

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1922.

NO. 2

In Keeping with the Times

Our Prices

Are Now

Tobogganing

Downward.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

Lachute Protestant Cemetery.

The Annual Meeting of the Lachute Protestant Cemetery Corporation will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 6th, at 8 p.m. in Rice's Hall, at which all interested are urged to be present as this is a most important meeting. 2-3

WANTED.—At once, a housekeeper for light housework and who could be companion to an aged lady. Apply to letter "J" at P.O. Box 45, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—Just received, a carload of good potatoes. Now is your time to speak quick for your supply. Apply to E. Lavigne, Lachute. Phone No. 123.

"SILOS FOR SALE.—50-60 tons low price for orders placed in advance. Other sizes upon demand. Papineauville Lumber Co. Ltd., Papineauville, Que.

—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.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A brick house on Grace Street, just built six years, 8 rooms with summer and winter kitchen, also a lot of land 50 x 150. Apply to Arcade Ethier, Butcher, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Two Grade Milch Cows, (due to freshen about the 10th of Feb.) a team of heavy draught horses, also a team of driving horses both six years old, 1 Ayrshire bull 3 years old for beef or bred, a quantity of beef to be sold by the quarter, a quantity of seed and eating potatoes. Apply to Ruben Weldom, R. R. No. 1, Grenville.

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. This herd is the accredited herd with two cream tests. Apply to A. Boa and Son, Maple Hill View Farm, R. R. No. 1, Lachute, Phone 10374.

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.

WANTED.

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

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

LOCAL NEWS

Miss A. Hay, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. A. E. Bishop spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Chas. McBurney, of Quebec, was a week-end visitor in town.

Mrs. Geo. Creswell and son Lloyd are visiting friends in Ottawa this week.

Mr. Jas. Fuller, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Miss Ruth Arthur, of Belle Riviere is the guest of Mrs. A. McFaul this week.

Mrs. Bisset, of Lachine, and Mrs. Scott, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Miss Grace McHardy, of Calumet, was the guest of Miss Margaret Jones for the week-end.

Dr. H. S. and Mr. Willis Hooper, of Montreal, were week-end guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. F. Hooper, of Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid Giles and son, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mrs. Harlow Giles.

Miss Katie Reed and Miss Noreen Raymond are spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Raymond Byrd has been transferred from the Brownsburg Branch of the Nova Scotia Bank to Alexandria, Ont.

—The Presbyterian Church are holding an "Old time monster Tea-meeting" on Wednesday evening Feb. 15th. See posters later.

Miss Rosemary Beech, of New York, arrived in town this week, and will be the guest of her aunt Mrs. Jno. McFaul for the next few months.

Mrs. Geo. Deacon and son, Mrs. Thos. Anderson and Mr. Walker McArthur were in Ottawa this week attending the National Winter Carnival.

—St. Mungo's Annual Tea Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Cushing, on Friday, February 17th. An excellent supper and program. Admission 50 cts., Children 25 cts.

The lecture "The Soul of France" given by Madame Bieler in the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday last was worthy of a larger attendance. The lecture was most interesting and instructive.

Mr. John McKimmie, of Aurora, Mr. and Mrs. Albert McKimmie, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mrs. Brockie, of Montreal, were in town this week attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Simon MacKimmie.

Mr. Napoleon Denis, of Brownsburg, was injured in the chest on Monday last by a piece of timber which flew off a circular saw. He was taken to the Montreal General Hospital and operated on. His condition is considered serious.

Church of England Services in the parish of Lachute will be conducted on Sunday Feb. 5th by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Montreal as follows:—Holy Communion, Lachute 11 a.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m., Regular service Lachute 3 p.m.

Strathcona School played a friendly game with our Academy Boys, during Saturday afternoon, and were badly beaten by a score of 9 to 3. As a team they are not nearly as fast as our young boys, and their goaler needs considerable more practice. Other games are being arranged for and it is hoped that many will turn out and so encourage the younger element.

Presbyterian Services next Sunday Feb. 5th will be held as follows. The minister will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. Rev. W. Mingie, Secretary for Eastern Canada of the Lord Day Alliance will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Brownsburg at 3 p.m. In Lachute at 7 p.m. a sacred Contata entitled "Penitence Pardon and Peace" will be sung by the choir. Everybody cordially invited.

Mrs. A. T. Chapman, formerly Miss Christina Palliser, received for the first time since her marriage on Tuesday afternoon, at her residence, 358 Oliver Ave., Montreal. The drawing room and tea room was decorated in daffodils, irises, violets and other spring flowers. The hostess, who was assisted in receiving by her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. H. Chapman, wore a gown of navy blue georgette faced with henna georgette and a corsage of violets. Mr. Chas. McKergow, Mrs. Norman Holland, Mrs. George Hodge, and Mrs. Arthur McKergow, presided at the tea table, and those assisting in serving were Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Frank McKergow, Mrs. W. Heon Ritchie, Mrs. Bruce MacFarlane, Miss Eunice Howell and Miss Gertrude Jarvis.

Dixie Wins.

After a very fast game in which both teams played their best, the visitors of Saturday night from Lachine won out by a single goal. At the finish of the 3rd period the score stood at 4 to 4. Two alternate 5 minute plays then ensued and it was during the last half minute that Lachute proved themselves winners by a long shot from centre ice. Our boys played a fine game and greatly surprised the visitors who thought they would have a walk over at Lachute. Don't miss this Saturdays match, as the Berliners are at the head of the Manufacturers League and considered the best of Montreal's Amateurs.

Mrs. Robt. McIntyre had a pleasant surprise on Thursday of this week when at the monthly meeting of the W.M.S. which was held at her home, she was presented with a life membership certificate, the presentation being made by the president Mrs. Murphy, with a few well chosen remarks. At the close of the meeting afternoon tea was served and a happy time spent together.

Still they Come!

Our readers will be somewhat surprised when they peruse the correspondence column to find that still another aspirant for political honors has suddenly bobbed up among the Liberal ranks which will tend to further complicate matters ere the final choice will be made. If the electors themselves can be induced to look upon Mr. Bates as he is portrayed we should have no fears for the future, but it is up to the delegates to decide.

Sir George's Return.

After several years of strenuous service as Canadian High Commissioner at London, Sir George and Lady Perley have arrived back in Ottawa, and their many friends in Argenteuil heartily welcome their return. Sir George has filled the position with dignity and honor and the services he has rendered are such that have brought forward expressions of due appreciation from political friend and foe alike.

Curling.

The Curling Club had the pleasure of entertaining two rinks from St. Andrews Club Montreal, last Saturday. Two games were played, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The following players came up from Montreal:—E. de V. Orr, J. A. Giddings, R. Taylor, E. F. Pennoyer (Skip), J. H. Shearing, A. J. Kelly, D. M. Bethune, W. J. Bethune (Skip). In the afternoon Lachute was represented by Messrs I. McCrea, R. Vinkery, G. Fraser, P. Chabot (Skip), Mr. Cameron, R. and D. Todd, R. Fraser Skip. Both these rinks were victorious Chabot winning 14-1 and Fraser 9-3. In the evening Lachute was represented by two new teams as follows:—W. J. Deacon, Jno. Hay, Geo. Hay, J. W. Gall, Skip, R. Hampton, R. Todd, R. Hamilton, F. A. Brennan, Skip; These rinks were not so successful as both lost, J. W. Gall 13-5 and E. A. Brennan 10-8. After the game the visitors were entertained to an oyster supper and a very enjoyable time was spent.

On Tuesday night the rinks slipped by Geo. Brennan and W. A. Houston played the final for the McRae shield. These rinks won their way to the final by each winning three games. The game was well contested, both rinks being very keen to win and both curled well. Houston's rink winning out by 13-9. The rinks were:—

J. S. E. Todd	H. P. Johnson
A. Tremblay	D. McQuat
H. M. Gall	D. Todd
Geo. Brennan	W. A. Houston.

The Club will entertain two rinks from Ottawa on Saturday. Visitors are welcome to watch these games.

Another game for the Houston Cup will be played Thursday night when the Refreshment Rink will defend the Cup against the Presbyterian Rink. The rinks will be

Jack Miller	D. Todd
E. Jones	Dr. Drew
W. J. Deacon	Rev. G. McKinnon
P. Chabot	J. A. Rice

BIRTHS

DREW.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1st, to Dr. and Mrs. John Drew, a son.

VOWLES.—At Brownsburg, on Friday Jan. 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Vowles, a son.

DEATHS

WILSON.—At East Settlement, on Thursday, Feb. 2nd, William Wilson, in his 80th year.

MACKIMMIE.—At Lachute, on Monday, Jan. 30th, 1922, Janet Pollock, widow of the late Simon MacKimmie, in her 84th year.

McDIARMID.—At Toronto, on Jan. 20th, after a lingering illness, Albert B., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John McDiarmid, (formerly of Lachute) in his 21st year.

Deeply regretted.

MILWAY.—At the residence at St. Andre Avelin, on Jan. 14th, 1922, Alexander Milway, in his 87th year.

IN MEMORIAM

PAUL.—In loving memory of the late Stanley, Randolph, who departed this life on Feb. 2nd, 1920.

When the cold hand of death is laid On those we love most dear, Our heart felt sorrow is displayed Down falls the ready tear.

We miss the ever cheerful face The voice we love is stilled, No other one can take the place That our departed filled.

Inserted by Father Mother Brothers and Sisters.

WARWICK.—In loving memory of our dear Husband and Father, W. J. Warwick who died Feb. 2nd, 1920.

This day brings back to memory, A dear one laid to rest, And those who think of him the most Are those who loved him best.

Inserted by his wife and family.

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 Loys' 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

Candies and Cakes

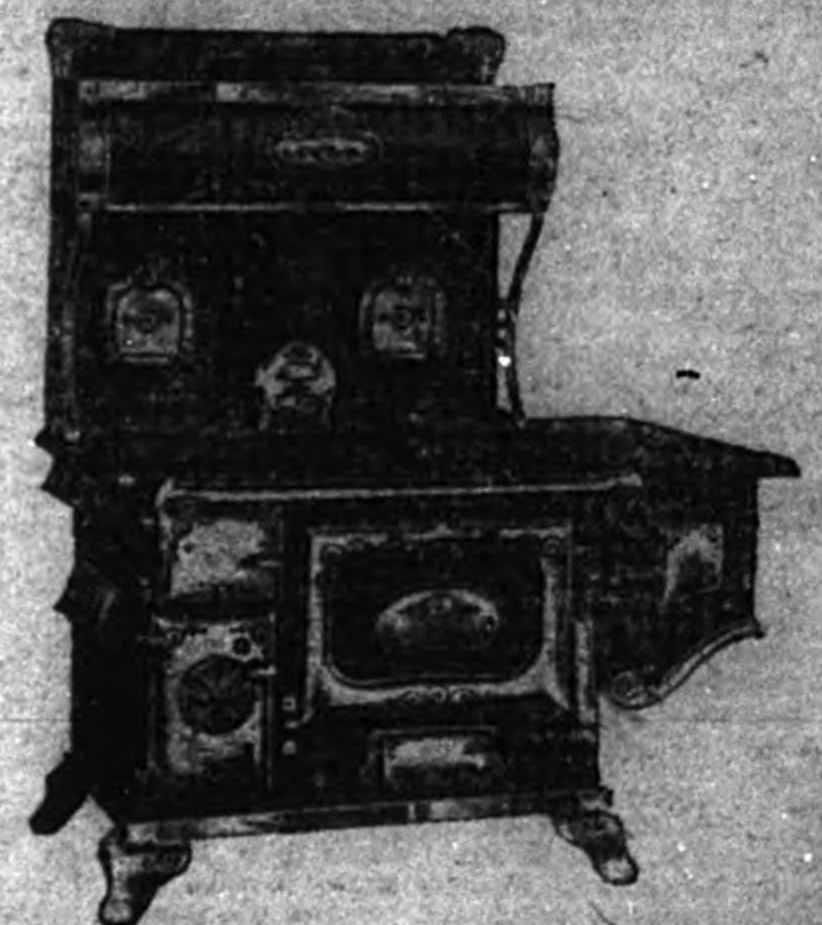
We handle Flour and Feed in any quantity and our Purity Flour is unexcelled.

Robert Hamilton.

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

OVER 100 STOVES For YOU to Choose From.



GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26 Lachute Mills

HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!



