fair weather the list sometimes got pretty long, and occasionally when we would have many rainy days in succession many items would get checked off and it would get mighty short, but I think most of the good men who help with the work will testify that it never quite ran out. The men soon learned that there were very apt to be twenty-six full working days in the month regardless of weather. A page taken at random from one of these memorandums reads as follows:

Clean tank in barn.
Grease harness.
Clear upper barn floor and arrange tools.
Pull fence posts and plow fence row.
Haul tile.
Repair float tank.
Mount fork handles.
Fix box stall.
Put new floor in hog cot.
Halter and tie calves.
Ring young bulls.

This little pocket memorandum has been of great service many times. It has helped to the accomplishment of many a task that otherwise would have been forgotten and postponed until mischief resulted.

The New Year.

A small ship launched upon an unknown sea.

A small seed planted from an unknown tree;

Such is this strange New Year to you. Whither the vessel and me goeth, And how the seed up growth.

God only knoweth. But sail the ship and plant the seed, That's done in faith is done indeed.

I Am--

I am the open door to a new chance in life, a chance to try again, an opportunity to bring victory out of defeat.

I am the beginner of new things. I blot out the past and open up a new world for king and peasant alike—a world filled with new hope, new inspiration, new promise for the future.

I present you with a new book without blot or blur or blemish in which will appear the record of your chance and what you have done with it.

I have nothing to do with what you write. I give you the materials to make a good record. No page in your new book was ever turned before. No word has yet been written in it. Every word you write therein will speak for or against you.

I am very, very young, but I am the heir of all the ages, richer than Solomon or any potentate or millionaire that ever lived.

I bring great possibilities to all who accept my gifts in the right spirit. But if you treat me lightly or indifferently, if you make no effort to utilize the treasures I bring, you will never be able to make good your loss.

I am no respecter of persons. I show no favoritism—but shower my gifts on old and young, on millionaire and beggar alike.

Resolve that you will no longer squander my gifts, but will put them out to interest, and you may yet be what you long to be. I mark the succeeding steps of your life and proclaim to all who know you whether you are going up or down in the human scale.

Write to-day on the first page of your new book your ambitions, your desires, your heart longings, your dreams of the future, and then register your vow to make your dreams come true.

I Am The New Year.

—O. S. Marden

Farming in Northern Ontario and Quebec.

Valuable facts regarding the prospects for agriculture in Northern Ontario and Quebec are to be gathered from the report of the Dominion Experimental Stations at Kapuskasing, Ont., and La Ferme, Que., recently published. Experiments are being conducted in live stock feeding, field husbandry, dairying and other lines. At Kapuskasing, the herds consist in beef cattle of fifteen grade Shorthorn cows, seven yearlings, ten young calves; and of dairy cattle ten grade Ayrshire and three grade Holstein heifers, five yearling calves, and a herd sire. A feeding experiment was made with ten calves in two groups of five. Group No. 1 was fed in the stable from June 1 to November 1 on oats, bran and oilmeal cake, and increased in weight from 1,462 lb. to 3,055 lbs. Group No. 2 fed on pasture for the same period increased in weight from 1,472 lbs. to 3,188 lbs., not only making the greatest gain but also the cheapest.

Dairying, the report points out, is one of the most profitable branches of the live stock industry in Northern Ontario. Of 106,874 cattle in that section of country, 39,527 are milch cows. The profits on one Ayrshire for 346 days is given as \$237.53 and of a Holstein for 321 days as \$239.15. Of nine pure-bred Yorkshire sows, eight farrowed with an average of 13.3 to a litter. In field husbandry experiments are progressing in crop rotation, land drainage, and fertilizing. A table is given of the results last year in the last-mentioned. Particulars are also contained in the report of the successful cultivation of vegetables, cereals, and forage crops.

At La Ferme, in the Abitibi district, the season of 1920-21 is reported to have been an excellent one. Twelve head of grade Ayrshires and Holsteins and a pure-bred Ayrshire bull are kept. Experiments were made in sunflower growing for ensilage and seem to show that the best method of planting is in rows with 36 or 42 inches between and the plants 6 or 12 inches apart. The season for vegetables was only fairly good, early frosts injuring the tomatoes and beans.

Tobacco Growing.

Tobacco has been grown for many years in Quebec, and in the last quarter of a century has become an important crop in south-western Ontario, having been first introduced by the French-Canadians settled there. Mr. F. C. Charland, Chief of Tobacco Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, in a paper recently published, tells of the things that are being done to develop and encourage both in quantity and quality the growth of the universally-used article. He narrates that the first results of the efforts of his Division were the creation of the cigar-tobacco industry in the Province of Quebec and the establishment of sorting and fermenting warehouses. In Ontario, tobacco growers have specialized for a number of years in the cultivation of the White Burley variety, used chiefly in the manufacture of pipe and plug tobacco. The seed from this variety from selections at the Harrow Experimental Station, yield crops superior in weight and of improved quality compared with those coming from imported seed. In order to extend a knowledge of improved methods in tobacco growing, a number of experimental plots have been conducted in co-operation with the growers themselves. Fall plowing of the land to be used for the crop has proved of advantage, as it increases soil moisture, while tending to destroy insects destructive to the crop. A study of the various types of seed-bed has shown that a semi-hot-bed under glass is the only one that gives absolutely dependable results. Tests of varieties have proved that White Burley and Comstock are best suited to this country, and are in no way inferior in product to the same varieties imported from the United States. Canadian grown seed is recommended.

The Welfare of the Home

The Value of Responsibility—By Barbara B. Hunter

It seems a strange fact that one's neighbor's children are always wretchedly brought up. We could suggest innumerable means and methods of improving upon the "small fry" across the way, while even at the moment our own youngsters run shamelessly wild, and are subject to much the same criticism from that neighbor herself.

But it is not in that spirit of criticism I make a suggestion, rather in a hope that it may be of help to some mother who has a child or two, with the attending problems.

To foster a feeling of responsibility in a child is one of the most important steps in starting him along the right road. It will work wonders with him if he has his own little tasks, duties about the house, for which he alone is responsible.

The boy who keeps the grass trimmed along the walks after the lawn has been mowed, who empties the ashes from the kitchen range each day, sweeps the snow from the walks in winter, picks up his clothes each morning and leaves his bedroom in order, that boy is beginning well. When he knows that his family depend upon him for the mail, the responsibility thus imposed will strengthen the will to do. It may be

far easier for a mother to do a thing herself than to succeed in getting the boy to do it, but in the end the effort will be found well worth the while and one which a thoughtful mother should feel it a duty to make.

The little girl who shares the task of dishwashing with her mother, and whose duty it is to dust the living-room before going to school in the morning, that little girl is developing not only her abilities as a young housekeeper, but those characteristics of unselfishness and service that are most essential in us all.

The question arises as to when we can begin to impose these little duties, for surely a three-year-old can not be expected to shovel snow. No indeed, but a child may be trained at a surprisingly early age to perform duties that lead, as he grows older, to larger things.

A two-year-old child may be taught to put away his toys, take care of his coat and cap, and run little errands about the house for his mother. He can not be trained too soon to wait upon himself. Don't make the common mistake of being "a slave to your children." Teach them self-reliance, give them some responsibility. You will be more than rewarded for your effort when they attain young manhood and womanhood.

Converting a Frame House Into a Cement House.

A frame house that needs sheathing or weather boards can be made a handsome house by using the old weather boards with a few bunches of lath so as to leave an air chamber of two inches or more for plaster. Nail laths on each side of the studdings, saw the old boards that come off the house so as to fit in between studdings and nail them to laths. Then drive nails about four or five inches apart on both sides of the studdings and on face of studdings drive the nails in just so the outer boards are as even as possible with the doors, window-frames and corner boards. If the studdings are hard wood, use small nails, if soft wood, use larger nails.

When putting boards on, use temporary nails driven through small strips of lath at about every other studding and eight-penny nails at the frames or corner boards. When the boards are on, as far as a few batches of concrete will go, get a coal bucket to pour the concrete between the studdings. Then get a hammer and tap boards so as to get the cement together.

After several days remove all the boards except the top one, and go on up. When removing boards, knock strips off. Pull the nails from boards as you will have to use small strips again after the cement is all set. Use cement dope whitewash. This will give a concrete wall of from one and one-half inches to two inches thick and you will have something cheaper and better than lumber. With all the nails driven in the studdings, it would be hard for the concrete to get away from the studdings, as all would be solid concrete. I have built my house this way and am well pleased with the improvement.—E. L.

Found Test Barn Practical.

Recently I visited a large dairy where some wonderful records were being made. I was pleased to find the test barn well filled with a splendid lot of cows and heifers. In questioning the owner concerning the economy of such a barn, he informed me that it was one of the most profitable buildings he had ever put up.

The barn was simple in structure, but built with the idea of making it warm and easy to ventilate. Steel pens on both sides in two long rows furnished room for some twenty-four head. Each pen was supplied with a water bowl, manger and cement floor, with drainage to one end. A feed carrier through the centre furnished an easy means of bringing in silage and grain, while a litter carrier at each side made it easy and convenient to remove the manure.

To construct such a barn one must know definitely what cow comfort means. Cows do not require fancy and expensive buildings. They are very practical in their tastes. They do want, however, freedom in their stall and a pen permitting them to move about at will. They like their food clean and at regular periods. They like a supply of fresh clean water always at hand. They prefer a light, well ventilated stable to one that is dark and poorly ventilated. These cow requirements demand modern equipment, which is not only to the cows' liking but also saves much hard work and time on the part of the caretaker.

Begin 1922 With a Kindly Deed.

Amidst the stress and storms of life, When you feel worn and weary Just help a brother in the strife And make his path more cheery.

For blessed is the one who lends

A hand to help a brother;

And God will bless you, though your friends

May leave you, for another.

Twice blessed is the kindly deed—

Flowing onward like a river;

Blessing those who, feel its need,

The receiver and the giver.

Anna Lou's "Res-lushuns"

It was New Year's morning, and Anna Lou was dressing Dolly Dimples beside the warm grate-fire.

"This is the day we start all over to be good," the little girl was saying. "We call it making res-lushuns, don't you know. Have you made any, dolly dear?"

Anna Lou helped her doll to nod its head. "I thought you had, you dear old dolly. You've res-lushed not to hide from me again. Now, Dolly Dimples, isn't that quite true?" Dolly nodded once again, so Anna Lou had surely guessed aright.

"Bow-wow! Bow-wow!" barked Rover, as he snuggled close to Anna Lou. "Oh, Dolly Dimples, Rover's come to tell us what his res-lushuns are." Then dolly's little mistress laughed and said, "Well, Rover, have you res-lushed not to lick the roses off Dolly's cheeks this year?"

"Bow-wow! Bow-wow!" he answered, which, of course, meant "Yes" to Anna Lou.

"I guess you're glad of that now, Dolly Dimples, aren't you? Of course you are, I know," chuckled Anna Lou. "Meow! Meow!" cried Kitty, as she came up near the fire.

"Oh, tabby dear," laughed the little girl, "have you res-lushed never again to tangle Dolly's hair?"

"Purrl Purrl!" assented kitty.

"Do you hear that, dolly mine?"

asked Anna Lou, as she fastened the last button. "Isn't this going to be a wonderful year, though?" And Dolly Dimples clasped her hands with joy.

"And now, my little family," continued Anna Lou, "since you have told me all your res-lushuns, I must tell you mine. I'm always going to tidy up my things, and never cry when I get hurt, and never take the biggest piece of anything, and—and—well, you see, I've res-lushed so many things that I'm 'fraid I can't remember half of them; but, just the same, let's all try very hard to keep them every one."

January 1st.

I resolve:

To be better than my last year's best.

To best none, that being the better way.

To give of my best, without an apology that it's no better.

To try to avoid the necessity of try, try, try again.

To better the good in me, and then improve on that.

To do my level best to do better.

To make the best of things until things are better.

To do the right and let the wrong be left.

To do a little good towards bettering bad things.

To be good up to my capacity, and not my inclination.

To keep these resolutions—in use.

Wintering Idle Horses.

Peculiar as it may seem, the chief danger in wintering idle horses is in over-feeding them. If one has hay, corn stover and straw of sufficiently good quality he can put the idle horses through the winter in reasonably good shape without grain feeds. Where the roughage is lacking a quality chow enough grain should be added to supply the deficiency, not more than one-half a work ration, and preferably less.

Give the animals exercise. The horse is an active creature. Rest is his great enemy. Turn in a yard during pleasant days. Stables should be cool and well ventilated but the horses should always be protected from draft and extreme weather.

"I see not a step before me."

As I tread on another year;

But the path is still in God's keeping.

The future His mercy shall clear,

And what looks dark in the distance

May brighten as I draw near.

Better be silent than speak with ill

will.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1922.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

All local advertising any event from which there are financial proceeds, will be charged at the following rates:—three (3) lines or under 25 cts. For each additional line 10 cts. per line extra.

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

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, \$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"Be the day weary, or be it long,
At length it ringeth to even-song."

THE CURFEW may not toll the knell of parting day, nor sweetly over the village bell of the Angelus sound, yet East or West, as the day prepares to depart, there descends upon the hearts of men some sort of uttered or unexpressed equivalent for even-song.

When the labors of the day are ended and the evening shadows have drawn their dusky mantle over the busy scenes of daily toil; when a deeper quiet rests upon the majestic silent places of the earth, there comes an hour when the heart beats more in unison with the prevailing stillness which heralds the approach of night. As if the eventide softened the spirit, the tension of life is relaxed, the tasks of the day are over, and the calm influences which grow out of something attempted, something done, settle, like the gentle dew from heaven in an all pervading benison, upon the minds and bodies ready to absorb them.

Some stately souls are incapable of knowing this deep peace. They fret and fume; there is no period of gentle relaxation of the bonds which bind them to their earth-born lot of care. Life to them is a continuous round of wearing effort against things. They are the slaves of their destiny, not its masters, and when old age overtakes them they are mere husks of men, exhausted and care worn with no secret springs welling up within them to keep them green, few happy memories to live upon, and no means, except money, to enable them to enjoy a reposeful and pleasant eventide when the day of life is far spent.

WHY is it that so many people do not grow old more gracefully? and why no even-song? Every healthy minded person desires to live as long as possible, but it cannot be done unless the job is undertaken in a common-sense way. The winner of a race is the runner who does not exert his full power until he gets his second wind, and who so arranges his exertions that when a final effort is necessary he is capable of responding.

There are two sorts of losers in a race,—the careless, and the over-anxious. Neither of them will reach the tape, for obvious reasons: the dawdler, because of his indolence, and the furious runner, because of his unbalanced energy. If we are to regard life as a race, and ourselves as the runners, we must also have regard for the object for which we are running, and the manner in which we run.

Every contestant cannot win, but it is up to the runners, whether they come in first or last, to "come in" to "arrive" in some sort of reasonable condition. That is what I mean by growing old gracefully. The man,—the careless runner,—who dawdles through life heedless and over-confident, will find that taking it easy all through does not pay in the end, and the other, who makes life a task from first to last, will find that the fruit of his effort is as dust in his mouth. Life is said to be a strange problem, but the strangeness of the answers we get to it sometimes. Many see nothing in it but an everlasting grind, while others appear to think it is given to them for the sole purpose of extracting every grain of "pleasure" it can possibly contain:

THEY ARE BOTH WRONG, and you may rely that both will, if they survive, reach a serene and disappointed old age.

Work and pleasure mix well, but the proportions have to be carefully watched and regulated. There are times when an extra handful of work thrown in will not harm the compound, but generally speaking, a due regard for proportion must be observed and sufficient relaxation should be put into the mixture, before it sets.

I firmly believe that the person who is capable of enjoying his life while he is living it is the one who will be capable of performing most real work. I am not saying that the man who is the best hockey player, or bowler, or dancer, or musician, or runner, or the widest reader, is always the best worker, but the chances are all in his favor, especially when his proficiency in his particular line of sport, or his erudition, has not been acquired at the expense of his intelligent application to the duties of his daily life.

Nor would I say that the person who denies himself the luxuries of sport or books and who works from dawn till dark and then makes more work for himself until he falls into bed at night and cannot sleep, is not an efficient workman. I would not say that, but the chances are against him, and I know what he is going to be when he grows old. Even in middle age you can see it coming: The people around him do not please him, he is unhappy in his present surroundings, the place in which he lives is not a real home town although he hangs on to it until he is too old to leave and does

nothing to make it better: He is expending his power, and later on he will have lost his capability of enjoying anything that life and work and affluence could bring him,—he will become old ungracefully. Nothing will galvanize him into any semblance of pleasure in the evening of his days, there will be no even-song for him, and when he is past—heaven help him and those around him.

THE LINKMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI. ENGLISH LITERATURE

"LILAS MARUKH"

Class I.—Phoebe McQuat 86, Lillian Hamilton 78.

Class II.—George Fuller 71, Helena Rodger 68, Muriel Burke 64, Bessie Rodger 63, Annie Stevenson 62.

Class III.—Blanche Smith 57, Mel McGillis 56.

GRADE X. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Evelyn Creswell 91, Ivy Johnson, Elsie McAllister and Arnold Matthews 90.

Class I.—Dorothy Matthews 88, Ivy Graham 83, Esther Morrison 80, Donald Clarke 77.

Class II.—Alice Bain 73, I. Whinsfield and George Wason 72, Flora MacDonald 61, Mabel Gordon 60.

Class III.—Harold Bennett 59, Truman Clarke 50.

GRADE IX. ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Corine Hancox 97, Edna Graham 96, Edna Campbell 95, Frank Scott 92, Irene Rogers 91, Donald Hay 90.

Class I.—Kathleen Morrison 88, Elsie Riddell 86, Melville Smith and Duncan Ommings 85, Margaret Scott 83, Hazel Drysdale and Gladys Moseley 78, M. Heatlie 77.

Class II.—Jack Golpin 72, Kenneth Elliott and Evelyn McCallum 71, James Todd and Paul Doig 67, W. Cottingham 66, Marie Westgate 64, L. Cruise 62.

Class III.—Ersaine Rodger 57, Muriel Peet 55, Sarah Black and R. Nichols 50.

GRADE VIII. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Class I.—Hazel Copeland 88, Bessie Rodgers 86, Norma Boyd 85, Edgar Burwash 80, Alice Burke 79, Lloyd Somerville 78, Hazel Kettle and Hilda Hume 77, Linton Armstrong, Evelyn Matthews and Ethel McQuat 75.

Class II.—Perry Cooke 71, Edith Jones and Charlie Miller 70, Douglas Drysdale and Janet Whinsfield 66, Douglas Middleton 65, Ernest Boyd and H. Morrison 63, Christie Robertson 62, Anabel Hume 61, Fred Barker and George Miles 60.

Class III.—Grant McHardy 58, Mary Cruise 52, Mary MacKinnon 50.

GRADE VII. GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Edward Morrison and Ethel Scott 90.

Class I.—Ernest Copeland and Elsie Scott 85, Stella Scott 84, Lena Graham, Elizabeth MacKimmie and May Yelland 83, Florence Armstrong and Henry Miles 80, Nellie Hay 75, Cameron McQuat, Muriel McPhail and 75.

Class II.—Annie Miller 71, Inez McKiddie 67, Edmund Smith 67.

Class III.—Burton Nicholls 52.

GRADE VI. GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 98, Janet McQuat 91.

Class I.—Howard Doig 87, Eleanor McCoy 84, Bessie Morrin and Lyla McKiddie 83, Grace Rodgers 81, Reta Jones 80, Russell Elliott 76.

Class II.—Willie Staniforth 73, Elsie Stewart 69, Emma Morrison 68, Lorne Morrin 65, Mildred Monk and Hazel McKiddie 60.

Class III.—Gordon Dobbie 56, Lizzie Hay 53, Evelyn Cruise 51.

GRADE V. MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—L. Cruise H. Hutchinson 91.

Class I.—Gordon McQuat 87, James Yelland 86, Gordon Hay and Ada Logan 85, James Logan 79, Laura Noble 77, Q. Black and Agnes Duncan 76.

Class II.—Eric Middleton 72, Roy Cruise 65.

Class III.—Eileen McPaul and Willie Painter 59, Edna Westwood 58, Shirley Hamilton 55.

GRADE IV. SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Freda Mason 99, Rebecca Cohen 91.

Class I.—Sam Cohen 76.

Class II.—Gwen McKinnon 67, R. Fulton 66.

Class III.—Kenneth McPaul 57, M. Matthews, Christina McKennie and S. Boyd 52, Florence Hixington 51.

GRADE III. ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Kathleen MacKinnon 97, G. Cruise 95, Reta Boyd and Jean Nobert 90.

Class I.—Stuart Jones 85, Janet Hay 86, Gordon McPaul 79, Willie Licoop, R. Underhill and Leola Belanger 76.

Class II.—B. Cunningham 73, Lena Combe and May Bolt 72, Elsie McPaul 68, Maggie Chapman 67, Edgar Dion 61.

Class III.—Doris Armstrong 59, Olive Staniforth 55.

GRADE II. SPELLING.

Honours.—Eleanor Armstrong, Kenzie Cowan and Donald Murphy 98, Isabel Cleland and Violet Falconer 96, Jean Fulton 94, Roland Dion 92, E. Goudsworthy and Hugh McKinnon 90.

Class I.—Charles Lennon 81, Roland Cruise 83, Kathleen Clunie 80.

Class II.—Forbie Chapman, Hugh Gell and Verner Thompson 74, Allan Hay and Howard Jones 70, Delmar Boyd, Olive Hixington and W. Drew 68.

MARRIAGES

MCGIBBON-FLOOD.—On January 5th, at the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Malcolm Campbell, Iva E., daughter Mrs. James Flood, Brownsburg, to A. Douglas, son of Mr. & Mrs. A. D. McGibbon, Lachute.

How to open a Savings Account

You can open a savings account in The Bank of Nova Scotia with a small deposit. All you need do is to bring your money to the teller and sign your name on a card. The ledger-keeper then gives you a pass book, which is your receipt. It takes less than five minutes.

When you wish to deposit more money, and it is not convenient to do so personally you can send it in by a member of your family, or a neighbor, along with your pass book.

The five minutes you take to open a savings account may be the turning point in your career. It has been for many others.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-up Capital \$ 2,700,000
Reserve 18,000,000
Resources 230,000,000

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

Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

We have Monarch, Dove & Down in all shades

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

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

McFAUL BROS.

The Store where Your Dollar does its duty.

LACHUTE MILLS.

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.

Useful Gifts at Staniforth's.

Nothing is more appreciated than Footwear, nothing more useful for every member of the family.

Fine Shoes. House Slippers, Spats, Felt Boots, Over-Shoes, Moccasins' Rubbers, Skating Boots and Skates, Skates put on Boots Free.

A large assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Mitts, Sweaters and Shirts.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Fur Coats and Robes, Etc.

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service.

Boots Neatly Repaired. Telephone 85.

W. G. STANIFORTH,

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.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED 1855
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$5,000,000
Over 125 Branches

The Molsons Bank prides itself on the courtesy of all its officials. No matter how large or how small the volume of your business with the Bank, you are always assured a courteous and cordial reception.

Deposits by mail given careful attention.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch.

How Many Invitations Did you Send?

Into your business you are daily putting all your thoughts, energies and executive ability, in order to preserve intact the capital invested, build up your volume of business and produce a profit.

Your success depends largely on your sales policy. Are you making that policy as efficient as possible by the wise use of ADVERTISING?

People shop where they feel welcome. Your advertisement should be an invitation. Just think, you can send 1,200 invitations each week through "The Watchman."

Shop where you are Invited to Shop.

Issued by Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association
Head Office, Toronto, Canada.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY ONLY.

125 Pairs Men's Black & Mahogany Leather, fine \$6. to \$10 for \$4.89.

75 Pairs Ladies Boots, assorted colors, value 6 to \$9.00 for \$3.89.

Boys and Girls Boots at very low Prices. Real Bargains.

5 Pieces of Dress Goods, all wool. Value \$2.25 for \$1.39.

200 Pairs of Wool Hose, value \$1.00 to \$1.25 for 59c.

5 Only of Ladies Fur Collar Coats. at \$22.75.

5 Men's Suits at \$12.00.

Also Men's Overcoats or Boys at very low prices.

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.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Fire Insurance Agents Wanted,

by a large British Fire Insurance Company, for Lachute, and other towns in the vicinity. Remuneration by commission. Applications from full or part time agents considered. Reply to "The Watchman," Box 600, Lachute.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WANTED.

FINE 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.**

Dr. G. A. CLUNIE, D.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Etor 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.

Have You Pains, Cramps, Callouses or a Burning Sensation

at or near where the finger points? If so,

DR. SCHOLL

has perfected a special appliance, known as the

Anterior Metatarsal Arch Support

which will positively relieve that particular foot ailment.

For Sale at all RELIABLE SHOE DEALERS.

Write for Dr. Scholl's Free Booklet, "Treatment and Care of the Feet."

The Scholl Mfg. Co., Limited Dept. 27

112 Adelaide St. East, Toronto

Also Chicago, New York, and London, Eng.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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

CREAM WANTED!

We are one of the largest buyers of cream Eastern Ontario—Write or phone to-day.

PRODUCER'S DAIRY

275 KENT ST. OTTAWA, ONT.

Phone Queen 360.

This Store for Bargains!

We have some real live values in Holiday Goods. Something to suit Everybody.

Ladies, Boys and Men's Clothing.

Mens' Suits, from \$12 00 up.

Everything marked away Down Ladies Costumes in great variety. Come to us. We will save you Money.

MICHEL MALACKET, at Fish's Bridge.

Municipal Elections.

Nominations took place this week for the election of Mayors and Councillors throughout the County with the following results:

Township of Arundel.—Retiring councillors, Jas. Dobbie, John Silverson and John McLaughlin. James Dobbie was re-elected by acclamation, and Edward Grey and E. Drousean were elected by acclamation to replace John Silverson and John McLaughlin. Mayor is C. J. Stanforth and other three councillors are Alfred Morrison, Hugh Boyd and J. B. Fourrier.

Village of Carillon.—Retiring councillors, L. Perrier, C. Roy and A. Gagnon. L. Perrier and C. Roy re-elected by acclamation, and A. Crevier elected by acclamation to replace A. Gagnon. Mayor is P. Girard and the other three councillors, D. Lapierre, Jos. Brodley, and Mr. Cote.

Township of Chatham.—Retiring councillors, A. A. St. Onge, Alphonse Ouellette, Alex. McAllister. Nominated for three seats, A. A. St. Onge, Alphonse Ouellette, Archibald Graham, Alex. McAllister, Wyman McGibbon, Jos. Kennedy. The Mayor is H. Pariseau and the other three councillors J. P. Owens, A. Campbell, and W. J. Burk.

Township of Gore.—Retiring councillors, George Evans, William Silverson, and Walter Scott. George Evans re-elected by acclamation, and George Peet and George Scott elected by acclamation to replace William Silverson and Walter Scott. Mayor is Amos Kerr and other three councillors, Albert Tomalty, Robert Copeland, and George L. Rodgers.

Parish of St. Andrew's.—Retiring councillors, E. Robillard, E. Morris and E. Roy, all re-elected by acclamation. Mayor is Dr. H. Legault and other three councillors, L. M. Hooker, J. Lemay, and W. George Rodger.

Parish of St. Jerusalem.—Retiring councillors, Eddie Armstrong, John Miller and J. D. Paul. J. D. Paul nominated, but retired in favor of John Boyd, who was elected by acclamation. William Jackson and Thomas Morrison elected by acclamation to replace Eddie Armstrong and John Miller. Mayor is David Black and other three councillors are, Albert Scott, W. H. Gordon and Jas. Robertson.

Village of Calumet.—Retiring Councillors, T. Cayer, E. D. Chantal and E. Willman. For these three seats E. T. Willman, E. C. Whinfield, E. D. Chantal, H. Tessier, O. Lavigne and T. Cayer were nominated. J. E. Girardeau is Mayor, and W. Bridgen, E. Racine and A. F. Gayer are the other three councillors.

Village of Grenville.—Retiring councillors, H. Laurin, John A. Cooke and Isaac Legarde. Louis Champagne elected by acclamation to replace H. Laurin, and John A. Cooke, and Isaac Legarde re-elected by acclamation. Mayor is W. A. Mackay, and other three councillors are A. MacI. Pridam, E. Lavictoire and Joseph Labelle.

Township of Grenville and Augmentation.—Retiring councillors, Thomas Garland, David Bates and James Weldon. These were nominated, as were also J. B. Deslauriers, John Cousin and Wm. Cousins. Wm. Beauchamp is Mayor, and John B. Johnson, T. Pilon, and John Prophet are the other three councillors.

Oddfellows Celebrate at Installation.

The members of Laurentian Lodge, of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, held their semi-annual installation of officers on Friday last, and were paid a fraternal visit of Grand Master Bro. Wm. MacDonald, P.D.G.M. Bro. C. S. Cooper, D.D.G.M. Bro. Wm. Thurgood, and a number of other Montreal brethren. A good turn out of local members were also present to witness the installation and listen to the instructive addresses bearing on the work of the order, especially that of Bro. Cooper, who gave a graphic description of their attendance at the great convention held in Toronto last fall, where there were upwards of 17,500 in the Grand Parade, which was most spectacular. After installing Bro. Allan Paul and his subordinate officers, adjournment was made to the banquet hall and as soon as everyone had been bountifully supplied, the tables were cleared and the members enjoyed themselves in dancing and card playing until the wee sma' hours.

STONEFIELD

Miss Mary Derrick, of Stonefield, is attending school in Cushing, and Miss L. Cousins.

Mr. John McMeekin and Mrs. W. Mann were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Canning of Cushing.

The Five Hundred Club met at the home of Mrs. R. Owens on Tuesday evening of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hull is keeping house for Mr. and Mrs. James G. Densmore while they are visiting friends.

Mrs. John McMeekin and daughter Mrs. H. Murray and Mrs. W. McMeekin were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Densmore on Sunday evening.

Mrs. H. Densmore and daughter Isabel, also Miss G. Densmore and Myrtle C. McMurtrie were guest of Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Burk on Monday afternoon.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Linen Industry in Canada



Dominion Linens, Ltd., Mangling and Ironing Department, showing Callanders, Hydraulic Mangles, Folding and Measuring Machines. Total floor space about half acre.

The linen industry was initiated in Canada in 1902 by Mr. William Berry, now Vice-President of the Dominion Linens Limited, Guelph, Ontario. Previous to this time, however, there had been several attempts at linen manufacture, and mills established in different parts of Canada, but all had resulted in failure. From the earliest period of human history till almost the close of the eighteenth century, linen manufacture was one of the most extensive and widely disseminated of the domestic industries of European countries. It was most largely developed in Russia, Austria, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Northern France, certain parts of England, the North of Ireland and throughout Scotland. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the invention of cotton spinning machinery gave the linen weaving industry a fatal blow. Domestic spinning and weaving began to shrink and with it hand loom weaving.

In 1815, at Darlington, England, a machine was invented, which after many improvements and modifications has become the perfect system of machinery with which at the

present day linen spinning mills are furnished. The discovery of a process for the mechanical spinning of linen yarn for weaving into cloth by power loom was much slower than in the corresponding case of cotton.

There are two branches in the modern manufacture, spinning and weaving, to which may be added bleaching and various finishing processes. The flax fibre is received in bundles from the scutch mills and after having been classed into various grades according to the quality of the material, is labelled and placed in store ready for the flax mill.

When the manufacture of linen in Canada was successfully started, the idea was to purchase yarns from the Continental and Irish spinning mills, who were being supplied with Russian flax, at a price much below that for which flax could be grown in Canada. As most of the linen manufacturers in Ireland were weavers only, buying their yarns from spinners, it was thought quite possible and feasible that the same method could be employed with success in Canada, and prior to the war, the linen business depended entirely

on these imported yarns to keep their plants in operation.

In the year 1913, it is estimated that Russia produced about 400,000 tons of flax, and other European countries, including Great Britain and Ireland, 100,000 tons.

With the complete collapse of Russia in 1918, it became evident that if the linen business was to be continued in Canada, it would be necessary to establish a spinning plant here, to spin the Canadian grown flax, which with the improved methods of cultivation, were proven equal to or better than the Russian flax, on which the industry had relied previous to the war. A modern flax spinning plant, which would complete the chain of linen manufacturers and make the business a purely Canadian one has been installed at Guelph and is now in full running order. This plant has been equipped with the latest modern dry and wet spinning systems. To secure the highest quality of linen yarns, workers were brought from Belgium, via the C.P.R., who were experienced in water retting flax, similar to the finest Flemish and Belgian flax which are used for producing the highest grade linens.

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Montreal Public Service Corporation will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its coming session, for the passing of an Act amending its charter and, in particular, authorizing it to carry on business in the County of Montreal, L'Acadie, Argenteuil, Hull, Pontiac, Labelle, Veillonville, Soulanges, Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Laprairie, Napierville, Missisquoi and Bromie; repealing paragraphs 122 and 123 of section 1 of the Act 1 George V. (second session) chapter 85; placing the Company partly under the operation of the Quebec Companies' Act 1920, with special provisions regarding the constitution of an executive committee and the voting rights of preferred shareholders, authorizing the Company to acquire and carry on the undertaking of other Companies empowered to carry on similar business in whole or in part to that of the Company; authorizing it to acquire stock and bonds of companies using electricity within its territorial limits; and for other purposes.

Montreal, January 3rd, 1922.

D. K. GOODFELLOW,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Changes in passenger Train Schedules

Effective Sunday, January 15th, 1922

Canadian National Railways announce changes in passenger train schedules, effective Sunday, January 15th, 1922, on and after which date the arrival and departure times of trains at Lachute will be as follows:

LEAVING LACHUTE.

10.25 a.m.—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, for Joliette and intermediate stations.

11.50 a.m.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Hawkesbury and intermediate stations. Connects at Hawkesbury with train for Rockland, Ottawa, Arnprior, Renfrew, Pembroke and intermediate stations.

ARRIVING LACHUTE.

10.25 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday from Hawkesbury and intermediate stations.

11.50 a.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday from Joliette and intermediate stations.

Montfort Subdivision.

Changes in Montfort Subdivision were made effective Sunday, January 8th, 1922, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Ticket Agents.

Upper Lachute School.

Class IV. Sr. Total Marks 1400.—M. Leishman 1091.

Class IV. Jr. Total Marks 1400.—John Robertson 933.

Class III. Sr. Total Marks 1200.—W. Robertson 856, (Margaret Neill 219, absent 9 examinations.) (Jack Neill 144, absent 9 examinations.)

Class II. Total Marks 800.—J. Berry 755, Edwin Robertson 692.

Class I. Total Marks 500.—A. Leishman 448.

Class I. Jr. Total Marks 500.—George Robertson 472.

Helen N. Rodgers, Teacher.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Changes in Passenger Train Schedules.

will be made

Sunday, January 15th, 1922

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MACDONALD'S PRINCE OF WALES

CHEWING TOBACCO

The Tobacco with a heart

Canada's standard since 1858

THE AUTOMOBILE

WIDENING OF SPARK GAP WILL HELP OVERCOME SKIPPING.

Motors are like some men. When they are going at top speed their performance is excellent. But when compelled to travel slowly they sputter and knock.

Many drivers want to know why they cannot throttle down the engine. It goes all right at medium high speed, but skips at a low speed.

Where magneto ignition is used this often may be overcome by adjusting the interrupter points for a little wider gap. That makes the interrupter points a little earlier and causes the spark to occur when the magneto armature is in a more favorable position and a wider interrupter gap at the slower speed gives a spark with a little more kick in it.

Widening the gap of the spark plug also will help to overcome skipping. At low speeds a full charge of gas is not drawn in, and compression is low and temperature low in consequence. The mixture is not so near the self-ignition point when the spark occurs as it is at higher speeds, therefore a better spark is needed to ignite it. By widening the gap in the plug the secondary current is held back until it acquires high enough potentiality to jump the greater gap, so that when it does occur an exceptionally powerful spark is obtained.

Spark Gap Attachments.

This may be demonstrated where the engine is equipped with a vibrating coil. Set one of the cylinders on top of the compression ready to ignite. Turn on the current, and, while the vibrator will buzz, the spark inside the cylinder is not strong enough to ignite the charge. Now detach the spark plug terminal and turn on the current. The extra gap will increase the strength of the spark in that cylinder, and it will ignite the charge, starting the engine. This has led to the use, in some cases, of outside spark gap attachments.