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, Bang Combs, Little Finger Rings, Etc.

Eugene Jousse.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optometrist.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

Reswal Regist'd



NEVER COOK UP COLD MEAT WITHOUT IT

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, after taking Myra home, goes to Glasgow and brings Dr. Garnesk back with him. Sholto is chloroformed and stolen.

CHAPTER VII.

The Chemist's Rock.

By the time we gave up our hunt for Sholto that night and saw Hilderman into the Baltimore II, at the landing-stage, the harvest moon had splashed the mountain-side with patches of silver in reckless profusion. But we were in no mood for aesthetics. We applied the moonlight to more practical purposes.

"Show me the river, Mr. Ewart," said Garnesk, as we turned away from the shore. Accordingly I took him up stream till we came to Dead Man's Pool.

"What do you make of things now?" I asked, as we walked along. "I can't make anything of the stealing of a dog except that someone coveted it and has now got it. Can you?"

"No," I answered thoughtfully, "I can't. But it's an extraordinary coincidence, at the least; and who on earth could have stolen him? You see, no one round here would dream of taking anything that belonged to Miss McLeod. And though Sholto is well enough bred, he's never been in a show, and has no reputation. I can't make it out."

"I'm very sorry it happened just now," said the oculist. "I was in hopes that by experimenting on the animal I could cure the girl. But at any rate that is beyond grieving about now. Is this the place?"

"Yes," I said, "this is Dead Man's Pool. That dim white shape there is the Chemist's Rock. It was there that Miss McLeod lost her sight, and here that the General had his extraordinary experience. It looks innocent and peaceful enough," I added, with a sigh.

"The General was very lucky—very lucky indeed!" murmured my companion.

"Why?" I asked. "He was down here looking at the rock, and he saw some sort of vision; Miss McLeod was up at the rock looking down at the pool, and she lost her sight. The General might have been looking this way instead of that in which case we might have had another case on our hands."

"Then you think the two adventures are different aspects of the same thing? If only we knew where Sholto was it might give us even more to go on."

"Have you any tobacco?" he asked abruptly. "I've got a pipe, but I left my tobacco in my room."

"We were in evening dress, and my pouch and pipe were in the house; so I left him there while I ran in to fetch them. When I returned he was nowhere to be seen, and for a moment I half suspected some new tragedy; but as I looked round I caught the gleam of the moonlight on his shirt-front. I found him kneeling on the Chemist's Rock, looking out to sea."

"Many thanks, Mr. Ewart," he said, as he handed me back my pouch and took the light I offered him. "Ah! I'm glad to see you smoke real tobacco. By the way," he added, "have you a friend—a real friend—you can trust?"

"I have, thank God!" I replied fervently. "Why?"

"I should like you to send for him. Do anything you can to get him here at once. Go and drag him here, if you like—only get him here."

"But why this urgency?" I asked again. "I admit that we have some very horrible natural phenomena to deal with; but, apart from the fact that some wretched poacher has stolen a dog, we have no human element to fear. I don't see how he can help, and he might run a risk himself."

"Never mind—fetch him or send for him. If you could have seen yourself start when you returned to the pool yesterday to find me missing, you would realize that your nervous system would be the better for a little congenial companionship. Frankly, Mr. Ewart, I don't like the idea of you being left alone here during the next few days with a blind girl and an old man—if you'll pardon me for being so blunt."

"But you'll be here," I said; "and I hope you will have something to say to us that will put nerves out of the question when you have examined Myra."

Garnesk rose to his feet and laid a friendly hand on my arm.

"As soon as I've seen what this place looks like at a quarter-past four to a quarter-past five in the afternoon I shall leave you."

"But—good heavens, man!" I cried

afraid, "you won't leave us like that. We hoped for so much from your visit. You can't realize, man, what it may mean to us all! You see—"

"My dear chap," said my companion, cutting me short with a laugh, "it is just because I do realize that my presence here may be dangerous to Miss McLeod that I propose to leave."

"Dangerous to her?" I gasped. "What on earth do you mean now?" The whole world seemed to have taken leave of its senses, and I mentally vowed that I should wire for Dennis first thing in the morning.

"I say that because her dog has been drugged and taken away."

"But some fool of a poacher was responsible for that!" I cried.

"My companion looked at me thoughtfully as he puffed at his pipe.

"I was the cause of the dog's disappearance," he said quietly.

"I see what you're driving at," I said. "You pretended to steal the dog because you were afraid Myra would make overwhelming objections to your vivisectioning him, or whatever you want to do. Of course, now I see you would be the only person about Invermullish Lodge likely to have chloroformed him. But even then I don't see what you mean by saying that your presence here would be dangerous to Miss McLeod."

"That's a very ingenious construction to put on my words, my dear fellow," he said; "but in my mind I was relying on you to overcome my patient's objections to any experiments that might be deemed advisable on her dog. I meant something much more serious than that. I have known you only a few hours, Mr. Ewart; but nobody need tell me you are anything of a fool, unless he wants a very flat contradiction. You are looking at this affair from a personal point of view—and no wonder, either. But if you were not so worried about your fiancée your brain would have grasped my point at once. That is why I want you to send for a friend."

"I will," I promised solemnly. "Now tell me—what did you mean?"

"When I said I was the cause of the dog's disappearance, I meant that if I hadn't arrived on the scene the dog would never have been touched. The dog was taken by someone who knew he was blind, who knew that I would experiment on him, and who was determined to get there first."

"But," I exclaimed, "that would be carrying professional jealousy a bit too far—if that's what you mean!"

"Yes," I said, "I follow you so far. Go on. And I was surprised to find how relieved I was at this suggested complication. I felt that if we could only attribute this amazing week of mysteries to some human agent I should be able to grapple with it."

"Now I come to my main point," Garnesk continued, "and it's this: The man who wanted Sholto because he was blind, wanted him to experiment on. But no professional man would do a thing like that, even supposing there to be one about. That motive again is ruled out of court. There remains one possible solution."

"Well?" I asked breathlessly, for even now I failed to grasp the conclusion my scientific companion could be coming to. "Go on!"

"If this thief did not want Sholto to experiment on himself, he stole the dog in order to prevent me from experimenting on him."

I laughed aloud from sheer excitement and the relief of finding some tangible thing to go on, for the oculist's argument struck me as very nearly perfect.

"You ought to be at Scotland Yard," I said. "You seem to have hit the nail on the head."

"The two calling are very closely allied," he said modestly. "Detectives deal with murderers and thieves, and I with nerves and tissues. It is all a question of diagnosis."

"I must say I think you've diagnosed this case very well, Mr. Garnesk," I said, "though we are just at the beginning of our troubles. The first thing to do is—"

"To find the man who stole the dog," I cut in.

"To find the man who knew the dog was blind," he corrected. "By that means we may come to the man who stole the dog; then we may get his reason from his own lips if we are exceptionally lucky. But I fancy I can supply his motive, failing a full confession."

"You can?" I cried. "Let's hear it."

"You've thought of one yourself, of course?" he asked.

"The only motive I can think of is too fantastic altogether. It is weak

enough to presuppose that someone has a grievance against Miss McLeod or the General, and that someone took advantage of the extraordinary circumstances to steal Sholto, and if possible prevent Myra getting her sight back. Oh, it's too ridiculous!"

"We have to remember," my companion suggested, "that our unknown quantity not only knew that the dog was blind, but also knew that I was coming or had arrived, and would probably experiment on the beast. It argues a very terrible urgency that the animal disappeared within an hour or two of my arrival. From all that I deduce what seems to me the only possible motive. The dog was stolen by the man who made Miss McLeod blind."

"Made her blind?" I cried. "You don't seriously mean that you think someone—some fiend of hell—deliberately blinded her?"

"Not deliberately," my companion replied. "But I believe it was through some human agency that she was blinded. I think some person or persons were anxious that Miss McLeod should remain blind, in case we should, in the process of recovering her sight, hit upon the cause of her losing it."

In silence I sat for a few moments, thinking over this extraordinary new outlook. I must certainly wire for Dennis in the morning.

"Mr. Garnesk," I said presently, "you are bringing a very terrible charge against some human monster whom we have yet to discover. But I must admit that you seem to have logic on your side. It remains for me to discover who these people are—if there are more than one."

"Yes," he mused; "that is what we must discover."

"Well," I exclaimed. "Then you're not going away?"

"Yes," he said. "I think it would be fairer to you all if I left you. I think my arrival has done some good; my departure may do more. But I assure you, Mr. Ewart, I shall not give up this case till Miss McLeod recovers her sight. I give you my hand on that."

I shook hands with him warmly.

"Thank you," I said, as I noticed the eager look on his keen, handsome face. "Thank you from the bottom of my heart. To-morrow I hope I shall find the man who knew Sholto was blind."

"I only know of one outside the General's household," he answered. "But I don't even know that!" I cried, forgetting Dennis for the moment. As for Olverly, he had gone clean out of my mind. "Who do you mean?"

"The American," said my companion.

(To be continued.)

Basuto Bridals.

We people who live in civilized surroundings have much to be thankful for, although perhaps we may not realize it. Our girls, for example, enjoy a freedom which might well be the envy of the maidens of other lands.

Take the Basuto girl. In her case she is not allowed by custom to have anything to do with the choice of a husband. What usually happens is this: The dusky male sees a maiden who pleases him, and he goes to the girl's father and states his desire for marriage. After this the matter is taken up by the heads of the family and relations, the girl herself being in ignorance of what is actually happening.

The principal point for discussion is the dowry, which usually takes the form of cattle, to be handed by the prospective bridegroom to his prospective father-in-law. Once this is arranged, the custom is to pay a deposit of so many beasts, the balance being handed over at the time of marriage. Meanwhile, the girl is informed who her husband is to be, and no matter whether he be young or old, good-looking or ugly, the girl has to do as her father bids her.

This custom, however, does not apply rigidly throughout Basutoland, for those natives who are living near the borders of civilization have discarded the dowry part of the business, much to the bride's father's disgust.

In these cases, the wedding-party wear European clothes, and return from the church by wagon to the bride's father's hut, there to feast on freshly-killed sheep and drink much kaffir beer. As a general rule, the feasting and merrymaking lasts for two days.

Automatic Calculator.

An automatic calculating device has been invented to figure the pressure required in metal stamping.

The miracles of civilization have been performed by men and women of great self-confidence, who had unwavering faith in their power to accomplish the tasks they undertook. The race would have been centuries behind what it is today had it not been for their grit, their determination, their persistence in making real the thing they mentally saw and believed in, things which the world often denounced as chimerical or impossible.

NURSES

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



Brightening Old Hats.

Soft felt hats can be cleaned by washing in a mixture of one tablespoonful of household ammonia and two tablespoonfuls of borax to every gallon of water. Mix the ammonia, borax, and about one tablespoonful of soap jelly, with the water when quite hot, but let cool until lukewarm before using. Rinse in water of the same temperature.

For white felt hats which cannot be washed, use white powdered magnesia. This is sprinkled on the hat and is rubbed in a little with the fingers, then thoroughly the way of the nap and rub brush. For light brown hats, oatmeal or Fuller's earth is used in the same way. For gray felt, hot bran is used.

When cleaning velvet hats brush thoroughly the way of the nap and rub the same way with a cloth dipped in ammonia or benzine.

Flowers and feathers may have their colors renewed by dipping into a solution of oil paint and gasoline. Tubes of paint may be bought at any art or paint store for ten cents. The paint is mixed with enough gasoline to dissolve it and the flowers are dipped into the mixture. The amount necessary will depend on the size of the article dipped. If it is large the whole tube may be required. The color of the mixture should be just a little darker than the desired color of the flowers when dry. With the use of a brush, flowers may be shaded or tinted two or more colors.

Home-made flowers are easily made and are always pretty. Roses are used a great deal not only on hats but also on dresses. To make the petals, cut out pieces of silk about two or three inches square; fold diagonally and gather around the two straight edges. Pull up to make petal and fasten on a small piece of buckram or silk. The size and number of petals depends on the size that you wish to have your finished rose. For a double rose a row of smaller petals can be placed just inside the outer circle of petals and then the centre is inserted. Centres may be made by folding a straight piece of ribbon about two end one-half inches long and two inches wide—depending on the rose you are making—lengthwise through the centre. Then gather all edges except the folded one, pull up tightly.

Life's Jewels.