Widening the gap and getting a longer spark is not what ignites the charge. It is simply that the greater gap causes the current to build up to a higher pressure, or voltage, before it will jump the gap, so that when it does occur it is of greater intensity.

There are several other things about sparking not generally understood by the novice. The general opinion is that the greater insulating surface of a plug there is inside the cylinder the less likelihood there is of short circuiting and consequently the more certain will be the spark occurrence. This is only partly true. It is true so far as short circuiting is concerned, but where the surface is too great and soot or carbon is deposited upon the insulator surface the carbon acts as a condenser and absorbs the secondary current. The effect is that it will not build up sufficiently high voltage to jump the gap. Very heavy insulation on the secondary wires absorbs current in the same way.

The fact that the spark jumps across the points of the plug when it is in the open air does not necessarily mean that it jumps when the points are under compression in running conditions. A current which will cause a spark to jump a quarter-inch gap in the open air will cause it to jump a gap of only one thirty-second inch under normal running compression. Failure to appreciate this often results in a man thinking his ignition is all right, when there may be a break in the insulation so small that it scarcely can be seen with the naked eye when cleaning the plug, or there may be a porous spot in the porcelain, either of which would leak current

under compression. Many manufacturers test the porcelain to see if they leak, using a spark gap of three-quarters of an inch under a high voltage.

Short-Circuiting the Plug.

If there is carbon on the porcelain, the current very often will travel through this under high compression, because there is less resistance offered by the carbon than by the spark gap. It short-circuits the plug and there is no ignition. Yet, when this same plug is removed and tested in the open air, there will be a good spark; the resistance of the gap in the open air would be less than the resistance offered by a path through the carbon coating. If, on testing a plug in this way there seems to be a good spark, yet the cylinder will not fire, clean the plug thoroughly and try it out in the cylinder. If it still does not fire, try a plug which you know is all right and see if it fires. If it does, you may know that the old plug leaks current somehow and probably needs a new porcelain.

It is a common error with motorists when cleaning a spark plug to polish up the points and call it a job. What really is required is to remove all of the carbon, which is a fair conductor of electricity, from the porcelain or mica and get these back into the insulator again.

When battery ignition is used, skipping at low engine speed may often be overcome by changing the gap in the interrupter points the same as in the magneto. The points are usually set for normal running speed, and when trouble is experienced at either extreme high or low speed adjustment is necessary.

The gap at the spark plug points must be greater usually than when magneto ignition is used, because the spark given by battery systems is naturally of less volume than that given by the magneto. Therefore, the gap must be greater to intensify the current, as before described.

Keep Interrupter Points Clean.

The interrupter points sometimes become coated with an insulating glass composed of oxides and dirt hammered by the action of the movable interrupter point, or hammer. The points will have the appearance of being all right; there will be no pits or points; nevertheless there may be enough insulating material there to keep the current from flowing and no spark will occur in consequence. The points may be cleaned by inserting a very thin file between the points when they are open and then allowing them to close on the file, being held together with no more pressure than the spring exerts, and working the file back and forth until the glaze is removed. It is necessary to have a flat surface that makes contact across the entire face, so that care in using the file is needed and as little metal as possible should be removed.

The condenser is another point of possible trouble. The condenser increases the volume of the spark about twenty-five times. We often find that a very weak spark may be caused by a partial breaking down of the condenser, or occasionally to the fact that it is disconnected at the terminal. Condensers are usually hidden away so that the novice cannot locate troubles of this nature, but an extensive sparking at the interrupter or vibrator points, when they are clean, with a very weak spark at the plug points, indicates that the condenser is not working properly. When this sparking occurs have an expert examine the condenser for trouble.

Arms and the Woman!



Upper Insert—The back of the hand must not be neglected. A good cold cream well rubbed in will preserve it beautifully. Lower Left—Pay particular attention to the elbow joint and keep it well nourished. Lower Right—When one has shapely, pretty arms she will look charming in the most simple gown and should never hesitate to wear short sleeves.

WHEN arms can be so beautiful it seems a pity that more attention is not paid to them, for with regular care pretty arms can be made absolutely beautiful and unsightly ones attractive. Today, more than ever, with the mode prevailing of even shorter than elbow sleeves, the contour of the arm plays a most important part in one's appearance.

If it is too thin, which is very often the case, most beneficial results will be quickly accomplished by soaking some soft old linens in either sweet almond or olive oil. These should be placed firmly about the arms, but not so tight that the circulation is interrupted. The surface should first be washed with warm water (not very hot) which will open the pores and easily absorb the massage oil. Before applying be sure that the skin has been thoroughly dried, for if any moisture remains the ungainly will not be thoroughly absorbed. A few simple physical culture exercises before the treatment, so that the circulation may be stimulated, will produce much quicker results. These exercises should

be gone through before the oil has been applied.

One whose circulation is poor from insufficient exercise will be inclined to have red arms though they may even be plump. The skin will be coarse, but much can be done to give softness and roundness of outline by using the same treatment as described above.

If the skin is rough (goose flesh) it should be thoroughly washed with warm water and plenty of good, pure soap of an oily nature and briskly dried with a rough towel. In the morning a little glycerine and rosewater should be well rubbed in after the bath, so that the texture will be refined.

Massage is also essential. Massage the arms every night using a little lanoline and work it in, while kneading the flesh so as to bring the blood to the surface. With firm strokes, rub firmly from shoulder to elbow and elbow to wrist, upward and downward. Then begin at the wrist, using the finger tips, and massage with a circular motion up the arm, to the shoulders. If this is properly done it should make the skin glow and tingle and may precede the wrapping treatment.

The elbow is undoubtedly one of the

most difficult parts to treat, for at this point it is not so fleshy and there is a tendency for the skin to become shriveled and the joints to protrude. Unsightly elbows will spoil the appearance of the best dressed woman and it is therefore positively ridiculous for one whose elbows are disfigured to wear extremely short sleeves.

A great deal can be done, however, to nourish the skin so that it will not wrinkle. Plenty of skin food should be used, wrapping the elbow in it if necessary at night, and after bathing in the morning deuce the part well with cold water, followed by an astringent, which will close the pores and take up the superfluous skin. Rosewater, three parts to one part of elderflower water and a few drops of tincture of benzoin is a simple and inexpensive astringent that can be prepared in the home.

In treating the arms, don't neglect the back of the hands. If they have become scrawny or bony, rub in regularly a good cold cream and keep them soft. If it is necessary to have the hands constantly in hot water from household purposes, rub in an extra portion of cream before doing so and the hands will never become chapped or unsightly.

News From the Maritimes.

The potato yield of the Province of New Brunswick for 1921 is estimated to be 216½ bushels to the acre, the highest in years and higher than any other province in the Dominion, according to the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Prince Edward Island is said to be second with an average acre yield of 201½ bushels.

The port of St. John, N. B., is anticipating resumption "on a substantial scale" of the export of live cattle and accordingly work on the preparation of sheds for the purpose, approved by the Federal Department of Agriculture, is being rushed. Four hundred head of cattle this week constitutes the first shipment of the season.

A forest nursery, operated jointly by the Forest Service Branch of the Provincial Lands Department and the Forestry School of the University of New Brunswick, will be established at Fredericton, N.B., if present negotiations result satisfactorily. An initial grant of \$1,500 is being considered by the Crown Lands Department, it is understood.

It is reported that the Iona Gypsum Company, Cape Breton, is about to be taken over by Montreal capitalists. There will be extensive alterations to the plant and in the shipping facilities. For the past few years the output has been largely to Philadelphia, and was found to compare favorably with the best manufactured in the States.

It is estimated that 12,228,514 pounds of maple sugar were produced in the province of Quebec during the spring of 1921. In addition there were 1,375,835 gallons of maple syrup. The number of apple trees totalled 1,231,857, compared with 1,000,033 in 1920, plum trees 322,778, compared with 267,746; pear trees 22,550, as against 18,287; and 408,707 cherry trees as compared with 447,261.

Milk cows in the province of Quebec during the summer of 1921 totalled 1,039,389, as compared with 1,030,809 during the corresponding period in 1920, according to an estimate of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Hogs totalled 883,920, compared with 836,431; hens and chickens 3,476,729 compared with 3,177,402; other poultry 356,456, as against 350,458.

The Umbrella Tree.

Queenslanders take special pride in the umbrella tree, which has almost as much honor with them as that bestowed by Canadians upon the maple. It looms largely in the history of the state. It was discovered by Banks and Solander at Cooktown while the "Endeavor" was undergoing repairs, and, therefore, belongs to the same scientific area as the kangaroo.

If the records are read right, the second report of the existence of the tree was made by Macgillivray and Huxley, who visited Dunk Island in the middle of last century. Its rayed leaflets varying in number, its sturdily flowers closely set on radiating stalks, its pteous secretion of a mild form of nectar on which birds make merry, and, moreover, the originality of the tree not only in appearance, but habit, entitle it to the affection of those who claim it, as belonging to them, by right of discovery and territorial pride.

The tree speaks of the unresting life of the tropics, full, glossy, abundant, dripping life! All the hearty birds cannot exhaust the flow of nectar nor the swarms of butterflies quivering with excitement overcast themselves nor the blundering beetles stem the waste. It hangs from the red flowers in spangles and splashes down among the withered leaves for the refreshment of industrious and thrifty ants, prototypes of Lazarus, who ate of the crumbs falling from the table of the rich man.

Improvements in Detection and Identification Means.

Constantly the methods of human identification, and also the analysis of handwriting, are becoming more and more precise. In connection with the Bertillon method of identification by means of finger prints, several recent developments have occurred, one of the latest being the inclusion of the sweat pores as an element of identification. Experiments in this connection, in France, have shown that when these finger prints are examined under a microscope there are plainly seen a series of spots in single or double lines, which were formed on the print by drops of moisture from the sweat glands. The number of these dots varies from 9 to 18 to the centimeter (.4 in.), and their position, and even their shape, which may be either round, oval or curvilinear, are absolutely characteristic in each individual.

As regards the detection of counterfeit handwriting a method has been worked out that is both mathematical and scientific. It has been applied to the detection of freehand forgeries—not those made by tracing or the changing of letters which are easy to detect. It is based on the hypothesis that everybody's handwriting shows certain constants that can be measured. This method is called graphometric, and on enlarged photographic reproductions measurements are made of the height of the letters, the trace of the curvature, the slope of the downstroke, and other details, and they are compared with standards that have been established by a study of the genuine handwriting.

Brisk walking will do as much to restore health as any form of exercise.

SIR A. PEARSON, FRIEND OF THE BLIND

FOUNDER OF ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSTEL.

A Glorious Monument to the Great English Newspaperman and Philanthropist.

Cyril Arthur Pearson was best known to Canadians as the founder of St. Dunstan's Hostel for blind soldiers in London.

Born in 1866, the son of a clergyman, he was educated at Winchester School. At 16 years of age he won a clerkship of 100 pounds a year in Sir George Newnes' publication, Tidd Bits—won it by answering ten searching questions a week for three months. Then young Pearson became manager of Tidd Bits, and held that post for six years, when he started Pearson's weekly. He followed this with several other weekly and monthly periodicals, and finally established the Daily Express in 1900. He acquired control of St. James' Gazette, the Morning Standard and the Evening Standard. But, it is said, these ventures swallowed up a large part of the fortune he had accumulated.

Then, a few years before the great war began, fate struck him a cruel blow in an incurable affection of the eyes. By the time the first British men blinded in battle were sent home

from Belgium and France Sir Arthur had not only become totally blind himself but had made and won his own struggle with all the forces of doubt and despair that attack the sightless. As he was wont to say, "He had learned how to be blind," and he was eager to show these blinded soldiers how they might overcome their terrible handicap.

History of St. Dunstan's.

St. Dunstan's was established in the early spring of 1915. Set in the heart of London, this spacious house with its fifteen acres of beautiful grounds, gave to Sir Arthur, at the very beginning of his work, the establishment and the environment he sought.

He almost filled the gardens with workshops, class rooms, offices and other buildings; he made additions to the house itself. As the work grew a half dozen or more houses near by were loaned or taken over, and several large establishments at the seashore or in the country were given or loaned by individuals and associations to be used as convalescent or holiday resorts. "In days when I could see, Sir Arthur has written, 'I had the direction of some big enterprises, but St. Dunstan's became the biggest individual business that I have ever conducted.'

When the hospital was established there were only sixteen men to care for, but by the end of 1918 more than 600 men had, as Sir Arthur put it, "already learned to be blind and had returned to their homes." Then 700 were in training and 200 more still in the hospitals, were soon to go there—a total of 1,500 men, whom Sir Arthur

had enabled to put despair behind them, and to become busy, self-supporting, instead of the helpless dependents they had thought fate had made them.

Wonderful Range of Activities.

The men at St. Dunstan's are taught shorthand writing, telephone operating, massage, poultry farming, joinery, matmaking, boot repairing and basketry. Sir Arthur considered poultry farming to be a particularly

suitable occupation for the blind; he was proud that all who studied at St. Dunstan's proved successful in practice. Shorthand writing in braille, a difficult art, has been an important study at St. Dunstan's, and dozens of men have gone from there to their old places as private secretaries, or have found new ones; all of them have met every standard required. Some of them now earn higher salaries than they did before they were blinded. And this lends strength to Sir Arthur's contention that there are certain advantages in being blind, since it compels him who is thus handicapped to develop faculties that otherwise would remain dormant, and to train all his capacities to a higher degree of proficiency. As much importance is attached at St. Dunstan's to teaching the men to play as in teaching them to work. They learn to dance, if they do not already know how, and frequently dances are held; they even have fancy dress balls, which they enjoy immensely. They row and swim and wrestle and run and try to kick goals at football. They attend theatres, organize concerts among themselves, play chess and cards and dominoes, hold debates indoors and tug-of-war contests outdoors, go on long walks and weekend rambles in the country.

It is not too much to say that the great work that has been done for the blind throughout Canada since the early days of the war, owes its inspiration to Sir Arthur and to the Canadian soldiers who were his guests at St. Dunstan's.

That was the sort of thing Sir Arthur accomplished after sustaining an affliction which would have rendered many men almost helpless, and



Sir Arthur Pearson

Founder of St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind, and himself a blind man, who was accidentally drowned in London. He was famous the world over for his works for the blind.

which stands to him as a monument greater than all his financial and journalistic success.

Convictions for Starting Forest Fires.

Citizens must have been struck in the past few weeks in reading of the large number of prosecutions and convictions for, wilfully or by carelessness, setting fires to standing timber. There have been convictions also for refusing to assist forest rangers in putting out fires. In some cases this may seem hard on the individual, but, on the other hand there has to be considered the loss sustained, not only by an individual or company, but also by the whole country in the burning of forests. There is another consideration, also, namely the loss of life caused by forest fires. The record is not yet complete, but it appears that at least two men lost their lives in forest fires this season. Then there were the numerous families burned out of house and home this year, the members of which suffered in health as well as in property. Fines and jail sentences are not pleasant things. There is no one who does not feel sympathy for those so dealt with, but once the people make up their minds that forest fires must stop fires will come to an end, and these punishments are one way in which public opinion makes itself heard.

Of the American casualties due to gas in the Great War, only 1½ per cent. were fatal.

The skin of the human palm is seventy-five times as thick as that of the eyelid.



With The BOY SCOUTS

A short time ago the Rotarians of Owen Sound listened to a fine address at one of their weekly meetings, delivered by Mr. Frank C. Irwin, assistant provincial commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association. Mr. Irwin and a number of the local Scout leaders were the guests of the club. Following the address a number of Rotarians volunteered to become interested in the Boy Scout movement in their locality and the club itself will give the movement hearty support.

In his address Mr. Irwin reviewed the splendid work accomplished by the Boy Scouts and told of some of their war-time activities. He referred especially to the fine results obtained in Pentang, where the Scouts had a community hall and where the movement had resulted in a much better feeling among the Protestants and Catholics of that town. The boys had taken an important part in the Tercentenary celebration there last summer.

The members of the Rotary Club are right behind the movement, as boys' work is one of the most important duties of Rotary Clubs, and Boy Scout work is essentially boys' work.

The following editorial is clipped from the Halifax Herald:

This happened in a Barrington Street restaurant yesterday. A little gentleman of about twelve years of age was noticed holding a swinging door open for an old lady. When she had passed out to the sidewalk, her "escort" saw to it that she was guided safely across and into an automobile waiting at the curb.

One did not need to be told that the little fellow was a Boy Scout. He did not have any distinguishing badges "up" and he had left his "Baden-Powell" at home—but he had Boy Scout written all over him.

A true gentleman in the making, that is what that boy is. And if for no other reason than the reason supplied through that delightful little incident, we grown-ups should back the Boy Scout Movement with every means in our power.

All information regarding the organization of Boy Scout and Wolf Cub (Junior Scout) Packs can be had upon application to the Field Department of the Boy Scouts Association Headquarters, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto.

Whence Comes the Ocean's Salt?

It has long been an accepted theory that the ocean derived its salt from the rocks of the land. Rivers carry salt to the sea, together with other minerals, and there it has accumulated through the ages. This refers only to common salt, which is sodium chloride, an element so far essential to the health of the human body that we could not survive without it. It is table salt, lacking which most of our foods would taste flat and insipid.

Sea water contains other salts, notably those of magnesium and potassium, both of which, like sodium, are metals. It is a fluid of very complex chemical make-up, containing even appreciable percentages of gold and silver. Which, of course, is what might be expected in view of the contributions of land-debris by the rivers.

But now a new theory is being put forward, based upon the alleged fact that the salts of the sea do not correspond quantitatively to the salts of the land. That is to say, their relative quantities do not correspond. For one thing there is an enormous excess of borates. The backers of this theory are disposed to contend that the salts of the ocean are largely of volcanic origin, taken up in solution from materials vomited up from the sea bottom at a period when the terrestrial globe was as yet in the making, its crust being in process of formation. To support this idea, they say that the crater of Vesuvius after each eruption is found covered with a white dust that is in composition exactly like sea salt! It is estimated by geologists that the common salt in the ocean would make 4,800,000 cubes each one mile in size, which if spread over Canada would form a layer one and sixteenths miles high.

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on a baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is often stormy that the mother cannot get him out in the fresh air when she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To ward against this the mother should give a box of Baby's Own Tablets in her home. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds, and are sold by medicine dealers or mail at 25 cents a box from The Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Canada needs more people and capital to develop her fertile lands and natural resources, and presents opportunities unsurpassed by any country in the world.

Canada's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

WHERE NATURE FIRES THE BOILERS

ITALY'S INDUSTRIES RUN BY NATURAL POWER.

Boiling Springs and "Puffing Holes" in Volcanic Area Take Place of Coal.

Italy and its geographical neighborhood comprise a volcanic area within which plutonic manifestations are by no means restricted to Vesuvius, Stromboli and Etna—the three "burning mountains" so conspicuously associated with the history of the Mediterranean.

Thus in Tuscany (north of Rome) there is a valley, south of the ancient Etruscan city of Volterra, where for a distance of thirty miles the landscape derives picturesqueness from many boiling springs and "puffing holes" that emit steam.

Geologists say that these puffing holes go down to great depths in granite strata where exceedingly high volcanic temperatures prevail. The springs of boiling water, from the same source, contain much boric acid, and for a century past they have yielded commercial supplies of that product in such quantity that a great deal has been available for export. An Italian engineer named Ciaschi conceived the idea of drilling deep holes in the vicinity of the springs, and thereby developing new ones. It was carried out very successfully: but it cost the unfortunate man his life. He fell into one of his artificial springs and was paralysed before he could be dragged out.

Profitable Industry.

The scheme was developed by his successors, and very profitably, great quantities of the boric acid being sold to the French glass factories. It was then a much scarcer and more costly product than it is to-day. The simple means adopted for obtaining it was to evaporate the water in huge caldrons, wood providing the requisite fuel.

Increasing scarcity of wood made the process too expensive, and in 1827 a Frenchman, Comte Francois de Lardere, hit upon the clever notion of using the steam from the puffing holes to furnish heat, dispensing with fuel altogether. The water required for evaporation was drawn from the springs into immense pans of lead, beneath which the steam was conducted through pipes. Production thereupon jumped to more than 2,000 tons of boric acid a year. The industry brought into being a number of towns and villages in a region which a few years earlier had been uninhabited. Among the most important centres of it at the present time are the towns of Lardere, Serrazano and Lustignano.

A few years ago it occurred to the engineers in charge of this picturesque enterprise that steam from the puffing holes might be turned to profitable account for power purposes. Engines were installed, and there was much disappointment when it was found that the mineral salts contained in the vapor attacked the metal or the machinery so injuriously that it soon refused to operate.

Boon to Coalless Italy.

This difficulty, however, was eventually overcome by the adoption of means whereby the vapor was put through a preliminary process of purification, the salts being removed from it. Turbine engines were installed, and now a first-class electrical plant is supplying Volterra and other towns with current, the power being derived wholly from steam of subterranean origin.

The steam being supplied to the turbines free of cost, the electric power, used for lighting and other purposes, is very cheap. In a country where coal is so scarce and dear as it is in Italy, such a source of inexpensive energy is highly appreciated. To augment the supply of available steam, many deep borings have been made, thus creating artificial puffing holes. Eleven average borings yield power equal to that derivable from the burning of ten tons of coal per hour. Apparently the borings do not affect the pressure at which the steam is delivered from the depths of the earth; and the quantity of steam, at an unvarying pressure, is not diminished as time goes on.

A Roaring Game.

When the term of a certain governor-general of Canada expired and he was about to retire to India, the devotees of the sport of curling made him a farewell address. According to Lord Frederic Hamilton in his book, "Days Before Yesterday," the governor-general—the present Lord Lansdowne—made a very happy reply.

Speaking of the regret he felt at leaving Ottawa and leaving the ties that bound him to Canada, he remarked that, bearing in mind the climate of India, he did not anticipate much curling there, and that he should miss the "roaring game." In fact, he thought that the only roaring game that he was likely to come in contact with would probably be a Bengal tiger.

"Let us hope," he concluded, "that your ex-governor-general will be found pursuing the roaring game, not being pursued by it."

Horses, giraffes and ostriches have the largest eyes of land creatures, and cuttlefish of those in the sea.

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Only in Rare Cases Does Backache Mean Kidney Trouble.

Every muscle of the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in those muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case, pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys, any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any event to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these 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.

Suspended Ferry Carries Traffic Across River.

A novel kind of bridge for transporting pedestrians and vehicles across a river, without interfering in any way with the passage of full rigged ocean-going shipping, is in operation at the town of Newport, Eng., on the river Usk, four miles from its junction with the Severn. On account of the steepness of the banks, the great rise and fall of the tides, the length of the span, and the height of headway needed, any ordinary kind of bridge was impracticable, and therefore this special kind, called a "transporter bridge," was erected.

The stationary members of the bridge consist of a pair of supporting towers, 242 ft. high, on each bank of the river. These carry two trussed girders, 16 ft. deep and 28 ft. from centre to centre, across the span of 645 ft. The total clearance from high-water level to the underside of the span is 177 ft. The horizontal trussed girders are tied together and braced as in any ordinary bridge span, and their bottom chords form a track, in each case, for 15 wheels on either side of its web. These wheels are carried on steel brackets, which are part of a large travelling frame, 104 ft. long, which forms the means of transporting a suspended platform or carrier. The travelling frame is propelled by a continuous cable driven by a drum in connection with two 35-hp. electric motors in the power house near one end of the bridge.

A Rhinoceros Horse.

The beast referred to in the Bible as a "unicorn" is almost undoubtedly the single-horned rhinoceros of Southern Asia, which, needless to say, is a very formidable beast.

At Calcutta there is a famous Zoo, which, specializing in Asiatic animals, keeps on exhibition a number of rhinos of this species.

The other day a native, who had never before seen a rhinoceros, visited the Zoo and, overcome with amazement, was suddenly inspired with an ambition to ride the biggest one, which at the moment lay peacefully dozing in his pen. He proceeded thereupon to climb the iron fence, despite the protests of other persons who sought to restrain him and who looked in vain for a guard or keeper to prevent the crazy action.

Once over the fence, he boldly straddled the huge animal, and looked around him for admiration. But the rhinoceros, amazed and indignant, leaped up with surprising agility, threw the man off, impaled him with his horn, cast him thirty feet into the air and then lay down upon him. Guards, summoned to the scene, killed the beast with explosive bullets. The man was dragged out of the pen, still breathing; but he died a few hours later.

A True Home.

May blessings be upon your house, Your roof and hearth and walls! May there be lights to welcome you When evening's shadow falls! The love that like a guiding star Still signals while you roam; A book, a friend—these be the things That make a house a home. —Myrtle Reed.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Canada has the only two coal regions on the seacoast of North America, and controls one-fifth of the world's coal resources.

"Know thy work and do it," says Carlyle, "and work at it like a Hercules. One monster there is in the world: an idle man."

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

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.

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.

HELP WANTED.

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.

The Average Man.

When it comes to a question of trusting Yourself to the risks of the road, When the thing is the sharing of burdens, The lifting the heft of a load, In the hour of peril or trial, In the hour you meet as you can, You may safely depend on the wisdom And skill of the average man.

'Tis the average man and no other Who does his plain duty each day. The small thing his wage is for doing, On the commonplace bit of the way 'Tis the average man, may God bless him, Who pilots us, still in the van, Over land, over sea, as we travel— Just the plain, hardy, average man.

So on through the days of existence, All mingling in shadow and shine, We may count on the every-day hero, Whom haply the gods may divine. But who wears the swarth grime of his calling, And labors and earns as he can, And stands at the last with the noblest— The commonplace, average man.

Energy Required in Sewing by Hand and With Machines.

That there is a great difference in the expenditure of energy required with different ways of sewing, was demonstrated recently by scientists. Little variation was found in hand hemming on fine handkerchiefs cotton sheets, 8-oz. cotton duck, or army blankets, but when the speed of sewing was increased, the expenditure of energy increased in proportion. Hemming sheets on a foot-driven machine, which was discovered to be about six times as fast as doing the same work by hand, required six times as much energy, but the energy, per yard of sewing, was hardly one-half as great. When an electrically driven machine was used, the energy required per hour was not quite twice that used for hand sewing, and about one-fourth of that used for the foot-driven machine.

Canada has most extensive fishing grounds—5,000 miles on the Atlantic, 7,000 miles on the Pacific and 220,000 square miles fresh water.

The postoffice pensions and labor ministry departments in Great Britain employ 8,000 women.

For Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Etc.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT
YARMOUTH, N. S.

Mother! Open Child's Bowels With California Fig Syrup

Your little one will love the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" even if constipated, bilious, irritable, feverish, or full of cold. A teaspoonful never fails to cleanse the liver and bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the sour bile, and undigested food 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.

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 (Pain enemy)

ISSUE No. 52-21.

BITS OF HUMOR
FROM HERE & THERE

A Soft Answer.
New office boy: A man called here to thrash you a few minutes ago.
Editor: What did you say to him?
New office boy: I told him I was sorry you weren't in.

Praise!
"What do you think?" said a little boy to his mother; "my teacher has been praising me to-day."
"What did he say to you, Charlie?"
"Well, he said nothing to me; but he said to the next boy: 'You're the most good-for-nothing boy in the class—even Charlie behaves better than you.'"

A Scottish Mother.
"Now tell me," said the inspector, "who was the mother of our great Scottish hero, Robert Bruce?"
He pointed to the top boy and then around the class. There was no answer. Then at last the heart of the teacher leaped with joy. The boy who was standing at the very foot had held up his hand.
"Well, my boy," said the inspector encouragingly, "who was she?"
"Please, sir, Mrs. Bruce."

Lucky Beatrice.
Dolly was telling the next door little girl all about it.
"My sister Beatrice is awfully lucky."
"Why?"
"She went to a party last night where they played a game in which the men either had to kiss a girl or pay a forfeit of a box of chocolates."
"Well, how was Beatrice lucky?"
"She came home with thirteen boxes of chocolates."

The more you leave things to chance, the less chance there is for you.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.



35-cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
Dr. C. J. Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 21st Street, New York, U.S.A.

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

HAMILTON WOMAN ADVISES MOTHERS

SAYS HER TWO DAUGHTERS NOW PICTURES OF HEALTH.

Feels It Duty to Tell Others How Tanlac Brought Happiness to Her Home.

"My two daughters have been so wonderfully built up and made so strong and healthy by taking Tanlac I just feel it is my duty to let other mothers know about my experience," said Mrs. Arthur Sellman, 134 Ferguson Ave., North Hamilton, Ont.

"My oldest daughter, Amy, was in a run-down condition for three years. She had a very poor appetite and what little she did eat seemed to do her more harm than good. She was pale, weak and easily tired. Three bottles of Tanlac made her well and strong. Her appetite returned, her sleep became restful and her cheeks got rosy. In fact, she is the very picture of health."

"My daughter Ida's case was almost identical, except her condition wasn't quite as serious. Just two bottles put her in the best of health. Every time I look at my girls now and see them enjoying such splendid health, I realize what a blessing Tanlac has been to our home, and I feel it my duty to talk out and let people know about this grand medicine."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

In the Bible the word "girl" occurs but once.

If Headachy, Bilious or Stomach is Bad, Take "Cascarets"

Get a 10-cent box now. Furred Tongue, Bad Colds, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, everything that is sickening. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then to keep their stomach, liver and bowels regulated, and never know a miserable moment. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a good, gentle cleansing, too.

FACE DISFIGURED WITH PIMPLES

Itched and Burned. Scarce-ly Slept. Cuticura Heals.

"Pimples affected my face. They were large and always festering, and they were scattered all over my face. They afterwards turned into scales and when they fell off they left big marks until my face was disfigured. They itched and burned so that I scarcely slept at all. "I had been bothered for nearly two months before I started using Cuticura, and after I had used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap I was completely healed." (Signed) Milla L. Burns, St. Hazle, Que., June 6, 1913. Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for all toilet purposes. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyons, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. "Cuticura Soap shaves without lather."

ASPIRIN

Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade-mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. 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."

January Clearing Sale?

We are offering a big reduction in the following lines during the month of January.

HORSE BLANKETS
HEAVY RUBBERS
MITTS and GLOVES

All the above at

COST PRICE.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

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 business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe
Lachute Branch, Antonio 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.

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 Overcoats, Caps and Underwear.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

ILLOR.

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 Manila only sold) Paris Green Overalls Pants and Work Shirts, at

JOHN McFAUL'S
WHY PAY MORE.

NEW LINES!

New Lines of Boots and Shoes special for Spring. New Styles.

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

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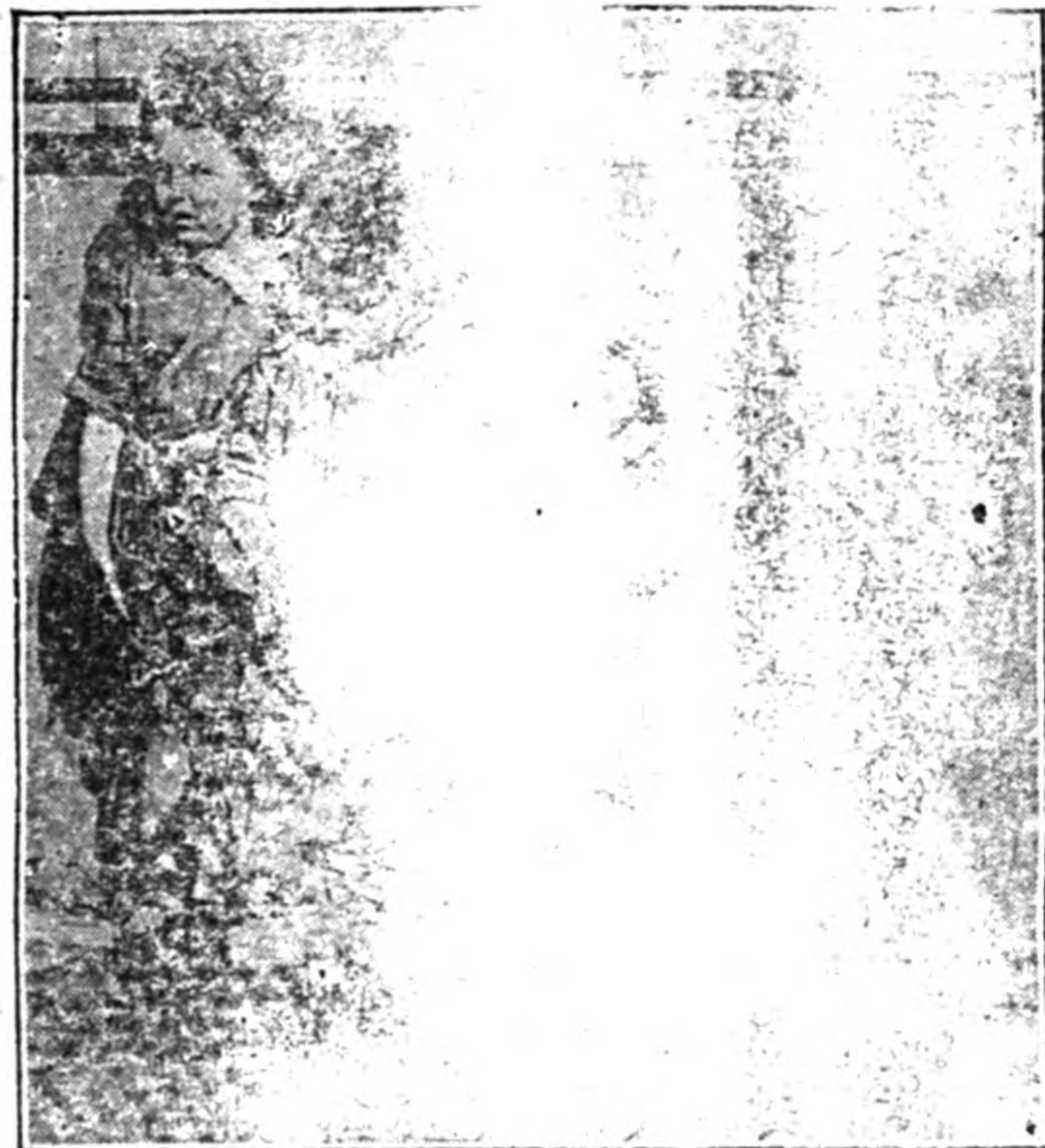
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Dean College Graduate
I have a position for you. I already have three of those graduates and they are highly trained and efficient.
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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Tuttle*

The Child Immigrant



A group of pretty children aboard a C.P.R. Liner on the way to Canada.

The flow of child immigrants into Canada has started again, after its complete cessation during the war. The recent arrival at Quebec, on a C. P. R. steamer, of several hundred boys from the Barnardo Homes of London, draws attention anew to this important and desirable stream of juvenile immigration.

Few realize that a total of 75,000 child immigrants have entered the Dominion since the first shipload came years ago. It steadily grew in volume until two thousand a year entered the country, the number reaching high water mark in one year with 3,266.

Who are these Child Immigrants? They come from eleven British institutions of a philanthropic character such as the Barnardo, the Quarrier, the MacPherson and the National Children's Homes, in which, as orphans or semi-orphans, they are reared, cared for and trained for their adult life.

Only the best—physically, mentally and morally—are sent to Canada and then only after as thorough preparation as can be given to young boys and girls. The fact that seventy-five per cent of those who come to Canada follow agricultural pursuits and that over ninety per cent of the total arrivals make good in their new home, makes them a highly desirable addition to the population. They are not only under close supervision in these Old Country Homes, but the selected parties for overseas are accompanied by trained workers. On landing, they are first taken to one of the score or more Receiving and Distributing Homes, to be found in the chief cities. This means that the placing of the child immigrants in foster homes is conducted with

such care as their transfer across the Atlantic. It is a remarkable fact in this connection that for every boy and girl thus brought to Canada, there have been a dozen applicants. This demand guarantees those who are responsible for the children's well-being to allocate them with great care. There follows close inspection and supervision of them for some time after they are placed and this also tends to keep high the average of successful adoption to new conditions in a new land.

It should be remembered that hundreds of these same boys, who came in earlier years, enlisted voluntarily in the war and served with the highest distinction, proving themselves to be as loyal and brave as the best of Canadians.