"These are my jewels!"—thus she nobly spoke Of her dear sons,—the Roman mother fond,— Compared with diadem of costliest make.

In value infinitely far beyond! Nor ever yielded ocean depths, nor lake.

Aught half so rich—not e'en the diamond!

Thus doth each mother's heart to her respond:

"Ye are the jewels!—treasures truly great!

My children—gems!—bright pearls both pure and fair!

Oh, Father, may I rightly estimate Their priceless worth and guide their minds with care,

That they may fill with virtue what e'er state

Thou mayst appoint! And, when their life is o'er,

Oh, may they be the jewels of Thy store!"

Caring for the Family Meat Supply.

A highly recommended method of pickling hams and shoulders preparatory to smoking includes the use of molasses. To four quarts of fine salt and two ounces of pulverized saltpetre, add sufficient molasses to make a paste mixture. The hams and shoulders having been in a dry, cool place for three or four days after cutting up, are to be covered all over with the mixture, more thickly on the flesh side, and laid skin down for three or four days.

In the meantime make a pickle of the following proportions, the quantities here named being for one hundred pounds of meat: Coarse salt, seven pounds; saltpetre, two ounces; potash, half an ounce; soft water, four gallons. Heat gradually, and as the scum rises remove it. When scum ceases to rise, allow the pickle to cool. When the hams have remained the proper time in the paste mixture, cover the bottom of a clean, sweet barrel with salt about half an inch deep, pack in the meat as closely as possible, cover it with the pickle, and place over it a follower with weight to keep the meat down.

Small hams and shoulders should remain in the pickle for five weeks, larger ones will require six or eight weeks, according to size. And they should be allowed to dry well before smoking.

The meat should be smoked in a small building suitable for the purpose. One which is as near air-tight as possible is the best, as no more smoke should be wasted than is necessary.

For smoking a small quantity of meat a large cask or barrel may be used. To make this effective a small pit should be dug, and a flat stone placed across it, upon which the edge of the cask will rest. Half the pit is

beneath the barrel and half is outside. The head and bottom may be removed, or a hole can be cut in the bottom a little larger than the portion of the pit beneath the cask. The head or cover is removed while the hams are being hung upon the cross-sticks. The cross-stick rest upon two cross-bars made to pass through holes bored in the sides of the cask. The head is then laid upon the cask and covered with moist sacks to confine the smoke. The fire is put into the pit outside the cask and may be regulated by a piece of tin which may be removed when more fuel is put on.

Pine and other strong woods should not be used as it will taste in the meat. Corn-cobs, hardwood chips or fine brush may be used with safety and they will make a good smudge.

If Your Child Stammers.

That stammering is a mental fault often caused by fear, imitation or improper speech training is the claim of Dr. Frederick Martin, an educational expert. Much of it could be corrected in the public school, he claims.

"One great difficulty in meeting the requirements of this problem is the attitude of parents in waiting for the child to outgrow the defect. A child thus treated usually continues stammering for years, driving in deeper his false habits of speech, which would never exist were the cause known and the defect corrected when it first starts. The teacher can prove the greatest help by preventing the defect, or eliminating it in its first stages. When first noticing any stumbling, stuttering or hesitancy in recitations, one should gently check the child without attracting the attention of the rest of the class and help him into a more deliberate and better articulated mode of expression. A common mistake in attempting to cure stammering is to ask the stammerer to take a breath before speaking each word or words that bother him. When he is thus made to stop and unnaturally take a breath this recalls to his mind that he is unable to speak as the other children do. It is not more air in the lungs which stammerers need, but normal subconscious control. Stammerers can sing without difficulty, and singing requires greater lung power than speaking."

Cancer, the Medical Mystery.

Medical men always advise sufferers from cancer to have prompt recourse to the surgeon when the first symptom of cancer appears. It may be a mere wart that shows signs of growing; it may be nothing more than a little swelling, or a hard lump beneath the skin with redness surrounding it. A person in such a case should lose no time in seeking medical advice. The trouble may be of no importance; but, if it be a commencing cancer, the only hope lies in its immediate removal with the knife.

Unfortunately, persons suffering from cancer commonly conceal the fact, as if the affliction were shameful. Too often the victims have resort to nostrums advertised by unscrupulous fakery who offer a "cure without the knife," thus postponing an operation until it is too late. A cancer is usually local and external to start with. Later on if it be not removed, its diseased cells find their way through the blood stream or lymph channels to the liver or some other vital organ, infecting it, and death follows.

One of the many theories regarding the cause of cancer is that it is attributable to an undiscovered germ, carried by the bedbug or some other insect. If that were correct the disease would surely be more prevalent among the slum-dwelling poor than among well-to-do people who enjoy the benefit of sanitary surroundings. But such is not the case; cancer is as common among the rich as in the tenement and poorer quarters of our cities.

Buttons from Nuts.

The majority of the buttons we wear are not made of bone or horn. Most of them are of vegetable ivory, and much of it is obtained from the Tagua palm.

This palm grows wild in vast groves in Panama and Columbia. The clusters of its nuts, looking like coco-nuts, are cut green from the tree and dried in long open sheds. After some weeks drying, the inside of the nut, which is milky in the green state, grows almost hard. Then the outer coating of fibre is stripped off, and inside there appears a gleaming brilliant white substance which dries as hard as ivory. The stripped nuts are then shipped to manufacturers.

At the factory they are cut by swiftly revolving saws into rough discs, which in turn are put into the lathes and shaped by machinery. Machinery too, drills them, rounds them, countersinks and niches them, and makes them into all sorts of shapes and sizes. These nuts of the Tagua palm become millions and millions of little pieces, which are dyed, and mottled, and polished, and embossed, by machinery. Then human hands put them on cards, and pack them ready for use.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

ONE MAN wanted in each district. You are in line to earn from \$2,400 to \$4,000 annual net return if you have the ambition to manage a sales branch in our first class seller in your district. Exclusive sale. Article well advertised. No competition. You may appoint your own dealers and sub-agents. This being a repeat business you have an easy permanent business once established. \$2,400 to \$4,000 and more a year can be easily made by local district agents in this country town or farming district. This is a veritable gold mine for one man in each locality who is alive to his opportunity. Must have at least a couple of hundred dollars capital to finance himself and carry small local stock on hand. Our sales manager will arrange an interview with you by wire and will come and see you. As before going fully into the proposition with you, he will ask you to prove to him that you have sufficient capital, do not write unless you have \$200 or more ready cash. Ambitious men who have the required funds are heartily invited to correspond in strict confidence with Sales Manager, 567 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Be a Good Listener.

If you wish others to be interested in you, you must be a good listener. Listening, itself, is a fine art. There is nothing more flattering to a person than to feel that you are interested in what he is saying. To be a good listener is next to being a good talker. But if you seem indifferent, if your eyes wander about the room and you seem bored when others are talking they will lose interest in you. It is not absolutely necessary to be a great talker in order to be popular, but it is necessary to be a good listener. If you will just make up your mind that there is something interesting in everyone you meet, and that you are going to find it, you will be surprised to see what facility of speech you will acquire.

How Did You Take It?

"Did you tackle the trouble that came your way With a resolute heart and cheerful? Or hide your face from the light of day With a craven soul and fearful? Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce, Or a trouble is what you make it, And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts, But only, how did you take it?"

Fur Bearers Vanish.

The muskrat, formerly held in small esteem, is to-day recognized as the most important of American fur-bearing animals. Its pelt, having become fashionable, commands an ever-increasing price.

Thereby the pursuit of the little beast has been stimulated, with the result that its numbers nearly everywhere are rapidly diminishing.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

Wireless waves all travel at the same speed, regardless of their separate lengths.



LAYERS

Every hen should lay. Make yours pay in eggs for the feed you give them. Tune them up. Keep them healthy and vigorous. Get eggs by adding to their feed Nature's egg-making tonic found in **Pratts Poultry Regulator**. ADVISE FREE. Tell us your trouble. **PRATT FOOD CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED, TORONTO.**

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.

THE AUTOMOBILE

DRIVING IN DEEP SNOW.

Driving in heavy snow taxes all the resources of the experienced operator. A few suggestions drawn from practical experience should be of value.

You positively must use chains. You will probably say, "Of course, everybody uses them!" but it is a fact that many drivers try to get along without them. Non-skid treads are good for sudden showers, thin mud and sand, but the snow will pack in between the ridges, giving the same effect as a smooth tread and allow the tire to spin uselessly when the car is caught in a snow bank or hole. For best results each wheel should carry a chain. But four chains are not always available and one can get along with less in city driving. If two are used, both should be on the rear wheels. But a chain on one of the front wheels will make a great difference in the way in which the car holds the road. There is less tendency of the front end to jump around, or to slide off to one side, making it exceedingly difficult to steer especially where there is ice under the snow. You will readily see that a fourth chain will add to this effect of steadying the car, for if one wheel tends to slip the other will hold.

Unbroken snow, especially deep drifts, offer the greatest problem. Naturally they should be rushed, giving as much momentum to the car as possible. On country roads there is practically the same thing along the side made by preceding vehicles. Keep away from this as much as possible, as it is apt to make the steering wild and it racks the steering gear unmercifully. This caution is all the more necessary if there is much of a crust, as it damages the tires to break it up.

Another fruitful source of injury is frozen ruts. The tire slips down these or follows them, wearing the sidewalls almost as if sandpaper were used. They should be avoided where this is possible.

If the rear end is light it would be well to load in some manner to insure better traction. It is surprising the

difference made by two or three passengers in the way the car holds the road. Provided it is not overloaded it will take the bounces better and not dance about so much.

Since it is not always convenient to carry passengers, provide a few bags of sand for ballast, two or three hundred pounds, depending on the car. Some of it may be used on icy spots to obtain better traction, especially for such wheels as have no chains. Also provide a shovel with which to dig through drifts or to spread the sand. If a rear wheel is spinning uselessly, sand, brush, (small branches), bagging, or even a lap robe may be used to help the wheel obtain traction and pull out.

Another useful adjunct is a tow rope. No car should leave the garage without one. If a post can be found near enough for the rope to reach make a hitch around the post and fasten the other end to the nearest part of the rear wheel that is spinning at the height of the hub. If the post is ahead of the car this will be the forward part of the wheel. Let in the clutch very gently and the wheel will pull itself out, pushing the car ahead of it.

Keep your wits about you, manipulating the steering wheel quickly as the car swerves, and keep to the centre of the road, as the snow hides the ditches. Note the feel of the rear wheels as they run over ruts or slip on ice. Bear in mind that an even throttle will afford a more steady pull.

If the car is snowbound in going forward and the driving wheels spin, reverse quickly and back the car a few feet. This will leave an open track in which to gather momentum to rush the snowdrifts.

Quite often one sees a car with rear wheels in a hole and the driver churning the wheels trying to go forward. By reversing quickly and then going forward, one gains considerable help by taking advantage of the momentum just as the car begins to roll forward again.

Three Miles a Day for Health and Good Looks.

There is no more simple, healthful exercise than walking; and no better aid to retaining youthful vigor and good looks. If you have no other time to get in your three miles a day walk to and from business, or, if the distance is too great, a part of the way. Everyone should spend at least two hours out of the twenty-four out-of-doors, and what better way to spend it than walking, while, at the same time, long, deep breathing, filling the lungs with oxygen, refreshes and renews the whole body?

Out-of-doors is man's original habitat, living under a roof, between stone walls, is an acquired habit. But even centuries of this habit have not freed the body from nature's demands. Our nervous energy is built up largely by the oxygen we inhale from the fresh air. This nervous energy is to the individual what the electric current is to the manufacturer; it is the power that does things. It is very dependent on outdoor exercise, continued lack of which often results in a complete physical breakdown. People who suffer from nervous exhaustion of this sort should walk a great deal in the open air; not, of course, to the point of fatigue. But they should get just as much outdoor life and exercise as possible. Many a man who has overworked his mental machinery, and underworked his physical, has walked himself back to health.

Foods That Build Up Weight

Any fat woman will tell you that she is a very small eater. To this rule there are few if any exceptions.

Nevertheless, at meal times she seems to be a very hearty consumer, especially of foods that fatten. She has a weakness for bread and butter, and is fond of pastry and sweets. The temptation of candy, between meals, she finds it hard to resist.

Of "reducing" diets for fat people there is no end—most of them based upon wholly mistaken ideas; for the quack and the every-day medical practitioner are almost equally ignorant, as a rule, of the fundamental principles involved. But nobody pays any attention to the skinny folks who are anxious to gain flesh.

It should be said parenthetically that the notion that drinking water at meals helps to fatten people is a silly delusion. This widely accepted idea has been utterly exploded by the systematic experiments of scientific experts in nutrition. Water, and plenty of it, at meals importantly helps digestion, thereby encouraging the normal functions of the body. Thus it is rather an anti-fatter than otherwise.

An anti-fatter for fat people, that is to say, for the same reason, plenty of water should be drunk at meals by persons who are underweight.

There is nothing like milk to build up weight. Unless it disagrees (as it does with some people), three to five glasses a day will often do wonders. But the milk should be "certified," from a reliable dairy. Ordinary milk is apt to leave a slightly disagreeable

taste in the mouth. That is because a preservative (commonly formalin) has been put into it. Such chemicals retard digestion.

The milk should be rich in cream. Cream is butter-fat, and butter-fat, if properly digested, is tremendously fattening.

Sugar, as every one knows, is a fat-making food. In cakes, pastry, etc., it enters importantly into our every-day diet. A person who is under weight may eat candy to advantage in considerable quantities if he will drink plenty of water with it. Otherwise it might disagree. Milk chocolate is wholesome, and one of the most fattening of foods, being rich in fat as well as in sugar.

Nothing fattens like fats. Bread, potatoes and other starchy foods are fatteners, but butter, olive oil and meat fats are at least four times as fattening, weight for weight, as starch or sugar. Milk fattens largely because of the butter-fat it contains in a readily assimilated form.

The fat people have one notable advantage over the thin people. They can, in every instance, if they will stick to it, get rid of their superfluous adipose, while eating as much as they want, by restricting their diet to lean meats (including poultry), fish, soups, eggs and non-starchy vegetables, with a little thin buttered bread or toast for consolation. Some thin folks, on the other hand, are constitutionally skinny, and, no matter what or how much they eat, they can never gain the plumpness they desire.

—and the worst is yet to come



CHEESE INDUSTRY OF THE DOMINION

FIRST THREE PLACES AT SHOW IN LONDON.

Condensed Milk Production Has Affected Cheese-Making but Latter Still Holds Place.

A news despatch from England announces that at the Dairy Show held recently in London, where butter and cheese makers of the entire world met in competition, the first three places in the cheddar cheese class went to Canada, the first to the Mountain View cheese factory, Ontario, the second to the Dairy Company, Montreal, and the third to the Dominion Cheese Factory, Ontario. Thus further international awards for agricultural produce have been won by Canada, and these honors now cover a range practically as wide as the varied products of the farms of the Dominion, and form the latest tribute to the status of Canadian agriculture.

Cheese making has long been a popular industry in Canada, more especially in the Eastern Provinces, where it was early established with the first settlements, and the great favor this manufacture has found in the Western Provinces of recent years has to a large extent offset the decline exhibited in the East. The expansion of the Canadian condensed milk industry has been almost wholly the result of the diversion of milk from the cheese factories, and the increasing demands of the towns and cities for milk, cream and ice cream, has made greater annual inroads on the industry. Cheese making is carried on only in those districts where large quantities of milk are produced, and it is to these districts that the city milk distributors turn for supplies. The condensed milk production of Canada now amounts to about 110,000,000 pounds per year, worth \$20,000,000, the manufacturing of which is largely effected at the expense of the cheese industry.

War Stimulated the Industry.

Conditions arising out of the war have, however, stimulated dairy organization in Canada, the most notable move in this direction being the widespread organization among producers. The activities of the National Dairy Council, organized in 1918, are having a wholesome influence on the dairy industry, and among other benefits anticipated is a halt to the decline of the cheese industry and its return to the important place it occupied a few years ago, a position which its wide popularity and export trade amply justifies.

In the year 1920 Canada produced 149,521,098 pounds of cheese valued at \$39,087,937. Ontario led in production with 92,847,769 pounds, followed by Quebec with 52,441,504 pounds. In order named come Prince Edward Island, 2,981,277 pounds; New Brunswick, 1,212,431 pounds; Alberta, 398,750 pounds; British Columbia, 342,053 pounds; Manitoba, 116,229 pounds; Nova Scotia, 52,638 pounds; and Saskatchewan, 23,367 pounds.

In the year 1920 there were operating in Canada 1,674 factories in which cheese solely was made, and 410 combined butter and cheese factories, making a total of 2,084 establishments manufacturing cheese. The average price obtainable for the product during the year was 26 cents as compared with an average of 26½ cents maintained throughout 1919.

A Popular Tribute.

The greatest tribute paid to Canadian cheese is to be found in its widespread popularity and the foreign export market it has developed for itself. Its many outlets including the outstanding dairy-producing countries of the European continent. Total cheese

exports in the fiscal year of 1921 amounted to 133,620,340 pounds, valued at \$37,146,732, or practically the entire Dominion production for that year. In 1920 the figures were 126,395,777 pounds and \$36,336,863, and in the previous year, 1919, 152,207,037 pounds and \$35,223,983. Cheese is exported from Canada to the United Kingdom, United States, Belgium, Bermuda, British Guiana, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Newfoundland and other countries.

During the time that, largely sacrificed to the condensed milk industry, the cheese making industry in the Eastern Provinces has recorded a decline, a remarkable development has been in progress in the newer West, where the dairy industry has made such rapid strides and so firmly established itself in the agricultural life of that vast territory. Whereas in 1915 the production of cheese in the four Western Provinces was 1,118,357 pounds, in 1916 it was 1,643,850, and by 1917 had risen to 2,359,645. Due to a somewhat similar diversion of the milk, a decline is indicated in the records of the past two years, but this is regarded as purely temporary, and a return to the old footing of the industry expected.

London Award a Great Stimulus.

Whilst Canada is materially no loser in the taking away from one industry to build up another, it would be regretful if the cheese industry, in which the Dominion has achieved such renown and created such a universal demand for her product, should be permitted to decline, and it is gratifying to witness indications of a return to pristine importance before serious loss has been effected. That the dairy industry is on a wonderful scale of ascending progress there is every evidence, and there still remain the widest possibilities for profit in the industry. Practically the entire output is at the present time exported, and there is no doubt that with the name it has universally won for itself, foreign markets could absorb much more. The recent awards in London must assuredly be the occasion of fresh interest in this old Canadian industry.

A Steam Heated Bed.

A warming-pan is all very well in its way, or even a hot brick at a pinch. But for real luxury on a cold night, one should have a mattress heated by steam or a flow of hot water.

This is made practicable by a novel invention credited to a Chicago man, Mark S. Maruda.

Take an ordinary arrangement of bed-springs, fasten the lower ends of the springs to a metal plate the size of the bed, and attach their upper ends to a similar plate of the same dimensions. You have then a large sandwich, so to speak, consisting of two metal plates with the springs between them.

The mattress of the bed rests upon the upper plate. Beneath the lower plate runs a pipe, zigzagging back and forth so as to find accommodation for as great a length of it as possible. The pipe connects up with the hot-water or steam heating plant of the house.

You wake up in the night feeling chilly. B-r-r-r! There is evidently a drop in the temperature outdoors. But that need not bother you for long. Sleepily you pass a hand out to the side of the bed, give a turn to a little wheel that opens a valve and immediately the heat begins to pour into the pipe beneath your couch. If presently you find yourself too warm you turn it off.

If you can manage an arrangement for supplying cold air or cold water to the pipe under the bed you can utilize the same apparatus for keeping yourself cool at night in the summer time.

Be sure you are right—but don't be too sure that every one else is wrong.

The Victorious Consciousness

BY ORISON SWEET MARDEN

What sort of a consciousness do you habitually hold? This is the secret of your life locked up in you. What is coming into your life will be but a manifestation of your various forms of consciousness.

If you hold the consciousness of personal supremacy, it will lift you to a higher level; but if your ideal of yourself is low, you will never carve out of your life anything great. Your life statue will have all the qualities of your model.

A large part of Napoleon's success was written in his unalterable conviction that Napoleon was "It" in the conviction of his own inherent power and ability to put through the things which he undertook. This very conviction, this consciousness of power, multiplied his ability enormously.

It is invariably the case that men who do great things believe they can do them. Such men have great faith in themselves. Because of this they are often misunderstood and unpopular. Theodore Roosevelt appeared to many overbearing, dictatorial, and domineering; but it was simply his consciousness of unusual ability and power that created this impression. It is the consciousness of a triumphant, victorious mind that makes so many men who do big things seem egotistical.

It is a great thing to go through the world radiating power; to walk among men like a conqueror, giving everybody the impression that you are a winner. It not only backs up your confidence in yourself, but it also has a powerful way of establishing the confidence of others in you. Such an attitude will very quickly get you the reputation of being a winner, and everybody will want to help you. Capital will be attracted to you, positions will open up to you, opportunity will chase you.

The faith of others in us is a tremendous tonic, a powerful stimulus; while on the other hand the very consciousness that nobody believes in us, that nobody takes any stock in our future, makes us begin to believe that we never will amount to anything. The consciousness of the boy that somebody, either parent or teacher, has discovered unsuspected ability in him, is one of the greatest boons that ever comes to him.

To a young man just entering on an active career, his reputation, if it is the right sort, is a tremendous asset, and a lamentable loss, if it is the wrong sort. It is a very difficult thing for a man to battle against a bad reputation; while on the other hand when everybody is speaking highly of him, and if he is a lawyer or a doctor, recommending him, sending him clients or patients, or if a business man, sending customers to him, his reputation is all the time working for him.

I know of no other way for a man to get to the front so quickly and so effectively than by bearing the victorious mental attitude toward everything, never allowing oneself to drop one's standards either mental or physical. Even if you are driven to the wall, and don't know how to make the next move, hold the victorious attitude, hold on to it desperately and the way will open for you to go forward. Hold on to it for your future is in it.

Hold the victorious consciousness towards everything in life and especially towards your health. Never think of the cell life of your body as diseased in any organ or tissue. Think of all the cells as perfect intelligences, as little perfect minds. Think joy, gladness, truth, beauty, health, strength, confidence, and prosperity into them; and because they are intelligent, they will respond to your high intelligence, the master intelligence of the mind, the brain.

When you are thinking defects and deficiencies you are building them into your body taking them into your life. If you have rheumatism in your thoughts and are always telling people about it, describing its symptoms, your remedies for, and your experience with rheumatism, it will certainly increase your trouble.

That's the law.

Some people imagine they have inherited tuberculosis, and are always thinking about it, expressing their fears, and predicting an untimely end for themselves. This is the very thing they should not do, for it causes depression in the little cell minds which make up the lungs and other tissues, and encourages these little workers instead of encouraging them as praise would. These cell minds are like many employees, they need encouragement and praise and uplift to produce their best work.

The trouble with the majority of us is, we do not half believe in ourselves. We are controlled by our doubts, our fears and our uncertainties, and a false sense of our inferiority. In fact, the average mind is saturated with the very opposite of the victorious, the triumphant consciousness. We hold the failure thought, the poverty-stricken, the poor-health consciousness, when we should hold the success, the opulent, the robust consciousness.

Visualizing poor health will ruin the good-health consciousness, just as fear, worry, and discouragement will kill the victorious consciousness. As long as you are convinced that you are a physical weakling, that your health is not up to standard and probably never will be, your whole future will be crippled, cramped, and dwarfed by this conviction. There is no getting away from it. If you would build health in

to your life, you must keep a hopeful, inspiring encouraging consciousness.

We must not only hold the consciousness of whatever we wish to come true in our lives, but we must hold it vigorously, persistently, enthusiastically, or we will get a weak, wishy-washy product, corresponding to our mental attitude.

Education, experience, means an enlarged consciousness. We may impoverish or enrich our consciousness; it depends on ourselves. Whatever we do in life, insofar as it is real to us, will function on into our consciousness, and it affects us only in the degree of which we are conscious of it.

What we get out of life depends very largely upon the size of our consciousness. If you have a nickel-and-dime consciousness, a cheapsparing, rail-saving, string-saving consciousness, if you are always counting the nickles and dimes and never thinking of larger things, then you will never demonstrate the larger things.