The 75,000 child immigrants have long since been absorbed into the life of Canada and are playing their part in her development. They have been successful in all ranks of life and are found in all the professions and other lines of work. Some have found their way to legislative halls, some are in the ministry and a large number are equally successful farmers, stock growers and ranchers. Every province has its quota, and hundreds of testimonials are on file as to the high qualities of these youthful immigrants who are received into the life of the Dominion in their plastic years and who, by kindly care and oversight, are guided into a useful citizenship.

In addition to the class of immigrant children above described many children of excellent British families come to Canada. Some come with their parents while others strike out alone or accompanied for this country in their early youth.—E. Y.

F ALL OVERCOATS.

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

New Shell for Fur Lined Coats made to order for Ladies' and Gentlemen always on hand. A choice stock of Scotch and English Tweeds, Worsted and Serge at the lowest price.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WM. J. BARCLAY,
Agent for The MACCARTNEY MILKING MACHINE.
FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY.
Bell Telephone No. 21
ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P.Q.

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, Eovril, Hot Beans, Hot French Fried Potatoes, etc.
Come and visit us for Fruit, Confectionery, Cigars, etc.

Mr. H. Cadienx, 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 buyers.
H. Cadienx, St. Philippe

Boot Repairing.

Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:—

Sole and Rubber Heel, nailed,	\$4 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

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 process. Cylinders rebored. I have room for 15 cars or more. All work guaranteed. Ask me for estimates. Anderson's Garage, Lachute.

WANTED.—Mr. Decker, 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 highest 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.

Plenty of entertainment in spite of bad weather
Cold nights and wintry weather you'll be particularly glad you have a
Victrola
No need to go outside your own home for entertainment—the best music and fun that any one could wish.
Stop in any time and we'll gladly play your favorite music for you, and explain our system of easy terms.

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For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Sage and Shaw's Chocolates and Bonbons always on hand.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1922.

NO. 53

In Keeping with the Times

Our Prices

Are Now

Tobagganing

Downward.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

Curling.

The Finals for the spoons competition presented by the President Mrs. E. H. Wilson, were played on Tuesday.

Teams.

Mrs. Jas. Gall Mrs. Jno. Hay
Mrs. G. Deacon Mrs. T. Christie
Miss Yeardley Miss G. McQuat
Mrs. A. McQuat Miss E. Fraser

Score—16

Score—7

The Ladies were afterwards entertained to afternoon tea, by the Social Committee, when a spoon to each of the winning team was presented.

The ladies are starting on Doubles this week for the Gardiner's Trophy.

For Sale or Exchange.

One Gurney Oxford Heater upright in perfect order, nickel mounted. Will sell cheap or exchange for wood. Apply to Mr. Haines, Shoemaker, Main Street, Lachute.

"SILOS FOR SALE.—50-60 tons low price for orders placed in advance. Other sizes upon demand. Papineauville Lumber Co., Ltd., Papineauville, Que.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Hay in the barn on the farm of the late Miss Elizabeth McFarlane, Upper Lachute. Apply to J. R. Watson, Executor, Box No. 252, Lachute.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.—To quick buyers, Heifer Calves, 2 bulls 1 year old, and Milch Cows of all ages. This stock is all highly bred. Apply to A. Boas and Son, Maple Hill View Farm, R. R. No. 1, Lachute, Phone 1034.

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 Corner' and take a box home with you.

FOR SALE.—Pure Bred Jersey Cow, 3 and a half years old, giving milk all winter, at a bargain price, apply to Louis Lafleur.

FOR SALE.—Two Ayrshire Bull Calves born in September, from Glenborough's Best. Apply to K. Kettyle, R. R. No. 1 Lachute.

NOTICE.—Mr. Jno. Hay who is now attending his parliamentary duties at Quebec, wishes to inform his constituents that he expects to be in Lachute every Saturday and will then meet any who are desirous of consultation.

FOR SERVICE.—A pure-bred Berkshire boar for service, bred by MacDonald College. At Wm. Copeland & Sons, Lachute.

WANTED.—Any person having a Farm to Rent. Apply to Watchman Office. 1.13.

NOTICE.—Boot and Shoe repairing, skates ground, concave and put on boots, Scissors sharpened at W. Haines Main Street, Lachute.

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

Mr. Sanford spent the week-end in Montreal.

Rev. and Mrs. MacKinnon spent Tuesday in Mon real.

Mr. Chas. Robertson, of Montreal, was a week end visitor in town.

Miss Edith Scott, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Messrs. Neil McArthur and Daw Bates of Avoca were in town last week.

Mrs. T. Cook, of Harrington, is the guest of Mrs. P. Dobbie this week.

Mr. J. B. Dion spent a few days in Montreal this week, visiting friends.

Mr. Alex. Prouse, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Miss E. Creswell.

Mr. Cecil Tomalty, of Rockland, Ont., spent the week-end in town the guest of friends.

Miss E. Creswell returned home last week after spending a pleasant two weeks in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Picken, of Ste. Anne's, were week-end guests of Mrs. Malcolm Smith.

Mrs. Jno. Tombs have returned to Montreal after spending a month with her sister Mrs. James, Lachute Mills.

Messrs. Andrew Falconer and Willie Courtney, of Rockland, Ont., were week-end guests of Mrs. Andrew Falconer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Trineer and children, of Calumet, were guests of Mrs. A. McVicar the early part of this week.

The many friends of Mrs. Dr. Paterson will be pleased to hear she is spending the winter in Los Angeles, Calif., the guest of her niece Mrs. Duncan of Port Arthur.

Methodist Church Services Jan. 22nd, will be as follows.—10.30 preacher Rev. F. J. Carleton, 7 p.m. Rev. E. S. Morrison. The pastor will preach at East Settlement at 3 p.m., and at Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Church of England Services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Jan. 22nd, as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. Bible Class in St. Simeon's Church at 10 a.m.

If you are wanting electric light bulbs or Gramophone Needles, just read Malakets advertisement in the issue and a rare chance is given you to procure a genuine bargain as well as in many other lines. Don't forget the place—Malakets, West End, Lachute.

Presbyterian Services next Sunday January 22nd, will be held as follows.—The minister will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Lachute at 7 p.m. Mr. Cousins will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The evening subject will be "The Resurrection."

An enjoyable toboggan party was held by the young folk of the Methodist Church at James's Hill on Tuesday last. Upwards of forty were present and all participated in the pleasures of the winter sport and returned about 9.30 to a good bean supper which they topped up with an hours good fun in playing parlor games.

A match that is exciting considerable interest is that promised for next Saturday afternoon, when Lachute Academy will play a friendly game with the Buckingham High School Team. This will be an event that the parents of our scholars should not overlook. The game starts at 2.30 and the entrance fee is 25 cts and 15 cts.

Don't forget the Japanese Tea given in the Methodist Church on Friday evening, Jan. 20th. A nice musical programme will be interspersed with the address to be given by Mrs. (Dr.) Nichols, who will have with her a number of Japanese curios that will prove most interesting. Tea will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock and the tickets are 35 cts.

The annual meeting of the Mission Circle of the Lachute Baptist Church, was held on Wednesday afternoon, and officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. A pleasing feature of the occasion was the presentation of a W.F.M. Life membership to Miss Sarah McGibbon by the Ladies' Aid of the Church, as a small appreciation of her faithful work in the cause, the gift being made by Mrs. Victor Collins with a few well chosen remarks.

BIRTHS

STICHT.—At the Maternity Hospital, Montreal, on Saturday Jan. 14th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Sticht, a son, (nee Jessie Paul).

IN MEMORIAM

PATERSON.—In loving memory of the late Rev. Dr. Paterson who passed away to the "Better Land" Jan. 16th, 1921.

STEELE.—In loving memory of our dear Florence who departed this life, on January 21, 1917.

We mourn for you dear Florence But not with outward show, But hearts that mourn sincerely Mourn silently and low.

Friends may think that we forget you, When at times they see us smile, But they little know the sorrow That the smile hides all the while. Inserted by her Mother Sisters & Brothers.

Important Criminal Session now being held at Ste. Scholastique.

The regular annual term of the criminal court for the district of Terrebonne is now in session under the presidency of Hon. Justice Monet. This is one of the most important terms ever held, there being on the list three cases of murder, one of manslaughter and many other minor offences. Mr. L. L. Legault, K.C., and Mr. J. A. C. Ribier, K.C., are the Crown Prosecutors.

The most important trial is the case of Oasie Riopel for murder, adjourned from last session, the accused being represented by M. M. Emile L. Sasseville and Monat Lalonde. Riopel is charged with having murdered Mrs. Clermont at Ste. Veronique, near Mont Laurier, on the evening of November 24, 1919, when he called at the house of the victim late in the evening. Young Clermont answered the front door and was assaulted by a man, whom he swore to be Riopel, and received many serious cuts, especially on the throat. He fainted, and when he was able to move he noticed that Riopel, after having killed Mrs. Clermont, set fire to the house. Young Clermont escaped by hiding himself in the barn, where he was found on the following morning.

Twenty five witnesses have been assigned by the Crown and the common rumor is that many new statements will be brought into court.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week the case of Mrs. Fletcher (Sarah Ann Wilson) of Brownsburg was heard, who on the 15th of last March was charged with the killing of her husband.

Mr. R. L. Calder, counsel for the accused caused a sensation by putting the accused herself in the box. She is fifty-eight years old and was married thirty-four years ago, and the story of the shooting is best told in her own words:

On the morning her husband was shot, after the son had gone to work, she remained in the house with her husband and two children.

"We had some words because he wanted to have two dollars to buy whiskey," said the witness. "And I could not give him any as I had none. I asked him to wait until dinner time when the boy would be back. He said: 'I will not wait and I will kill you.' He picked up a chair and ran after me into the hall. The children screamed and said: 'Don't hit mamma. Dad.' I went into another room and dressed them and they went to school. After I had cooked the breakfast as usual my husband said that neither of us would eat any breakfast. He picked up a piece of wood and threatened me hitting my leg. I ran into the parlor where the gun was. He said he would get the chopper and he went to the cellar."

"I went in the front parlor and I thought of what he was going to do. The gun was there not loaded, a cartridge was on the organ and I cannot tell how I succeeded in putting it in the gun. As I went out of the parlor into the kitchen he said, 'I'll put your brains out.' 'Don't do it, dad,' I replied. He said 'shoot, shoot.' I said 'no, let me alone with the children and go away. I was backing to get out and he rushed at me. I swear that I did not deliberately pull the trigger. I don't remember anything else."

The witness also stated that her husband was violent, that every day brought a quarrel caused by abuse of drink. Once he kicked me in the stomach she said. After the shooting occurred she heard her husband saying: "My poor old woman, I drove you to do it at last." Cross-examination by Mr. Ribier, for the Crown, failed to bring out anything of any import. She was the only witness for the defence and the lawyers then addressed the jury, who after fifteen minutes of deliberation the jury reported a verdict of manslaughter with recommendation to the clemency of the court.

At the resumption of court Judge Monet gave sentence of three months in the common jail.

Golden Wedding.

A number of friends and relatives gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bradford, East Hawkesbury on Monday Jan. 16th, to congratulate them on the occasion of their wedding anniversary. The dining-room was tastefully decorated in white and gold and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent. Members of the family present were, Mr. John W. Bradford, Cushing, Que., Mrs. John Nugent Hawkesbury, Ont., Mrs. Thomas Bourke Big Valley Alberta and Mrs. F. Rogers Pacific, B.C.

Good Win for Lachute

That we have still a real live hockey team in town, was well evidenced on Saturday night last, when Hawkesbury was defeated by a score of 10 to 1. The game which was handled by Messrs. Farmer and McKinnon was fast and with one or two small exceptions very clean, penalties of 5 minutes being given to those who rebuked the decisions of the Referee. There was a large attendance and it is hoped that this will continue and so encourage the good old game of Hockey to continue as a clean sport. Another good match is promised for this coming Saturday, when Rigaud is expected to play here. During the afternoon, Buckingham High School and our Academy boys will play.

A FEW

**A Few Ladies' Coats Left
25 p.c. discount to clear.**

Four with Fur Collars, Several without fur in various colours—all 25 p.c. off.

Men's Overcoats and Boy's Overcoats at very low prices until cleaned out.

Ladies Dresses in Silk and Serge at Very Low Prices to clear before holidays.

Men's Sweaters—a few left. Cheap Boys' Sweaters, very low \$1.00 to \$1.25.

**W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.**

DAINTIES

For your table

All kinds of seasonable Fruits, also a choice assortment of Candles and Cakes

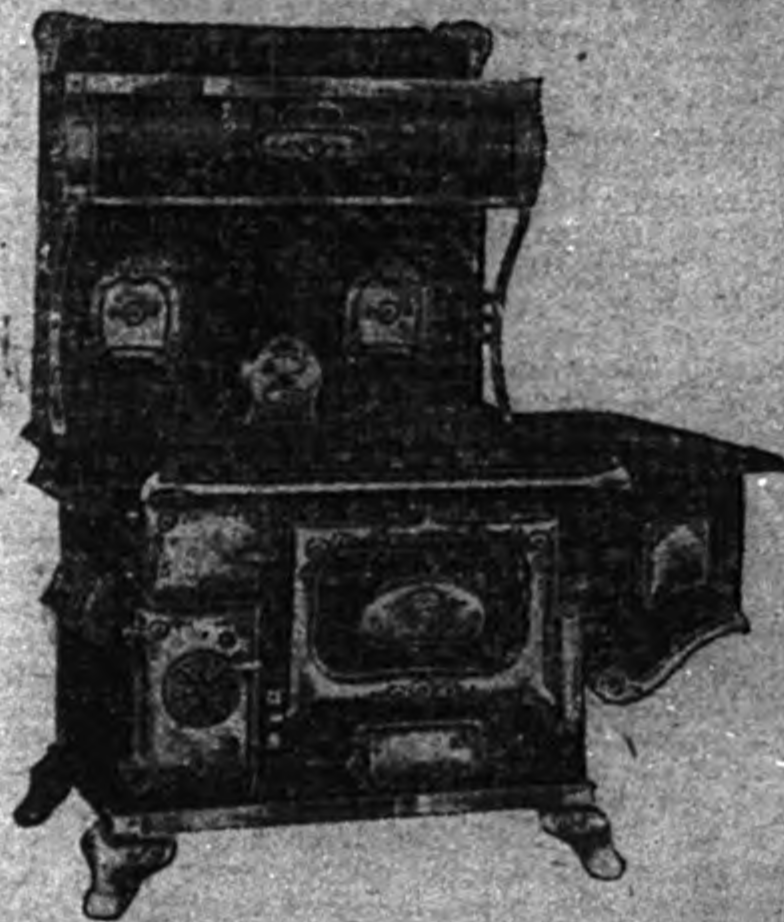
We handle Flour and Feed in any quantity and our Purity Flour is unexcelled.

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HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!**



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ARE
Gifts That Last.**

Our stock contains suitable gifts for men. Smoking Sets, Military Brushes, Watches, Cigarette Cases, Big Pens, Fountain Pens, Etc.

For Women. Lamps, Tableware in Hand Painted China, Cut Glass and Silver Manicure and Toilet Articles in French Ivory.

Wrist Watches, Pearl Necklets, Mesh Bags, Bang Combs, Little Finger Rings, Etc.

Eugene Jousse.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optometrist.

Soils and Crops

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

Maintaining Size and Quality of Breeding Hogs.

There is no class of live stock on the farm that will deteriorate so rapidly and permanently as will swine, provided the necessary principles to avoid such are overlooked. The two following points are worthy of consideration in that they deal with the basis of maintenance of size, quality, and health, and therefore successful increase with the herd.

1. The regular introduction of new blood.—In-breeding is usually fatal to the hog. The evil results are seen in many ways in the first generation. The practice may be necessary at times by advanced breeders, but should be absolutely avoided by the practical or commercial hog-man. Line breeding, provided intelligent care is used and with due consideration of improvement of type and strength of the individuals chosen, is an excellent practice, provided it is not carried to excess. After all, with the bacon hog, out-crossing is the safest, provided the breeder has type solidly in his mind. Out-crossing stands for strength and vitality. Prolificacy is of equal importance. The dam of the boar newly introduced to the herd has much to do with the size and strength of future litters and the prolificacy of her grandchildren. In this the hog-man should take a lesson from the cattleman and horse-man. The sire's three immediate dams are worthy of the closest investigation.

2. Keeping good sows for several years.—The common practice with many swine raisers is to breed their gilts as early as possible. With the young sow once pregnant, growth is checked. She is often a small or medium-sized pig when she farrows her first spring litter. She is bred at weaning, or sometimes before, for a late summer or fall litter, after which she is sold. At most two litters are taken from her, frequently but one. For the upkeep of the herd, the best sows are chosen from the spring litters. This practice has certain economical features in that the cost of maintaining the mature brood sow is eliminated, and when she is marketed as a yearling she is usually light enough to class as a heavy bacon, or a light sow, obtaining a price little below the market for the bacon classes. The result, however, of year by year, choosing future breeding stock from the progeny of the young, and frequently insufficiently grown, sow, will surely become apparent. Size and vitality will be sacrificed. There are certain ideals even in a sow. She must be typical of the brood sow, strong, deep, capacious; she must be a mother—kind, gentle, and careful of her young—prolific, and with the teats and mammary development to feed her large litter. Once in a while one finds such a sow or one with some of these qualifications. Is it wise to part with her as a yearling? Will not some of her progeny be likely to inherit her virtues? Would not sows from her future litters as a mature animal be better still? The writer has in mind sows in the various herds on the Experimental Farms System that have been kept from five to seven years and have been producers of large, strong litters throughout. These have been exceptions, it is true. The average good sow frequently becomes clumsy and awkward after three or four years of age. She destroys her little pigs through no desire of her own and ceases to be profitable. To sum up, it is a wise policy to retain one or more sows, depending on the size of the enterprise. Choose breeding stock as far as possible from these mature animals. Other sows, less desirable, may be marketed after one or two litters. The proven brood sow, however, should stay in the herd until she ceases to be an economical producer.

3. There are several other points in swine management which have much to do with the maintenance of strength and quality. (1) Keeping the young sow growing bone and muscle instead of fat, in other words, skim-milk, nitrogenous feeds, green feeds and exercise. (2) Exercise and outdoor life during the winter when the sow is carrying her young, and the use at

this time of roots, alfalfa, or clover, a light nitrogenous meal mixture and plenty of mineral matter—earth, soda, ashes, charcoal, etc.—are points truly essential to the production of large, healthy litters. Profits from hogs, after all, depend largely on being able to produce many pigs per sow. The surest way to cleanse and scavenge the body of the pregnant animal is to pump plenty of pure fresh air through the lungs by means of exercise.

In conclusion, the hog is a simple and lowly animal of simple and lowly ways, but capable of reflecting more conspicuously and promptly than possibly any other farm animal, the effects of good or bad breeding and feeding practices.

What About Water Freezing in Poultry Houses?

Cold poultry houses now advocated. Farmers who now sell and probably will continue to sell the bulk of the poultry products in this country, keep hens for the money there is in them and very seldom for pleasure. This is why elaborate and costly buildings, with fairly large amounts to be deducted from sales to cover interest and depreciation, were never very popular. When the cold poultry house was advocated, it was immediately felt that it would solve the question, because it was cheap, it provided plenty of ventilation which kept it dry and the birds remained healthy in it.

A drawback during winter. Unfortunately there is nothing perfect in the world and people soon commenced to find certain drawbacks to the cold house. This was to be expected and would no doubt have happened with any other kind of building. One of the troubles was that water froze and the laying hens were often deprived during most of the time of what was considered an essential part of their daily ration. Moreover, women and children, who attend to the poultry in a large number of cases, had a hard time chopping or thawing out ice from vessels, and in many instances drinking fountains even broke.

An experiment at Cap Reuge.—As it seemed impossible to keep water from freezing in the modern cold poultry house without closing it too tight, making it stuffy, damp and unhealthy for the fowls, it was decided to try snow for laying hens. The experiment was conducted during five seasons, from the beginning of November to the end of February each year. An average of twenty-three birds were in each pen and both received practically the same quantities of feed, one lot getting water all the time and the other snow from the moment it was available until the testing period was finished.

What the results were.—After recording the feed eaten by each lot, the revenue was arrived at by counting the eggs and also calculating the difference in weight of the birds which were placed on the scales, every year, both at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. For the average of all tests the pens receiving snow gained 11 per cent. less than those getting water, but, on the other hand, they laid 28 per cent. better. With the valuations placed on meat and eggs, the profit from the birds receiving snow was, for the five seasons, exactly 12 1/2 per cent. higher than from the ones getting water.

Conclusions which may be drawn.—It is hard to draw definite conclusions from most feeding experiments with poultry because it is well nigh impossible to bring together two lots of birds having exactly the same breeding behind them. The time of hatching for pullets, the condition of each individual layer and many other things may also be sources of error. In this case, though, individuals were chosen as even as possible and were housed in adjoining pens. The conclusion which may be drawn is that nobody need be afraid to give only snow, when it is impossible to do otherwise, though it is admitted that water should be kept in pens when practicable.—Gus A. Langelier, Superintendent, Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, Que.



WILL IT BE AN OPERATION OR A MANICURE?

—Baltimore Sun.

Meat-Curing Recipes.

The two ways of curing pork and beef are brine curing and dry curing. Brine curing is less trouble than dry curing. If brine is properly made it will keep for a reasonable length of time. If it becomes ropy it must be poured off and boiled or a new brine must be made.

A cool cellar is the best place for both methods of curing. Rub the surface of the meat with fine salt and allow it to drain, flesh side down, for from six to twelve hours before the meat is cured, either with brine cure or dry cure.

Brine cure: For each 100 pounds of meat use eight pounds of salt, two and one-half pounds of sugar or syrup, two ounces of saltpetre and four gallons of water. In warm weather nine or ten pounds of salt are preferable. All the ingredients are poured into the water and boiled until thoroughly mixed. Then let the brine cool. Place hams on the bottom of the container, shoulders next, bacon sides and smaller cuts on top. Pour in the brine and be sure it covers the meat thoroughly. In five days pour off the brine and change the meat, placing the top meat on the bottom and the bottom meat on top, after which pour back the brine. Do this again on the tenth and eighteenth days. If the brine becomes ropy take the meat out and wash it thoroughly, also the container. Boil the brine or make new brine, replace the meat in the barrel and cover with brine. Allow four days' cure for each pound in a ham or shoulder, and three days' for each pound in bacon sides and smaller pieces. For example, a fifteen-pound ham takes sixty days. When meat is removed from the brine it should be soaked for about half an hour in water before being placed in the smoke-house.

Dry cure: This requires more work than brine curing. For each 100 pounds of meat use seven pounds of salt, two and one-half pounds of sugar and two ounces of saltpetre. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, rub one-third of the mixture over the meat and pack the meat away in a box or on a table. The third day rub on half of the remaining mixture and again pack the meat. The seventh day rub the remainder of the mixture over the meat and pack it to cure. Allow a day and a half cure for each pound in a piece of meat. A twenty-pound ham will take thirty days to cure. When meat is removed from dry cure it should be washed with lukewarm water before being smoked.

Sometimes there is trouble in keeping meat after it has been cured or smoked. It should be stored in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. If allowed to hang up unprotected, it is al-

most certain to be blown with flies and become infested with skippers. The most satisfactory way to handle this meat is to wrap it up in paper and then enclose in strong muslin sacks, tied tightly at the tops.

Dried beef: Here is a good recipe for dried beef. Try it by all means: Get the tender side of the round out of a good fat beef. For every twenty pounds of beef, take one pint of salt, a teaspoonful of saltpetre and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar. Mix these well, rolling out any lumps; divide into three equal parts and rub well into the beef for three successive days. Turn beef daily in the liquor it will make. It should not make much, but what there is rub into and pile on the beef. Rub a little extra salt into the hole cut for the string to hang it by. At the end of a week hang in a dry, rather warm place till it stops dripping, then in a cooler dry place. Do not smoke it; it spoils the flavor.

Canada's Potato Crop.

Prince Edward Island is the only province in the East that had a good crop of potatoes this year, although the Prairie Provinces all produced above the average for ten years, Saskatchewan and Manitoba doing particularly well. Quebec's production was below the average. British Columbia's yield was below the average but exceeded that of last year. Ontario's crop, both east and west, was not half of last year, but the northern districts showed up satisfactorily. Over the whole province, the yield was 103 1/2 bushels per acre against 152 last year and an average of 119 1/4 for the years 1911 to 1921. These facts are taken from the Dominion Fruit Commissioner's report, dated November, 1921. Excepting British Columbia, all the provinces report freedom from any serious disease. In British Columbia late blight seriously reduced the shipping stock usually available from the lower mainland. The drought in the early part of the summer played sad havoc with the potato crops in Ontario and Nova Scotia, in the first named province particularly. Regarding the market generally, the report says that as the digging season progressed and the favorable weather continued, there was expectation of a larger crop than originally estimated and growers became optimistic. Shipments grew heavy, but the demand turned out unusually light, and prices slumped accordingly. The total yield of potatoes from all Canada this year is placed at 110,895,000 bushels against 133,831,400 bushels in 1920. The average wholesale price for the entire Dominion is quoted as \$1.56 per cwt., or about 93c per bushel.

The Welfare of the Home

The Best Story Teller in the World — By Anna Mae Brady

Memories mean much to us especially as we grow older and who is there among us who does not count the early home pictures treasured in the back of one's mind as its dearest possession? Can't you remember those happy, joyous, care-free times when Mother used to gather us around her knee in the evening after the day's work was done and tell us the most wonderful stories? It has ever been our privilege to hear? Many of us have studied the art of story-telling since then and have heard the world's greatest story-teller, yet to us Mother surpassed them all.

We never knew what story she was going to tell, that was always a surprise, and how we did like to guess which one was coming! Wasn't it strange the very night Brother Jack did not wash his hands and said he and Jim Thomas were never going to wash their hands again, wasn't it strange that Mother should tell us the story of the Pig Brother? Jack and

Jim Thomas changed their minds even before she had finished. When Ruth Elizabeth told the most impossible things Mother always "just happened" to tell us a wonderfully imaginative fairy tale. And every evening we had Mother Goose rhymes for the baby, but I think we older ones enjoyed them as much as the baby did. Although we began these rhymes before she could talk, she used to laugh and clap her hands when we would say them. Sometimes we used to make up tunes and sing them for her. Those were very happy times, come to think of it they were the very happiest I've ever known.

Mother is gone now but I can shut my eyes and see her in that old rocker, and nearly every day of my life something from those stories she told comes to me. I guess I listened so intently and loved them so much that they became a part of my life. And so to the end of time for me Mother will always be the very best story-teller in the world.

Tempting Dishes for the Invalid

BY MARION DALLAS.

The problem of diet in the sick room is always a matter of more or less anxiety in every home, especially where the illness is of long duration and the appetite is fitful and capricious.

In considering the diet of any patient, no matter from what disease he may be suffering, there are two essential features to be studied.

The first feature is, or should be, the nutritive value of the food. The aim of invalid cookery is to build and repair the waste which is going on in the system during illness. "Therefore, food must be given which will assist nature in her efforts towards restoration." For example, a patient suffering from typhoid fever should not be given solid food, nor a patient with Bright's disease given too much starch or sugar.

The second feature is the preparation of serving up the food. It should be served in small quantities, and in as attractive a manner as possible. The linen should be spotless and the dishes of dainty china, if practical, and always whole, not chipped and cracked as we sometimes see. High seasoning should be avoided, also all extremes. In the preparation of the food it should be given a stipulated time for cooking. Nourishment plays a more important part in the recovery of the patient than we realize. The value of this branch of nursing cannot be over estimated.

It is my purpose to give some dietetic recipes for the most common diseases, with the hope that they may help those who are taking care of their loved ones in their home and whose brains are racked often by trying to think of something which will not only tempt but benefit the patient.

Consumption—Treatment and Diet.

The treatment of consumption has received much attention and study by all the greatest minds in the medical world. By a careful and dietetic treatment, a great deal may be done to arrest its progress. Fresh air, exercise, and cold water bathing are invaluable.

Avoid starchy foods and excess of sugar and eggs, if there is any tendency toward gastric catarrh. Fats and oils may be given in the form of olive oil, salad, cream, bacon, nuts, and marrow. Cod liver oil has long been held to be of eminent value and it possesses all the advantage of food. Oils should be given in very small quantities at first. Here are a few recipes.

For the Consumptive Patient.

Cream sweetbreads.—Soak the sweetbreads in cold salted water, throw into boiling water and boil fifteen minutes. A little lemon juice or vinegar will whiten the bread. Drain and cut into dice. Make cream white sauce with 1/4 cup cream, or 2 tablespoons of milk and 2 of cream, 2 tablespoons of butter. Blend 2 tablespoons of flour with butter, add cream and let boil. Pour over meat, sprinkle with bread crumbs and brown in oven.

Suet pudding.—1/4 cup of suet, 1/4 cup of molasses, 1/4 cup of milk, 1 cup of flour, 1/4 teaspoon spice, 1/4 teaspoon soda. Put into a pudding cup and steam for three-quarters of an hour. Serve with a cream sauce.

Bacon dressing.—Fry thin slices of bacon. Strain. Add to quantity of fat one-third the quantity of vinegar. Thicken by adding flour. Serve as a dressing on grape fruit.

Winter Work for the Bee-keeper.

With the bees all snugly packed away in their winter quarters and requiring no further attention for the next four or five months, the bee-keeper can now turn his attention to preparations for next season's activities. As the active season is comparatively short and commences with a rush, the man who would make the best use of his time and secure a maximum crop from his bees must be prepared with everything in readiness before it is actually needed. Most of these preparations can be made during the winter months.

For every colony of bees a bee-keeper has, he should have at least three full depth or six shallow supers for surplus honey. He should have enough 10-frame hives complete to take care of all the increase he is likely to make during the summer. A lack of supplies when honey is coming in and bees are swarming means a heavy reduction in the amount of honey stored. All supplies should be gone over carefully and put into proper working condition. If any new ones are required they should be ordered early, as most dealers allow a discount on early orders. These supplies can be made up before the spring. When ordering hive bodies, supers, etc., in large lots, it is most economical to purchase them in the flat in crates of five. The material is all cut to standard size and ready to put together. If a beekeeper is handy with tools and can obtain good lumber it is very much cheaper to make the hives, floor boards, etc., at home, using a standard hive as a model. The frames, however, are difficult to make without special machinery and should be obtained from a regular manufacturer. Comb foundation can be ordered early, but it is not advisable to put it into the frames before the spring. This work should be done in a warm room as the wax is very brittle when cold and is easily broken. Broken

Mayonnaise salads—Equal parts of celery and chicken, walnuts may be added. Dressing: 1 egg yolk, 1 cup olive oil, 1 teaspoon salt, pepper (cayenne pepper), mustard and sugar to taste, 2 tablespoons of vinegar or lemon juice. Beat egg with olive oil, add drop by drop, then mustard and sugar, salt and pepper; add vinegar to thin. Chill and serve.

Cream toast—Toast bread, drop into boiling salted water. Remove quickly and pour over it a thin cream sauce and serve.

Caramel ice cream—Caramel used in place of sugar to prevent fermentation. 1 quart scalded cream, 1 cup sugar, 1/4 cup of caramel. Freeze.

Banana cream—Three bananas cut into small pieces, one cup water, six tablespoons sugar, one-half rind of lemon; cook ten minutes; remove rind; add one-half tablespoon hydrated gelatine, one cup whipped cream, juice of one lemon. Mold and chill.

Orange Bavarian cream—Grated rind of one orange, juice of three oranges, one-half cup of sugar, one cup of cream, two tablespoons gelatine. Method of making: Whip the cream; set in ice; soak gelatine in 1/4 cup of cold water; dissolve in 1/4 cup of boiling water; add juice and rind of oranges, then sugar; stir until dissolved and then partially chill. When nearly cold add whipped cream; beat until thick; mold and chill.

Egg chocolate—To be served as soon as made. Two square of chocolate, 1/4 cup of sugar, 1/2 cup water, 2 cups milk, added gradually, vanilla. Cook to a paste; stir constantly; let boil five minutes. Remove from fire and beat in whites of two eggs, well whipped.

Velvet cream—1/4 box gelatine, 1/4 cup cold water, 4 tablespoons lemon juice, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 cup cream (whipped). Soak the gelatine and dissolve over hot water; add lemon juice and sugar; set on ice to cool. When it begins to harden add cream; beat until thick. Mold and chill.

Coffee cream—2 tablespoons gelatine, 1/4 cup strong coffee, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup cream. Soak the gelatine, add coffee and sugar, cook. When it begins to thicken add cream. Beat, mold and chill.

Nuttid cream—Three tablespoons gelatine, 1/4 cup cold water, 2 cups cream, whipped, 1/4 cup nuts, 1/4 cup boiling water, 1/4 cup powdered sugar. Dissolve gelatine; mix nuts, sugar and cream; add to gelatine; stir constantly. Mold and chill.

Sherry jelly—(Will ease dry, parched lips). 1/2 cup water, 1/2 box gelatine, 4 tablespoons sherry, rind and juice of one lemon.

French omelet—When eggs can be eaten without disturbing patient, or where there are no signs of gastric catarrh, I found the following omelet very much relished. Separate one white and yolk; beat the white until very stiff; beat the yolk until lemon color; add one tablespoon of water to yolk; add salt and pepper. Fold white into yolk. Have one teaspoon of butter melted in the pan. Turn the omelet into pan and cook for one minute; reduce the heat; try with a knife lightly. Fold and turn into platter. Serve at once.

Creamy omelet—Beat up the whole egg; add one tablespoon of cream; heat and butter the pan. Pour egg into the pan and constantly lift from the centre of pan till cooked. Serve at once.

combs, cappings, etc., can be rendered early and the wax obtained manufactured into foundation for spring use. Any manufacturers of bee supplies will convert the wax into foundation at a reasonable charge.

All drawn combs should be carefully protected from the ravishes of mice and wax moth during the winter as they are one of the most valuable assets a beekeeper has. The best method is to place the combs in supers and to tier the supers one above the other with a queen excluder beneath and another over the top of the pile. This will prevent damage from mice. To prevent molding and damage from wax moth the combs should be stored in a dry, cold place, exposure to a temperature of 11 deg. F. will destroy larvae of the wax moth.

Don't let the mice put you out of the fruit business.

Let the bacteria bring back your nitrogen.

Always smile at the old cow for she provides the best market for waste forages.

The farmer's training in co-operative marketing will ultimately prepare him to co-operate fully with Nature in production.

The present is a good time to purchase pure-bred live stock. No man can afford to farm with scrub sires and all would make more profit with pure-bred stock right through the flocks and herds.

Sunlight is the best guard against tuberculosis. Make sure there is plenty of light planned for the new stable or if the old one is going to do for some time to come, enlarge the windows. Roughly, the upper half of three of the sides of the dairy stable should be glass and that glass should always be clean.

Counted

A considerable number of poultry houses are built so high and the amount of air space that must be warmed by the birds is so great that it is impossible for winter temperatures to be pleasant. This can be remedied by putting in a straw loft to occupy all excess space in the top of the house not needed as head room by the caretaker.

In providing ventilation also, enough space should be left open in the south side of the building so that the open front will equal one-tenth of the total floor space. This open-screen ought to be near the bottom of the south side rather than at the top so that the warm air from the roosts will not flow up and out of the open space.

A pair of scales and a record sheet in the dairy stables will soon show which cows are profitable and which are not.

Sheep Notes

When different classes of sheep are kept on the farm it will be found advantageous to separate them for winter feeding and care. Unless this is done some members of the flock will get more than their share of feed, while the weaker animals will get less. In feeding silage to sheep care should be taken not to give the animals any that is spoiled. Sheep are peculiarly susceptible to injury from feeds which form gas.

The breeding ewes need exercise in winter. The health and vigor desired cannot be obtained by housing the animals too closely indoors.

Promote peace among nations by promoting good will among neighbors.

Plan as far as possible to get the manure out to the field as made. In this way close to a hundred per cent. of the fertilizer value of this product is conserved for crop use.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON
Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

If ever direct evidence was needed to prove that the general health and physical development of the people are below par, the late war supplied that evidence. In England, Canada and the United States, it was estimated that of the hundreds of thousands of young men who were volunteered or were drafted for active service, one-third were unfit to bear arms against the enemy, and had either to be rejected or else utilized for less urgent work at the base.