The men who become successful do not focus their minds upon the nickles and dimes; they think in large, generous terms, because they know there is plenty for everybody. It is just a question of having the larger consciousness, of holding the larger model and working to produce it with all their might. If you would win success, you, too, must hold, as these have held, the victorious consciousness. Think in large terms, and then you will begin to demonstrate large things. With the poorhouse consciousness you can only demonstrate the poorhouse; with a failure consciousness you can only demonstrate failure.

All through life most of us demonstrate the very things we want to get rid of, the things that hamper and distress and cripple and handicap us. We have not learned the secret of holding the victorious consciousness, the consciousness that life was intended to be infinitely more glorious than any of us make it that we were all intended to be very much happier than any of us are at present.

The development of a selfish consciousness will never give us the satisfaction which comes from the development of the unselfish faculties, the consciousness of helping others, of being of use in the world, the consciousness of one's effort to make one's life a masterpiece.

Hold a higher ideal of your possibilities, a higher ideal of your manhood, of your womanhood; a higher ideal of your business or profession, a higher ideal of other people. Think of all people as your brothers and sisters, no matter how low they may have sunk in appearance. Remember, they are made in the image of their Maker and that image cannot be lost or smirched.

Hold a higher consciousness of your home and the possibilities of it; a higher consciousness of family harmony, of happiness and appreciation. Visualize life as beautiful, as glorious, as a grand opportunity to enjoy and make good. Approach all your problems, all your tasks, however small, with the victorious attitude, the assurance of victory. If you expect to win out in life you must carry conquest in your very presence.—Success

Do It While They Live.

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by their kindness. The things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes, before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they be brought out and opened in my weary and troubled hours, that I may be refreshed and cheered while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin, without a flower, a funeral without a eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends before-hand for their burial. Postmortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way.—Ingersoll.

Indifference.

Indifference, unlike the flower which is open to sun and shower, is bottled selfishness which both pass over.

Indifference is close kin to the gnawing grub of discontent and they both live thanklessly upon what others accomplish.

Indifference in others is irritating to those of earnest and progressive soul and becomes a drag upon their worthy endeavors.

Indifference sometimes indicates the moral lapse of the unsuccessful whose ambitions were born of the flesh rather than the spirit.

Indifference is not a sign of knowledge or experience so much as a sign of failure to secure or to put either of them to good account.

Indifference is a failure to place right values upon men and movements and that is why the indifferent are sloughed and left behind by the consecrated and determined.

The French Army is to-day the most powerful in Europe.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 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.

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Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"The existence of government implies both the equality of man, and the inequality. Were all men equal, government would be unnecessary; were all men unequal government would be impossible."

The problem of government consists in the paradox that each individual is equal in his common humanity to every other, and yet so unequal by the very existence of his unique personality that gives rise to the endless manifold degrees of capacity, the indestructible roots of a perennial hierarchy."

(Quoted)

Anyone who reads the above quotation three times and then after the lapse of four hours, allowed for digestion, can explain it satisfactorily to himself, will be mentally equal to the task of understanding why the friends and the enemies of governments are so varied and numerous. I read it three times myself when I came to it. I encountered it in section entitled "Political Principles," forming part of a chapter on "Statecraft" in a book which took the author twenty years to write. (he says so himself) and which I would not advise any friend of mine to read unless he had twenty years in which to read it or had made up his mind that he was a fit and proper person to run for parliament, in which case he would probably change his mind and stick to his present occupation.

I have another reason for declining to advise my friends to read the book (James and Vesta, by Benchara B. Enford). They might take my advice and insist upon discussing it with me. I can stand a lot, but I am afraid that political metaphysics would be the last straw to break the camel's back. I am looking forward to a four years' run of political peace and quietness, with very little disturbance the calm which usually follows a storm, except perhaps the provincial question of votes for women, and pensions for mothers. These two "problems" will be enough to last me until the next election and will provide material enough to keep the more vexatious problems of tariff and free trade and railway mismanagement out of sight and mind until, as usual, the "Outs" start maneuvering to get in again and the "Ins" begin to tighten their grip upon the reins of office, four years hence. The interval may be usefully employed in trade and commerce and allowing people's minds to dwell upon the practical things of life, —all of which seem to get along fairly well when there are no "burning questions" to disturb the natural equanimity of their course, no unsettling revelations of mismanagement brought to light for a week or two, and no stage storms worked up to interfere with a normal condition of things.

ON THE now comparatively simple question of votes for women, it is not quite plain why the Provincial government of Quebec should hold themselves in opposition to the acceptance of the principle. Their reluctance to adopt the law general franchise leaves much to be imagined, which is not strictly in accordance with the true position sometimes. I cannot see why the women of the Province of Quebec should be denied voice in the affairs of their province while they are permitted to decide upon national issues, and persuaded and wheedled into voting upon the momentous affairs of the whole country while they are to remain dumb in the decisions of matters affecting their own immediate environment, and in the vicinity of their own closer interests.

There is a curious incongruity in this. The women of Quebec are mentally, ethically, and morally inferior to their sisters elsewhere, why, as women of mind, are they deemed equal to the men?

The Provincial government are practically saying that "each woman is equal," yet, unequal, not on the ground of her common humanity, and unique personality, but because of the difference between her national and her provincial status. In effect she is equal to men in a national sense, yet provincially she is worth nothing.

There are times when the best of men are inclined to think that women are a paradoxical lot, but that is only their altered private opinion founded upon their own individual experience. As legislators they have no warrant for undervaluing all the women of Quebec as a class lower than that on which they are as Canadians. It is an inviolable function, and a political anachronism, which is not in keeping with public opinion, and which our most sapient provincial pundits ought to make haste and get.

ATELY, I have noticed, the head-
"Mothers' Pensions" occurs frequently in the papers, and I am informed Mrs. Nellie McClung has made that act a plank in her platform. I con-

less that the prospect of giving rewards for material industry has never entered my mind as a political question, consequently I must take care that my future "opinions" on the subject are not hastily formed. Hitherto I think I must have regarded the mention of such an idea as something of a joke, or perhaps as a doubtful expedient, like the Datchelor Tax, of robbing Peter to pay Paul, but now I shall have to look upon it as a serious proposition within the range of practical politics. I don't remember any of our parliamentary contestants saying anything about it in my hearing, although it would have made a fine field for "much promise."

Now I want to know:—How much will it cost? Where is the money coming from? What is it for? Will it apply to Quebec, or only Canada? When? And what is likely to happen if adopted by only one province? Is one part of the Dominion only to be the perpetual crèche, the constantly rocking cradle of the country?

I wait with interest for further information, and shall look carefully for any expression of opinion made by poor tax paying fathers as to why they should be left out of the deal.

THE LINKSMAN.

A New Knight enters Politics in Argenteuil.

Mr. D. A. Bates, B. A., of Avoca Que., has consented to have his name entered as a candidate for the Liberal nomination in Argenteuil. Mr. Bates will find himself at a considerable disadvantage, because he is not as well known as some of the other candidates, and, coming in late he will find that many of the delegates will have already promised their support to others. But there are many things in his favour: He is a native of Argenteuil having spent most of his time on the farm or in lumber camps. He has inherited a warm regard for the French Canadian people, and has been known often to have championed their cause while at college in Toronto and while teaching in the West. It has long been his desire to get an opportunity to live with French people, in order to become better acquainted with their language and life. He would be a good representative of the French people of the county at Ottawa, and at the same time would help to allay the feeling outside of the Province that the English speaking people of Quebec were not receiving a fair share of representation. Then again, he is not a lawyer, and there is considerable feeling in the country that there are already too many lawyers in politics, and that the Conservative party owes much for its disaster to the very large proportion of lawyers it contained. It is only natural for lawyers to engage in "legal stunting."

Mr. Bates is a keen minded, energetic young man of broad training and experience, and by giving time and thought to the job, as he would do, he would no doubt soon make a name for his County at Ottawa. He believes that it is the duty of a representative to visit his constituents often to keep them informed in regard to affairs at Ottawa, and to keep in touch with their views and opinions. He would thus represent the County as it has seldom been represented in the past.

Mr. Bates has no enemies, and is respected and admired by all who know him. He would no doubt get all the votes of the dissatisfied Conservatives who voted "farmer" last time, and he would also weaken the Conservatives where he is well known in the western part of the County.

Mr. Bates is a real Liberal of the Laurier school and enters the arena untrammelled by political scheming or intrigue. Should he be given this opportunity to enter politics, he would have every prospect of becoming a statesman of whom Canada would some day be proud. Until now he has not taken an active part in the political fights in the County, but the delegates who are more interested in the welfare of the country and their party's future than in petty politics and personal considerations will think well before turning down this opportunity of securing one who would be a strong man for them for many years to come.

Sir George and Lady Perley arrive Home.

Sir George Perley, Canadian High Commissioner in London, and Lady Perley were passengers on the Carmania, which arrived in New York from Southampton, on Monday last.

Sir George left on Tuesday night for Ottawa, where, he said he would tender his resignation as High Commissioner, a position he has held since the resignation of Lord Strathcona seven and a half years ago. Sir George said he had no idea as to who would be his successor. He had promised Lady Perley a year's vacation, he said.

Asked about conditions in England, he said things were fairly well. Every country was making a struggle, but he was sure, though it would take a long time, things would come out all right.

Regarding the Washington conference he said everyone was pleased that England and the United States pulled so well together. This was also great source of gratification in Canada.

Sir George paid a compliment to the press. During his long stay in England he had always been treated as a friend by newspapermen. There were perhaps times during the war, but frankness with reporters had never been followed, in his experience, by a betrayed of confidence.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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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.

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Boots Neatly Repaired.

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Grain and Coal.

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Deliveries made with prompt attention.

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Reserve Fund \$5,000,000
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17-921

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.

Stock Taking Sale

Now is the time to come
in and get your supplies.

One dollar will buy a lot
of goods at our store.

Ask those who tried us
last week.

H. M. Lavigne, Lachute Mills.
Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

Miss M. V. Slater
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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-strops, Safety-razors, etc.

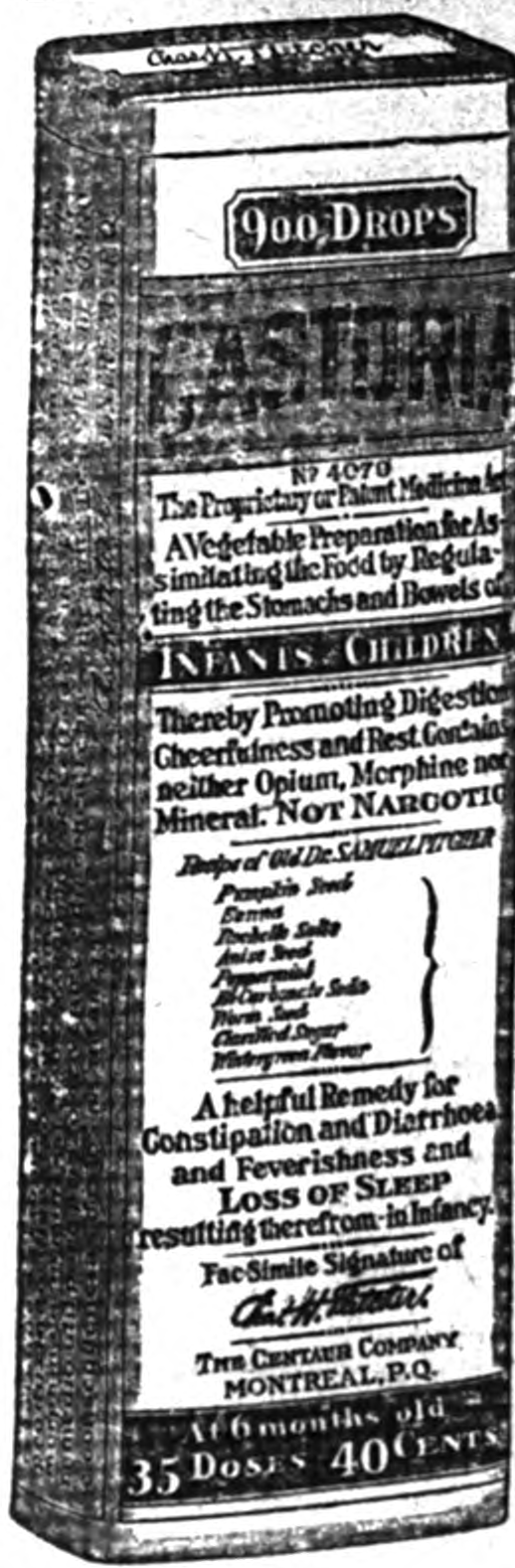
All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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.