This article is not by any means an argument favoring military training, or compulsory service such as was the case in Germany before the war. It is solely to point out the dramatic fact revealed by medical examination of recruits, that a large percentage of young men who should be physically and mentally fit, are far from it, the regrettable part of this unfitness being that it is largely due to defects that could have been avoided or put right during childhood and early youth.

Prompted by these alarming statistics and impressed with the great necessity of having some organized scheme for helping the present generation of children to grow up healthier and more free from defects than that of the grown-ups of to-day, the Provincial Board of Health have recently commenced making searching examinations into the physical and mental condition of children of pre-school and school age throughout Ontario, and the results so far obtained are distressing. In many of the schools in rural districts where no medical examination of children had previously been made, defects were found in a large proportion of the children who were believed by their parents and teachers to be well and physically fit. The urgency of having these children receive proper medical and nursing attention is emphasized by the fact that most of the defects could be rectified if attended to early, before they have had a chance to become chronic and interfere with the child's health and normal growth. This is a serious state of affairs, and some means must be devised to deal with it comprehensively. The only solution seemingly would be to bring the entire childhood of the nation under medical supervision. How to bring this about is the problem

confronting all Public Health workers at the present time. The question is a tremendously big one, and has many aspects. In the first place the care of the child must begin actually before birth. On first thought this seems an impossibility, but with the establishment of a network of ante-natal clinics all over the country, the foundations of such a scheme would be laid. These clinics must be so widely established that they will touch every class of people in the community, but first of all there will have to be a campaign of education conducted in such a way as to demonstrate the great usefulness of these ante-natal clinics in child welfare work.

The general health of the prospective mother, her freedom from disease, the kinds of food she eats, the amount of exercise she takes, the little illnesses and indispositions which she may be subject to—these must all be thoroughly investigated. Sometimes a slight headache or swelling of the feet, seemingly insignificant, may be the direct forerunner of serious trouble that may prove fatal either to the mother or infant at the time of childbirth. There is a tendency for the average young woman who has never been told of the possible seriousness of seemingly trifling ailments during this critical period of her life to disregard these danger warnings and not consult a doctor at all.

It is to overcome this lack of knowledge among prospective mothers that the ante-natal clinics are being established. There is every hope that the public will soon begin to realize how great a benefit to themselves and to their offspring it will be to have specially trained doctors and nurses at these clinics where prospective mothers may go for advice, knowing that each individual case will be gone into thoroughly, and appropriate treatment recommended.

Ante-natal clinics have already been established in Toronto, Hamilton and London. By degrees they will be opened at every centre of population throughout the province, and from them good results will undoubtedly follow, when the public begin to realize how much they can do to improve the health and happiness of the mothers and children of this generation, and of the generations to come.

Miss Roches, Timmins, Prescott, Morrisburg, Brantford, Russell, Roseau, Tavistock, and Hamilton. When will your community become a Boy Scout town?

THE HEALTHY MAN HAS THE BEST CHANCE

Is Always Full of Life and Energy—Failures Are Weak and Bloodless.

Some men seem to have all the luck. If there are any good things going on these men seem to get them. If they are business men they are successful; if they are workmen they get the foreman's job. They have the power of influencing people.

The same is true of women. Some have the charm that makes men seek them out; others are neglected. But this is not luck. It is due to a personal gift—vitality. Men and women of this sort are never weak, puny or invalids. They may not be big, but they are full of life and energy. The whole thing is a matter of good blood, good nerves and good health. Everyone would wish to be like this and the qualities that make for vitality and energy are purely a matter of health. By building up the blood and nerves, sleeplessness, want of energy, weakness of the back, headaches and the ineffectual sort of presence which really comes from weakness can be got rid of. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made many weak, tired men, vigorous, and many pale, dejected girls and women, rosy and attractive, by improving their blood and toning up their nerves. If you are weak, low-spirited or unhealthy, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and note their beneficial effect.

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

Mere Sound and Fury.

A lank, disconsolate-looking person stood on the steps of the town hall during a political meeting. "Do you know who's talking in there now?" demanded a stranger briskly, pausing for a moment beside him. "Or are you just going in?"

"No sir; I've just come out," said the man decidedly. W. F. Brown, M.P., is talking in there."

"What about?" asked the stranger.

"Well," continued the man, passing his hand across his forehead in a puzzled manner, "he didn't say."

The heaviest annual rainfall in the world occurs in Assam, India, where a precipitation of 800 inches is on record.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

TOMMYS WHO HAVE STAYED BEHIND

LAST OF THE B.E.F. HAVE LEFT FRANCE.

But There Are Many Who Have Taken French Wives and Settled There Permanently.

The British Army has officially left France, but quite a few of those who served in it are still there and, what is more, many of these have no intention of returning to the land of their birth, says a London paper.

Usually it is the old, old story. Tommy has found favor in the eyes of a fair maid of France, and has settled down in his wife's country. He has become Monsieur Thomas Atkins, and his children are growing up to speak French perfectly and English with a slight foreign accent.

In the beginning, Tommy is seldom welcomed as a son-in-law. French family life is very exclusive, and marriages are generally arranged within a very limited circle of acquaintances. Also, there are often difficulties on religious grounds, for the wife is as certain to be a Catholic as the husband is likely to be Protestant.

But once the marriage is an accomplished fact, Tommy is loyally accepted as a member of the family.

Sometimes Marie or Louise has not come empty-handed to her husband. She may have a substantial sum of money, or a little cafe of her own, or a shop or a small farm, and so the one-time soldier finds it the natural and easy thing to become a cafe proprietor, or a farmer.

Better Than the Dole.

Whatever his precise occupation may be, his wife is a most valuable helpmate and partner, for it is the custom for French women to help their husbands in business to a much greater extent than in England.

It is in the sea coast towns that the man who has stayed behind is most in evidence—in such places as Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, and Cherbourg, but he is also to be found inland in Rouen, Arras, Amiens, St. Omer, and other towns, the names of which will never be forgotten by the British Army.

He seems to have a particular partiality for the cafe business and as a rule he makes a success of it.

Let us pay a visit to one of these cafes in Boulogne or Calais. Sometimes it bears the obviously British name of the proprietor, or it may be called the Prince of Wales Bar, or some such un-French appellation. Advertisements of well-known English beers and stouts still further proclaim the nationality of "mine host," and perhaps there is an invitation to "Stop here for a good cup of tea."

You will get a warm welcome from Monsieur Atkins. He will talk freely about his new life. Yes, he is very comfortable, he will tell you, and he is sure he has done a good thing for himself. Better here than at home, where he might be walking the streets and drawing a dole as one of the 1,500,000 unemployed. No, he has no intention of going back, unless some day for a holiday and to see his people.

The Lure of the Tea Cup.

How does he get on with the language? you may ask. There is no difficulty there, he will tell you. He can talk enough now to get on, and he understands practically everything that is said.

French is an easy language to get a smattering of, but a very difficult one if you want to know it really well.

Presently Madame Atkins will join us. She is a typical French woman, with her nicely dressed hair, somewhat aquiline features, and extraordinary neatness of attire, especially about the feet. She speaks a "teetle English," perhaps better than her husband does French. It is pleasing to observe that she is obviously very proud of her big soldier-husband.

Business is pretty good, they say. In the evening their place is quite a resort for others who have stayed behind. In the summer time, of course, they did very well; there were so many British visitors about who appreciated very much a place where they could get a good cup of tea at a reasonable price and also talk freely in their own language. There is not much doing in the daytime, but come back in the evening, they say, and see the other British.

So back again in the evening we go, and find about a dozen people sitting and having refreshments at the small table. In due course we have a talk with some of them. Two young fellows, engineers by trade, are employed by an English firm which is buying up old war material and converting it to various uses.

The pay is not equal to Trade Union rates at home, they tell us, but there is good prospect of steady work for a long time to come, which is more than they could have at home at the present moment. The bulk of their fellow-employees are French, the French authorities limiting the proportion of Englishmen to twenty-five per cent. of the total.

Teaching Frenchmen Football.

Two others of the company have clerical jobs with the War Graves Commission, while yet another is a football professional playing with a French team. He is not the only man who has stayed behind in this

capacity, he said. One club alone in the Pas de Calais has no less than four British professionals. The pay is 200 francs (about \$20) a week, with a guaranteed job at their own trade.

How about the standard of French football? Not very high as yet, was the reply. The Association code has not made the same progress as the Rugby game, in which France actually beat Scotland on her own ground last winter.

However, they are coming on. They use their brains, but they have not the same control of the ball as British players have. If only they had more opportunity of seeing really first-class play, progress would be quicker.

It is not only the rank and file of the Army that is represented among the men who have stayed behind. Quite a few ex-officers have settled down more or less permanently in France or Belgium.

All along the battle-line one may find them running services of motorcars for visitors who have come to view the historic ground, or to see the grave of a son, husband, or sweetheart. The leading hotel in Ypres is owned by a syndicate of ex-officers, and to judge by the prices charged it ought to be a profitable venture.

One of the hotels at Calais, too, is run by an ex-lieutenant of the Motor Transport, whose wife and two pretty daughters ably assist him in its management.

The place is crowded with one-day sea trippers from Southampton and the Isle of Wight all through the summer months.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Alfred Naud, Natagan River, Que., writes:—"I do not think there is any other medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. I have used them for my baby and would use nothing else." What Mrs. Naud says thousands of other mothers say. They have found by trial that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus banish indigestion, constipation, colic, colds, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

French Anglers Use Mirror. Some French anglers use a tiny mirror, which is adjusted just behind the morsel of bait. It is believed that when a fish sees itself in the glass it will conclude that some other fish is trying to carry off the bait and will make haste to secure the tempting morsel itself.

MONEY ORDERS. Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Sprayed by Air. Of Swiss invention is a concrete mixer in which the cement is sprayed by air over a wet mixture of sand and stone while it is in motion.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper. Lions and tigers kept in captivity require one day a week without food to keep them in good health.

Goodwill survives absently, if the last recollections are kindly.

If you lose your temper, don't look for it, unless you mean to keep it.

Mother! Move Child's Bowels With California Fig Syrup

Hurry 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.



Cuticura Shampoos Mean Healthy Hair

Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Sole U.S. Distributors: The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: London, Limited, 24 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shampoos without rinsing.

ISSUE NO. 53—21.

Indian Rajah Gives Up His Kingdom.

A tale of a kingdom relinquished for a little boy is told by The London Daily Express correspondent at Madras, India.

This is the extraordinary sacrifice made by an Indian prince, the Rajah of Padukota, and behind the sacrifice lies a tensely human drama.

In 1915 the rajah fell in love with a beautiful Australian woman, Miss Molly Frink. He wooed her with all the ardor of an Eastern lover, begged her to share his throne with him, to be his rane. She accepted and they were married.

They returned to the rajah's country, which is situated in the Madras Presidency, and in 1916 a son was born. The father and mother are devoted to this boy.

With the coming of the son the first shadow fell across the happy couple's path. The government of India informed the rajah that they could not allow any one who was not of pure Indian blood to succeed him when he died.

Mother and father were heart-broken. Appeals were made to the authorities by his people, who have been ruled by his family for hundreds of years, but in vain.

The rajah, therefore, decided to give up his kingdom, with all the dignity and position that went with it, and live quietly in England, Australia and the Continent.

Within the last few weeks an agitation has been set on foot by his still loyal subjects to induce him to return, and a petition has been prepared and was to have been sent to the Viceroy of India.

The rajah and his wife have settled the question themselves by adhering to their determination not to return to the throne unless their boy is recognized as the heir.

Classified Advertisements.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cables, hoses, packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO., 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN

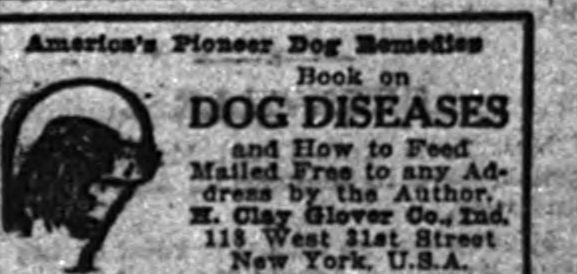
and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

For Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Etc.



You're Constipated! Take "Cascarets" For Liver, Bowels

Sick headache, biliousness, coated tongue, or sour, gassy stomach—always trace this to torpid liver and delayed, fermenting food in the bowels. Cascarets work while you sleep. They immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels. Get a 10-cent box now and let "Cascarets" straighten you out by morning.



RHEUMATIC ACHES QUICKLY RELIEVED

THE racking, agonizing rheumatic ache is quickly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. For forty years, folks all over the world have found Sloan's to be the natural enemy of pains and aches. It penetrates without rubbing.

You can just tell by its healthy, stimulating odor that it is going to do you good.

Keep Sloan's handy for neuralgia, sciatica, lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles, strains and sprains.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment

Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 24 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds
Toothache
Earache

Headache
Neuralgia
Lumbago

Rheumatism
Neuritis
Pain, Pain

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturing of Monoacetic acid of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin is made by Bayer, the public is often misled by cheap imitations. The Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

RESULT WAS A BIG SURPRISE TO HER

MONTREAL GIRL SAYS TANLAC IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL.

Hasn't a Trace of Former Trouble Left and Feels Like a New Person.

"It was certainly a happy surprise to me when I saw Tanlac was restoring my health," said Miss Yvonne Roy, 3 Hotel de Ville St., Montreal. "For a year and a half before I got Tanlac my health was simply awful. I slept so fitfully I gained no real rest and I woke up mornings feeling all tired out. My nervous system just collapsed and I would jump at any little noise. I frequently turned so dizzy and sick I could hardly stand the smell of food cooking. My condition seemed to get worse constantly and I worried all the time."

Well, the first thing Tanlac did for me was to give me a splendid appetite. Then all my troubles gradually disappeared, my nerves got better and I could enjoy a good night's sleep. My whole system is now in excellent condition and I'm enjoying the best of health. Tanlac is certainly a wonderful medicine."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

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

THIN, FLAT HAIR
GROWS LONG, THICK
AND ABUNDANT

"Danderine" costs only 35 cents a bottle. One application ends all dandruff, stops itching and falling hair, and, in a few moments, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will appear a mass, so soft, lustrous, and easy to do up. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—growing all over the scalp. "Danderine" is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. This delightful, stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless, faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy and luxuriant.

RHEUMATIC ACHES QUICKLY RELIEVED

THE racking, agonizing rheumatic ache is quickly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. For forty years, folks all over the world have found Sloan's to be the natural enemy of pains and aches. It penetrates without rubbing.

You can just tell by its healthy, stimulating odor that it is going to do you good.

Keep Sloan's handy for neuralgia, sciatica, lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles, strains and sprains.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment

Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 24 years and proved safe by millions for

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The eleventh Annual Meeting of the Ontario Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association will be held in Toronto on the afternoon of Thursday, February 2nd. At this meeting reports to the Provincial Council on the year's work will be submitted by the Provincial Commissioner, the Board of Honor, Finance Committee, Executive Secretary and Field Department, and officers and executive committeemen for the year 1932 will be elected. A special feature of this coming annual meeting will be the attendance of His Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy, Chief Scout for Canada, who will address the Council on Boy Scout work. In conjunction with the annual meeting a two-day Conference of Scout Officers is also being arranged, the conference to open on the morning of Thursday, February 2nd, and adjourning at noon until Friday, February 3rd, when sessions will be held both in the morning and the afternoon. His Excellency, the Chief Scout for Canada, has also kindly consented to participate in the discussions of the conference and to personally lead in the discussion of "The Patrol System" as applied to Troop work. Every member and officer of Local Associations and Troop and Pack Committees, as well as Commissioners, District Scoutmasters, Scoutmasters, Cubmasters and Assistants are to be considered as "officers" for the purpose of the conference, and it is hoped that they will all come and make this gathering one of the biggest events in the history of Scouting in Ontario.

Mr. Earle H. Davidson, Provincial Field Secretary, reports the following:—"One of the 2nd Welland

Troop was responsible for giving a fire alarm after a recent meeting. He was on his way home when his sharp eyes detected a short circuit and a great deal of smoke in one of the local electrical stores, and he promptly reported it to the fire station, not far away. He very probably saved Welland from a very disastrous fire, as it was a frame building in the very heart of the business section of the town and only a few doors from a very large hotel. Other members of the 2nd Troop, together with their Scoutmaster, assisted in keeping the crowd back on the arrival of the firemen."

During the past couple of weeks the Provincial Scout Headquarters, 600 and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto, has issued charters for the conduct of new Scout Troops and Wolf Cub (Junior Scout) Packs in Mount, Blenheim, Bobcaygeon, Port Carling,

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1922.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

All local advertising any event from which there are financial proceeds, will be charged at the following rates:—three (3) lines or under 25 cts. For each additional line 10 cts. per line extra.

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

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"Each morning sees some work begun,
Each evening sees its close."
(The Village Blacksmith).

WHEN LONGFELLOW wrote that he reckoned without the up-to-date reformer. In the multitudinous array of things which reformers have from time to time cast their eyes upon, and have longed to "re-arrange," there are many things which do not strike the ordinary everyday person as being in urgent need of reform. When a scheme is set afoot for the reformation of a certain custom, or habit, or arrangement of things, then people open their eyes in surprise, and say, "What for? Isn't it all right as it is? I never heard of such a thing!" What next, I wonder? and they begin forthwith to find reasons against the proposed alteration, simply because the suggested change is new to them, and they never had occasion to notice the disadvantages under which, according to the would-be reformers, they have been labouring.

The fact that the people have suffered quite unconsciously, and have even liked the unregenerate condition of things which have been bearing them down, does not give the reformer any qualms. He is out to put things to rights, and "The spirit of the age" is his warrant. If the subject of the proposed change is in any remote way connected with politics, or social conditions, a ready band of willing helpers spring up like mushrooms, but should the suggested reform assume a scientific aspect, and there is no political string to it, then an amused antagonism, or at least a smiling indifference sets in, and folks sit back and watch the proceedings calmly, until something leads them to imagine that the proposals may affect them or their interests, personally, then the fun begins.

THE LATEST scheme set afoot, without any sensational fluttering of the dove-cotes, is one for the purpose of re-arranging the calendar.

A few weeks ago happened to remark, in a jocular way, that something might be done to fix New Years Day so that the "old" and the "new" styles would synchronize better, and now I find that at the time I wrote the proposed scheme had already been launched.

The plan will fix all notable days upon a more settled basis, but it remains to be seen whether the users of the "old style" (the Julian) will take any more notice of it than they do of the system known as the Gregorian since 1582, and adopted by England in 1752.

Everybody knows that we have 365 days in a year, divided into twelve unequal months. Thirty days have September, April, June and November. All the rest have thirty-one excepting February alone, which has twenty-eight days clear, and twenty-nine in each leap year. This inequality and its continual variation of the calendar has incited a number of scientists to take the matter in hand. They are going to meet at Rome, a sort of complimentary to the papal origin of the Gregorian calendar, to discuss a scheme whereby each month shall begin on the same day every year. Thus the calendar for January 1923, if the plan begins working then, will be the calendar for every succeeding January, and similarly with the other months.

An advantage claimed for this method of reckoning is that important days like Christmas and New Year, and other "fixtures" moveable and otherwise, will always happen on the same day of the week, for instance, the first of January, and Christmas day, will always fall on a Monday. Easter, I presume, being regulated by the phases of the moon, will be an exception, for the proposed plan does not provide for any alteration in the itinerary of the moon, which will be permitted to follow its own old course without let or hindrance, nor will it be bound over to observe any edict promulgated either from Rome or the Township of Chatham.

THERE WILL BE 364 days 52 even weeks, in the revised year. This means that one of the months is to be shorn of a day, and that arouses my curious apprehensions. What is to be done with the odd day? The plan, as I read it, says that the part lopped off shall be put between the last day of one year and the first day of the next, and shall be regarded as a *dis non*, no day at all, a day without a place in the calendar, an outcast, having no habitation nor abode, without value or significance or length or breadth or substance.

That is where I begin to squirm and ask questions more or less to the point. How are we going to account for ourselves during that *dis non*, that period of time which does not exist while we continue to live through it? 24 hours of unreckoned time!

I am open to assert that the banks will charge interest upon it whether it is in

the calendar or not; and I imagine it will be difficult to account for many things which will happen during that blank time.

What will be the legal aspect of the innovation? Supposing it should happen, (which is quite possible even if an injunction were issued against it.) Supposing it should have been somebody's birthday? or if by force of circumstance or lack of judgment some misguided couple should decide to marry during that blank time? Are they to be put back into the old year or forward into the new? Supposing also, that people are picked off during that 24 hours? Will they be dead in the eyes of the law? These problems are perplexing to the average person, but I can imagine grave legal complications arising, with long and learned arguments, to prove that the innocent persons who are ushered into this world of sin and sorrow, or who undertake the risks and responsibilities of married life, or who shuffle off this mortal coil, on this *dis non*, this nondescript "no day," are neither legally BORN, MARRIED, nor DEAD.

I AWAIT with interest the decision the farmers will make upon this momentous change. If they accept it, then of course the rest of the world will, but I have my doubts. Will they take it lying down? They kicked against daylight saving, but that was nothing to this mad scheme. They could fool their cows and horses for an odd hour in the morning, but I cannot see how they will be able to bluff their stock for a whole day and get away with it. Anyway, we shall soon know the worst, and if this *dis non* comes home to roost, we can take refuge in calling it by the name of "To-morrow," which never comes.

THE LINKMAN.

CALUMET

Polling was held on Monday in the village of Calumet, where there were seven nominees for three seats in the municipal council, vacated by T. Cayer, E. D. Chantal and E. William. The candidates were H. G. Brannan, T. Cayer, E. D. Chantal, O. Lavigne, H. Tessier, E. C. Whiffeld and E. T. William. H. G. Brannan, who after being nominated on Wednesday of last week, expressed his desire to withdraw, but was later prevailed upon to enter the contest received the largest number of votes, and the two who were elected with him were H. Tessier and E. T. William. The complete council: Mayor J. E. Girardeau, and Councillors H. G. Brannan, W. Bridgen, A. P. Cayer, E. Racine, H. Tessier and E. T. William.

CUSHING

Mrs. Fraser Watson and her sister Miss Pearl Dawson, of Stonefield Heights, arrived home on Wednesday, from a pleasant visit with friends in Mille Isle and in Morin Heights.

Mrs. Hammond, of Centreville was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. Gaston, last week.

Mr. Eddie Whelehan, Jr. is spending a few weeks with friends in Montreal and Valleyfield.

Much interest was exhibited in the Municipal Elections last week and everyone of all ages and sexes turned out to vote.

STONEFIELD

Miss Molly Tapp is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Derrick.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burke was the guests of Mrs. James Densmore, on Friday.

Mr. E. McMeekin is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. McMeekin this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hull is visiting friends in Grenville.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dawson, of Stonefield Heights, visited their daughter Mrs. F. Watson on Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. H. Densmore was the guest of Mrs. Albert Thompson on Tuesday of this week.

GRENVILLE

Mrs. Isaac Arnold and Mr. Stephen Arnold were in Montreal on Monday of this week.

Miss Ferris has been the guest of her sister Mrs. E. J. Arnold for a few weeks.

Mr. E. J. Arnold has taken a car-load of fine horses to the Winter Exhibition in Toronto.

The B. C. Church has had a pipe organ installed and a recital given recently.

Mrs. Daniel McIntyre Sr., entertained the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday afternoon last.

Master Freddie Philion has returned to Montreal where he is attending college.

A prayer meeting was held on Thursday last at the residence of Mrs. W. T. White conducted by the Rev. Mr. Currie of Hawkesbury.

We are glad to hear that Miss Kate Gill is improving after her serious illness.

Excellent hard wood is being drawn into our village this winter by many.

We extend our hearty sympathy to all of these relatives. His mother passed to her reward last year and is deeply missed.

Mr. William Bradshaw Sr., has purchased the residence of the late Mr. George Hartley Sr. and has moved into it.

Mr. Lochlan Cameron broke his arm while cranking his car recently, we hope it will soon be as strong as ever.

Mr. Coral Ganley cut his foot badly, we trust it will not be long before it is better.

It was with feelings of deep regret that we heard of the death of Mr. George Ganley of Bars, Ont., at the age of 51 years. He was born in Grenville and was the eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Ganley. He was a devoted son, husband and father and a successful business man, having a large store at Bars. He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter, also two sisters, two brothers, two uncles and one aunt to mourn his loss, besides many other relatives and friends.

Bank Co-operation with the Farmer

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

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

Its policy is co-operation with the farmer.

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

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832.

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

J. R. Parris, Manager, Lachute

Branches at Brownsburg Calumet,

Grenville and St. Andrews East.

Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

We have Monarch, Dove & Down in all shades

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

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

McFAUL BROS.

The Store where Your Dollar does its duty.

LACHUTE MILLS.

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.

Special Bargains in Footwear
For the Balance of this Month.

75 prs. Boys' Boots, Reg. \$4.50 & \$5.00 to clear at \$3.00
100 " Men's Black and Mahogany reg. \$6.50 and \$7.00 to clear at \$5.49.

Ladies' Boots all reduced in price.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

35 Boys' Suits for to clear out less than cost price.
Warm Coats, Overcoats, Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Sweaters, Socks, Etc.

Men and Boys' Suits made to order.

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service.

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 6b.

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.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED 1855

Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund \$5,000,000
Over 125 Branches

Opportunities to buy Cattle

horses, farm implements, etc., cheaply are constantly turning up. The farmer with money saved is the one who gets these snaps.

Place your crop earnings in a Savings Account with the nearest branch of The Molsons Bank where, while earning interest and being absolutely safe, your money is available at any minute. Deposits can be made by mail.

10-917

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

How Many Invitations
Did you Send?

Into your business you are daily putting all your thoughts, energies and executive ability, in order to preserve intact the capital invested, build up your volume of business and produce a profit.

Your success depends largely on your sales policy. Are you making that policy as efficient as possible by the wise use of ADVERTISING?

People shop where they feel welcome. Your advertisement should be an invitation. Just think, you can send 1,200 invitations each week through "The Watchman."

Shop where you are Invited to Shop.

Issued by Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association
Head Office, Toronto, Canada.

A Very Special

Cheap Sale

is being held at my store this week and I extend a kindly invitation to participate in the splendid bargains we are offering. Just take the first opportunity to call and be convinced.

H. M. Lavigne, Lachute Mills.
Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

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

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

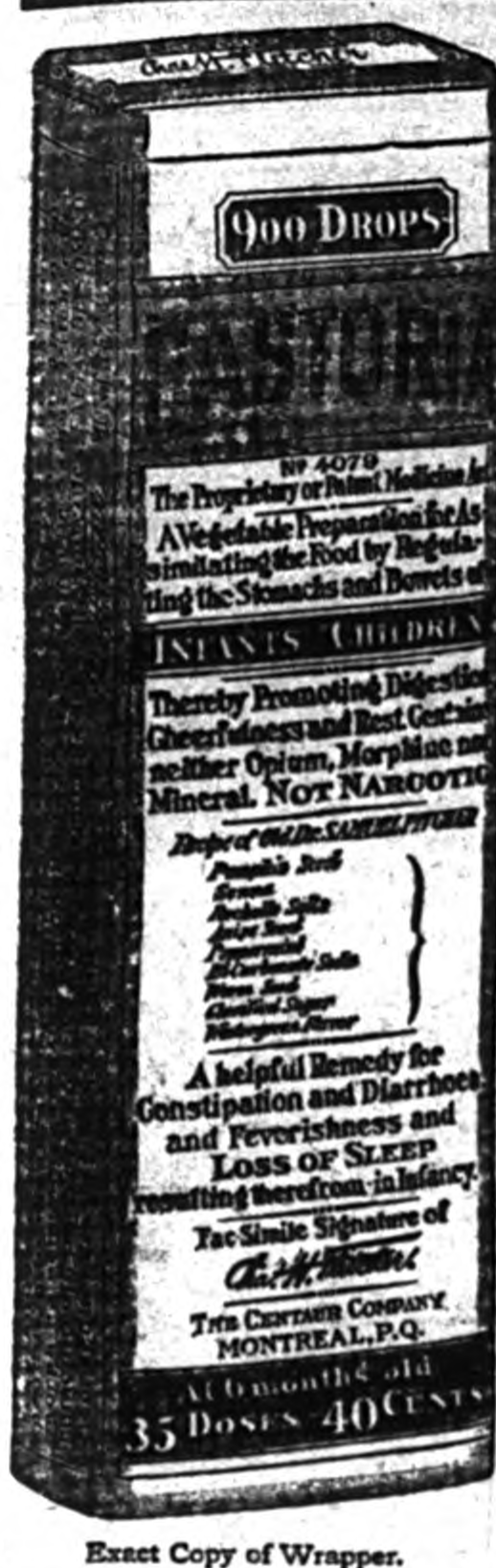
All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

(Extract from the Christian Guardian).

In view of the union negotiations the following figures are worth noting:

	Presbyterian.	Methodist.
Property value	\$26,334,828	\$44,178,371
Annual givings	9,554,598	11,311,259
Number of members	350,674	400,789
Ministers	1,606	1,520
S.S. scholars	286,889	427,070
S.S. Teachers	31,930	43,399
Ministers' stipends	\$2,513,993	\$2,711,077
Missions and social service	1,274,510	1,160,563
Women's Miss. Soc.	401,543	176,103
Education	119,183	103,181
Pension schemes	132,474	425,628
S.S. and Y. people	39,832	39,553

These are supposed to be approximately correct, and they furnish considerable food for reflection.

Fire Insurance Agents Wanted,
by a large British Fire Insurance Company, for Lachute, and other towns in the vicinity. Remuneration by commission. Applications from full or part time agents considered. Reply to "The Watchman," Box 600, Lachute.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WANTED.

PINE AND SPRUCE LOGS.
Will place orders for the above, six inches and up at at small end, for delivery next winter. Apply to
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D. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's & Co.
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.

Have You
Pains,
Cramps,
Callouses or
a Burning Sensation
at or near where the finger
points? If so,
DR. SCHOLL
has perfected a special
appliance, known as the
**Anterior Metatarsal
Arch Support**
which will positively relieve
that particular foot ailment.
For Sale at all
RELIABLE SHOE DEALERS.
Write for Dr. Scholl's Free
Booklet, "Treatment and
Care of the Foot."
The Scholl Mfg. Co., Limited
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In Use For Over 30 Years
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Signature of
Dr. H. H. Fletcher

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Eastern Ontario.—Write or phone to-day.

PRODUCER'S DAIRY

275 KENT ST. OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone Queen 360.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI. LATIN.

Honours.—Phoebe McQuat 92.
Class I.—George Fuller and Annie
Stevenson 76.
Class II.—Helena Rodger 68, Muriel
Burk 66, Lillian Hamilton and Bessie
Rodger 63, Ruby McFaul 61.
Class III.—Elinor Smith 53.

GRADE X. FRENCH GRAMMAR.

Honours.—None.
Class I.—Arnold Mathews 78.
Class II.—Donald Clarke 71, Elsie
MacAllister and Arnold Scott 67, Ivy
Johnson 65, Ivy Graham 64, M. Gordon
63, Grace Morrison and Irene Whinfield
62, Truman Clarke and M. Robinson 60.
Class III.—Evelyn Creswell 59, Dorothy
Matthews 57, Alice Bain and Flora Mac-
Donald 56, Esther Morrison 55.

GRADE IX. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Margaret Scott 97.
Class I.—Edna Campbell and Paul
Doig 85, Lawrence Cruise 83, Duncan
Cunningham 81, Jack Golphin 80, Melville
Smith 79, James Todd 78, Kathleen
Morrison 77, Sarah Black, K. Elliott and
Donald H. 76, Marguerite Heattie, E.
McCallum and Willie Coppingham 78.
Class II.—Elsie Riddell 74, Corinne
Hancox and Jean McQuat 72, Gladys
Moseley 70, John Dobbie 69, Muriel
Peet 67, Hazel Leishman 65, I. Rogers
64, Bella Clark 60.
Class III.—Maria Westgate 58, Beatrice
McKell 55, Frances Douglas 54, Ruby
Nicholls 53, Hazel Drysdale 52.

GRADE VIII. LATIN.

Honours.—Hazel Copeland 99, Hilda
Hume and Evelyn Mathews 98, Perry
Cooke Janet Whinfield 97, H. Kettyle
95, Edith Jones and Annie Miller 94, B.
Rodgers 91, Alice Burke and Ethel Mc-
Quat 91, Norma Boyd and M. Cruise 90.
Class I.—Christie Robertson 88, Grant
McHardy, Marjory MacKinnon and H.
Morrison 86, Charlie Miller 85, Ess
Black, Lloyd Somerville and George
Mills 84, Annabel Hume 79, Ethel Doig
77, Ethel Hay 76, Harold Calder 75.
Class II.—Linton Armstrong 73, Ernest
Boyd and Kilgour Wilson 70, Edgar Bur-
wash 64, Douglas Middleton 62, Fred
Barker 60, Douglas Drysdale 58, Bessie
Black and Grace Seale 57.

GRADE VII. SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Henry Miles 95, Ethel
Scott and Edmund Smith 90.
Class I.—Stella Scott 87, Elizabeth Mc-
Kimmie and May Yelland 83, Muriel Mc-
Phail 81, Ernest Copeland and Edward
Morrison 78, Nellie Hay and Iwez Mc-
Kiddie 77, Elsie Scott 76, Annie Miller 75.
Class II.—Violet Paul 73, Cameron
McQuat 71.
Class III.—Burton Nicholls 66, Lena
Graham 65.

GRADE VI. AGRICULTURE.

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 91.
Class I.—Howard Doig 88, L. Morrin
81, Gordon Dobbie 78, L. McKiddie 77.
Class II.—Mildred Monk 73, Emma
Morrison 71, Russell Elliott 61.
Class III.—Eleanor McCoy 59, Bessie
Morrison 58, Jim Wilson 56, G. Rodgers
54, Janet McQuat and H. McKiddie 51.

GRADE V. GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Helen Hutchinson 91, A.
Duncan 90.
Class I.—James Logan 87, J. Yelland
80, Ada Logan 79, Quinston Black 78, S.
Hamilton 77, Gordon Bay 75.
Class II.—Roy Cruise 74, Gordon Mc-
Quat 73, Edna Westwood 72, Eileen Mc-
Faul 70, Lloyd Cruise 65, E. Middleton
63, Laura Noble 60.

GRADE IV. HYGIENE.

Honours.—Freda Mason 94.
Class I.—Florence Hay 85, R. Fulton
78, Gwen MacKinnon 76, H. Dion 76.
Class II.—Florence Elkington 73, M.
Mathews and Christina MacKenzie 66,
Hartland 63, Kenneth McFaul 62.
Class III.—Sam Cohen 57, Edgar
Cruise 52, Leonard Carpenter 51, Alma
Duncan 50.

GRADE III. WRITING.

Honours.—Antonio Delorme and W.
Raymond 94, Rita Boyd and Kathleen
MacKinnon 93, Gladys Cruise and Stewart
Jones 92, D. Armstrong and Arthur Joly
91, Lena Combie, B. Cunningham and R.
Underhill 90.
Class I.—J. B. Nobert and Olive Stan-
forth 88, Elsie McFaul, Willie Llop and
Janet Hay 87, Maggie Chapman 86, E.
Dion 84, Leola Belanger 82, Gordon Mc-
Faul 75.
Class III.—May Holt 54, Frank West-
wood 74, James Leech 67.

GRADE II. ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Jean Fulton 100, Gordon
Drysdale 98, Hugh Gall 97, Verner
Thompson 96, Donald Murphy and Sam
Rashousay 94, Kenzie Cowan 93, E.
Goldsworthy and Roland Cruise 92.
Class I.—Isabel Cleland 85, Eleanor
Armstrong 84, Roland Dion 82, Forbie
Chapman 77.
Class II.—Allan Fay and Violet
Belanger 73, Hugh MacKinnon 71, Violet
Falconer 70, Kathleen Clunie 68, W.
Drew 62.
Class III.—Howard Jones 57, Olive
Elkington 56.

EAGLE



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FREE CATALOGUE
showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men
and Women, Boys and Girls.
**MOTOR CYCLES
MOTOR ATTACHMENTS**
Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes,
Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equip-
ment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy
your supplies from us at wholesale prices.
T. W. BOYD & SON,
37 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

Look Here for BARGAINS

10 doz. Suits of Underwear, Fleece lined, reg. 95c.	for 59c.
5 doz. " Mixed, reg. \$1.65	for 90c.
Good Heavy Mackinaw Pants for Men	for \$1.25.
15 Men's Scotch Woolen Suits, reg. \$20.00	for \$11.90.
5 doz. Men's Everyday Shirts, reg. \$1.75	for 90c.
4 doz. White Shirts, reg. \$2.00	for \$1.10.
30 Silk and Serge Dresses, reg. \$28.00 and \$24.00	for \$12.00.
25 doz. Sweaters, Men's, Ladies' and Children's.	We are going to SACRIFICE these at any Reasonable Price.
8 Leather Sheep-lined Coats, reg. \$28.00	for \$14.00
Quantity of Electric Bulbs	for 22c.
200 Boxes of Gramophone Needles, 250 in a box.	Two boxes for 25 cts.
Barbadoes Molasses Reg. \$1.00	for 80c.

This is a Golden Opportunity for you to pick
up some really wonderful values. The prices
we are asking are **AWAY BELOW COST.**

MICHEL MALACKET WEST END, LACHUTE MILLS

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given
that Montreal Public Service Corpora-
tion will apply to the Legislature of Que-
bec, at its coming session, for the
passing of an Act amending its charter
and, in particular, authorizing it to carry
on business in the Counties of Montreal,
L'Assomption, Argenteuil, Hull, Pon-
tiac, Labelle, Val-d'Aulieu, Soulanges,
Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Chateauguay,
Laprairie, Napierville, Missisquoi and
Brome; repealing paragraphs 124 and
125 of section 2 of the Act 1 George V.
(second session) chapter 85; placing the
Company partly under the operation of
the Quebec Companies' Act 1920, with
special provisions regarding the constitu-
tion of an executive committee and the
voting rights of preferred shareholders;
authorizing the company to acquire and
carry on the undertaking of other Com-
panies empowered to carry on similar
business in whole or in part to that of
the Company; authorizing it to acquire
stock and bonds of companies using
electricity within its territorial limits;
and for other purposes.
Montreal, January 3rd, 1922.
D. K. GOODFELLOW,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Changes in passenger Train Schedules

Effective Sunday, January 15th, 1922
Canadian National Railways announce
changes in passenger train schedules, ef-
fective Sunday, January 15th, 1922, on
and after which date the arrival and de-
parture times of trains at Lachute will
be as follows:

LEAVING LACHUTE.

10.25 a.m.—Tuesday, Thursday, Satu-
day, for Joliette and intermediate stations
11.30 a.m.—Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, for Hawkesbury and intermediate
stations. Connects at Hawkesbury with
trains for Rockland, Ottawa, Arnprior,
Renfrew, Pembroke and intermediate
stations.

ARRIVING LACHUTE.

10.25 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Satur-
day from Hawkesbury and intermediate
stations.
11.30 a.m. Monday, Wednesday Friday
from Joliette and intermediate stations
Montfort Subdivision.
Changes in Montfort Subdivision were
made effective Sunday, January 8th,
1922, full particulars of which may be
obtained on application to Ticket Agents.

St. Columban School.

GRADE IV.—Max Marks 1700.
Myrtle McAndrews 1285, Mildred
Grimes 952½, Teresa Elliott 267 2-3.

GRADE II.—Max Marks 1600.

Yvonne Lecuyer 1301½, Roy Mum-
ford 606, Ernest Williams 594, Ger-
trude Elliott absent for all exams.

PART II.—Max Marks 1600.

Aime Lecuyer 1194, Irene Lecuyer
1017, Leo Lecuyer 963½.
Francis Williams 4th absent for all
exams.

Regular Attendance.—Aime Lecuyer.
* Asterisk indicates absent for many
examinations.

D. HALL, Teacher.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Changes in Passenger Train Schedules.

will be made

Sunday, January 15th, 1922
For particulars apply to Ticket
Agents.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MACDONALD'S

Cut Brier

More Tobacco for the Money

Packages 15¢
½ lb Tins 85¢

The Tobacco with a heart

THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

The outbreak of war sends Ronald Ewart, a young London barrister, to the Highlands to say good-bye to his fiancée, Myra McLeod. On the train he meets Hilderman, who calls himself an American and a stranger in those parts, but later Ronald finds that he has built a hut on a cliff above the falls opposite General McLeod's lodge. While fishing in the river Myra is suddenly blinded by a flash of green light. The physician advises consulting a London oculist. Gen. McLeod tells Ewart of a curious experience at the Chemist's Rock. At the station they meet Hilderman, who is very curious as to the cause of Myra's blindness.

CHAPTER V.—(Cont'd.)

I thanked him for his kindly interest and left him. I wired to Dennis not to meet the train, but to be prepared to put me up the following night. Then I got the tickets, and took Myra to the train. Hilderman was seeing his friend off, a short, somewhat stout man, with flaxen hair, and small blue eyes peering through a pair of large spectacles. He bowed to us as we passed, and I was struck by the kindly sympathy with which both he and his companion glanced at Myra. Evidently they both realized what a terrible blow to her the loss of her sight must be. I will admit that, when it came to the time for the train to start, my heart nearly failed me altogether. The sight of the beautiful blind girl saying good-bye to her dog was one which I hope I may never see again. As the train steamed out into the cutting Sholto was left whining on the platform, and it was as much as Angus could do to hold him back. Poor Sholto; he was a faithful beast, and they were taking his beloved mistress away from him. Myra sat back in the carriage, and furtively wiped away a tear from her poor sightless eyes.

"Poor old fellow," she said, with a brave smile. "If they can't do anything for me in London he will have to lead me about. It'll keep him out of mischief."

"Don't say that, darling!" I groaned. "Poor old Ron," she said tenderly. "I believe it's worse for you than it is for me. And now that Mary has left us for a bit I want to say something to you dear, while I can. You mustn't think I don't understand what this will mean to you, dear. I want you to know, darling, that I hope always to be your very best friend, but I don't expect you to marry a blind girl."

I shall certainly not tell the reader what I said in reply to that generous and noble statement.

"Besides, dear," I concluded eventually, "you will soon be able to see again." And so I tried to assure her, till presently Mary returned. And then we made her comfortable, and I read to her in the darkened carriage until at last my poor darling fell into a gentle sleep.

But twenty-six hours later, when I had seen Myra safely back to her aunt's house from Harley Street, I staggered up the stairs to Dennis's rooms in Panton Street, a broken man. Dennis opened the door to me himself.

"Ronald!" he cried, "what has happened?"

"Hello, old man," I said weakly. "I'm very, very tired."

My friend took my arm and led me into his sitting-room, and pressed me gently on the sofa. Then he brought me a stiff brandy and soda, and sat beside me in silence for a few minutes.

"Feel better, old boy?" he asked presently.

"Yes, thank, Den," I answered. "I'm sorry to be such a nuisance."

"Tell me," he said, "when you feel well enough." But I lay, and closed my eyes, for I was dog-tired, and could not bring myself to speak even to Dennis of the specialist's terrible verdict. And soon Nature asserted herself, and I fell into a deep sleep, which was the best thing I could have done. When I awoke I was lying in bed, in total darkness, in Dennis's extra room. I sat up, and called out in my surprise, for I had been many miles away in my slumbers, and my first hope was that the whole adventure had been a hideous nightmare. But Dennis, hearing my shout, walked in to see if I wanted anything.

"Now, how do you feel?" he asked, as he sat on the side of the bed.

"Did you carry me in here and put me to bed?" I asked idly.

"You certainly didn't look like walking, and I thought you'd be more comfortable in here," he laughed.

"Great Scott, man!" I cried, suddenly remembering his heart trouble, "you shouldn't have done that, Dennis. You promised me you'd take no risks."

"Heavens! that was nothing," he declared emphatically. "You're as light as a feather. There was no risk in that."

Indeed, as events were to prove, it was only the first of many, but being ignorant of that at the time, I contented myself with pointing out that very few feathers turned the scale at twelve-stone-three.

"Now look here, old son," said Dennis in an authoritative voice. "You mustn't imagine I'm dealing with your trouble, whatever it is (for you are in trouble, Ronald), in a matter of fact and unsympathetic way. But what you've got to do now is to get up, have a tub, slip into a dressing-gown, and have a quiet little dinner with me here. It's just gone eight, so you ought to be ready for it."

He disappeared to turn on the bath-water, and then, when he met me in the passage making for the bathroom, he handed me a glass.

"Drink this, old chap," he said. "What is it?" I asked suspiciously. "I don't want any fancy pick-me-ups. They only make you worse afterwards."

"That was prescribed by Doctor

Common Sense," he answered lightly.

"It's peach bitters!"

After my tub I was able to tackle my dinner, with the knowledge that I was badly in need of something to eat, a feeling which surprised me very much. Throughout the meal Dennis told me of the enlistment of Jack and poor Tommy Evans, and we were discussing their prospects and the chances of my seeing them before they disappeared into the crowded ranks of Kitchen's Army. Dennis himself had been ruthlessly refused. He spoke of trying his luck again until they accepted him, but I knew, from what he told me of the doctor's remarks, that he had no earthly chance of being passed. He seemed to have entirely mastered his regret at his inability to serve his country in the ranks, but I understood at once that he was merely putting his own troubles in the background in face of my own. The meal over, we "got behind" two of Dennis's excellent cigars, and made ourselves comfortable.

"Now then, old man," said my friend, "a complete and precise account of what has happened to you since you left King's Cross two days ago."

"It has all been so extraordinary and terrible," I said, "that I hardly know where to begin."

"I saw you last at the station," he said, laying a hand on my knee. "Begin from there." So I began at the beginning, and told him just what had happened, exactly as I have told the reader.

Dennis was deeply moved. "And then you saw Olverly?" he asked. "What did he say?"

I got up, paced the room. What had Olverly said? Should I ever forget those blistering words to the day of my death?

"Come, old boy," said Dennis kindly. "You must remember that Olverly is merely a man. He is only one of the many floundering about among the mysteries of Nature, trying to throw light upon darkness. You mustn't imagine that his view is necessarily correct, from whichever point he looked at the case."

"Thank you for that," I said. "I am afraid I forgot that he might possibly be mistaken. He says he knows nothing of this case at all; he can make nothing of it; it is quite beyond him. He is certain that no such similar case has been brought to the knowledge of optical science. His view is that there is the remotest possibility that this green veil may lift, but he says he is sure that if there were any scientific reason for saying that her sight will be restored he would be able to detect it."

"I prefer your Dr. Whitehouse to this man any day," said Dennis emphatically. "He took just the opposite view. This man Olverly, like so many specialists, is evidently a dogmatic egotist."

"I'm very glad you can give us even that hope. But the eyes are such a delicate instrument. It is difficult to see how the sight can be recovered when once it has gone. Of course, Olverly is going to do what he can. He has suggested certain treatment, and massage, and so forth, and he has no objection to her going back home again. Myra, of course, is tremendously anxious for me to take her back to her father. She is worrying about him already; and fortunately, Olverly knows Whitehouse, and has the highest opinion of him."

"Go back as soon as you can, old chap," Dennis advised. "Wire me if there is anything I can do for you

at this end. I'll make some inquiries, and see if I can find out anything about any similar cases, and so on. But you take the girl back home if she wants to go."

While we were still talking, Dennis's man, Cooper, entered. "Telegram for Mr. Ewart, sir," he said.

I took the yellow envelope and opened it carefully.

"What is it?" cried Dennis springing to his feet as he saw my face.

"Read it," I said faintly, as I handed it to him. Dennis read the message aloud:

"Come back at once. I can't stand this. Sholto is blind.—McLeod."

CHAPTER VI.

Contains a Further Enigma.

Back again at King's Cross. I seemed to have been travelling on the line all my life. Myra turned to Dennis to say good-bye.

"I hope," she said bravely, "that when we meet again, Mr. Burnham, I shall be able to tell you that I can see you looking well."

"I do hope so, indeed, Miss McLeod," said Dennis fervently, with a quick glance at me. He was lost in admiration at the quiet calm with which my darling took her terrible affliction.

"Good-bye, old chap," my friend said to me cheerily. "I hope to hear in a day or two that Miss McLeod is quite well again. And," he added in a whisper, "wire me if I can be of the slightest use."

I readily agreed, and I was beginning, even at that early stage, to be very thankful that my friend was free to help me in case of need.

When at last we reached Invermalloch Lodge again I sat for an hour in the library with the old General, telling him in detail the result of the specialist's examination, but I took care to put Dennis's point of view to him at the outset. I was glad I had done so, for he seized on the faint hope it offered, and clung to it in despair.

"What is your own impression of Olverly?" he asked.

"I fancy his knighthood has got into his head," I replied. "He gave me the impression that he was quite certain he knew everything there was to be known, and that the mere fact of his not being sure about the return of her sight made him positive that it must be complete and absolute blindness. Of course he hedged and left himself a loophole in the event of his recovery, but I could have told him just as much as he told me."

"You say you took it on yourself to take Myra out of his hands altogether. Why?"

"When I received your wire, I rang him up at once, and asked him to see me immediately," I replied. "Eventually he agreed, and I took a taxi to his place and told him about Sholto. He gave his opinion without any consideration whatever. He said: 'The merest coincidence—and you may even find that the dog has not actually lost his sight at all.' So naturally I thanked him, gave him his fee, and came away. I propose now that you should try and get this man—Garnish—is it?"

"Garnish," interposed the General, consulting a note Dr. Whitehouse had left. "Herbert Garnish."

"Well, I want you to try and get him sufficiently interested to come here—and stop here—until he has come to some decision, no matter what it is."

"A thundering good idea, Ronald," agreed the old man. "But we can't tell him this extraordinary story in writing."

"I'll go and find him, and fetch him back with me if I have to hold a gun to his head."

Accordingly I dashed off to Mallaig again, and caught the evening train to Glasgow. I spent an unhappy night at the Central Station Hotel, though it was certainly not the fault of the

hotel—and looked up Mr. Garnish as early in the morning as I dared disturb a celebrated consultant oculist. I took a fancy to the man at once. He was young—in the early forties—very alert-looking, and exceedingly business-like. His prematurely grey hair gave an added air of importance to the clever eye and clean-cut features, and he had a charm of manner which would have made his fortune had he been almost ignorant of the rudiments of his calling.

(To be continued.)

On a Tablet in Westminster Abbey.

Not all the stately marbles

That grace the Minister's wall

Bear names of England's glory,
Not kings and sages, all.

Hard by the Poet's Corner

Four words I found, and smiled,

The deathless message musing,

"Jane Lister—Deere child"

Fair-head, above her sampler,

Two hundred years ago,

So sweet—dear, gentle daughter—

To the hearts that loved her so!

So patient in her suffering,

So quiet in her sleep,

Now this, her fragrant memory,

The storied marbles keep.

She lies with the Immortals,

With Milton and the rest,

Love's human cry still sounding

Above her quiet breast.

"Right worthy to lie near them,"

I softly spoke, and smiled,

"Perhaps they knew and loved you,

Jane Lister—Deere child."

—Bartlett Brooks.

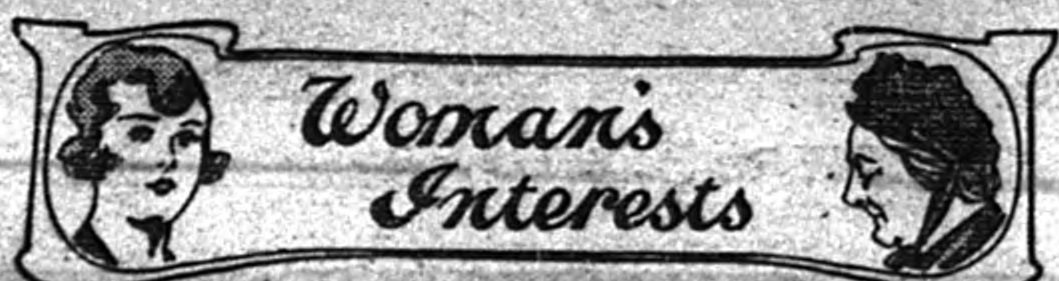
Cunning Rather Than Speed.

An Englishman who had once seen an American fox running before a hound wrote that the American fox is much slower than its English cousin. As a matter of fact, the Englishman's assertion, which by the way appeared in an encyclopædia, is really a tribute to the superior cunning of the American fox. Reynard, says Mr. Charles D. Stewart in the Atlantic Monthly, could have run a good deal faster had he thought it wise to do it.

A fox surprised by a hound in a small patch of woods will run across the open at astonishing speed. Then he not only will slow up but may even sit down on some convenient elevation and look back. He keeps his wits about him; he wants to see what is going on. When the hound has struck his stride the fox will soon gauge it and lead him a chase. Anyone who sees the chase and knows that the hound is slow becomes an admirer of the witty Reynard and will be likely to say that the fox is running slowly just to tease the dog. Indeed, many entertaining writers have said so; but a veteran hunter would not so interpret the action of the fox. He well knows that when a fox gets half a mile or so ahead of him and skulks along at a set distance out of sight, it is not doing it to tease him. The fox is not so human as that. The plain fact is that the fox will not retreat before a dog any faster than the dog drives him. That is because it is naturally cunning.

The biggest heart cannot hold both goodwill and pride.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.



A Pocket Lunch for Winter Hikes.

The time of the year is at hand when our masculines are wont to appear, at the beginning of a half or whole holiday, announcing that they are off for a tramp or skating and want "just a bite" that will go in their pockets. They are insistent that it is not to be a lunch, but a "bite," and it must be a flat package.

Most wives and mothers know exactly the sort of "food" desired, but variations are always grateful, and long practice with every sort of picnic sandwich under the sun has crystallized, for me, a few favorites.

Bread and cheese sandwich—One of the simplest and best—is made as follows: Thick bread, liberally buttered and spread thickly with grated cheese which has been moistened with ketchup, very piquant and appetizing.

Concordia picnic sandwich—Grind cold meat—Hamburg steak, roast or boiled beef—through meat chopper and mix with thick tomato sauce; use liberally as a filling. These sandwiches, made more daintily as occasion demanded, were so popular in my own family that round or Hamburg steak was often purchased, broiled and ground for the express purpose of sandwich making.

Use nut and raisin bread—Substantial slices of this delicious bread, well buttered, may well constitute both "main dish" and dessert of a pocket lunch. Following is the recipe for one of the very nicest nut breads that I have ever eaten.

Sue's nut bread—Eggs, one or two; brown sugar, one cupful; chopped nuts, one cupful or less; chopped raisins, one-half a cupful (may be omitted); milk, two tablespoons, salt, one-half teaspoonful; baking powder, two level teaspoonfuls. Moderate oven; one loaf or two baking powder tins.

Egyptian bonbons—One cupful each of chopped raisins and dates; one-half to three-quarters of a cupful of chopped nuts. Mix well and knead together, using powdered sugar to prevent the mixture from sticking to the board; roll in a sheet one-third of an inch thick, cut into caramel-shaped squares, roll in powdered sugar. Moist raisins and dates should be selected; moisten with a little orange juice if too dry. A little crystallized, chopped ginger is a delicious addition if on hand.

Quick chocolate sweetmeat—Melt pound of sweet chocolate; wash and dry, removing all bits of stems, one package of small seedless raisins and stir as many of the latter as possible into the melted chocolate; keep the bowl containing the mixture in a pan of hot water during the process. Drop by spoonfuls on a platter, making small, round cakes. The surplus of this sweetmeat will, I assure you, be enjoyed by the family and also be an excellent addition to the children's lunchbox.

Bacon and egg sandwiches—Cover a liberally buttered slice of bread with slices of hard boiled eggs and then with crisp bacon; press another buttered slice firmly over.

Mystery sandwich—Chop shaved dried beef and moisten with enough mayonnaise dressing to spread; use as a filling between slices of buttered

bread; a particularly delicious sandwich.

Emergency sandwich—Spread buttered bread with peanut butter—moisten with cream or milk if too dry—and add dabs of any jelly or jam on hand. The combination of any sort of the sweet with the peanut butter is very delectable. Plan to keep the butter in the house, buying by the half-pound instead of in the expensive containers; put it at once in a covered dried beef or bacon tumbler.

Careful wrapping important—Do up the sandwiches carefully, pressing each two slices of bread firmly together; wrap first in paraffin paper, then in wrapping paper. Do not try to do up two together, as it is best to carry one in each pocket.

Often a little sweet, as a bar of chocolate, is enjoyable and healthful. Stuffed dates and figs make an unsurpassed pocket lunch dessert and are comparatively inexpensive if prepared at home. Nuts and dates and figs are excellent always-on-hand winter supplies.

Fruit loaf is very nutritious and "heartly." Grind together any sort of soft dried fruits on hand—raisins, dates, prunes, figs, etc.—and, if necessary, add a little cream, melted butter or soft jelly to moisten sufficiently to press into a flat oblong. Cut in small bars, roll in powdered sugar and wrap each in paraffin paper. Chopped nuts are a delicious addition, if liked, or on hand. The same preparation, moistened to spread, makes a delectable sandwich filling; graham, entire wheat or oatmeal bread should be used instead of white.

The Versatile Lemon.

Lemons—If you feel "so tired," and your bones ache, and you have a bad taste in your mouth, squeeze lemon juice into fresh water, enough to make a sour beverage, and drink freely.

For headache—If you have a throbbing headache, drink the juice of one-half lemon in fresh water, repeat the other half in one-half hour, and rub the slice of lemon over brow and temples and the pain will soon go away.

Heartburn—Lemon juice taken before meals will be found advantageous as a preventive and cure for heartburn.

Fevers—When the mouth is parched and dry, a little lemon in warm water given in small doses will refresh the patient.

Dyspepsia—Juice of one-half lemon in a little water before meals; avoid sweets; repeat for several days.

Rheumatism and gout—Juice of a lemon in a little warm water at retiring.

Colds and coughs—Juice of two lemons, add tablespoonful of granulated sugar, mix and take a teaspoonful every half-hour.

For the hair—For falling hair, rub slices of lemon into the roots, wash afterward with soft, warm water.

For complexion—Lemon juice and milk, rub on face and neck, leave on all night.

"Please close the door," in fourteen different languages, appears on a notice in the Enemy Debts Clearing Office, London.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

ROUP

Can be cured. Don't lose your valuable birds. Act quickly with sick birds and prevent spread of disease by this proven remedy.

PRATTS ROUP REMEDY
ADVICE FREE. Our poultry experts will help you. Write
Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Toronto

GAS CAR EXPERIMENT

on

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

501

501

This gasoline-driven equipment is being experimented with by Canadian National Railways on its line out of Brockville to Westport, Ontario. It makes four round trips, or a total of 355 miles per day. It is required to run 45 miles in 1 hour and 45 minutes, including all stops. This car is handling a large number of passengers daily.

Vaseline

Trade Mark

WHITE

PETROLEUM JELLY

An application of "Vaseline" White Jelly brings grateful relief when applied to cuts, burns, chafed skin, etc.

CHESTERBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(Incorporated)
1880 Chabot Ave., Montreal.

In tubes and jars at all drug-gists.

ISSUE No. 53—21.

Seeing With the Fingers

The problem of helping the blind to help themselves has become especially pressing during the last few years, owing to the number of men who lost their sight in the war, and scientists have been laboring upon it incessantly.

Sight cannot be restored to injured eyes; but a French professor has just announced a really startling discovery. He is training blinded men to see, not through their eyes, but through their finger-tips!

He was led to his discovery in this way. He found that many of the lower creatures, which had no eyes and had always been supposed sightless, could certainly distinguish light from darkness, and could see outlines well enough to take cover if any hostile insect or animal approached. On examining them carefully he came to the conclusion that so far from having no eyes, they were all eyes!

The human eye itself is nothing more than a thickening of the skin over the end of a nerve. This thickening makes a lens, which forces light on to the nerve running to the brain. Now, in worms and other eyeless creatures the skin is covered with tiny hillocks, each of which has its nerve. It is by means of these hillocks that the worm sees.

In men two of the hillocks have become enlarged and perfected into a pair of true eyes. But the others are there—though owing to perhaps hundreds of thousands of years of disuse they have forgotten how to act. A piece of skin seen under a powerful

microscope looks like a landscape in mountainous country. Our skins contain millions of these nerve-bearing hillocks.

Thousands of years ago, before two of them developed into eyes, we saw by means of them. If a person is blinded, the hillocks which have forgotten their original duty may be re-educated until a kind of sight is possible.

We find in the finger-tips the most promising parts for re-education. They have developed a very fine sense of touch, and they contain a greater proportion of tiny nerves than any other part of the body. The process of re-education, though laborious, is quite simple. The blinded person is placed in a dark room, where intense light is directed upon his outstretched fingers. After a time he finds that he can distinguish light from darkness. The light used is made gradually less and less intense until eventually quite an ordinary amount of illumination can be detected.

The process is continued until not only light but also the outlines of bodies are perceived by the patient. This is as far as we can go at present, but it is indeed a great advance, for it means the blinded man is no longer in complete and utter darkness. His fingers enable him to see a faint glimmering of the world of light, and as by their aid he can distinguish shadowy outlines he becomes able to make his way about without the risk of canning into obstacles or of running into people who do not realize that he is sightless.

Homesickness of the Soul.

"Old age is a sadly lonesome experience, domine," said Edward Morton, as he settled his stooping frame rheumatically into a chair beside his old friend in front of the study fire.

"It's curious you should have made that remark, Edward," replied the minister. "I've just laid down John Burroughs's account of a visit to Carlyle one Sunday afternoon in Cheyne Row, London. He says, 'A kind of homesickness of the soul was on Carlyle, and it deepened with age.' You remember Holmes's poem about 'The last leaf upon the tree,' and the loneliness that came with that experience?"

"I've thought a great deal about it myself. I suspect it has something to do with what the Bible says about our having here no continuing city. As old St. Augustine said, 'the soul's made for God.' Do you remember the story of Abd-el-Rahman, the first Moorish caliph in Spain? He had been bred by the banks of the Euphrates. There was no great beauty in the country where he spent his childhood and his Spanish home in the old city of Cordova seems to have been a fairy palace of delight. Yet among all the groves and towers and fountains of Cordova, Abd-el-Rahman was miserable—it was banishment. And when he got a palm tree from his Syrian home and planted it in his Spanish garden an old Arabic ballad tells us that he could never look at it without tears. I wonder if the homesickness of old age isn't an argument for the immortality of the soul, a sign that that which 'drew from out the boundless deep' is longing to return home? I should feel downhearted if mother earth held complete satisfaction for the soul as old age came on. I'm rather glad of the homesickness of the soul."

As to the Kilt.

The exact origin of that interesting garment, the kilt, is lost in the mist of antiquity although its history goes back to the time when it was a part of the national dress of Ireland and Wales, as well as of Scotland, says an English writer. In the Middle Ages the kilt was a kind of shirt called a "lenn." It was worn with a jacket and a single piece of cloth thrown over the

shoulders. In those days, although the "lenn" was colored, it had nothing like the variety of color of the present-day plaids.

The Scot found that this garment, reaching below the knees, interfered with his freedom of movement in a fight or an athletic game, and so he tucked or kilted it just above his knees.

Back in the Middle Ages the Scottish clans were always fighting among themselves, and each clan found it advisable to wear a distinctive color. Why tartans were chosen no one knows. As a matter of fact, tartans were not very common even as late as the early eighteenth century.

In 1747 a special act—the Highland Garb Act—was passed in the effort to abolish the costume of the Scottish Highlanders, but fortunately its only effect was to make the kilt more popular than ever.

Benefits of Trees on Prairie Farms.

There are several ways in which plantations of trees benefit the prairie settler, the most important of which are the following:

1. They afford shelter from the wind to crops, buildings, and stock.
2. They collect and hold the snow during the winter, preventing it from banking up around buildings.
3. They preserve and retain the moisture in the soil by breaking the force of the hot winds in summer, thus retarding evaporation. The snow also held by them in the winter, melting in the spring, furnishes a great deal of moisture to the land in the immediate vicinity which otherwise it would not retain.
4. Plantations will supply fuel, fencing material, and wood for repairs.
5. They are of aesthetic value, beautifying the landscape and making life on the prairie much more pleasant and less monotonous.
6. They greatly add to the money value of the farm. There is not the slightest doubt that a farm which had on it a well managed and productive woodlot of a few acres would, other conditions considered equal, sell for far more than one without trees.

From Bulletin No. 1, "Tree-Planting on the Prairies," issued free by the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

Where History is Made

No. 10 Downing Street, London, is the most famous private house in the world.

It is the residence of Mr. Lloyd George and has been the home of Prime Ministers for the past two hundred years. Downing Street is a little blind alley off Whitehall. Two steps lead up to No. 10, which has a plain oak door with a wrought iron knocker.

A fine fireplace is a feature of the carpeted hall which leads to the waiting room. This room has a mahogany table and many capacious armchairs, and writing materials of every description for the use of visitors. A quiet little garden may be seen from the window.

The most interesting room, where all important meetings are held, is the Cabinet room. It is in this room that the Cabinet held its midnight sitting on August 3rd, 1914, to decide whether there should be war with Germany. Mr. Lloyd George has stated that this was the most dramatic moment of his life. This room is really a library. It is small and narrow, with a high ceiling, and at the entrance are four white pillars.

The first floor is given over to council rooms and the offices of the Prime Minister's secretaries. The second floor comprises the private residence of the Premier and his family. This is like a large flat with all the usual appointments.

The Premier breakfasts at 8.30 and usually entertains a guest. The famous Downing Street unofficial breakfast conferences have decided many important questions.

The reception room is a splendid apartment. There is an inner room which is the Prime Minister's sanctum, and which used to be Gladstone's favorite breakfast room.

For all its powers and authority No. 10 is a simple and unassuming house. Most of those who knock are admitted. The residence of the Premier is as accessible as any house in London.

Downing Street was built in 1674 by Sir George Downing, a supporter of Cromwell. He received a grant of the property in Whitehall, later known as Downing Street, and built the row of houses there. He occupied No. 10 himself.

After Downing's death the house passed to the Government and has since been used as an official residence.

Among famous Prime Ministers who occupied the house were Sir Robert Walpole, William Pitt the elder, William Pitt the younger, George Canning, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, Gladstone, and Disraeli.

The house has been associated with most of the greatest moments in our history. Here Lord Liverpool received news of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar and Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo.

and the worst is yet to come



A CANADIAN BOOK-SHELF IN EVERY HOME

URGES R. J. C. STEAD OF OTTAWA.

"Without a Canadian Literature There Cannot, Ultimately, be a Canadian Nation."

Canadians have been so busy with the material problems of nationhood that it is not surprising if the deeper and more abstract qualities which go into the making of a great people have received less consideration than is their due. The average Canadian recognizes the empire builder in the railroad, the lumberman, the prairie pioneer, but he is not so quick to recognize the empire builder in the poet, the novelist, the artist, the musician. Yet without literature and art we can have no enduring manhood. So far as Canadianism is concerned the time and money spent in building railways, in clearing forests, in developing lands, are wasted unless out of these transient stages in our development comes an idealism which shall give us permanency among the nations of the world. Such an idealism can be expressed and perpetuated only by means of a distinctive Canadian literature.

A National Literature.

Canada's position in her attempt to develop a national literature is a peculiarly difficult one. Her proximity to the United States subjects her not only to an intense commercial rivalry which permeates the book business as much as any other line of trade, but to the more subtle and seductive danger that her successful writers are lured into writing, not for Canadians but for Americans. The rich financial returns offered for book rights, magazine rights, and motion picture rights by the immense market of the United States are a very real temptation to the Canadian author. They tempt him to go to the United States, or, if he does not physically leave Canada, to write with American approval in view, which is the same thing so far as the development of a literature, which shall express a distinctive Canadian idealism is concerned. Yet without such a literature there cannot, ultimately, be a Canadian nation.

No Vision Without Literature.

I think I am safe in saying that the average Canadian author does not regard money-making as the chief end of man. If he did he would go to the United States. What he does seek is the sympathy, and so far as he may be able to deserve it, the approbation of the people of Canada. He wants them to understand what their national development; more indispensable than railways or factories or mines or farms or any material thing whatever, because without a vision the people perish, and without literature there is no vision.

When the Canadian people realize this fundamental fact they will be wise enough to see to it that Canadian literary talent receives such an appreciation at home as will encourage it to its fullest and finest expression. For the moment the means to this end seem to be an active and intelligent interest in Canadian books and the starting of a Canadian bookshelf in every Canadian home.

Got What He Needed.

"You are working too hard," said a policeman to a man who was drilling a hole in a safe at 2 o'clock in the morning.

"What do you mean?" asked the burglar in a disconcerted tone.

"I mean you need arrest," answered the policeman.

Adventures.

It is said that the late Joseph Rife, when he was congratulated on his successful life, replied: "Why, I put myself in the way of things happening, and they happened, that's all."

It sounds very simple, as easy as going down to the letter box for your mail, or stepping to the telephone and speaking to a friend; yet to thousands of persons whose gray and weary lives consist of a monotonous round of duties, the offhand explanation would be merely exasperating. How can you put yourself in the way of adventures when you are tied hand and foot, or when the daily tasks leave you too exhausted for thought at night, or when you are shut away in some country solitude far from the passing of feet? It is a fair question.

Well, suppose we look at the adventurer for a moment. What are his distinguishing characteristics?

For one thing, he is open-eyed to the world about him—not absorbed in his own feelings or disappointments. No "ingrowing personality" ever had adventures—not after he began to grow in instead of out.

The true adventurer, moreover, is not afraid of hardship, expects to take risks, and will persevere in his quests to the end. If he is shut up in a prison, he will plan to escape; if he is shut in by a handicap, he will conquer the handicap. Life is full of such great adventures—for, after all, the greatest adventures are those of the soul and not of the body. Once our eyes are open to that truth, we see that opportunity is passing down our road every day.

It is an adventure to transform our enemy, or one whom we dislike, into a friend. It demands study and patience and tact and perseverance but it is one of the finest adventures of life, and it is worth a thousandfold all it costs.

It is an adventure to lift some one—perhaps some boy or girl a little slower than his comrades—into self-confidence and courage, until he is ready to claim his own "place in the sun."

It is an adventure to bring a new book interest into one's life—to make the work of some great poet, the life of some period of history, the study of some form of nature, really a possession. Sooner or later such a possession will call to itself friends from unknown spaces.

It is an adventure to make anything beautiful—a meal, a room, a doorway, anything especially that can be shared.

It is an adventure to study and to reflect until we can discuss intelligently even one of the great movements of our time, social, religious, or artistic; even though the mountains surround us, there need be no mountain barriers in our souls to separate us from the tides of thought that are flowing in the world outside.

Do these things sound common-place? "Adventures meet the adventurous," the proverb says, and no one can set upon one of these adventures with courage and perseverance and open heart without sooner or later meeting his reward.

Canadian Forest Tree Seeds.

During the season of 1920, the work of collecting the cones of coniferous trees for reforestation purposes went on in practically all the provinces. The work was, perhaps, most vigorously pressed in the West where the Dominion Forestry Branch collects seed for its own forest nurseries and for the Forestry Commission of Great Britain, but, to a greater or less extent, it was done in all the provinces, either by government or private individuals. This is a hopeful sign in regard to forest conservation.

The Right Instinct.

"Come, Dorothy," said her father impatiently, "throw your doll on the bed and hurry or we shall be late."

"Daddy, how can you?" reproved the child. "I ain't that kind of a muvver."

News From Western Canada

According to the Panama Canal record 3,500 tons of wheat from the Canadian Pacific coast passed through the canal between January 1st and August 31st en route to European ports. A consignment of 100 tons of mutton from Vancouver is said to have been the first shipment of chilled meat from Canada to Europe by way of the Canal.

The Kootenay Match Company is being incorporated at Nelson, B.C., of local business men with a capitalization of \$150,000, and a match factory will shortly be in operation. The necessary machinery has been installed and patents applied for, and it is expected that production will commence at an early date.

From a forty-acre farm at Penticton, B.C., Captain J. M. Heddall secured an estimated profit of \$13,000 in apples alone. From these forty acres ten thousand boxes of apples have been shipped as well as eight tons of cherries, twelve tons of apricots and peaches and two tons of pears and plums. There are approximately one thousand apple trees on the farm, varying from nine to fourteen years in age.