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Mothers Know That
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Always
Bears the
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In Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.
FRENCH
Honours.—None.
Class I.—Phoebe McQuat 85.
Class II.—Ruby McQuat 65, George Fuller 61, Lillian Hamilton, Neil McGillis and Bessie Rodger 60.
Class III.—Kenneth Campbell 56, Blanche Smith 54.

GRADE X.
ALGEBRA
Honours.—None.
Class I.—Arnold Mathews 87, Esther Morrison 83, Donatda Clarke 80.
Class II.—Flora MacDonald 73.
Class III.—Evelyn Crosswell and Alice Bain 68, Irene Whinfield 55, Ivy Johnson 50.

GRADE IX.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION
Honours.—E. Campbell and Kathleen Morrison 90.
Class I.—Margaret Scott 88, Melville Smith 86, Elsie Riddell 84, Marguerite Hebble and Paul Doig 83, Jean McQuat 72, Evelyn MacCallum and Duncan Cumming 81, John Dobbie 78, Donald Hay 76, Kenneth Elliott and George McGibbon 75.
Class II.—Sarah Black and Muriel Peet 73, Irene Rogers 70, Hazel Leishman 69, Edna Graham and Corinne Hancox 68, Ruby Nicholls 67, Gladys Moseley, Marie Westgate and Frank Scott 64, Francis Douglas and Willie Cottingham 62, Bella Clarke 60.
Class III.—James Todd 58, Lawrence Cruise 56, Beatrice McKell 53, Erskine Rodger 51.

GRADE VIII.
HISTORY
Honours.—None.
Class I.—Bessie Rodgers and Grace Seale 88, Hazel Copeland and Charlie Miller 85, Lloyd Somerville and Harold Calder 84, Marjorie MacKinnon 82, B. Burwash 80, Annie Miller, and Ethel McQuat and Annabel Hume 79, Rena Black, George Miles and Kilgour Wilson 78, Hilda Hume 77, Norma Boyd 76, Evelyn Mathews 75.
Class II.—Edith Jones 74, Jinton Armstrong 73, Janet Whinfield and Hazel Kettyle 71, Perry Cooke 69, Alice Burke and Freddie Barker 63, Hazel Morrison 62, Bessie Black and Mary Cruise 60.
Class III.—Christie Robertson 57, E. Boyd and Ethel Doig 54, Grant McHardy 53, Ethel Hay 50.

GRADE VII.
ARITHMETIC
Honours.—None.
Class I.—None.
Class II.—Ernest Copeland 70, Henry Miles Nellie Hay 69, Ethel Scott 62.
Class III.—Florence Armstrong and Cameron McQuat 59, Violet Paul 55, E. Smith 50.

GRADE VI.
FRENCH
Honours.—René Charron and D. Morrison 97, E. Morrison 96, J. McQuat 91.
Class I.—Lyla McKiddie 87, W. Raymond 84, H. McKiddie and H. Doig 83, R. Elliott 78.
Class II.—M. Monk 74, L. Hay 71, R. Stewart 59, B. Morrin 64, G. Rodgers 61, J. Wilson 60.
Class III.—Reta Jones and W. Stanforth 59, Gordon Dobbie 58, E. Cruise 50.

GRADE V.
ARITHMETIC
Honours.—Agnes Duncan 98, Helen Hutchinson 94.
Class I.—Jim Velland 87, Esie Middleton 73, James Logan 80, Gordon McQuat 76.
Class II.—Quinton Black 72, Ada Logan 68, Edna Westwood 67, Lloyd Cruise 64.
Class III.—Gordon Hay 58, Eileen McPaul 55, Shirley Hamilton 50.

GRADE IV.
FRENCH
Honours.—George Licop 99, G. MacKinnon 90.
Class I.—H. Dion 87, F. Mason 85, R. Cohen 81, F. Hay 75.
Class II.—3. Boyd S. Cohen and E. Cruise 70, R. Cowan and G. MacKenzie 69, K. McPaul, M. Morrison and G. Paul 64, R. Cunningham and F. Elkington 61.
Class III.—L. Carpenter 54, M. Mathews 53.

GRADE III.
READING
Honours.—Kathleen Kackrith 90.
Class I.—Lena Combie 88, Gladys Cruise 87, Barbara Cunningham and R. Boyd 85, Doris Armstrong 80, Leola Belanger 75.
Class II.—Maggie Chapman 72, Edgar Dion 68, May Helt and Willie Licop 65, Stewart Jones and Raymond Underhill 64, Eugene Jones and Frank Westwood 60.
Class III.—Janet Hay, Gordon McPaul and Olive Stanforth 55, Elsie McPaul 52, Antonio Delorme 50.

GRADE II.
GEOGRAPHY
Honours.—Donald Murphy 95, Violet Belanger and Isabel Cleland 92, Sam Rshchonsky 91.
Class I.—Eleanor Armstrong and R. Cruise 89, Kathleen Clunie 84, E. Goldsworthy and Hugh Gall 83, Hugh McKinnon 82, Kenzie Cowan 81, Verner Thompson 78, Winslow Drew 76.
Class II.—Roland Dion 62, Forbie Chapman 61.
Class III.—Catherine Giles 55, Charles Lennon 52, Howard Jones 50.

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, 200 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 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 12a and 12b 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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LESAGE & VERMETTE
CIVIL ENGINEERS
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Lachute Office:
SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS,

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

GRENVILLE

Mr. Perks, of St. Andrews, is the guest of Mrs. W. Murray.

A large quantity of ice is being cut from the Ottawa river.

Mr. W. Pickett is very ill with a severe cold. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradshaw, Sr. and daughter, are spending a month at Black Lake.

Mrs. Russel Owens, of Stonefield, was the guest of Mrs. James Wade on Wednesday.

Mrs. Irvine and little daughter Geraldine, of Montreal, spent a few days recently the guests of Mrs. Isaac Arnold.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Matthew and little son, are spending a few weeks the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murray.

Mr. James McIntyre, of Port Arthur, has been the welcome guest of his brother Mr. Earl McIntyre and Mrs. George Kelly, of Avoca. We were pleased to see him in our midst again.

Rev. Dr. Bates, of McMaster University, Toronto, will deliver an address on "Education" in the Grenville Baptist Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, at 2.30 in the afternoon, and at 8.00 in the evening. A great treat is expected and all interested in the subject should endeavor to be present.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Anyone having any claims against the estate of the late Miss Elizabeth McFarlane, Upper Lachute, or indebted to the estate will please communicate with

JNO. R. WASON, Executor,
Box 252, Lachute.

FOR SALE.
One Rubber Tire Buggy, 1 Sleigh with Rugs and Harness. Can be seen at any time. Terms as desired by the buyer.
JULIUS GAUTHIER,
Lachute Mills.

NOTICE.

It is ordered that Madame Marie Anne Paquette, widow of Joseph Beauchamp in his living of the village of L'Annonciation district of Montcalm, heretofore of the same place, and now of unknown place, personally and in her quality of tutrix to her minor children, to appear within one month in a case of the Superior Court of the District of Montcalm No. 861, in the said case, the Merchant Bank of Canada, a corporation having its principal place of business in the city and district of Montreal, is plaintiff against the said Madame Marie Anne Paquette, defendant, and Emile Robidoux, former of the township of Loranger, Ernest Robidoux, mechanic and Come Robidoux, trader, both of L'Annonciation aforesaid, doing business together under the style and firm of Robidoux & Bros., at said place of L'Annonciation, are mis-en-cause.

Mont Laurier, 22 decembre 1921.
RODOLPHE ROBERT,
P.S.C.

CUSHING

Mr. Eddie Whelehan Jr., was also home from Montreal for the week.

Mr. Willie Matthews, of Stardale, was a guest of his uncle Mr. Geo. Nicholls on Friday last.

The Misses Katie Whelehan and Susie Nich, of Montreal, spent last week-end the guests of Miss Tessie Robert, at Monalea.

Mr. E. McMeekin, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks with his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. McMeekin Sr., at Stonefield.

Miss Florence McGillivray, of Montreal, was a guest of her sister Mrs. C. J. McPaul at Chute-au-Blondeau for the week-end.

The Good Fellowship Club wish to acknowledge with thanks the donation to their library of a volume entitled "Heroes of the Great War" by Mr. J. S. Giles of the Lachute Watchman.

A hockey team composed of players from Monalea and Cushing played a match with the Chute-au-Blondeau team on the latter's ice on Saturday afternoon. Quite a gathering of spectators from both sides of the river witnessed the match which resulted in a score of 9 to 6 in favor of Chute-au-Blondeau both teams showed surprising skill considering that they have only recently been organized and have scarcely as yet got into their "stride" so to speak.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir Jr., who with their two little daughters have been paying a month's visit to Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Weir at Thorold, Ont., arrived home last week and although they report a pleasant trip and praise highly the beauties of Ontario are still strong in the opinion that there is "no place like home"—especially when "home" means "Cushing, Que."

A very enjoyable meeting of the Good Fellowship Club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dawson, Stonefield Heights, on Jan. 20th. An interesting part of the programme was the address by Rev. Mr. Brockeshire who gave a very lucid and interesting account of his experiences overseas when he was attached to the Y. M. C. A. with the American Army of Occupation in the months immediately succeeding the war.

The Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's held their annual meeting for the election of officers on Thursday last at the residence of Mrs. T. Weir Sr. Mrs. E. O. Keatley was re-elected President by the almost unanimous choice of the meeting. Miss Alice Davidson was appointed Treasurer to succeed Mrs. Robt. Dobbie who resigned. The other officers were re-elected—it was decided to hold the Annual Tea Meeting on the evening of Friday, Feb. 17th. Mrs. A. Graham was appointed convener of the programme which will be contributed to chiefly by local talent.

IN MEMORIAM.

THOMPSON.—In loving memory of a kind and loving father, Joseph Thompson who departed life on Jan. 20th, 1921.

Not lost but gone before
His soul is with the Lord,
He dwells upon that shore
Where sorrow cannot come,
A building of no mortal hand
Received him in that better land.

Not lost but gone before
The pilgrim is at rest,
His warfare now is o'er,
He sits with the welcome guests,
Where Prophets and Apostles sing
The Triumph of our Saviour King.

Inserted by his son Wallace.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.
NOTARY

Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.
LACHUTE, QUE.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Soils and Crops

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

Layers May Be Show Birds.

Some people have the erroneous idea that a well-bred or prize-winning fowl is not a good laying one, but they may be properly bred. For instance, I had a pullet a few years ago from which my present strain originated. This pullet commenced to lay early and I wished to show her at our Barred Plymouth Rock Exhibition. She laid in the crate both going to and coming from the show, as well as in the coop while at the show, and kept it up after returning home, besides winning first in her class and special for best color Barred Plymouth Rock female in the show. This in spite of the fact that changing living quarters usually stops her laying.

Nature itself is one of our greatest allies in producing a heavy egg-laying strain in poultry when aided with a little common sense in mating. Take, for instance, a cow with great milk-producing traits will not produce, under normal conditions, any more calves in a given time than one that gives very little milk. With poultry this is different.

Nature has so arranged it that the chicken comes from the egg and we should naturally expect to get the most chicks from the hen that lays the most eggs, while a poor layer will leave fewer of her kind and blood in the flock and by careful selections made from these heavy-laying birds one can very easily build up a heavy-laying flock.

In making my selections for breeders I also take particular care to use only early-maturing birds that are sturdy, vigorous, active and healthy. I cull my flock early, selling for market all that are slow maturing and have other defects, retaining as breeders only the most desirable specimens.

However, just because a bird is bred to lay will not make her lay any more than a cow will make a record for milk production if she is neglected. They both require proper feed and care and one of the most important is something we all must have near at hand and that is pure fresh water.

In breeding for exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks, we have to make two different matings. These we call the light color and the dark color mating, and while they are both Barred Plymouth Rocks they are bred as separate as though they were different breeds.

I am mentioning this because I have found from my own experience that the light color mating lay the best and I would suggest that all breeders of one large flock for market purposes only, use the light color mating. They dress nicer also, and have richer yellow shanks and skin.

Twenty Points on Hogs and Bacon Markets.