Over 20,000 tons of coal were produced from Saskatchewan mines during the month of October, according to a statement issued by the Department of Labor and Industries.

A winning that has made a real sensation is Alberta's capture of the first prize for alfalfa seed at the International Grain and Hay show at Chicago. This is an honor which has hitherto gone to the State of Idaho, which this year takes second place. First prize was won by Gratton and McNaughton, and third by A. Garrow both farmers near Brooks, while H. E. Knight, of Duchess, won ninth place.

The first Guernsey Cattle Association in Canada has been formed at Patricia, Alta., by a number of farmers interested in dairying. Arrangements have already been made to have two carloads of Guernsey cattle shipped to members of the Association.

Every animal sent to the Chicago Livestock Show from the Province of Alberta has won a prize. Exhibits included Shorthorn and Hereford cattle and Percheron and Clydesdale horses. Among the prizes awarded was the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association trophy for mares, won by Hamilton Brothers, of Innisfail.

A family of Roumanians numbering thirteen have arrived in Alberta, com-

pleting a 2,000-mile journey. They had sufficient money for the journey when they started, but owing to a delay in Belgium depleted their cash to such an extent they were practically penniless when Quebec was reached. However, good Samaritans along the route assisted and in Calgary they were further aided.

Several wealthy Russians are negotiating for tracts of irrigated land in the southern districts of Alberta, and one Russian, A. Koukalevsky, has already arrived and secured a half section. In the days of the Czar, this Russian was employed in the diplomatic service, but was forced to flee with a number of his compatriots to Japan. He is the advance guard of five other former powerful Russian families who contemplate coming to the prairies to farm.

After an absence of four years, Prince Erik of Denmark is a visitor in Alberta, and has expressed a desire to settle in this province permanently. He is considering purchasing a section of land in the Markerville district, which is chiefly settled by his countrymen. Prince Erik is at present on his way north to Peace River, where he will hunt big game for three weeks.

Long distance service between Alberta points and Winnipeg will be established as soon as possible, according to John Lowry, Manitoba Telephone Commissioner. Additional lines will not be constructed but in order to transmit sounds over the distance special apparatus costing between \$3,000 and \$10,000 will have to be installed.

Shipments of oil boring machinery to Manitoba has commenced by two large United States oil companies, which intend to commence exploitation of an area 45 miles north of Winnipeg this month, according to information received here. Experts representing the two companies have been in Winnipeg and on the ground which is to be worked for a long while.

Of a total of 400,000 motor cars in commission in Canada, 156,654 are located in the Western Provinces. In Manitoba there are 34,814; in Saskatchewan, 58,825; in Alberta, 56,515; and in British Columbia, 28,500.

Grain handled by the Canadian Pacific Railway from September 1, 1921, until November 30, 1921, amounted to 93,000,000 bushels, officials announced. Wheat to the extent of 82,000,000 bushels was included.

The Original Thomas Atkins.

That the name Thomas Atkins, the popular word for the British private soldier, originated in the signature to a specimen official model for keeping soldiers' accounts is tolerably certain, says an English writer. The difficulty is to identify the particular individual. By far the best case so far made out is that for a gunner in the Royal Artillery.

In the old days when George III. was king, life in the ranks of the British army was very hard, and the men saw little pay. William Cobbett, served eight years in the ranks, and he himself speaks of the difficulty he experienced in saving even a halfpenny that he proposed to spend on a red herring to add to his scanty breakfast. Alas! the halfpenny was stolen. Even as late as the nineteenth century, the time when our hero flourished, soldiers' accounts were anything but well kept. Many of the men could not read and were dependent for their just dues on the honesty of their pay sergeant. Suddenly there arose a born accountant in the person of a gunner in the Royal Regiment of Artillery who was named Thomas Atkins. He soon became an object of admiration to his comrades and an object of awe to the pay sergeants. Even some of the officers at first regarded him with suspicion.

Gunner Atkins was, however, a decent fellow. He had proved himself a man of physical courage in the field, and he soon earned the respect of his officers for his moral courage. He started a book in which he entered and balanced his accounts monthly, and so is believed to have originated the idea of the soldier's pocket ledger, or, as it was called at first in the Royal Artillery and afterward in the army generally, a "Tommy Atkins." There is little doubt that the pocket ledger was generally known by that name in the regiment; and it is equally true that there was then serving in the Royal Artillery a gunner of the name of Thomas Atkins, whose method of keeping his accounts was honored by almost general adoption in the service.

Small, non-poisonous snakes are very useful on the farm. They live mostly on insects. Big snakes eat birds' eggs.

Stories of Famous People

Princess Mary's marriage to Viscount Lascelles (pronounced Lassels) will be the third instance of daughters of the Royal Family marrying peers or heirs to peerages.

The first was that of Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, who in 1871 married the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards Duke of Argyll; the second the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife.

Unless she forgoes her official income, Princess Mary will continue to draw, after her marriage, the annual sum of \$5,000. This is provided under the Civil List Act of 1910 for each daughter of the Sovereign "who at-

tains the age of twenty-one years or marries." She draws it as long as she lives.

The special order relating to the Royal Family which the King issued in 1917 provided that in future the only "Princesses" and "Princesses" were to be children and grandchildren of the Sovereign. The title "Royal Highness" was to be held only by the Sovereign's children and by his grandchildren in the male line—not by grandchildren who are children of a King's daughter.

Thus, though the children of the Prince of Wales and his brothers would be Royal Highnesses, those of Princess Mary would not be.

January Clearing Sale?

We are offering a big reduction in the following lines during the month of January.

**HORSE BLANKETS
HEAVY RUBBERS
MITTS and GLOVES**

All the above at
COST PRICE.
G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

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 business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe
Lachute Branch, Antonio 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.

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 Overcoats, Caps and Underwear.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
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SPECIAL SALE

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Horse Blankets

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Next Two Weeks

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JOHN McFAUL & SON,

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NEW LINES!

New Lines of Boots and Shoes special for Spring. New Styles.

All kinds of Oil for Machinery and Automobiles. Tinware, Ready-made Clothing.

Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

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DR. J. E. CHRISTIE

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

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Raymond's Block

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

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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. 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.

A Famous Sea Captain

Late Commander of the "Empress of France."

The Canadian Pacific recently lost by death in England one of their popular sea captains when Captain Ebenezer Cook, R.N.R., late commander of the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of France" passed away at his residence at Great Crosby.

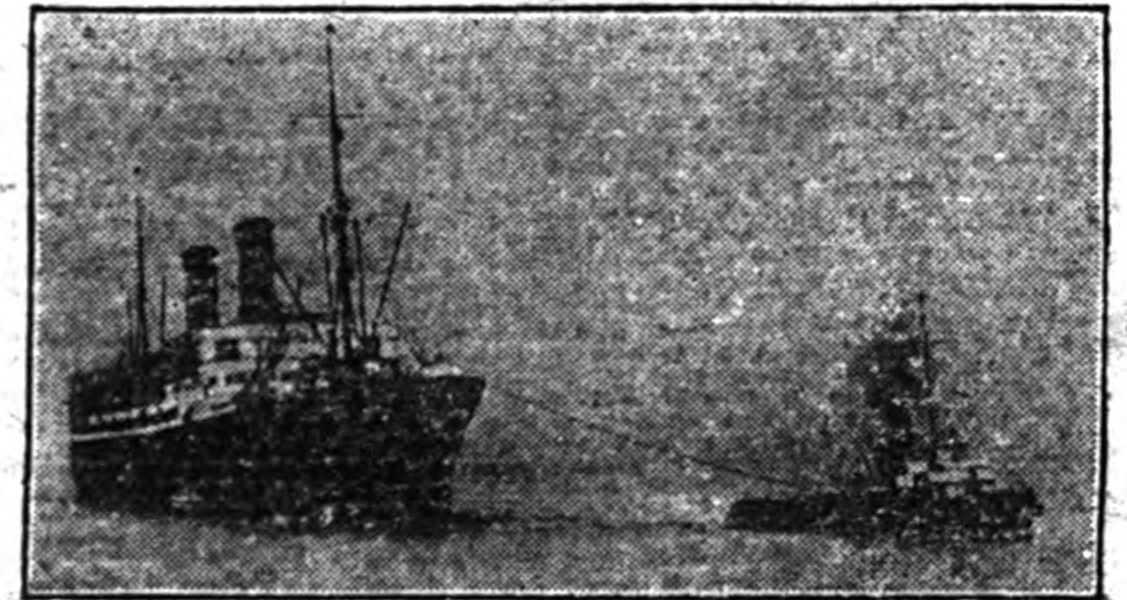
After conveying Mr. A. J. Balfour and other prominent Peace Conference delegates across the Atlantic, Captain Cook was taken ill on arrival at Quebec. He was lying ill on the steamer on her return voyage, and when the steamer reached Liverpool he was removed by ambulance to his home, but too late to recover.

The late Captain Cook, who was 53 years of age, was a man of fine appearance, and possessed a most courteous and genial disposition. He was looked upon as one of the most capable commanders sailing from the Mersey, and he performed excellent service during the war years. Captain Cook was born at Tappin, and joined the Allan Line in 1893 as fourth officer of the "Carthagenian." Within four years he was



Late Captain Cook.

The high esteem in which the late Commander Ebenezer Cook was held manifested itself at the funeral which was attended by a large throng of mourners, colleagues and friends. The funeral service was offered at St. Luke's Presbyterian Church, Great Crosby, the service being conducted by the Rev. J. Vaughan, M.A., Vicar of Great Crosby. Captain Cook was a prominent member of the Masonic Brotherhood,



"Empress of France" arriving at Quebec, on which Captain Cook made his last trip to Canada.

promoted to chief officer of the "Tunisian," and he became the Commander of the "Oreadian" in 1907. On the commencement of the war the Admiralty placed him in command of the "Victorian," and later he was given the command of the "Albatross" at that time flagship of the 10th Cruiser Squadron of the North Atlantic. Following the Armistice, the Canadian Pacific Company retained him as commander of the "Albatross," which liner, following her conversion from war service, was renamed the "Empress of France." Captain Cook has since sailed regularly on this liner, and he was very highly esteemed by ocean travellers, including such distinguished passengers on the "Empress of France" as the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord Byng (Governor-General of Canada), and the Rt. Hon. Mr. A. J. Balfour. being attached to Crosby Lodge 3714. At the funeral the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited were represented by J. A. Martin, London Manager, who also represented Sir Thomas Fisher, general manager; Capt. J. V. Foster, Liverpool Steamships manager; W. J. Sargent, consulting engineer; Capt. Maxwell, marine surveyor; D. Hallan, chief catering superintendent; W. Davies, dock superintendent; Capt. A. H. Sargent, R.N.R.; A. C. Wilson, shipping master; T. McNeil, Liverpool general agent, C. P. R., who represented Sir George McLaren Brown, European general manager; R. A. Swain, passenger agent, C.P.R. A large number of the officers and staff of the "Empress of France" and "Empress of Britain" were present. Many beautiful floral tributes were laid on the grave.

FALL OVERCOATS.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

New Shell for Fur Lined Coats made to order for Ladies' and Gentlemen always on hand. A choice stock of Scotch and English Tweeds, Worsted and Serge at the lowest price.

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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, also some big sleighs 2 1/2 x 3 ins. also good stock of rack sleighs.

H. Cadieux, St. Philippe.

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

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WANTED.—Mr. Dectar, of Montreal, wishes to announce that he is open to buy all kind of Furs, Hides, Hens, Chickens, Empty Bags, Etc., for which he is ready to pay you the highest 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.

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Cold nights and wintry weather you'll be particularly glad you have a
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For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's [Chocolates and Bonbons always on hand.]

THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

The outbreak of war sends Ronald Ewart, a young London barrister, to the Highlands to say good-bye to his fiancée, Myra McLeod. On the train he meets Hilderman, who calls himself an American and a stranger in those parts, but later Ronald finds that he has built a hut on a cliff above the falls opposite General McLeod's lodge. While fishing in the river Myra is suddenly blinded by a flash of green light. The physician advises consulting a London oculist. Gen. McLeod tells Ewart of a curious experience at the Chemist's Rock. At the station they meet Hilderman, who is very curious as to the cause of Myra's blindness. The General telegraphs that Sholto is blind. The London doctor holds out no hope and Ewart consults a Glasgow oculist, Dr. Garneak.

CHAPTER VI—(Cont'd.)

"So that's the complete story of Miss McLeod and her dog Sholto," he mused, when I had finished speaking. For a brief second I thought he was about to laugh at the apparent absurdity of the yarn, but before I had time to answer he spoke again.

"Miss McLeod and her dog are apparently blind, and Mr. Ewart is a bundle of nerves—and this is very excellent brandy," Mr. Ewart. Allow me."

I accepted the proffered glass with a laugh, in spite of myself. "What do you think of it?" I asked. He sat on the edge of the table and swung his leg, wrapt in thought for a moment.

"I'm very glad to say I don't know what to think of it," he replied presently.

"Why glad?" I asked anxiously. "Because, my dear sir, this is so remarkable that if I thought I could see a solution I should probably be making a mistake. This is something I am learning about for the first time; and, frankly, it interests me intensely."

Suddenly he sat down abruptly, with a muttered "Now, then," and began to catechise me in a most extraordinarily searching manner, firing question after question with the rapidity of a maxim gun.

I shall not detain the reader with details of this catechism. His inquiries ranged from the system on which the house was lighted and the number of hours Myra averaged per week on the sea to the make of the engine in her motor-car. His last question was: "Does anybody drink the river water?"

"Windows that flash in the sun seem to me to be confusing the issue," he said at last. "Windows must always reflect light in a certain direction at a certain time, and though they may be irritating they could not possibly produce even temporary blindness. Still, we won't forget them, Mr. Ewart, though we had better put them aside for a moment. Now, how soon can you bring Miss McLeod to see me?"

"We had hoped," I ventured to suggest, "that you would be able to run up and see her, and have a look at the dog as well."

"I'll be perfectly candid with you, Mr. Ewart," he replied. "I was just going to start on a short holiday. I was going to Switzerland; but the war has knocked that on the head, so I am just running up to Perthshire for a week's fishing. I need a holiday very badly, more especially as I have undertaken some Government work in connection with the war. Fortunately, I am a bachelor, and I will willingly give up a couple of days to Miss McLeod."

"Why not combine business with pleasure?" I suggested. "There's good fishing at Invermullach, gorgeous scenery, a golf-course a mile or two away, and you can do just as you please on the General's estate. He'll be delighted."

"Are you sure?" he asked. "Well, anyway, I can go to the Glenelg Hotel and fish up Glenmore. Now, Mr. Ewart, we will catch the afternoon train, the earliest there is—though I suppose there's only one."

"I can't tell you how grateful I am, Mr. Garneak," I said. "It may mean a very great deal to us that you are so anxious to see Miss McLeod."

"I am not anxious to see Miss McLeod," he answered cryptically. "I'm anxious to see the dog."

I left him to telegraph to the General that I was arriving that night, bringing the specialist with me; and I need hardly say that I left the telegraph office with a comparatively light heart. The journey to Mallaig was one of the most interesting afternoons I have spent. Garneak was consulting oculist to all the big chemical, machine, naval and other manufacturers in the great industrial centre on the Clyde, and he kept me enthralled with his accounts of the sudden attacks of various eye diseases which were occasionally the fate of the workers. The effects of chemicals, the indigenous generation of gases in the furnace rooms, and so on, had afforded him ample scope for experiment; and, fortunately for us all, he was delighted to have found new ground for enlarging his experience. The mixture of professional anecdote and piecemeal prophecy with which he entertained me, now and then rushing across the carriage to get a glimpse of a salmon-pool in some river over which we happened to be passing, gave me an amusing insight into the character of one whom I have since learned to regard as a very brilliant and charming man. When we arrived at the landing-stage at the Lodge, the General greeted him with undisguised joy.

"Bead! Mr. Garneak," he blurted, "I'm thundering glad to see you, sir. It's good of you to come, sir—extremely good."

"That remains to be seen, General," said Garneak, solemnly—"whether my visit will do any good. I hope so, with all my heart."

"Amen to that!" said the old man, pathetically, with a heavy sigh. "How is Miss McLeod?" asked the specialist.

"Her eyes are no better," the General replied. "She cannot see at all. Otherwise she is in perfect health. She says she feels as well as ever she did. I can't understand it," he finished helplessly.

A suitcase, a bag of golf-clubs, and a square deal box completed Garneak's outfit.

"Steady with that—here, let me take it," he cried, as Angus was lifting the last item ashore. "Business and pleasure," he continued, raising the box in his arms and indicating his clubs and fishing-rods with a jerk of the head. "I've one or two things here that may help me in my work, and as they are very delicate instruments I would rather carry them myself."

As we approached the house the sound of the piano greeted us in the distance; and soon we could distinguish the strains of that most beautiful and understanding of all burial marches, Grieg's "Aase's Tod."

"Pon my soul, that's kind of him," said the simple-hearted old man. "Run after him, Ronald, and fetch him back."

"Who is it?" I asked, rising. "Mr. J. G. Hilderman wishes to express his sympathy with General McLeod in his daughter's illness. Very neighborly indeed."

I ran out after Hilderman, and found that his long legs had taken him nearly half-way to the landing-stage by the time I overtook him. He stopped as I called his name.

"Why, Mr. Ewart," he exclaimed in surprise, "you back again already? I hope you have a very satisfactory interview with the specialist."

I told him briefly that our visit to London had given us no satisfaction at all, and gave him the General's invitation to come up to the house.

"I wouldn't think of it, Mr. Ewart," he declared emphatically. "Very kind of General McLeod, but he don't want to worry with strangers just now."

He was very determined; but I insisted, and he eventually gave way. I was glad he had come. I had a somewhat unreasonable esteem for his abilities and resource, and every assistance was welcomed with open arms at Invermullach Lodge at that time. His extensive knowledge even included some slight acquaintance with the body's most wonderful organ, for he told us some very interesting eye cases he had heard of in the States. He was genuinely dumfounded when we told him that Sholto was an additional victim.

"You don't say so!" he exclaimed. "Well, that is remarkable. It sounds as if it came out of a book. In broad daylight a young lady goes out, and is as well as can be. An hour later she is stone blind. Two days afterwards her dog goes out, and he comes in blind. Yes, it's got me beaten."

"It's got us all beaten," said Garneak deliberately, and I was shocked to hear him say it. I reflected that



Nora's Hash.

Nora had applied for the position of cook. She was big and honest and wholesome-looking, and when we heard her tell how she had lost her husband and children in an epidemic we were ready to engage her at once. Still we asked a question or two.

"Are you a good cook, Nora?"

"I'm not such an illigant cook when it comes to the fancy dishes, but for plain, everyday cooking I can git along." Then her Irish blue eyes twinkled. "When I was first married me mon says to me, 'Nora, me girl, it's a happy change I'm a-goin' to have from the old boardin' house, and it's home cooking I'm after needin'. Only one thing, Nora; promise me on yer life ye won't feed me hash. I'm tired of hash; and I'm not carin' to see any rest of me born days.'"

Nora pronounced "hash" with the richest Irish brogue.

"Yer right, Jimmy, me love," says I. "On me word ye'll never see hash in our house!"

"Well, the very first day we had a fine bit of shtreak lift, bein' only the two of us, and I studied and I studied. Thin I made a nice stew of the scraps with a bit of onion and potato and gravy. Jimmy looked at it with both his sharp eyes, and thin he looked at me. 'Nora,' says he, 'ye promised me ye wouldn't be makin' hash.' 'Sure, and it's me word that's not broken,' says I, laughin'; 'that's not hash, that's Irish stew. Taste it fer yerself.' Well, Jimmy helped himself till it was all gone. 'That's the best meal I've been atin' for a month of Sundays,' says he. 'Nora, ye may be makin' Irish stew any time!'"

"After a spell I found some more scraps—and me not wastin' a crumb. So I fixed up the very nicest dish I knew. 'Nora,' says the mon, 'Nora, what's in that dish? It's suspicious, it is. Isn't that baked hash?'"

"Ah, Jimmy, me lad, be after tastin' it fer yerself, I says. 'Didn't I promise ye I wouldn't make hash? That's not hash; it's toad-in-the-hole!'"

"Well, there wasn't a mite of trouble about Jimmy's atin' at all, me havin' a bite, too, of course. Thin Jimmy wetted his lips, and he says, 'Nora, toad-in-the-hole's good atin' any day in the waken! But don't make hash!'"

"He was a fine lad, was Jimmy, and who would have thought in tin years he'd be gone, and the dear childer, and I left alone, alone."

The merry twinkle vanished in a soft mist in Nora's bright eyes, and we were all silent for a few minutes. Then with a brave sigh she shook off the gloom, and the generous mouth broadened into a laugh, even before the moisture was gone from the twinkling eyes.

"No," she said, "I never broke me promise to Jimmy. I never gave him hash to his dyin' day. The next time I put me scraps on the table he had that same suspicious look. 'Now, Nora, this be hash for sure!'"

"And why would I be tiffin' ya a lie, Jimmy? Jest sample it for yerself, Jimmy," says I. "That's the dish the French men cooks make in all the fine, shwell hotels, me mon! That's French rag-out!"

Though we doubted whether a French chef would have recognized the name as Nora pronounced it, we were firmly convinced that she knew the art of making excellent ragout. She had stopped to laugh, but she was speaking again.

"Whin Jimmy looked into the impty dish, 'Nora,' says he, 'what for do people make hash when there are

so many iligant concoctions instid, and French rag-out the top of the heap?"

"Well, he never pried into me cookin' agin, and I never wasted a scrap of mate; but I never broke me word. Jimmy never had to ate hash!"

Put An Egg In Johnny's Lunch Box.

Physicians, nutrition specialists, all who know, sing praises to the nutritive value of eggs. They stress their iron, and vitamine content and wax eloquent on the value of their proteins. They advise them for young and old and frequently recommend them in illness.

Mr. Egg-Producer, how many eggs does your family use? If you are getting fifty a day, do four dozen go to town and the other two into your kitchen? It is a strange, but true fact that in many farm homes where the best of everything is produced in garden and dairy and poultry house, the table is set with few vegetables, oleo instead of butter, coffee where there should be milk and very few eggs.

Send into the kitchen every day at least one egg apiece for every member of the family—and sometimes more. If eggs are good for city folks, so good that they will pay as high as ten cents apiece for them, are they not just as good for the farmer, and especially for his family?

And not only your own family. Many a poultry man lives in a neighborhood where he is one of the few farmers who produces eggs. He ships them out of the community, and his neighbors in turn, when they do buy them, buy them from city markets.

How about a little local advertising on the food value of this product? It could easily be done by talks in grange and county board meetings, in fact at any gathering of farmers. Then there is the local press, posters, and most of all, word of mouth—Talk it up.

A live home market, ourselves and our neighbors all enjoying egg means not only an improved egg market, but better health in the community. Your business as a poultryman, as in anything else, will not amount to much unless you believe in it thoroughly yourself, and to believe in it, you must know it backwards, forwards, and upside down. Learn all you possibly can about the food value of eggs, be able to say emphatically and sincerely that eggs are one of our best foods. Find new and attractive ways of cooking them, and let your wife spread the recipes over the neighborhood. Encourage their use in the hot school lunch, and above all serve them on your own table. Enjoy eggs! Then you will become a real live booster for the egg business.

God's Blessing On Our Home.

Bless the Four Corners of this House,
And be the Lintel blest;
And bless the Hearth, and bless the Board,
And bless each Place of Rest;
And bless the Door that opens wide
To Stranger as to Kin;
And bless each crystal Windowpane
That lets the Starlight in;
And bless the Roof-tree overhead,
And every sturdy Wall;
The Peace of Man, the Peace of God,
The Peace of Love on All!

Concrete Anchors.

Inventors are experimenting with concrete anchors for ships, some of which have steel flukes.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinarians

The Royal Bank of Canada

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1921

LIABILITIES	
TO THE PUBLIC:	
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 95,168,911.64
Deposits bearing interest including interest accrued to date of statement	280,447,481.90
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$375,616,343.54
Balance due to Dominion Government	31,290,337.14
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	23,160,749.32
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	10,572,105.10
Bills Payable	10,574,531.14
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	4,733,607.89
	12,535,490.27
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS	\$457,911,049.00
Capital Stock Paid up	20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	905,044.98
Dividends Unclaimed	\$ 21,305,044.98
Dividend No. 137 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1st, 1921	14,630.77
Bonus of 2%, payable December 1st, 1921	610,022.00
	407,082.00
	22,337,350.75
	\$500,648,429.75
ASSETS	
Current Coin	\$ 16,012,219.57
Dominion Notes	28,540,559.25
United States Currency and other Foreign Currencies	29,912,018.81
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	\$ 74,464,797.63
Notes of other Banks	13,000,000.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,328,510.11
Deposits due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	21,594,382.76
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	24,080,818.88
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	24,080,584.88
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	9,822,512.43
Call loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	15,128,520.60
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	13,080,429.60
	24,543,074.57
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$222,603,630.56
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$163,017,469.32
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	\$9,122,820.47
	411,366.20
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	\$252,561,644.99
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	985,573.53
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as required by section 56 of the Bank Act and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto	10,627,758.36
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	12,035,480.27
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	385,000.00
	349,341.48
	\$500,648,429.75

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We Report to the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada: That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and that the accounts of the Bank as shown by the Chief Office on 30th November, 1921, as well as at another time, as required by section 56 of the Bank Act and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.
of Marwick, Mitchell and Co., Auditors
Montreal, Canada, 19th December, 1921.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1920	\$ 546,923.20
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unappropriated bills	4,637,836.49
	\$ 4,684,764.69
UNAPPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Dividends Nos. 134, 135, 136 and 137 at 12% per annum	\$ 2,436,485.67
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders	407,082.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	400,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	203,164.94
Transferred to Reserve Fund	132,995.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	905,044.98
	\$ 4,584,764.69

RESERVE FUND

Balance at Credit, 30th November, 1920	\$ 20,134,010.00
Premium on New Capital Stock	132,995.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	132,995.00
	\$ 20,400,000.00
H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.	
Montreal, 19th December, 1921.	

The Bait.

Little Maurice, aged seven, was sampling the good fare on the side-board.

"Mother," he said, "what kind of cake is this? It's the best I've ever tasted."

"That is weddingcake, my dear," said his mother.

"Do people always have cake like this when they get married?" queried Maurice.

"Yes, they do generally," was the reply.

Maurice pondered a minute.

"Ah," he said at last, "I see now why Henry VIII. was married so many times!"

One for the Colonel.

As the colonel of the crack cavalry regiment was riding down Princeps St., Edinburgh, he noticed a small street urchin running beside him, and staring at him very intently.

The officer was amused, and, wanting to find out the cause of the small boy's interest, he pulled up his horse, and shouted down at him.

"Hallo, boy!" he said. "Have you not seen a warhorse before?"

"Oh, ay!" replied the boy. "I've seen many a warhorse, but I've never seen a waurride!"

The Tale of a Bunny.

Mary, aged six, walking along a country lane with her mother, suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, I saw a bunny-rabbit run down there!"

"Nonsense, child! Imagination!" said her mother.

Mary was silent for a few minutes; then: "Mummie, is 'maginations' white behind?"

The Ins-and-Outs.

Tommy and Billy had been fighting on their way home from school. The teacher received a note the next day to this effect:

"Dear Sir,—As one of your scholars hit my boy in the eye with a stone, he can't see out of it. So will you please see into it?"

South African Bridges.

Seventeen railway bridges, to cost approximately \$1,000,000, are to be built in South Africa.

Be Careful How You Sleep.

According to a doctor, if you sleep with one hand under your cheek your eyes will slant and the corners of your mouth droop, for all the time you are massaging your face in the wrong direction.

If you sleep curled up like the letter C you will soon begin to stoop, while if you have a large pillow your head will bend to one side. A high pillow bends the nose to the left, if you sleep on your right side, and to the right if you sleep the other way round.

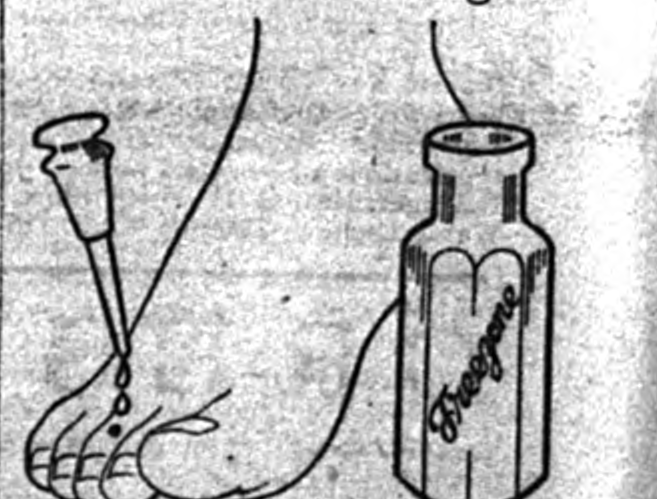
If you sleep on your left side, your heart does not have enough space in which to beat, and if you lie on your back your circulation is ruined. Also your tongue falls back in the mouth, prevents proper breathing, and causes snoring. The best position is on the right side, with the body kept straight.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

A cheerful heart means an unlined face.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



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

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

ISSUE No. 1-22

STAMMERING

By stammering overcome positively. Only natural method. Permanently restores natural speech. No artificial devices. Free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
LONDON, CANADA

THE AUTOMOBILE

CARING FOR THE CLUTCH MEANS CAR EFFICIENCY.

Cars have a clutch for the purpose of connecting the engine to the driving mechanism. If there were nothing interposed for a smooth and gradual application of power, to start the car it would be necessary to throw in the gear set. If the engine were running fast enough to pick up the load the gears would crash together and the car go ahead with a sudden jerk. A good deal of time the load would be sufficient to stall the engine, or tear the teeth of the gears; likewise shifting to higher speed gears would shake things up in a very lively manner.

The clutch prevents all this, since with it it is possible to cut off the power by disconnecting the engine long enough to shift gears and then power can be applied slowly, so that the load is picked up gradually. The clutch is always immediately back of the flywheel and is one of two types, either cone or disk. The cone clutch usually works directly on the flywheel, that is, a leather-faced cone is held against a beveled surface inside of the flywheel rim by a stiff spring. A lever operated with the foot compresses this spring and disengages the cone when it is desired to cut off the power without putting the speed gear in neutral.

In the disk clutch there are merely substituted a number of plates in place of the cone, and when these are pressed together friction makes them operate as one piece. Since friction is always depended upon in this important propelling device, it is one place in the car where there must be lots of friction, and there may be, therefore, lots of wear. Consequently the clutch needs a considerable amount of attention.

Disk clutches are of two varieties: dry, where the plates are usually faced with friction fabric; or running in oil, the purpose of the oil being to make a very smooth application of power without undue wear. Because of the gradual application, the plates rub against one another at quite high speed until they finally take hold as the clutch is fully let in.

Clutch Troubles Explained

Troubles of the clutch are slipping, or the inclination to take hold too suddenly, called a "harsh clutch." Slipping is caused either because friction surfaces are not brought together firmly enough through lack of spring tension or because the facings or disks are worn so that they do not function. The leather facing of the cone clutch may wear rapidly and become so thin that it does not hold. This may be remedied either by washing off the surface with gasoline or applying talc or Fuller's earth to the

facing. If, on the other hand, the leather becomes hard and grips too harshly, a little neatfoot oil is applied to the leather to soften the surface slightly.

In the multiple disk clutch, which runs in oil, slipping always indicates that the oil is too heavy. It may be gummed from heating, and the road dust which works in, and it is necessary to thin the oil with a little kerosene. On the other hand, if this goes a little too far, the plates will be gummed together so that the clutch will not release, and this always means that the clutch must be drained, thoroughly cleaned with kerosene and have fresh oil.

If this style of clutch takes hold too rapidly, or, as it is called, is too harsh, heavy oil must be added. With the dry multiple disk clutch slipping usually indicates that the bearing surfaces are worn or that grease has worked in, and harshness indicates that the surfaces have become too dry and need a little lubrication.

Inasmuch as the spring tension may be at fault it is well to examine this first when there is trouble. Springs sometimes lose their tension and drag, or the adjustment may work loose or work too tight.

Function of Clutch Lever.

Sometimes the clutch pedal arm or the rocker shaft to which it is attached may become bent or otherwise out of order and prevent proper operation of the clutch. The clutch lever, which is operated by the foot, operates a collar which enables the driver to compress the spring and this releases the clutch by pressing down on the pedal. When the pedal is up the spring holds the parts of the clutch firmly together.

This lever may be pivoted just under the floor boards and the other end operated directly on a collar, or it may be attached to a shaft on which is a rocker arm operating the collar, but the result is the same in either case—pressing the lever releases the clutch, and removing the foot allows the spring to hold the parts together. These parts require frequent lubrication or a dragging clutch may result. Sticking of the lever or an inclination to operate sluggishly indicates that lubrication has been neglected. The leather facings of the cone clutch and the fabric facing of the dry multiple disk clutch require occasional renewal. The facings may be secured at a supply house and be renewed by the owner, but it is usually much better to have this done at the garage. Many manufacturers supply new plates with facings already attached, old plates being turned in to the dealers.

Bubbles That Have Birthdays.

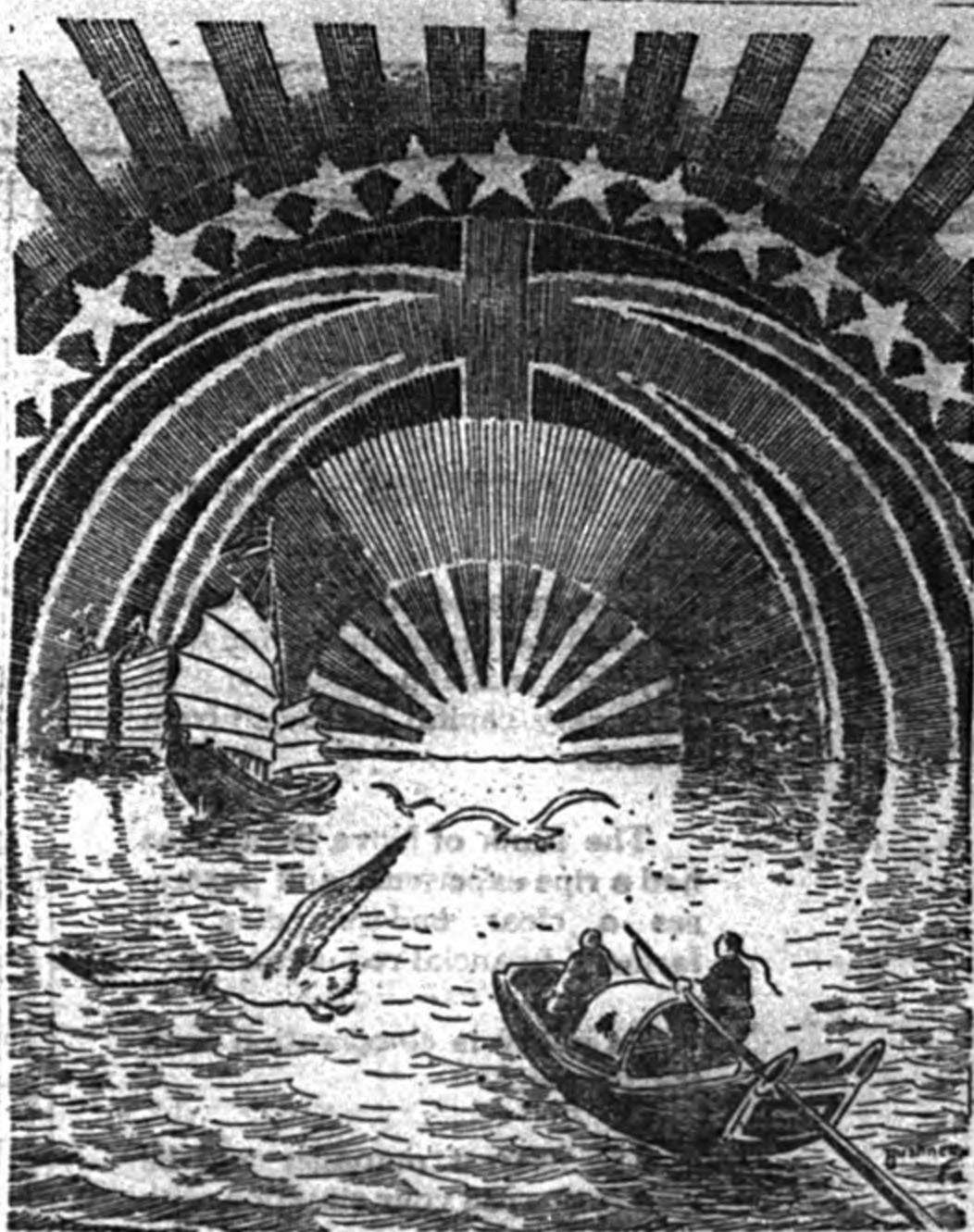
The ordinary soap bubble is a fragile thing, yet if you put on a pair of woolen gloves you can carry one on your hand, or even make it bounce quite easily. The soap film is really an elastic substance of considerable toughness.

If you care to do so you can blow bubbles that will last for years. Dissolve some of the celluloid of old photographic films in the liquid known as acetone, which is used largely for making aeroplane "dope." Remove the coating of the film by steeping it for a minute or two in hot water; then

cut it into small pieces, and it will dissolve in the acetone.

You can blow permanent bubbles in the ordinary way with a clay pipe. They should be shaken off gently on to a woolen surface, and allowed to harden for some hours. At the end of that time they are tough enough to stand gentle handling. In a short time they take on a beautiful iridescent sheen like that of soap bubbles, and if kept under a glass bell they will last for a long time.

It is as easy to suppress the truth as it is to hold a cork under water; but you can keep neither cork nor truth under forever.



The Four-Power Aurora Borealis of the Pacific and Far East

Stories About Famous People

I must add my congratulations to the thousands which have been pouring into Princess Mary's ear during the past few weeks, and I do not congratulate her merely because she is engaged, but because she is engaged to a man of her own country, and choice.

My sentimental readers will be interested to know that the happy couple "came to an understanding" in Sandringham Woods. I expect King George wasn't blind to the trend of events, but his consent was not obtained till afterwards. The first meeting took place during the war, at a dinner "somewhere in France," but neither Princess Mary nor Lord Lascelles can recall the exact time or place.

A nice story is told of the day on which the engagement was made public. A certain young gentleman—a very young gentleman, for he was still in his nursery—heard of the event, and did not join in the general rejoicings. His single comment was:

"Dash it!"

Evidently he had had ambitions of his own.

I wonder whether Princess Mary has invented any special name for her fiancé? This is more than likely, for she has a penchant for this sort of thing. Let us hope that, if she has, it does not resemble the names she favored in her nursery days. A privy councillor was called by her a "Dilly

Wig." She was once severely censured for describing one so in public. The Premier was the "Captain"—nothing wrong with that; but it was hardly what you would expect from a Royal Princess to hear her refer to the Lord Chamberlain by the name of "Sausage."

Lord Lascelles is a D.S.O., the meaning of which is familiar to us all; but a wag has suggested—and with some logic—that it might just as aptly stand for "Diplomat, Sportsman, Officer." Lord Lascelles certainly combines the qualifications of all three.

Dipping into Lord Frederick Hamilton's book, "Here, There, and Everywhere," I came across an amusing story worth quoting. A theatrical company had the misfortune to visit Jamaica during an earthquake period, and the members lost some of their clothes. The leading lady, who had been in the habit of wearing light-colored stockings, went into a shop to buy some new hosiery.

"Please, what can I have pleasure of showing madam?" asked the black shop-woman.

"I want some stockings, either pink or flesh-color," said the actress.

"Very sorry, madam," replied the black woman, "we have no pink stockings, but we have plenty of flesh-colored ones," and she displayed a number of black silk stockings. From her point of view, of course, they answered the description.

Minnows as Life-Savers.

The worst plague to be found in tropical parts of the world is yellow fever, which carries off white men like flies. Its germs are borne by a mosquito, which plants them in the bodies of those whom it bites.

One of the reasons why the Panama Canal could not be completed until recently was that the whole region was infested with fever-bearing mosquitoes. Several attempts were made, but each ended in failure owing to the ravages of fever.

At length scientists discovered that the mosquitoes could be kept under by the use of paraffin, which spreads in a thin film over the surface of the water in which the young mosquitoes live, and prevents them from sticking out

their tails in order to obtain air. Hundreds of men had to be employed constantly in oiling ponds and marshes, for mosquitoes breed so rapidly that the briefest spell will enable them to become as numerous as ever.

Then came the most remarkable discovery of all. A minnow was found in Japan whose sole food was young mosquitoes. The minnows were bred, and large numbers were turned into the waters of infested areas. Mosquitoes were kept in check and thousands of human lives were saved.

Important!

Drowning Man—"Quick, throw me a lifebelt!"
Rescuer (a tailor)—"Yes, sir. What size round the waist?"

Canada and Her Authors

During the "Canadian Authors' Week," extending from November 14th to 26th, Mr. Basil King, noted English author, gave an address before the Women's Canadian Club at Hamilton entitled, "The Relation of the Writer to the Community." In his address Mr. King states:

"We are now a big enough, great enough, cultured enough people to recognize our quota to the literature of the world. The majority," said Mr. King, "are inclined to regard the imaginative faculty as one which might be useful on occasion, but one that was more often dangerous than it was ever useful, but certainly never the dominant factor in life. The contrary is the case. The world is ruled, our country is inspired, by imagination."

"All the great things through all the ages have been done by imaginative men. The greatest things in the whole record of history have been dominated by the imaginative impulse. Charlemagne, Caesar—all the great figures of the world, whether they were law-makers or lawbreakers—have been dominated by the imaginative impulse. Canada itself has been built up by men who have seen visions and dreamed dreams; men who have associated with the adventure of exploration and of pioneering the faculty of imagination."

"Canada has remained a fulfillment of dreams. Coming into Canada one

felt instinctively that it was a land where there was a vision, and this was suggested by the very contour of the landscape, for it spoke of that spirit of romance which inspired its people to produce the men and women who would express this creation.

"The artist," said Mr. King, "had to bring out the expression of the people's heart whether it were in a bit of statuary, in a piece of poetry, in a painting or in a novel; all that he did was an expression of that land and spirit which gave him birth. To a great extent the business men of a country also expressed their country, but with the difference that their expression was only temporary. You judge a country not by its material productions but by its artistic output," said Mr. King. "Russia, to-day in ruins, does more toward influencing the world by her art, her music, her dancing, than many countries rich in material wealth."

"And it is by her literary and artistic output that Canada will at last be known. The wind of time may pass over all her material creations, but what has come out of Canada's soul and what goes into Canada's soul, and into the souls of all other peoples, will remain. This is a beginning of mankind all over again with a great new chance. Just think of all we have got between here and the Pacific for the poor, old, stained human spirit to enjoy!"

Business.

In an article on "Comradeship in Industrialism," a famous manufacturer of soap quoted these verses by Tom Dreier, of Boston:

Business is business, but men are men,
Working, loving and dreaming;
Toiling with hammer, brush or pen,
Rejoicing, planning, scheming.
Business is business, but he's a fool
Whose business has grown to smother
His faith in men and the Golden Rule,
His love for friend and brother.
Business is business, but life is life,
So we're all in the game to win it.
Let's rest sometimes from the heat
And strife

And try to be friends a minute,
Let's seek to be comrades now and then

And slip from our golden tether.
Business is business, but men are men,
And we're all good friends together.

On the theory that business must be nothing but knife-edge, cut-throat competition, some men scout any effort to introduce the amenities into the commercial life. They are impatient with one who holds the cheery philosophy of the versifier, as a soft sentimentalist.

"We must have production," they say. "Shop hours and office hours are far too easy. Workers drawing an inordinate wage are only too glad to be distracted, on the principle of that hired man whom John Kendrick Bangs described:

"Our hired man is the nicest man

That ever I did see:

He's always willing to leave his work

And come and talk to me."

Yet those who get most work from workmen are not merciless taskmasters, operating flesh and blood as if it were soulless machinery.

With each day more care is taken for the man himself as more precious than any engine man has made.

Exasperating, intolerable, intractable as a workman may be—overbearing, domineering, unreasonable as an employer may be—the two must find a common denominator in a mutual interest, and realize that they succeed or fail together. Their business belongs to them both and needs them both. They cannot get along without each other; it cannot do without both of them.

Friction costs much when it retards the motion of lifeless wheels and rods; but the friction between individuals who should work smoothly together costs still more. Every effort that is spent to create content and agreement among those whose hands are committed to an enterprise is an effort that is worth while. Morale is an industry as fundamental as morale for the prosperous issue of their own affairs, but for the flourishing state of commerce at large. They want to succeed—and they want all the rest to be successful, too, for if a community thrives each constituency or clientele gains by the prevailing welfare.

Apple Sauce Bricks.

Experts of the United States Government Chemistry Bureau have found out a means whereby apple sauce may be converted into bricks and stored by the housewife for many months without deterioration.

All she need do is to dry her apple sauce slowly in an oven, at low temperature, with or without spice in it. But it should contain no sugar.

When it is wanted for use sugar and water may be added, and after boiling three or four minutes it will be found most palatable. Apple sauce "dehydrated" and preserved in this way has no dried apple flavor.

There are 12,000 railway workers in India.

Solution.

No longer now I strive to find
The path to peace in outward things,
There is no refuge save the mind,
From all our mortal sufferings.

Full well and deeply I abhor
The murderous clash of race with race,
But what of all the seeds of war
To my own bosom may I trace?

My neighbors' greed I soon detect,
And all the wrongs they have designed;
What if my neighbors but reflect
The dark disorders of my mind?

When bitterness and hate and strife
Obtrude where fellowship should be
These grim perversities of life
May have their fountain springs in me.

Oh, brother man, distraught, dismayed,
Peace buildeth not her home apart;
Her strong foundations must be laid
Deep in each private human heart.

Dead Letters.

In capital cities, at stated intervals, a curious auction is held. It is called the Dead Letter Sale, but in reality it is the sale of packages that have been sent to the Dead Letter Office because of deficient postage or wrong directions. After these packages have been held for a certain length of time, in order to give senders or owners an opportunity to claim them, they are sold at public auction.

It is often a strange and pathetic collection. Most of the articles are cheap enough, although valuable things are not lacking; but who can estimate the intrinsic value of some of those lost gifts—the time, and sacrifice, and love they represent? How many disappointed hearts must have watched in vain for them! How many lives were robbed of a happiness that rightfully belonged to them because of the sender's carelessness or ignorance!

Is there not a parable lurking somewhere about this strange auction? How many lives are there to-day that hold the possibility of gifts for other lives, yet, through carelessness or ignorance or indifference are robbing both themselves and others? The woman whose love is spent upon some valuable pet when there are little children all about her starving for that love; the girl whose taste and skill are spent in a score of useless ways when they might be putting so much beauty into beauty-starved lives; the man whose business ability is all spent on making money, and none of it on making men and women; the young people of quick minds and brilliant possibilities, who are unwilling to undergo the discipline necessary to develop their talents—these and scores of others every day are carelessly making "dead letters" of gifts for which eager eyes and hearts are longing.

There is no sale of these dead gifts; no one has any chance at them. They are doubly lost—lost to the one who should have used them, and to the world that needs them. What a pitiful waste of power and joy!

Men With Tails!

Do men with tails exist in unexplored parts of the world?

A celebrated scientist, Dr. Lumboita, returned recently from Borneo, where he found several members of savage tribes with stumps of tails. "These people," he said, "are evidently the outcome of marriage with a completely tailed race."

The professor believes that tailed men are to be found in New Guinea, and he is to lead an expedition in search of them. This journey will be one of extraordinary danger, and scientists are awaiting its results with interest.

According to reports, these tailed men do not belong to any of the known human races. They are described as having tails from twelve to eighteen inches long, while their bodies are covered with fur. They live in the thickest parts of the jungle and are good potterers and weavers; they are also masters of the art of making deadly poisons for use in war.

The World's Wonder Ocean Liner

The population of a small town could be housed on board the world's wonder liner, the *Majestic*; for the vessel, which is now nearing completion, will be not only the largest afloat, but will outclass such monsters as the Olympic, Aquitania, and Mauretania.

Her amazing size may be judged from the fact that she will be able to carry over 5,000 people, including 4,100 passengers. If reared alongside the famous Woolworth building, the largest in the world, she would overtop the gilded spire by 164 ft.

In every respect the *Majestic* will be a floating palace. Her tonnage is 56,000, or almost as great as that of the whole of the one hundred and thirty-two ships that composed the Spanish Armada. And the space occupied by her cabins, state-rooms, and engines is equal to that of four hundred detached villas of eight rooms apiece.

Even the highest class hotel will be surpassed by her magnificent appointments. Apart from the huge restaurant, lounge, and library, there will be a swimming bath, cafes, tennis courts, a flower conservatory, a ballroom, card rooms, and a winter garden and stage.

The swimming bath will contain more than one hundred and thirty tons of sea water; and there will also be Turkish and electric baths.

Electric lighting will be employed throughout the great vessel. Lifts, which run from keel to boat deck, have been installed, and there is one in the engine-room for the use of the crew. An electric switchboard will control 15,000 lights and ventilating fans. Then, too, there is a complete telephone installation.

It will be an expensive matter to run

a liner of this size. The cost of a round trip, it is estimated, will be something like \$500,000.

For each voyage at least 150,000 lb. of meat, 50,000 lb. of fish, 70,000 lb. of flour, and 16,000 lb. of sugar will be required.

In addition, the larder must include about 120,000 lb. of potatoes, 10,000 lb. of butter, 6,000 lb. of tea and coffee, 80,000 eggs, 5,000 gallons of milk, and an amazing amount of poultry, vegetables, fruit, and wines. There will be eight separate kitchens with seventy cooks, twenty-five bakers, and fifteen butchers, while "kosher" kitchens for Jewish travellers will be available.

The new liner, despite her great bulk, will be one of the fastest vessels afloat. Her gigantic engines are capable of driving her through the water at a speed of about twenty-six knots (thirty miles) an hour, while in the course of a voyage she will use about 5,700 tons of oil.

The greatest difficulty in sailing the ship will be experienced when entering port. From twelve to twenty tugs will be required to get her berthed safely in New York Harbor.

The *Majestic* is one of the vessels which were taken over from the Germans. She was built in 1914, was named the *Bismarck*, and was bought from the Government by the White Star Line for something like five million dollars.

When she sails from Plymouth to New York next April she will be under the command of Sir Bertram Hayes, whose career has been as romantic as that of the great liner he will control. At present in charge of the Olympic, he was born at Birkenhead and went to sea at the age of sixteen on board a sailing barque.

—and the worst is yet to come



The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1922.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

All local advertising any event from which there are financial proceeds, will be charged at the following rates:—three (3) lines or under 25 cts. For each additional line 10 cts. per line extra.

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

So a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

Live and Learn
I should imagine that there is a large proportion of people who, if they happen to have opinions of their own concerning certain subjects, are not prepared to shoot them off at a moment's notice. One of the most embarrassing things I encounter is to be asked, point blank, and when I least expect it, what I think about people and things. Not that I would be ashamed of my opinion, or if I had one, but it annoys me and upsets my ideas of the fitness of things, either because I find something lacking in the invitation to express myself, something inopportune, or because I do not have a clear cut answer ready.

Nine times out of ten when such a question is put, the questioner does not expect a full and categorical answer; I have found that out; it is sufficient for his requirements if you give a sort of moral support or a mildly sympathetic attention to the opinions he expresses himself. Consequently, when some people, apparently without premeditation or malicious intent ask me for my opinion, I have two infallible ways of finding out whether it is necessary to give one, and at the same time making up my mind as to whether I really possess an opinion worth presenting.

One way is to find my spectacles: If I don't happen to be wearing them they are in a pocket: Never attempt to take me unawares without them: I find them and after unfolding a handkerchief, I carefully polish the glasses and put them back where I took them from. By the time this operation is performed my interlocutor has either forgotten what he asked, or has answered it himself, usually the latter.

Another plan, equally effectual, is to deliberately load a pipe, and then, looking the opinion-hunter straight in the eyes, ask him for a match. If he still wants my opinion, after that, he gets it, for I know he really wants it, but usually the situation is modified, the crisis passed, or the subject changed, and I have time to reflect that opinions, and pumpkins, ought not to be plucked until they are full-grown.

AT THE SAME TIME. I hasten to say, I should be sorry if anybody were to put me in the class indicated by Francis Bacon, of which he says,—"Some are so close and reserved as they will not show their wares but by a dark light, and seem always to keep back somewhat; and when they know within themselves they speak of that they do not well know, would nevertheless seem to others to know of that which they may not well speak."

In that, he hits off a large section of people with opinions of a sort,—The seeming wise, who make shift, and are wise by signs as Cicero said of Piso—that when he answered he fetched one of his brows up to his forehead and bent the other down to his chin." Between that class, and those who are always thrusting their opinions upon an unwilling world, there is a wide difference, "a great gulf fixed," wherein dwells the "Average Intelligence,"—the people who know enough to get along without so becoming insufferable either by reason of being empty of opinion or too full of it.

The way opinions grow is remarkable, also the way they don't grow. Some shoot up with the vigour of weeds, and others will not show signs of vitality no matter how much they are nourished, grafted, or repotted. They will neither sprout in the open nor under glass. They stand stock still on our hands, and when people want to look at them, we either have to hide them, or be heartily ashamed of them. The flourishing kind also give us trouble at times: They grow so fast and we are so anxious to show them off that we become a kind of nuisance.

BRANDER MATTHEWS, Professor of Dramatic Literature, Columbia University, in a treatise on "Reviewing," says,—

(1) Form an honest opinion:
(2) Express it honestly.
Age, there's the rub. Almost anybody with an honest opinion will contrive, despite natural disabilities, a limited vocabulary, and a stilted style, to express as honestly as his difficulties will permit. The main thing is the formation of the honest opinion. That is the crux of the whole matter.

Millions of the inhabitants of this earth have formed honest opinions of things upon which millions, on the other hand, hold opinions diametrically the opposite, but just as honestly formed, so I ask, where does that place other millions whose opinions have not yet been formed, who wish to form them honestly, and who have to listen to both sides? It looks as if it did not matter much what one's opinion is, so long as it has been come by honestly, yet, like many people I want my opinions to be right, as well as honestly formed.

This feeling makes one tolerant when

he hears another, with all the air of sincerity and honesty, stuffing his fellow-men with opinions which sound as absurd as the theory that the earth is flat, and as opposite as some of the statements sometimes made at a joint political meeting.

A great help in the formation of true opinion is to demand proof, and when proof is not forthcoming, to keep an open mind on the subject, so that erroneous opinions may not crystallise or set, and make us reject authentic information when it should come, on the plea that our opinions are honestly formed already.

LIVE AND LEARN.

THE LINKMAN.

Crippled Children's Fund for Christmas 1921.

We gratefully acknowledge a cheque value \$25.95 from Mr. T. G. Pasco, proceeds from picture shown by him in Mr. Goyette's Hall, and tender him most sincere thanks for once more helping us so willingly in this good work.

The total amount of collections as previously acknowledged in Watchman, amounted to \$34.75
Cheque from Mr. Pasco 25.95

\$60.70

Expenditure.

Toys purchased by Mr. J. S. Giles 22.84
Books and other articles for the elder boys and girls in Hospital 15.07
Shipping and Teamsters charge 3.05

\$40.96

Donated to Children's Memorial Hospital 25th Jan. 1922 19.74

\$60.70

It is with great pleasure we forward this small amount to Hospital, and trust it will assist some poor children who are suffering, and compelled to be away from their loving home-friends.

Please do not forget these little ones when you have a little superfluous cash, five cents put away occasionally, will make a nice little sum, in readiness for Christmas 1922.

Gratefully Yours,
Z. L. CAMPBELL.

ST. ANDREWS.

The "500" Club had their regular meeting on Friday evening at Mrs. Jeffreys.

A number of the "500" Club were entertained on Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Williamson at Point Fortune.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church met at the home of Mrs. W. Bradley the Rouge Road on Thursday afternoon last.

An open-air Rink has been started and is under the management of Mr. E. Calder and Mr. Paquette. Season tickets for Ladies \$1.00, Gentlemen \$2.00.

Miss Olive Sutherland, of Monreal, was in town during the week, the guest of Miss Harrington and other friends. Miss Sutherland has gone to New York for a time.

The Annual Meeting of Christ Church met at the Rectory Thursday afternoon last. Several splendid reports were given by the Secretary and Treasurer, which later showed a substantial balance in the Bank. Both reports showed that a wonderfully good year had been done by this small band of faithful women. Officers:—Hon. Pres. Mrs. W. H. Robertson; Pres. Mrs. Howard; Vice-Pres. Mrs. Geo. Bennett; Sec'y, Miss Madeleine Neve; Treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Fraser; Leaflet Sec'y, Mrs. Weldon; Delegates to the M. D. W. A. Annual Mrs. W. H. Robertson and Mrs. J. J. Fraser.

GRENVILLE

Rev. Mr. Carleton preached in Lachute on Sunday last.

Mr. Harold Gill was at his home here on Tuesday night.

Mr. Weymouth P. Gaudry was in Boston, last week.

The Rev. Mrs. Carleton and little daughter were guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Joss of Lachute, for a few days last week.

Miss R. Hughes passed away at 2 o'clock Monday morning, the 16th, inst. at the residence of her niece, Mrs. S. Philion of this place. Funeral service was held on Tuesday morning in the Roman Catholic Church and interment was in the Calumet cemetery.

The funeral of Alexander Milway late of Harrington took place on Tuesday, Jan. 17th, inst. from the residence of his brother-in-law Mr. William Byrne, of this village to the Roman Catholic Church and thence to the Calumet cemetery for interment. Mr. Milway was in his eighty eighth year. He leaves a widow three daughter and six sons, James Milway, of Toronto, and Wm. Milway, of Port Arthur, being the guests of their uncle Mr. Wm. Byrne while attending their father's funeral.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. JOHN MCADAM.

The death of John McAdam, a well-known farmer of Chatham, took place on Friday last, after a short illness of a few days resultant from a paralytic stroke on the Monday previous. Mr. McAdam was born in Chatham the son of Jas. McAdam and had lived honored and respected in that district all his life. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon and conducted by the Rev. Glen Sherman. Besides his loving wife he leaves to mourn his loss five sons, Jesse, of Chatham, Ont., Frank, Percy and Wyman at home, and four daughters Miss Gertrude McAdam, of Chatham, Miss Grace McAdam, of Montreal, Mrs. Christina Brown and Miss Beattie McAdam at home.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Bank Co-operation with the Farmer

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

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

Its policy is co-operation with the farmer.

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

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-up Capital \$ 2,700,000
Reserve 18,000,000
Resources 200,000,000

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

Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

We have Monarch, Dove & Down in all shades

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

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

McFAUL BROS.

The Store where Your Dollar does its duty.

LACHUTE MILLS.

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.

Special Bargains in Footwear For the Balance of this Month.

75 prs. Boys' Boots, Reg. \$4.50 & \$5.00 to clear at \$3.00
100 " Men's Black and Mahogany reg. \$6.50 and \$7.00 to clear at \$5.49.

Ladies' Boots all reduced in price.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

35 Boys' Suits for to clear out less than cost price.
Warm Coats, Overcoats, Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Sweaters, Socks, Etc.

Men and Boys' Suits made to order.

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service.

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.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED 1855

Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund \$5,000,000
Over 125 Branches

A Farm Run on a Business Basis
requires that every member of the family be made a partner. That the earning from some particular product be allotted to each member. Then good sense indicates that these earnings should go to swell their savings account with The Molsons Bank. This will make each one ambitious to make his product pay. Deposits by mail accepted.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

You Must Tell 'em To Sell 'em.

On your shelves, in your stock room or warehouse, are the goods you have for sale.

In the homes all around are the folks for whom these goods were produced—The Buyers.

You have the goods, they have the money. There's no particular reason why they should pass others by and come to you without you ask them.

Advertising to-day is the greatest force in modern business progress. Its powers can be economically applied by use of "The Watchman."

The advertisements you see in our columns are the invitations to you of responsible, progressive business men.

Shop where you are Invited to Shop.

Issued by Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association
Head Office, Toronto, Canada.

A Very Special

Cheap Sale

is being held at my store this week and I extend a kindly invitation to participate in the splendid bargains we are offering. Just take the first opportunity to call and be convinced.

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.

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

"What The Doctors Are Doing."

"Time, as somebody has said was made for slaves, but the Government that would string out time to settle the railway problem because there is eternity to look forward to, has no place in this bustling age. What Canada wants in the way of a cure for national ownership is not treatment, but relief—something that will ease the gnawing pain and take the load off our chest before we all go to the graveyard."

"What appeals us," said a prominent politician the other day, "is the extravagance involved in national ownership. Take for example the C.N.R. day train from Toronto to Ottawa—besides the passenger coaches, a parlor car and a dining car. The dining car takes waiters, two cooks and a steward; the parlor car, a porter. Nine men—national ownership. The C.P.R. day train cuts out the dining car, a parlor car with ship-in tables serving every purpose. This car gets along with a cook and one porter, who is steward, waiter, parlor car conductor and porter combined. Two men—private ownership."

"The C.P.R. parlor dining car is just as comfortable, the food is just as good, the prices are just as reasonable, and the services just as efficient, and the whole thing is run at a fifth the expense of its public ownership rival. Instead of two tips, you pay one for which you get twice the politeness you do from a bunch of train hands who have got into the habit, along with national ownership, of considering themselves Civil Service officials with a haughty outlook on the common or garden elector who pays their wages."

"Which, of course may be a little overdrawn, but it goes to show that private ownership has decided advantages which cannot be overlooked by sensible citizens who pay for service and not for fal-lals. The railway problem is the most pressing one in sight."

LAKEFIELD

Mr. J. R. Baker, of Montreal, has been spending a couple of weeks visiting friends at Long Lake.

The Misses Myrtle Tomalty and Edna Warwick also Mr. Gilbert Warwick were week-end guests of Mrs. A. Tomalty.

The meeting of the Women's Institute was held at Mr. and Mrs. A. Tomalty's, on Thursday night last and was largely attended. Miss Roach of Macdonald College addressed the meeting, we were also pleased to have with us Mr. and Mrs. Bothwell of Lachute, Mr. Bothwell also spoke and we are pleased to say that he has organized a Farmer's Club in this vicinity. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Harry Scotts when Miss Constance Mount will address the meeting on the subject of "School Improvements."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L. NOTARY

Money to loan on security

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

LACHUTE, QUE.

Successful Tea.

The Japanese tea and entertainment held in the Methodist Church last Friday, under the auspices of the W.M.S., was a decided success. The arrangements were carried out under the capable superintendence of the President Mrs. Dr. Murphy and staff of Auxiliary members and officers. The hall was decorated in Japanese fashion by Mrs. H. J. Hammond and was a splendid exhibition of the decorator's Art. Chrysanthemums and Lanterns prevailing. Twelve young ladies dressed in beautiful Japanese costumes waited upon the tables, and a very sumptuous supper was served which was distinctly Canadian in quality and quantity. A most enjoyable programme was rendered in the Church and every number was very highly appreciated. After prayer by the Pastor, the Misses McIntyre and Way gave a piano-forte duet; Quartette by Messrs. J. D. Campbell and J. S. Giles, the Misses Read and Raymond; Duet by Mrs. Wm. Deacon and Miss K. Read; Recitation, Miss Marion Doig; Solo Miss Raymond; Piano Solo Miss McIntyre; Instrumental Duet by Messrs. McIntyre and A. Mathews. Mrs. Dr. Nichol whose name does not by any means express her value gave a most graphic talk of her work in Japan, illustrating by curios and souvenirs. Mrs. Nichol proved herself to be a most pleasing and interested speaker. The ladies are pleased with the financial result, which was about \$53.00 and hope they will be able to reach last year's high water mark, \$263.00.

IN MEMORIAM

NICOLL.—In loving memory of Paul Nicoll, who passed away on January 29th 1921.

Though his loving voice is silent And his true heart ceased to beat Yet we miss his well known foot-steps And the face we used to greet. Inserted by his loving wife and family.

WHITE.—In loving memory of Wm. O. White, died Jan. 25th, 1919, lovingly remembered. Inserted by Mother, Brother & Sisters.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

GEOMETRY

Honours.—Phoebe McQuat 97.
Class I.—None.
Class II.—Neil McGillis and Ruby McPaul 66.
Class III.—Helena Rodger 58, Muriel Burk 57, Bessie Rodger 56, Blanche Smith and G. Fuller 52, K. Campbell 50.

GRADE X.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

Class I.—Grace Morrison 80, Ivy Johnson 79, Arnold Mathews 76, Evelyn Creswell and Esther Morrison 75.
Class II.—Ivy Graham and Irene Whinfield 73, Donald Clarke 70, Elsie MacAllister 64, May Robinson 63, Mabel Gordon Dorothy Matthews and Gordon Watson 60.
Class III.—Flora MacDonald and T. Clarke 59, Alice Bain and Harold Bennett 58, Arnold Scott 54.

GRADE IX.

FRENCH

Honours.—Kathleen Morrison 92.
Class I.—Frances Douglas and Edna Graham 89, Evelyn MacCallum 82, D. Hay 81, Margaret Scott 79, Melville Smith 77, Sarah Black 76.
Class II.—Irene Rodgers 73, Ruby Nichols 72, Duncan Dunning, Corinne Hancox Hazel Drysdale and George McGibbon 70, Jean McQuat 65, Marguerite Heatlie 63, Lawrence Cruise 60.
Class III.—Paul Doig 58, J. Golpin 55, Elsie Riddell 53, Beatrice McKell, Muriel Peet Willie Cottingham James Todd 52, Gladys Moseley 51.

GRADE VIII.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Edith Jones 94, Ethel Doig 93, Mary Cruise and Hazel Copeland 91, Annie Miller, Grace Seale, H. Kettyle, Grant McHardy, Evelyn Mathews and Bessie Rodgers 90.
Class I.—Norma Boyd 89, Douglas Drysdale 88, Perry Cooke, Arnold Hume, Hazel Morrison and Janet Whinfield 87, Edgar Burwash 86, Christie Robertson 85, Lloyd Somerville 83, Ethel McQuat, Alice Burk and Linton Armstrong 87, C. Miller 78, Hilda Hume 76, Ethel Hay and Douglas Middleton 75.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Honours.—None.
Class I.—Ethel Scott 87, Muriel McPhail 86, Anna Miller and Stella Scott 83, Florence Armstrong 81, Violet Paul 80, Edward Morrison and Elsie Scott 79, C. McQuat and Lurton Nichols 78.
Class II.—Nellie Hay, Edmund Smith and May Yelland 71, Henry Miles 70, L. Graham 66, Ernest Copeland 61.
Class III.—Inez McKiddie 53.

GRADE VI.

COMPOSITION.

Class I.—Dorothy Morrison 88, Janet McQuat 86, Lyla McKiddie 77, Howard Doig 75.
Class II.—Russell Elliott 91.
Class III.—Emma Morrison 59, Elinor McCoy 52, Lorne Moarin 51, Lizzie Hay 50.

GRADE V.

GEOGRAPHY

Class I.—Agnes Duncan 84, James Yelland 81, Clinton Black 80.
Class II.—Eric Middleton 63, Shirley Hamilton 60.
Class III.—Helen Hutchinson and Eileen McPaul 54, Gordon McQuat 51, Lloyd Cruise and Gordon Hay 50.

GRADE IV.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen 96, Marion Mathews and Florence Hixington 94, Gwen MacKinnon and Fred Mason 93, Rowena Cohen and Edgar Cruise 91, Sam Cohen 90.

Class I.—Kenneth McPaul 86, Christina McKenzie 85, George Paul and Alma McLaughlin 84, Stanley Boyd 82, Florence Hay 79, Robert Fulton, Hartland Paul and Henry Dion 75.

GRADE III.

DRAWING.

Class I.—Willie Litch 88, R. Underhill 87, Arthur Joy 84, W. Raymond and Lena Combie 83, K. Mackrith and Reta Boyd 77.

Class II.—Stewart Jones and Gladys Cruise 70, Antonio Delorme 59, F. Westwood 67, E. Dion 65, M. Chapman and Janet Hay 62.

Class III.—Eugene Jousse 59, Jean Robert 57, Elsie McPaul, Gordou McPaul and B. Cunningham 59, Olive Stanforth 53, Leola Belanger 52, Doris Armstrong 50.

GRADE II.

READING

Class II.—Olive Hixington 72, E. Goldsworthy 71, Howard Jones and R. Armstrong 70, Winston Drew and Verner Thompson 69, Hugh McKinnon and R. Doin 68, Violet Falconer and Donald Murphy 65, Hugh Gall and Rashovsky 62, V. Belanger and Roland Cruise 60.

Class III.—Kathleen Clunie and Catherine Giles 58, Charles Lennan 55, F. Chapman 54, Isabel Cleland 52, Kenzie Cowan, Delmar Boyd Jean Fulton 50.

GRADE I.

Argenteuil Wool Growers elect their Board.

The board of directors of the Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' Co-operative Association for the present year, which is representative of all parts of the county, is as follows: Erskine McQuat, Brownsburg; W. H. Hume, Hillhead; C. Fournier, St. Andrews; W. J. Blair, St. Andrews; E. R. Morrin, Ree-h Ridge; W. J. Tomalty, Dalesville; John Heatlie, Ogdensburg, Que.; Alex. Doig, Upper Lachute; D. T. Morrin, Jerusalem Settlement; J. E. Arnold, Grenville; J. P. Johnson, Rawcliffe; Robert Dobbie, Harrington; Duncan McDougall, Centreville; Joseph Moncrieff, Edina; Henry Laughren, Arundel; Joseph Boyd, Louisa; Robert Copeland, Dumany; Henry McDonald, Lakefield; Amos Kerr, North Gore; Geo. Robinson, Shrewsbury; S. Lewis, Morin Heights; I. M. Hooker, Lachute Road.

Look Here for BARGAINS

10 doz. Suits of Underwear, Fleece lined, reg. 95c.	for 59c.
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PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Montreal Public Service Corporation will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its coming session, for the passing of an Act amending its charter and, in particular, authorizing it to carry on business in the Counties of Montcalm, L'Assomption, Argenteuil, Hull, Pontiac, Labelle, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Laprairie, Napierville, Missisquoi and Bromie; repealing paragraphs 122 and 123 of section 1 of the Act 1 George V. (second session) chapter 85; placing the Company partly under the operation of the Quebec Companies' Act 1920, with special provisions regarding the constitution of an executive committee and the voting rights of preferred shareholders, authorizing the Company to acquire and carry on the undertaking of other Companies empowered to carry on similar business in whole or in part to that of the Company; authorizing it to acquire stock and bonds of companies using electricity within its territorial limits; and for other purposes.

Montreal, January 3rd, 1922.
D. K. GOODFELLOW,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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Bean Pod Spot or Anthracnose

Vegetable growers are familiar with the spotting of bean pods which commences as a dark red pin point, enlarging rapidly, becoming darker in color and forming a more or less kidney-shaped canker or sore. Sometimes the pods are nearly all covered with these sores, rendering them very unsightly and worthless. The seed from infected pods have black or brown spots on them, and invariably the plants bearing diseased pods will be seen to have numerous spots on the leaves and stems, somewhat similar to those on the pods, but smaller and more elongated.

Investigations have shown that this Pod Spot or Anthracnose, as it is called, is caused by a fungus and that the spots on the seed carry the fungus over from one growing season to another. When this seed is planted and begins to grow, the fungus grows up with the plant; and if the weather is wet and cloudy, which provides good conditions for the growth of the fungus, it may kill the small plant when it is a few inches high or even before it gets above ground, so making misses in the rows. In any case, if the fungus growth has not been rapid enough to kill the plant, it will cause the spotting described above, and in these spots can be seen a yellow or pink slimy material which is composed of the seeds or "spores" of the fungus. These spores are scattered to neighboring plants, principally by rain, where they grow and form new spots, so spreading the disease through the field.