Here are twenty points which outline the present position and the main requirements of the markets for Canadian hogs:

1. Select bacon hogs must weigh between 160 and 210 lbs., at the packing plants (170-220 lbs. on the farm).
2. Very little more than one-half of the hogs now being marketed within the weight-limit to yield exportable "Wiltshire sides".
3. There is only a very limited market for the fat, hard-type of hog in

Canada; that limit seems about reached.

4. But there is an almost unlimited market for bacon in Great Britain, provided it is that which the British consumer desires.

5. Great Britain imports normally about 600,000,000 lbs. of bacon every year, roundly 12,000,000 lbs. a week.

6. In 1913, the year before the war, imports from Canada were under 24,000,000 lbs.—just two weeks' share of the normal import.

7. A "Wiltshire side" is a trade term for the shape of the cut. It is one-half of the carcass without head and feet.

8. These sides are only given a light pickle in Canada. The smoking and cutting for retail are done by English curers.

9. Domestic taste shows a tendency to prefer lean, streaky bacon very similar to the prevailing taste in Great Britain. This is due probably to our increase of city dwellers.

10. One type of hog will therefore cater to both the domestic and export trades. This must be the bacon-type acclaimed as best at the Ottawa conference.

11. The standard then set requires jowl and shoulder light and smooth, back and neck to tail evenly fleshed, side long, medium depth dropping straight from back, ham full, good general finish, no excess fat.

12. In the United States hog feeding conditions and market demand for meats differ radically from those in Canada and comparisons cannot properly be made.

13. As Canadian packers can find only a limited market for hard-types, they cannot indefinitely take them off the hands of farmers who misguidedly continue to produce such hogs.

14. Canadian hog production on a scale to hold the British export trade cannot be successfully done by dribbling, with a glut at one season, nor in the free-and-easy supply of many varying types of carcasses.

15. There must be uniformity in East and West, and both must furnish exactly what the British consumer wants if Canadian farmers are to get the premium which packers agree to pay after May 1st.

16. In the common interest the breeding of fads must be discouraged. Their carcasses do not yield the right conformation for "Wiltshire sides".

17. Conformation or shape is as important as weight. Two sides from differing breeds may apparently have the proper length over all but if the shoulder of one is too thick, the belly too thin, or the back too fat it will reduce the value of the parts from which the high-priced, well-balanced lean-and-fat cuts are taken.

18. Farmer-producers are most likely to get the right bacon types among well selected Yorkshires, Tamworths or the bacon sub-section of the Berkshire breed.

19. Other breeds are unsuitable and the average farmer cannot afford to breed them.

20. The two inter-linked and essential halves of the livestock industry are:

1. Production and marketing of farm animals;
2. Manufacture and marketing of meat.

Use a Strong Dormant Spray.

The dormant spray is a spray applied some time after the leaves have fallen in the fall and some time before growth begins in the spring. In other words, while the trees are dormant it may be applied any time during the dormant period. Late fall is a very good time for application as we avoid the usual spring rush. Early spring will do as well, or we may apply the spray during the winter if a warm spell insures the spray against freezing upon the tree before it dries. The general practice is to apply it during early spring.

The dormant spray is a contact spray, that is, it kills by coming into contact with the insect or fungus. It is not intended for biting, but for sucking insects. The San Jose scale is the most prevalent and the most injurious of this class of orchard pest. If it is present in small numbers, you may recognize it by small, reddish, discolored spots on the tender bark. If present in large numbers, the bark has a crusty appearance. If uncontrolled, San Jose scale will kill the largest tree in from two to four years. It will wipe out the currant and gooseberry patch in a short time. Its presence causes the fruit to become knotty, unshapen, rusty and practically worthless. It attacks trees of all kinds and is sure death if left alone. Only the dormant spray will control it, as we dare not use summer sprays strong enough to kill scale efficiently.

The aphid is controlled by the dormant spray. Aphid eggs are laid in great quantities on the twigs and the young lice hatch out just as the buds open. Aphid is the cause of the dwarfed, misshapen apples so often found. They cause the young leaves to curl and eventually die. If the dormant spray is applied in sufficient strength it kills the eggs.

The dormant spray kills the fungus which is responsible for apple blotch. Summer sprays are almost wholly poison sprays intended for biting insects. They are of some aid in controlling fungus but cannot wholly control it because we dare not make them sufficiently strong.

To sum up, then: The dormant spray controls San Jose scale, oyster shell scale, all the scales of minor importance, aphid, pear psylla, apple blotch and various other fungous growths which disfigure fruits. In one sense it may be called life insurance as the trees will become worthless if it is not applied. It also controls anthracnose on raspberries and blackcaps. It must be applied during the dormant period as it is used in strength sufficient to burn foliage.

Commercial lime-sulphur is generally used for this spray. It should be used strong for dormant spraying. Observation and actual practice have convinced the writer that a weak solution for this dormant spray is time and money thrown away. Use one part lime-sulphur solution to about eight parts water. Remember that the San Jose scale is literally a hardened reprobate. He carries protective armor on his back. The spray must be strong enough to penetrate this armor. Aphid eggs are protected by a comparatively hard and varnish-like case. To clean them up use spray strong. The fungoida are very tenacious of life. Kill them with a strong solution. Miscible oils are also used for this spray with good results, especially on apple and pear trees.

One or two cautions: do not use lime-sulphur solution for any sprays on grape vines. Grapes do not need a dormant spray and lime-sulphur in summer spray for grapes is injurious. Do not attempt to use a dormant spray solution after growth starts.

Prevent Smut by Formalin Treatment.

Oats were free from smut last year on some farms. On other farms they contained as much as one-third smut. The difference was not in the land or, altogether, in the seed, but in the farmer. Those who carefully treated their seed oats with formalin escaped this severe loss. Smut is more or less common in practically all untreated oats, and many farmers who know about the treatment simply neglect to treat the seed. Those who have been persuaded to apply the treatment express surprise at its simplicity and ease and are convinced that a gain of from one dollar to five dollars per acre has been made. The treatment for an acre requires only a few cents worth of formalin, a bucket of water and a few minutes work. The following method is recommended: Mix one pint of formalin with 40 gallons of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on a clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain, then shovel the grain over into another pile so to mix it thoroughly, then sprinkle and shovel again. Repeat this until every grain is moistened by the solution; then cover the pile with sacking and leave for three or four hours. At the end of this time, spread the grain out thinly to dry; shovelling it over three or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of the formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle between thirty and forty bushels of grain.

Never expose wet grain to a temperature below freezing. If the grain is sown while moist, it will not run as freely as dry grain; for this reason open up the drill somewhat or the stand will be too thin.

Meat and Canned Foods Inspection.

The inspection of meat and canned food products carried on by the Dominion Department of Agriculture is a matter closely related to the health and physical well-being of the people of Canada. The Veterinary Director General has at his command for this work a small army of trained inspectors who are constantly on the alert to detect disease and to safeguard the consumer. Every abattoir and recognized slaughter house is inspected and the meat that goes out is approved. The canning factories and their products also come under careful supervision, and certificates are given guaranteeing that the products are wholesome in every respect. Every animal intended for slaughter is inspected and passed upon. The Meat and Canned Foods Act provides that no animal that has entered the yards or pens of an inspected establishment shall be removed unless permission in writing be granted by the inspector. Animals that are found to be ever so slightly affected by disease are rejected. Not only the animals but the carcasses after death have to be passed as sound. If the inspection warrants, the meat is marked "Canada Approved," and then may either be exported or sold for home consumption. Sausages, canned meats, and portions intended for cure, may be prepared only from carcasses or portions thereof that have been so marked. There are at present in Canada upwards of fifty inspected establishments, and from 82 plants that reported to the branch, the output was valued at \$175,133,000. In all, upwards of three hundred men are engaged in the work of inspection, all being veterinary graduates and well posted on the duties they have to perform.

Harvesting the Farm Ice Supply

A Community Job—By Earle W. Gage

When Jack Frost snaps away in January and February, it's a sign for the farmer to prepare for next summer's heat, and the ice season is at hand. There is no crop that is produced so cheaply and brings higher returns than the ice crop. It takes no fertility from the soil, and instead of depleting the pocketbook, enriches the farmer and his family in making the country life more comfortable and the farm products more valuable.

Co-operation in the ice harvest work is more important perhaps than the common community co-operation at threshing and haying time. It is best that the ice be cut and hauled to the storage house quickly for the two reasons of permitting other ice to form while it is yet cold, and of preventing waste if the freezing weather is passing. Then, too, the work can be done much more efficiently when there are enough men and teams to do all the essential operations at the same time.

To harvest ice most efficiently a few ice tools are needed. A steel scraper is desirable; some types of small road scrapers can be used for this work, or a very good home-made scraper may be fashioned of wood and faced with a strip of steel, such as the back of an old crosscut saw. An ice-plow is almost essential if any great quantity of ice is to be cut. It facilitates the removal of the porous surface ice and greatly simplifies cutting into blocks. Half a dozen ice pike poles, bearing vertical points and horizontal hooks, are necessary in floating the ice to the loading platform. An ice saw may be useful, or an ordinary crosscut saw may be used by removing one handle.

Ice cutting is best conducted with three squads of men, each with a team. The first squad removes the snow or spongy ice from the surface of the field and plows, saws and cuts the ice into blocks of a size most convenient to handle. If the ice is more than twelve inches thick blocks two feet square on the surface would be most convenient to handle; if it is thinner than twelve inches, blocks three feet square can be packed conveniently.

The second squad cuts loose the blocks and floats them to the side of the open water, where they are ready to be loaded on the wagons. Here a tramway with a pair of ice hooks attached to a rope will make loading a relatively easy matter. Let the rope extend across the wagon from the tramway; hitch one horse to it and drag the blocks from the water on to the wagon or sleigh. The third gang of men should be at the icehouse to place each load in position and pack sawdust around it as rapidly as possible. Eight men with three teams can work most rapidly in harvesting a crop of ice by this method.

In instances where the ice is not quite thick enough to suit the need, farmers should scrape the snow off the surface the day before starting cutting, if indications are that the night will be severely cold. The snow acts as an insulation and retards freezing, and when it is removed, not only is the entire mass of ice better frozen, but a few inches thickness is added.

On small ponds the snow may be scraped to the shore, but on large fields, especially if the snow is deep, it is impracticable to scrape it entirely off the fields. It becomes necessary, therefore, to pile it in windrows. Windrows of snow, of course, occupy considerable space, so that it is necessary to allow for an increased area of ice.

The distance between the windrows depends upon the depth of the snow. It is best, however, to run them at right angles to the main channel through which the ice is floated. The area between the windrows then, can be cut back any distance from the main channel, whereas if they run parallel to the main channel only that portion of the surface between can be cut before opening another channel. As the weight of the windrows of snow is usually sufficient to make the ice on which it is piled beneath the surface of the water, it is best, in order to prevent the water from overflowing the cutting surface, to cut a deep groove, or to cut through the ice parallel to and on both sides of the windrows.

After the snow is off the ice field, it is ready to be marked for cutting. The marking must be done carefully so that all cakes will be rectangular, which aids in economical handling and packing in the ice house. If the proper start is made in marking off the field, no trouble will be experienced, but if not, subsequent cuttings will be difficult. Success in marking depends largely on getting the first line straight, which may be done by placing a stake at each end of the proposed line to serve as a guide.

A straight-edge, consisting of an ordinary board about fourteen feet long, is then aligned with the two stakes and the cutting tool or hand-plow run along its edge, after which the board is pushed forward and again aligned with the two stakes. This is continued until the entire distance between the stakes has been covered. Another way is to stretch a line between the stakes and do the marking with a hand-plow; but this method is not so satisfactory, since the hand-plow can not be run in so

straight a line without the aid of the straight-edge. After the first line is cut to a sufficient depth it can be used as a guide for the horse marker, if this tool is used.

After the field has been lined off in one direction the cross-lines should be made. Care should be taken to have the cross-lines at right angles to those first drawn, which is accomplished by the use of a square. A square suitable for the purpose can be made easily. First nail the ends of two boards together with a single nail. Measure a distance of eight feet on the outer edge of one board and six feet on the outer edge of the other, then nail a third board diagonally across the two, adjusting it until the two marks are exactly ten feet apart on a straight line. The boards then should be nailed together securely, forming the desired square. If the first cross-line is drawn with care it is easy to draw the remaining lines parallel.