The losses from this disease have been very considerable in some localities and in certain years when weather conditions have been particularly favorable to the growth and spread of the fungus. The losses are brought about in three ways:

1. The killing of the young plants gives a poor stand in the field.
2. The destruction of the pods and the weakening of the plants reduce the yield.
3. When the crop is to be sold for seed, the presence of the spotted seeds would reduce the value considerably and would not be bought by anyone familiar with the disease they conveyed.

The best means of control—The use of sprays has given no results. The more obvious way to combat the disease is to devise some means of making sure that the seed you plant is not conveying the destructive fungus. This can be done with very good success in the following way: Set aside a small plot of land, preferably some distance from your bean fields and grow your own seed supply in this. Plant in this plot pump, clean seed of the varieties you wish to grow the following season. Inspect these plants as frequently as you can during the growing season and weed out all plants which appear sickly or have any spots on the stems, leaves or pods. When the crop from this plot is harvested, go through the pods and discard all those which have any signs of spotting and keep the se-

lected ones separate from all the other beans. If your selection has been carefully done, you may be reasonably certain this seed will produce a clean crop the following year.

Breeding the "Market Sense"

Six short courses designed to bring hog-raising more into line with the exacting requirements of the ultimate market for bacon were arranged for Ontario by the educational committee of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association in the first half of December. The Ontario Dept. of Agriculture co-operated by having their district representatives bring nine junior farmers from forty countries. The courses were eminently practical and were held under actual conditions of meat manufacture at packing plants at Hull, Peterboro, Ingersoll, Brantford and Toronto (two series). Lectures were given dealing with hogs suitable both for domestic trade and for the making of No. 1 Wiltshire sides for our British trade, the latter having been so gravely challenged by the high quality of the products shipped since the war in increasing quantities from Denmark. Competitions in judging live hogs and in grading and judging the carcasses from the same hogs followed. The cash prize list amounted to \$1,440, donated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers jointly, while "top man" at each centre was given a sow about six months old by the members of the Swine Breeders' Association. The Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture also helped in the plan.

The idea underlying the scheme is that the producer should aim to breed not good-looking hogs for the satisfaction of outdoing his neighbor, but those which will yield, when slaughtered, the largest weight of highest priced bacon. That is what the packers demand insistently: that is what they can pay for, because, in turn, that only is what they can sell at a profit in a keen market, with world competition to meet.

Hog-raising is not a pastime in which the producer may pick and choose the type and expect the consumer to "take it or leave it." If a Canadian farmer is in hog-raising as a money-making business he must produce that which the market will take, because consumers will get their bacon elsewhere if he fails to give them precisely what they want.

There is no sentiment about world markets. They are stern and unyielding to those who come offering unsuitable goods but are steadily, immensely profitable to those who offer the goods that can be readily passed on to the best and last judges of their own wants—the vast body of consumers.

These courses helped to bring an atmosphere of proper marketing to the junior farmers who will henceforth, it is hoped, become "key men" in their localities.

Poultry

Artificial light gives the birds the amount of daylight they are used to having during the time of high production or in the spring months. In Canada, especially, the winter days are extremely short and the hen's day even more so, for she goes to roost as soon as it begins to grow dusk, and the trouble is that the night is so long that she is not able to take enough feed to do her until morning. The value of the light is simply to increase her daylight so that she can have more time to eat and less time necessary for sleep. It lengthens the hen's day and makes it more in keeping with summer conditions.

There is really no best time when the light should be turned on. It is all a matter of convenience. Some people prefer to turn on the light from four to six in the morning and let the birds go to roost when they see fit in the evening. They claim that this is more natural in that the birds get up as soon as the light comes and start scratching. They go to roost at the usual time at night and are sure to be on the roosts. Others will turn the light on for an hour or two in the evening, while some find it more convenient to turn the light on in the afternoon before dark comes and then turn it off about nine or ten o'clock at night.

As long as the day is lengthened to from twelve to fourteen hours it is immaterial just what method is adopted so long as the same method is followed through the whole season. Care, however, must be taken so that after the lights are turned on in the evenings the birds will get to roost before the lights are turned out. To insure this some use dimmers. Others flash the lights while some claim that it is not necessary, that the birds will soon get into the habit of knowing just when to take the roost.

On the electric light being turned on at night, there is that difficulty that the birds sometimes go to roost early even though the light is on. If this is found to be the case it will be well to give some special feed in the evening and keep them scratching, or allow the birds to go to the roost at

the natural time in the afternoon, and then after supper turn on the light and give them their evening feed. At that time they are hungry, they get off the roost and spend an hour or two scratching to get their evening feed. The exact time is not so important so long as judgment and good management are used.

Since the use of electric light is valuable only in hurrying up egg production, it is not recommended as highly for well matured early pullets that have started to lay say in October or November. Under natural conditions these will give a good egg yield, and it is a question as to whether light in their case is an advantage, but for late and immature pullets and for older hens, light is an advantage. It will hasten the development of the later pullets, bring them into egg production much earlier, and will sometimes be the means of making late birds give a profit when otherwise there would be none. The same is true of hens that have been laying fairly well during the summer and under natural conditions will rest for most of the early winter months. Our experience has also been that for the late hatched-chicks electric light has assisted in the development. In a bunch of 200 White Leghorns hatched on the 15th of September, electric lighted brooders were used which gave light all night long and these pullets were laying by the 15th of January.

As a rule, a 60-watt Tungsten will give sufficient light for an ordinary pen of twenty-five birds. Shades to the light are not an advantage, but the light should be placed where the most illumination will spread over the floor. Where electric lights are not available, a number of barn lanterns with reflectors have been hung on the wall with fair success. Other systems of illumination may be used but danger of fire must be taken into consideration. Automatic clocks for turning on and off the lights are an advantage in that it is then done without any extra attention. Dimmers are an advantage if the light is used in the evening, but if the manager will watch carefully he can, by flashing his light once or twice, soon train the birds to take to the roost.

Limestone on the land is as good as money in the bank.

Suggestions for Practical Work in the Teaching of Agriculture

By Norman Davies, B.A., Teacher of Science and Agriculture, Renfrew Collegiate Institute

Whether or not to have a school garden is the question facing many teachers about to begin the teaching of agriculture. The school garden is very important both to teachers and pupils. For public school work the requirement in Ontario is six square rods in order to qualify for grants, but a smaller area is worth while even if no grant is secured.

Numerous topics can be illustrated in the school garden. The method of planting, the care and harvesting of different crops can be taken; the study of insect pests and fungus diseases of plants; and methods of control; methods of conserving moisture; and problems of drainage; the growing of small fruits and the care of fruit trees including budding and grafting; practical work in measurement in laying out the plots; the study of common garden weeds and methods of eradication; and many other topics can be given a practical angle. The flower garden is important, for in it the methods of planting bulbs, perennials and annuals can be shown. The school garden provides the material for teaching many of the agricultural topics by the laboratory or demonstration method, so that pupils can see methods and results as well as hear about them. The teacher will also derive benefit in having actual results as a basis for the information given to the pupils. The school garden adds a zest and an interest to the work which cannot be secured by classroom work alone.

In addition to the individual plots, planted and cared for by one or more pupils, an area planted under the direction of the teacher for class purposes is worth while. Such an area might represent a kitchen garden about 60 to 80 feet long by 20 to 30 feet wide. A third of this area could be planted in permanent crops, as strawberries, raspberries, rhubarb, and so on; another third in smaller vegetables, and the remainder in potatoes, corn and tomatoes. Such a garden shows method of planting a small area and the variety and yield; while from the strawberry and raspberry patch, plants may be supplied to the pupils. Last spring about 15 pupils from our classes took from 50 to 100 plants for planting in their gardens at home. Next year I expect to supply a few raspberries plants and possibly some rhubarb roots.

For the past three years I have planted in a part of the garden small plots of fall wheat and fall rye, each year planting the seed grown in the previous season. My object is to secure plants more resistant to frost and to test each year the value of commercial fertilizer. Results have been encouraging and each year the plots of wheat came through the winter in a better condition. The rye has never been seriously harmed. The wheat always shows a higher yield on the fertilized plots, while the rye has never shown any advantage from the use of fertilizer. I use this result in classwork to point out the importance of testing a small portion of a field for each crop before investing extensively in commercial fertilizer.

Where the area of the garden is larger than required for the work already mentioned, it is worth while to plant some marketable crop. Potatoes answer the purpose, but in some localities sweet corn, tomatoes or carrots and beets might be grown very profitably. The results can be used to show that the methods taken up in the classroom are practical and the revenue assists in paying expenses. Last year from one-eleventh of an acre, the yield of potatoes was 283½ bushels per acre. The value of the

crop was \$265.65 per acre and cost \$157.50 per acre, giving a profit of \$108.15 per acre. Such calculations based on actual results are of greater value than estimates based on the results of some one else.

Last year eight varieties of potatoes were planted—twenty-four hills of each. One set of plots in sandy loam and the other in heavy clay soil. When dug, the yield from each plot were weighed. The results showed which early and which late varieties are best suited to our types of soil. Such work opens up a wide field to the thinking boy or girl, and shows that agriculture is not a stereotyped single-tracked occupation.

At one corner of our school garden there is a poultry house of up-to-date construction. Chickens are kept in this building throughout the year except in July and August. The first year a small flock was secured in the fall and kept till June. During that time the value of eggs laid and value of fowl when sold exceeded cost of birds and feed by \$10. Last winter two pupils who had raised chickens from eggs hatched at the school were given the use of the poultry house. Both have now built poultry houses at home. This winter a flock of Silver Campines will be kept. This is a new variety for this locality. They are fair layers and economical feeders. During last spring about 475 chicks were hatched in the school incubators. Many pupils brought eggs from home for early hatching while others bought Ontario Agricultural College eggs, which were secured for school work.

Such experiments as these are difficult for the public school teacher, but not at all impossible. They should be easily carried out by the high school teacher who is usually more permanently located.

Each teacher might, from among the numerous topics of the curriculum, select one or more which can best be developed in the locality. For town schools, gardening and poultry work could be made the hobby, and more attention given than required by the curriculum. A hotbed belongs to garden work and could be easily prepared in connection with other garden work. If the teacher emphasizes one or two things, there will be a more real and lasting effect.

Should some of the readers feel that the work outlined stresses the economic too much, it might be well to bear in mind that we deal with the economic aspect in many other studies: Geography, history, and science all have a bearing on economic problems, and we do not hesitate to discuss them. Are we in Canada behind in this phase of agricultural teaching? In Wisconsin there is in one locality a school which supplies from its farm the seed corn for the farmers nearby; in another case the growing of hemp has become a main industry and it was first introduced by a high school principal who was the teacher of agriculture. If our teaching of agriculture is to benefit in a real sense, the need for more people in the rural districts, we must pay some attention to the economic, so that the boy or girl will have an enlightened mind on the subject and be better able to choose his or her future work. The school where agriculture is taught might become in a small way a more direct benefit to the community; not overlapping present organizations, but co-operating with them to a greater degree than at present, and secure the hearty support not only of the agriculturist, or person interested in agriculture but not engaged in practical work, but of the practical farmer as well.

The Welfare of the Home

Music in the Home—By Edna Everett

In speaking of the needs of a poverty-stricken family of our acquaintance, a friend once said to me, in shocked and disapproving tones, "And they have a piano! Think of it, a piano! And those even children have not enough to eat, and are always needing help. I think that family deserves no help and no sympathy. A piano, of all things!"

"Fortunate children!" I replied. "Perhaps the piano makes them forget the lack of food and coal and keeps them off the streets. I must call and see that piano," which I did, forthwith.

I could scarcely conceal my astonishment at the transformation in this erstwhile home of poverty and uncleanness.

The piano, which was the only object worthy the name of a piece of furniture shone from recent polishing, and the floor and every object within range of vision had been scrubbed and rubbed to make it a proper associate for the piano.

"Sure," said the mother, beaming with pride and blissfully unconscious of the tales concerning the family extravagance, "it's a grand thing for the children. They don't never go out night now, and," impressively, "you just ought to hear Mary play, never had a lesson and plays everything, by ear. And it's the same with Ellen. She plays grand. Oh, they all take turns. It's too bad the girls ain't here to play for you, and the way they keep

the house clean! You see their friends come to see them now."

I tried to look my grief at missing the musical (?) treat, expressed my admiration for the piano, my interest in the welfare of the family, and departed rejoicing. My theory had been vindicated.

Music in that home, as in every other, is as much a necessity as food and clothing. Why expect the poor to be satisfied with food alone while their souls starve for the things that make life worth-while, and, in many cases, barely endurable.

Many complain that the working man is receiving high wages and "wasting" his money on a piano, a victrola, or other musical instrument and in paying for music lessons for his children.

Every child has the right to music in the home. It is essential to health and happiness. It will keep children in the home and cause them to carry with them memories which may save them in times of temptation.

The moral values of "good" music cannot be overestimated, while the degrading, unspeakable "jazz" has no more place in the home than trashy and immoral literature.

Children will go where they find music and song, companionship and happiness. If they find these in the home, they will not search for them elsewhere, and the problem of keeping children at home will be happily solved.

World Has More Meat-Eaters

Just prior to the Great War, the meat consuming population of the world was estimated at roundly 590,000,000 head. Approximately, 460,000,000 were peoples in Europe and Siberia, 110,000,000 in temperate North America, 14,000,000 in temperate South America, 4,500,000 in Australasia, and 1,600,000 in South Africa. Thus the meat consuming peoples approximated one-third of the total population of the world, as against less than one-quarter of the population sixty years ago.

The statement that consumptive demand cannot be increased in total, is, therefore, disproved. Undoubtedly there has been an increase in the consumption of meats during the past half-century, showing about 90 per cent. This is due to a generally raised standard of living, the increase in the population of the countries situated in the temperate zone, the remarkable increase in the white population of the world, and the development of transportation, enabling expeditious and economical movements of meat. This has been effective in bringing about large increases in industrial population, with its heavy meat eating tendencies.

There are no indications that this rapid increase in meat consuming population will show any marked slackening during the next fifty years. Therefore, the problem of producing sufficient meats to meet the increasing demand in quality and volume still exists.

Statistics prove that the world's live stock surplus is not keeping pace with requirements. A number of prominent exporting countries appear to have reached their maximum of production, while others are steadily reducing their exportable surplus owing to a greatly increased domestic consumption. In effect, a number of hitherto surplus-producing countries are tending toward "deficiency" or, at least, non-surplus producing.

Dead weeds in the garden harbor insects over winter. Burn them.

Getting a Good Start.

Last week I had a chat with a wide-awake country boy who lives in Grey County. He is now sixteen years of age and for the past six years has been saving his money by depositing it in a local bank. At the present time his account will go a long way towards giving him a special education. Besides having a substantial fund to his credit this lad has received much first-hand information on banking and has become personally acquainted with the banker, which information and acquaintance are making a good foundation for securing credit later should he be in need of such.

This banking experience has not only taught this lad how to save money, but it has been without doubt a real practical influence in his methods of spending. As he grows into manhood he will have an advantage over the men who failed to get this business experience in their youth. Inasmuch as the next generation of farmers will more and more need training in practical business methods, would it not be wise for parents to urge and assist their children to undertake early the handling of funds through some regular financial institution?—R. H.

Furnish the Barn.

Barns should be furnished as well as houses, and with the idea in view of making the work easier and giving the animals better care.

There is much room for barn furnishings. As I go about the country I see many places where a few barn furnishings would not only create a saving but add much to the comfort of the animals as well as the man doing the work. A loss of a good animal through some item of poor housing is so frequent that it scarcely needs mention. Blemishes to the udders of dairy cows, calf cholera, abortion, white scours, hog cholera and a score of other animal diseases can often be prevented by better housing of the stock. Good barn furnishings truly make for economy in the handling and producing of live stock on the farm.—H.



HAVING CONSUMED ALL THE GOLDEN EGGS

—Dallas News.

Seed Growing Opportunities.

The Dominion Seed Commissioner, Mr. George H. Clark, who represented Canadian interests at the International Seed Control Congress recently held at Copenhagen, makes some interesting observations on conclusions arrived at during his visit. We can, he says, produce and ought to be producing seed of orchard grass for export, and that both for orchard grass and timothy seed there is a substantial European market, while the production of red clover seed might be multiplied many times, without danger of over-production.

The seed both of red clover and orchard grass produced in sections of Canada, particularly in the clay-belt of Northern Ontario and Quebec, is superior to that imported from any of the Scandinavian countries.

While Canada imports her supplies of white clover seed largely from Europe, conditions here are ideal for its production. That produced in the districts named, and also in Alberta, is of superb quality. White clover sells in Great Britain at seventy-five cents to a dollar per pound. The Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture is procuring a supply of this seed from Scotland, and will establish a seed-producing centre at Kapuskasing in Northern Ontario next season.

To know whether a hen drinks 20 times her weight in water every year, as some claim, or 30 or 40, isn't so important as to know that Biddy wants and can use a lot of it.

To Know Good Veal Calves.

Weight of calves is an important factor in the size of retail cuts and in relation to the age and quality of the carcass. The following table shows how veal is usually graded by weight:

Choice	90 to 140 lbs.
Good	80 to 160 lbs.
Medium	80 to 160 lbs.
Light or common	60 to 110 lbs.
Heavy	150 to 250 lbs.
Grass	140 to 200 lbs.

Form—The body should be broad and compact with good development, especially of the ribs, loin and legs. Most common faults are shanks and neck too long, heavy breasts and sharp backs.

Quality—The flesh should be very light pink, well fattened and free from blemishes. When the flesh is coarse grained or dark colored it denotes too much age, lack of nourishment or coarse feeding. Milk-fed calves can be distinguished by clear, fine-grained meat and white fat.

Finish—A fair amount of fat distributed about the carcass, especially on the kidneys, crotch, flank and breast. There is no "marbling" of fat as on beef. On skinned calves the thin membrane which covers the carcass is white and soft on well-finished calves but dry and dark-colored of those lacking finish.

With the disposal of one season's fruit crop should come the planning of another. Now is not too early to start planning.

WHY BEAUTY FADES

A Condition Due Entirely to Poor, Watery Blood.

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

When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes pale, haggard and angular. She not only tires out easily but suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite. This condition will go from bad to worse, if prompt steps are not taken to increase and enrich the blood supply. To make the rich, red blood that brings the glow of health, no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If given a fair trial their use brings rosy cheeks, bright eyes, a good appetite and good spirits. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of pale, languid girls active and strong. On the first sign of poor, thin blood mothers should insist upon their daughters taking a fair course of these pills. They will not only restore health, but will save further doctor bills.

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

Unanimous.

She—"No, I cannot marry you. All our family are opposed to you."
He—"But, dear, if you are not—"
She—"I said all our family!"

High heels, of exaggerated proportions, may cause curvature of the spine and other ills.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.



With The BOY Scouts

Training Boys for Citizenship.
When the Boy Scout Movement was inaugurated the primary and fundamental purpose behind the organization was a patriotic one, and that great patriotic purpose has not been lost sight of as the movement has progressed.

The work and training of the Boy Scouts is that which best equips boyhood for good citizenship, and is in no respect military, notwithstanding the fact that some of the Boy Scout training fits into a military notch in the event perhaps that the country might some day have need of the splendid young manhood that has developed from the Scouts.

It is a matter worthy of comment that the pulp mill towns of Northern Ontario, as elsewhere, have troops or patrols of Boy Scouts. Boys of many nationalities have manifested a most enthusiastic interest in the work, and the result has been that patriotism of the highest type has been instilled into the young minds, which means honor of the flag, respect for Canadian institutions, and love of the land of their fathers' adoption.

One has seen the Boy Scouts in first aid work, in camp and on the tramp. One has seen perfect discipline and organization. One has seen the Scouts on duty during days of sorrow and tragedy in coal camps, serving hot coffee to rescue crews delving among the wreckage for the bodies of unfortunate victims of mine explosions. One has seen the boys taking part in historical pageants, being kind to aged people, seeing some cripple across a street in safety, adding in the search for lost persons and furthering the

campaign of sanitation wherever possible.

Canada has need of boys like the Scouts and of manhood that this kind of boyhood represents. Canada has need of the useful citizenship represented in those boys who love and honor the flag and learn obedience to the law.

Why Wolf Cub Packs?

In 1914, the Chief Scout, finding that many boys under twelve years of age were desirous of becoming Scouts but were prohibited from doing so because of their lack of years, organized the Wolf Cub Packs for boys from 8 to 12 years. Since that time the movement has grown so that now there are Wolf Cub packs all over the world. The aims of the junior organization are identical to the aims of the Boy Scouts Association, the only difference being the age of the boys. The method of training is similar to that employed in the Scout Troops, namely, the utmost possible responsibility being placed upon the boys themselves, thus developing the ability to control others and the true spirit of leadership which is perhaps man's most vital need in the world of to-day. The training for manhood through the medium of the Boy Scout Movement begins early in life and lasts till that manhood dies.

Scout at Arms Parley.

While attending the Scout Leaders Conference at Buffalo recently, Mr. Anders, the local secretary for the Hamilton Association, learned something that will be of great interest to Scouts. When Secretary of State Hughes opened the Disarmament Conference at Washington, and made the appeal for all the nations to scrap portions of their navies, the only boy that heard him was a Boy Scout. This Scout was on duty outside the conference room, and one of the British delegates, for whom the boy had done a "good turn," insisted that the boy accompany him to the conference room. In spite of quite an amount of opposition, the delegate stuck to his request, officialdom gave way and the boy was admitted.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box their use the baby will be able to get Brockville, Ont.

Under the Trees.

When the summer days are bright and long
And the little birds pipe a merry song,
'Twas sweet in the shady woods to lie
And gaze at the leaves and the twinkling sky,
Drinking the while the rare cool breeze,
Under the trees, under the trees.
Summer or winter, day or night,
The woods are an ever new delight;
They give us peace, they make us strong,
Such wonderful balms to them belong;
So, living or dying, I'll take mine ease
Under the trees, under the trees.
—R. H. Stoddard.

Who Plants a Tree Plants Love.

He who plants a tree
He plants love.
Tents of coolness spreading out above
Wayfarers he may not live to see.
Gifts that grow are best;
Hands that bless are blest;
Plant: life does the rest!
Heaven and earth help him who plants a tree,
And his work its own reward shall be.
—Lucy Larcom.

A Startling Reply.

A woman passenger in an Atlantic liner had an experience that led her to believe that a seaman is not apt to waste much thought on his personal troubles.

The sailor who had induced this belief had received a bad cut on the head the second day out. The woman was solicitous in her inquiries as to his welfare when she saw the captain that night, and would have undoubtedly continued her sympathy had not a rough sea called to mind her own sufferings.

When she emerged four days later, white and weak, she suddenly remembered the poor sailor. In the course of the day she saw him with a strip of plaster on his head.

"How is your head?" she asked, as he passed by on some duty.

"Eased by south, mum!" was the reply.

Collapsible Desk Fits in Safe.

A compact, complete, and fireproof book-keeping system is a most welcome addition to garage equipment. The desk folds up, and is lowered into the safe by a lever attached to the front. The lever is then removed and the top of the safe is swung into place.

ISSUE No. 1-22

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out;
Thickens, Beautifies.



35-cents buy a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

Forests and Water Power.

We are just as callous and indifferent over the destruction of our natural resources. People seem to lose sight of the fact that the wiping out of large forest areas by fire also means the obliteration, to a large extent, of our water power so that the permanency and utilization of this great asset is also jeopardized; threatening not only the development of our industries but also transportation facilities and the thousand and one other necessities of life which modern ingenuity has provided for our comfort, entertainment, and pleasure.—Deputy Fire Marshal Lewis, Ontario.

MONEY ORDERS.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Origin of Horse-Power.

When steam replaced horses for hoisting and pumping in British mines, the need arose of stating how many horses were replaced by an engine. Experiments showed that a powerful dray-horse could lift 330 pounds out of a mine shaft at a rate of 100 feet per minute. Hence the unit known as a "horse-power."

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple straight testimonials from well known people, not press agents' interviews.

From all over America they testify to the merits of Minard's Liniment, the best of household remedies.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.
Branch Factory, St. John's, Nfld.

Since the signing of the Armistice 1,742 new branch offices have been opened by Canadian banks, and 214 closed, leaving the net increase 1,528. Canadian banks have over 4,700 branches at home, and 200 in other countries.

Tea in moderation is a useful stimulant; but if drunk to excess it will cause great depression.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

Taking a Liberty.

Little Ethel, who was shopping with her aunt, listened while the graft, but intelligent clerk remonstrated:

"Madam, I am sure you will not need so much material. You will find five yards quite ample."

As soon as they had left the shop Ethel exclaimed indignantly:

"Auntie, I didn't like that man, not one bit! Why, he talked to you just like as if he was your husband!"

Water, pure and cold, is one of the best remedies for indigestion.

It takes from six to eight years for the antlers of a stag to attain their full size.

Do we say an untruth in this, that a healthy imagination, next to a balanced judgment and a clear conscience, is the greatest blessing of life?

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

When velvet has been crushed in packing, and there are marks on the pile, it can be restored in the following manner: Fill a basin with steaming hot water and hold the part to be treated over the bowl with the underside downwards. After a short interval the pile rises and the material resumes its original freshness.

Classified Advertisements.

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., 114 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

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.

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON CHILD

On Body and Face, Red and Itchy. Cried For Hours. Lasted a Year.

"A rash started all over my little girl's body, and she had some on her face. It started in a pimple that was full of water, and it got red and itchy. She cried for hours. This trouble lasted a year."

"Then I started with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Dora Langley, 1332 Gertrude St., Verdun, Que., August 11, 1913.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum is an indispensable adjunct of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyons, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. 100 Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

LIKE LIVING OVER DAYS OF GIRLHOOD

TORONTO WOMAN SAYS TANLAC CAME UP TO EVERY EXPECTATION.

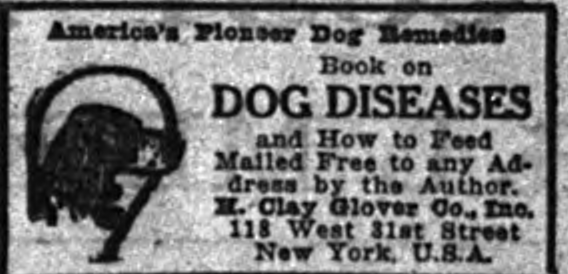
Eats Anything, Sleeps Like a Child and Gets Up Feeling Fine Every Morning.

"I had heard so much about Tanlac I expected great things from it, and I was not disappointed, for it does just what they say it will," said Mrs. Wm. Robinson, 331 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont.

"I simply feel like a different person since taking this grand medicine. For two years I was in wretched health, and then, to cap the climax, I had the 'flu,' which left me in a worse condition than I had been before. What I needed was something to build me up, and this is exactly what Tanlac has done."

"I have a splendid appetite now, nothing I eat gives me any bad after effects, and I sleep like a child all night long. I feel so well and happy in the morning that it is just like living my girlhood days over again. Tanlac has certainly been a wonderful blessing to me."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.



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.

DID PAIN DISTURB YOUR SLEEP?

THE pain and torture of rheumatism can be quickly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. It brings warmth, ease and comfort and lets you sleep soundly.

Always have a bottle handy and apply when you feel the first twinge.

It penetrates without rubbing. It's splendid to take the pain out of tired, aching muscles, sprains and strains, stiff joints, and lame backs. For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment

"Those Who Dance Must Pay The Fiddler"

There's a settlement in profit or loss; for nearly every indulgence.

Sometimes the pay day is long deferred, and in that case the settlement may bear compound interest.

Often a payment in ill health is required for the dance had with tea or coffee during earlier years. Sometimes the collection comes in sleeplessness, sometimes in headaches, sometimes in high blood pressure, or in nervous indigestion—sometimes in all these penalties.

Nerves won't always stand the whipping of tea and coffee's drug, caffeine.

If you've been dancing to tea or coffee's fiddling, why keep on till payment time comes? If you're beginning to pay, now, why not cancel the contract?

There's an easy and pleasant way to avoid tea and coffee's penalties, as thousands have found who have changed to Postum. It is a delight with any meal—rich, comforting and satisfying—and it never harms. Even the little children can have a breakfast cup of Postum, with no fear for what may happen to sensitive nerves.

Instead of paying penalties for your meal-time drink, let it pay benefits to you, by giving natural health a full chance—and begin the new arrangement today. Any grocer will sell you, or any good restaurant will serve you Postum.

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.

Postum for Health "There's a Reason"



WARNING! Always say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.

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 and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Neuralgia Rheumatism
Toothache Neuritis Lumbago Pain! Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticester 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."

January Clearing Sale!

We are offering a big reduction in the following lines during the month of January.

HORSE BLANKETS
HEAVY RUBBERS
MITTS and GLOVES

All the above at

COST PRICE.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

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 business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe
Lachute Branch, Antonio 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.



Plenty of entertainment in spite of bad weather
Cold nights and wintry weather you'll be particularly glad you have a

Victrola

No need to go outside your own home for entertainment—the best music and fun that any one could wish.
Stop in any time and we'll gladly play your favorite music for you, and explain our system of easy terms.

OMER PAQUETTE,
Agent, Lachute.

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's [Chocolates 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 Overcoats, Caps and Underwear.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
THE TAILOR.
Main Street, - Lachute.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Horse Blankets

FOR THE

Next Two Weeks

AT

JOHN McFAUL & SON,

MAIN STREET, - LACHUTE.

NEW LINES!

New Lines of Boots and Shoes special for Spring. New Styles.

All kinds of Oil for Machinery and Automobiles. Tinware, Ready-made Clothing.

Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

J. D. Lemay

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

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST
Raymond's Block
Main Street, Lachute.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
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Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Bell Telephone No. 166 w.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
ADVOCATE,
Telephone No. 60
Main St., LACHUTE.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

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

A. RAYMOND
Foundry Street, - Lachute.

CONSULT -
CHAS. CALDER & Co.
Court House, - Lachute
Concerning
Insurance of any kind.

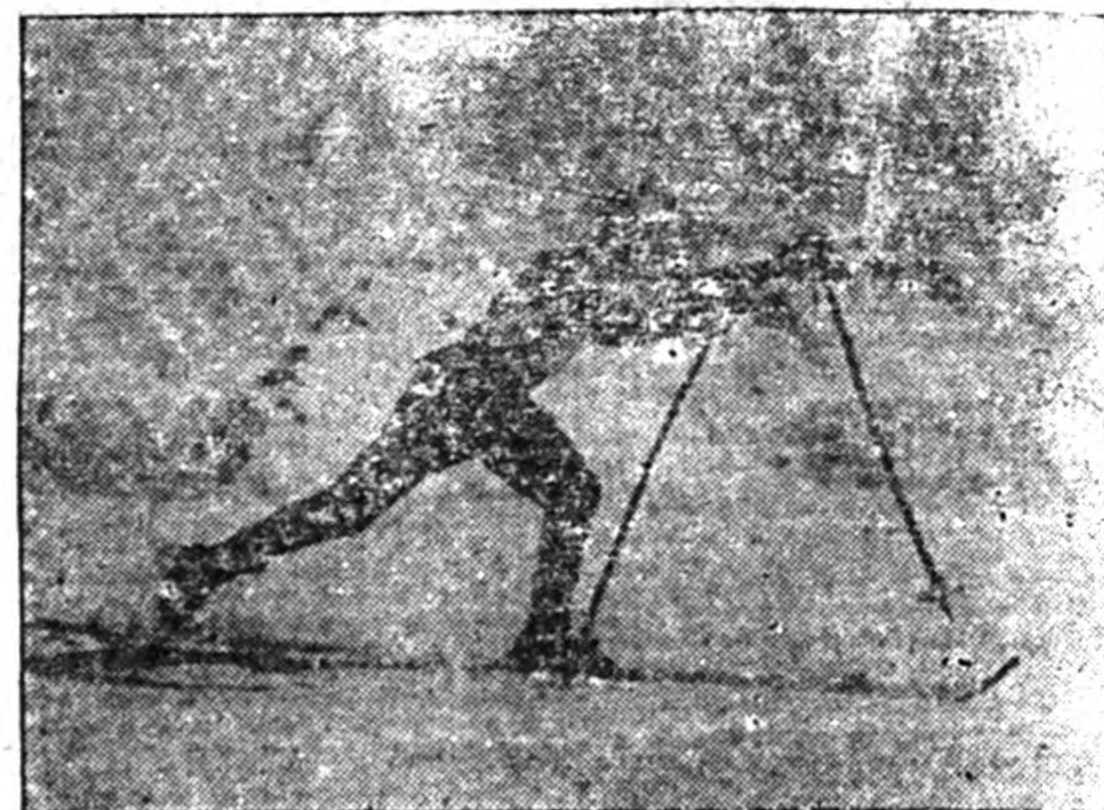
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LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Sales conducted in English and French.
Telephone 73.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

JOSEPH GIROUARD
NOTARY & COMMISSIONER
ST. BENOIT, - QUE.
Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates, Investments
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

Alright Mr. Brown, 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. Coté, 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.

A Winter Sports Expert



Mr. C. B. Vasesha, a noted Swiss ski instructor, who has won numerous championship trophies in various international ski competitions at St. Moritz, Davos, Klosters, and other famous Swiss resorts, is located at the Chateau Frontenac hotel, Quebec, this winter, where his services will be available for any one desiring instruction in any and every branch of ski-ing. Born in Davos, Switzerland, and being an active ski enthusiast from his boyhood, Mr. Vasesha's experience covers a period of 20 years, mostly in that country. He is an expert of international reputation and holds the European record for distance in ski jumping, having jumped 203 feet at Klosters in 1915. He holds the Swiss championship for fancy ski-ing, including the "Telmark," the "Christiania," cross jumps, etc. He was instructor of ski-ing in the Swiss Army during the Great War. He was instructing at Lake Placid Club during the winter season of 1920-21. The upper illustration shows C. B. Vasesha racing on his skis while in the lower picture one gets a good idea of the fine physique which winter sports have developed in the man.

Another interesting feature of winter sports in Quebec City this season is a young team of wolf-like huskies which have been brought from the far north of Canada for the entertainment of those visiting the ancient city.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

Montreal, Lachute, Staynerville, Ottawa.

Daily ex. Saturday and Sunday. Lv. Montreal 6.50 p.m. Arrive at Lachute at 9.10 p.m. Staynerville 9.30 p.m.

Daily.—Leave Montreal 5.30 p.m. Arrive at Lachute at 7.14 p.m., at Staynerville 7.25 p.m., Ottawa Union Station at 10.30 p.m.

Saturday Only.—Leave Montreal 1.20 p.m., arrive Lachute 3.50 p.m., arrive Staynerville at 4.00 p.m.

Sunday Only.—Leave Montreal 1.00 p.m., arrive Lachute 3.25 p.m., arrive at Staynerville 3.35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday.—Leave Montreal 7.55 a.m., arrive Lachute 9.43 a.m., Staynerville 9.54 a.m., arrive Ottawa at 12.55 p.m.

Daily except Sunday.—Leave Staynerville 8.50 a.m., arrive Lachute at 9.10 a.m., arrive Montreal 11.45 a.m.

Daily except Sunday.—Leave Ottawa Union Station at 8 a.m., arrive Staynerville at 10.59 a.m., Lachute 11.05 a.m., arrive Montreal 1.00 p.m.

Sunday Only.—Leave Ottawa Union Station at 8.30 a.m., Staynerville 12.16 a.m., Lachute 11.30 a.m., Montreal at 1.15 p.m.

Saturday Only.—Leave Staynerville at 7.40 p.m., Lachute 7.55 p.m., arrive at Montreal 10.00 p.m.

Daily.—Leave Ottawa Union Station at 5.30 p.m., Staynerville 8.28 a.m., Lachute 8.40 a.m., arrive Montreal at 10.30 p.m.

For tickets and information, apply to
J. S. GILES,
Towa Ticket Agent, Lachute.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's
Here Every Day.

FALL OVERCOATS.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

New Shell for Fur Lined Coats made to order for Ladies' and Gentlemen always on hand. A choice stock of Scotch and English Tweeds, Worsted and Serge at the lowest price.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WM. J. BARCLAY,
Agent for The MACCARTNEY
MILKING MACHINE.
FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY.
Bell Telephone No. 21
ST. ANDREWS EAST, - 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, also some big sleighs 2 1/2 x 3 ins., also good stock of rack sleighs.
H. Cadieux, St. Philippe.

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.

WANTED.—Mr. Decker, 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 the highest 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.