The size of the cakes cut depends on the thickness of the ice, as well as upon the tools available for harvesting, but in any case it is important to have all the cakes of the same size. In order to simplify the handling and packing, many farmers, especially those who harvest a comparatively small quantity of ice, cut the cakes twenty-two inches square, a size that is easily handled with a limited amount of equipment.

After the field has been marked off, a strip of ice, one block in width and extending from the loading-way to the main channel, is cut through and forced under the surface of the surrounding ice. This strip should be sawed somewhat wedge-shaped, wider at the bottom than at the top, which allows it to be forced down under the field with ease. The operation is known as "sinking the header" and it opens up a small channel the width of the proposed cakes. The channel is widened by cutting another strip to enable the long strips or floats of ice to be floated from the main channel to the bank or loading-way.

The strips of ice are then pushed with an ice hook along the channel to the bank, where they are sawed or chopped into cakes. The narrow channel, cut at right angles to the main channel, has the advantage of allowing the operator to get closer to the cakes and to handle them more easily. At the end of the narrow channel there should be an inclined track or loading-way in which the cakes are drawn either by hand or by a horse. This track may lead directly into the ice house or to a platform from which the cakes are loaded upon a wagon or sleigh.

The cakes should not be cut completely through, but should be grooved two or three inches with the plow, and after being floated up the channel chopped through with a special tool before being put on the loading-way. This practice saves time and labor.

With regard to the cost of harvesting ice, the location of the source of supply is, of course, the deciding factor. When the pond, creek, river, lake or other body of water is located near the farm, the cost of gathering should be very small—almost negligible—the cost increasing as the distance grows greater. Investigations of the Department of Agriculture show that ice has been cut at a price as low as one cent for a cake of two hundred and twenty pounds, making the ice cost, exclusive of hauling and packing, nine cents a ton. The usual price, however, was found to average about two cents a cake, or eighteen cents per ton. To find the total cost of storing ice, the charge for hauling and packing must be added; this brought the average to about a dollar a ton.

Loss of ice by melting depends partly upon the manner of packing. The cakes should be placed close together so that the mass will be as tight and solid as possible, thus preventing the cracks and openings that will allow air to circulate. Perfectly cut rectangular cakes can be closely packed, which put home, the great need of having the cakes cut in regular size.

In beginning, a layer of dry sawdust about a foot thick should be placed in the bottom of the ice house, the depth of the sawdust being a few inches less in the centre than at the outer edge, so that the cakes will have a tendency to slide toward the walls. The sides of the mass of packed ice should be smooth. Any projecting pieces should be trimmed off before the mass is covered with insulation. If sawdust or mill shavings are used a space of at least twelve inches must be left between the sides of the ice stack and the walls of the building. This space should be filled with dry sawdust or shavings as the packing in the centre proceeds.

In packing small quantities of ice it is a common custom to pour water over the stack or mass of packed ice and allow it to freeze solid before putting the insulation in place. If the weather is severe the mass of ice will freeze into a solid block thus greatly increasing the keeping qualities.

There are few farms which would not be improved with a stretch of new fencing. Get the posts out of the swamp this winter.

If refilling the silo, be sure and use plenty of water. Mouldy silage results from corn being too dry when ensiled.

POULTRY

Everybody who has a few good fowls in his breeding pens can profit by showing them. Whether you raised them yourself or bought them off some other breeder, you will never know just how good they are in comparison with your neighbors' fowls unless you show them.

If you purchased your exhibition stock, depending entirely on the past records of the birds or the say-so of the man selling them, it will pay you to make a careful study point by point in comparing your birds with the ones shown against you. Ask the judge to show you the strong and weak points in your birds, and he will usually give you a lot of valuable pointers.

We have often run across people in the show-room who were there for the first time. They started with a setting of eggs for which they paid a good price and from which they expected a lot of high-class show birds. One should begin the study and culling of these birds when still small chicks, and watch them until ready for the show-room. Fix your ideal in mind and constantly select the ones that have developed the most nearly to that ideal.

We always give first place to the birds nearest standard shape. Some breeders place color first, but it is generally admitted that "color" makes the variety while shape makes the breed. Also observe the bird's head points carefully, for nothing catches the judge's eye quicker than a well-shaped head with good eyes, comb and wattles. See that the birds are properly conditioned for the show-room for condition is half the battle. Many an inferior bird in bang-up condition, carefully groomed, has won over birds that have been grossly neglected along these lines.

Go in the show-room determined to

win, but if you can't win keep sweet and try to learn why. Any one can win but it takes a true fancier and sportsman to lose gracefully and profit thereby.

Feeding for Egg Production.

It can be definitely laid down that the egg yield of the average flock of fowl would be increased materially by feeding a larger supply of animal food. So says a circular styled "Beef Scrap versus Skim-Milk for Egg Production," just issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, the author of which is the Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Cap Rouge, Que. The three main supplies of animal food required by laying hens are fresh green cut bones, beef scrap, and skim-milk, and of these the last mentioned has proven the best stimulant to egg production. The milk may be fed sweet or sour, but always the same, as any alteration is liable to lead to bowel trouble. It should also never be allowed to freeze. If milk is not available in sufficient quantity, then either beef scrap or fresh cut green bones can be fed to supply the deficiency. Buttermilk is beneficial. The main point is that, in order that hens may do their best, they must be given animal protein to a liberal extent. These are the conclusions reached after an experiment in fowl feeding conducted at Cap Rouge for five years. For small back yard flocks table scraps have been found satisfactory, but for the average farm flock, where greater outdoor space is to be had, the scraps do not usually contain sufficient meat. In order that the birds may obtain skim-milk in the quantity they need, it is well to put it before them in an open pan. Fish scraps and fish meal can be used to a limited extent. Fresh meat scraps are advisable only in cold weather.

The Welfare of the Home

Toys and Play-Materials—By Ellen Creelman

The child instinctively attempts to develop his mind through contact with his environment. He wishes to gain knowledge of it, to come into sympathetic relation with it, and to fulfill a part in it.

Toys and play-materials offer him one means of expression. The child's imagination is very keen, consequently his toys should be wisely selected. They should be simple and very durable. There should be dolls, doll furniture, balls, carts, boats, wagons and other toys which may be useful to him.

"The too-finished toy chills the imagination," and the child frequently is seen to find more enjoyment with a crude toy of his own construction. The little girl will turn from an elaborately dressed doll to lavish caresses on a rag doll. One child turned from a large number of valuable Christmas presents to play with his father's bootjack. A little girl given a beautiful doll by her uncle, laid it down and spent the remainder of the day using the box in which it came for a boat. Later she thanked her uncle for the beautiful boat he had sent her.

When the child can use play-materials, he should be given blocks, boards, beads, clay, paper, scissors and crayons, also miscellaneous articles from which he may choose.

When the child may safely be left alone in the nursery or out of doors, he should be free from the continuous presence of an adult. He realizes greater satisfaction if thrown upon his own resources. The child's power of concentration is weak and many parents, instead of sitting quietly by,

direct the child by continuous remarks about what he is doing. Parents and others may express sympathetic interest when the child appeals to them, may play with him, but not for him. Self-effort is the law of progress. The child's ideas are vague, his facility of expression crude, but he is satisfied with the results he realizes as he outgrows this stage, unless someone invariably destroys his satisfaction by, for instance, building or modeling for him a more perfect form than his. To lose keen delight through his own efforts is an irreparable loss to him.

Order is a natural need of everyone even in childhood. The child, if not carefully guided, acquires habits of disorderliness. He frequently finds himself surrounded by a mass of playthings in an untidy room. His mind becomes tired and confused, and he turns away indifferently without having realized his desires.

Granted children an attractive nursery, no matter how simple, with suitable, but not necessarily an expensive equipment, a few rules necessary for the happiness of all must be enforced.

There must be no infringing upon the rights of others. Individual toys must not be appropriated without permission of the owner. There must be no unnecessary distribution of toys and play materials, but a degree of orderliness during the day, and all toys must be put into their places at night by the children. If these rules are enforced, interest in play, appreciation of confidence, gratitude for their privileges and good will towards one another may be expected. Without this result the desired progress is impossible.

THIN, WATERY BLOOD MEANS ILL HEALTH

Rich, Red Blood Brings Bright Eyes and Rosy Cheeks.

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

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

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

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

Five Pairs of Brothers.

Among the 42 names on the roll of honor unveiled at Busbridge Church, near Godalming, England, are five pairs of brothers, including two sons of Lady Victoria Rowe and two brothers of Regimental Sergt.-Major Grover, M.C., who jointly performed the unveiling ceremony.

Hard-boiled eggs will peel easily if dropped into cold water.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

KEEPING FIT A TASK FOR PRINCE OF WALES

PRESERVING HEALTH
FOR HIS STRENUOUS
DUTIES.

How He Spent a Brighton
Holiday Before Setting Out
on the Trip to India.

News despatches tell of the strenuous official visit to India of the Prince of Wales. They do not tell, however, of the strain under which the Prince labors on trips of state. Nor do they inform the public of the rigid training he must undergo to keep fit. A royal visit to India always is trying. The present trip is probably the most trying yet undertaken by the imperial family.

For this reason the aura of romance which surrounds the young man who is bravely seeing it through is intensified rather than diminished by this great ambassadorial adventure. Even the ordinary person who in ordinary circumstances visits India can hardly return from that land of princes, pagodas and purple skies without being invested in the mind of the stay at home with a suspicion of its glamor. When the Prince of Wales returns he will be to the popular mind in Britain a more romantic figure than ever.

Preparing for India.

But although he is not obsessed with the notion of keeping fit, the subject certainly has a comfortable share of his thoughts. This was demonstrated during his recent seaside vacation, which unexpectedly afforded him an opportunity of studying his habits. Released from the cares of state, he went down to Brighton, the metropolis of the south coast, where, in a quaint and quiet old Georgian manor house, he found welcome freedom from the worries incidental to the solemn business of understudying a king.

Royalties often choose severely

practical ways of spending their leisure, enforced or otherwise. By standing in a back room of one of the half dozen or so villas that overlook the manor house garden one could watch a blue-shirted, belted figure bent to the task of lawn mowing, occasionally stopping to wipe a glistening face with a blue handkerchief. That was the Prince of Wales getting fit for India. One heard the clatter of the machine every morning and most afternoons. There was no doubt about his taking the job seriously.

His daily regimen was that of the sensible holiday maker rather than that of the get fit quick enthusiast. Relaxation was its keynote, a small balance of strenuousness being supplied by the mowing.

In the morning, garbed in rough tweeds, he motored to the golf links. Published reports had it that he consistently carried off all the honors. As a golfer, however, the Prince did not and does not distinguish himself. Unlike some other royals one could name, he does not expect to win because he is who he is. He was several times soundly beaten at Hove, and cheerfully admitted the fact.

Returning at noon, he would shed his coat and get to work on the lawn. In this connection he said jocularly to the gardener: "I'll send you my bill when I get back. It'll be pretty stiff—labor's gone up, you know!" He further observed on another occasion that "a man must persevere if he's to keep fit." A prince who believes in perspiration must surely be an inspiration!

Following lunch came another spell of mowing, and then a series of games of clock golf, of which the Prince never tired. Sea bathing figured in his programme on two occasions, a hundred yards' sprint preceding them. The contestants were the Prince, the Duke of York and their two equerries, and the Prince won by a matter of yards each time. He shapes better in running events than in almost any other form of athletics, except those involving horsemanship.

Free from Cares of State.

A favorite evening diversion was a walk along the promenade, when the best known young man in Europe mingled as freely with his father's subjects as any holiday making clerk or shop assistant. Outside the grounds of the house he enjoyed, paradoxically enough, his greatest freedom among the crowds that packed the promenade and piers, where no one would have mistaken him for any one but an ordinary holiday making young man, enjoying the heat and the crush and his solitude, particularly his solitude, to the full.

Bedtime was rarely after 11 o'clock, the hour before which was mostly passed in listening to the gramophone. The Prince read no books and very few newspapers during his vacation. The only volumes I saw in the house were of military and historical interest; I saw no signs of a novel anywhere.

Britain's Young Man has, it seems, a lively interest in music. He can play the piano moderately well, but is a better audience than executant. Even street music interests him, as witness the following:

One morning a barrel organist brought his instrument to a standstill near the house and began his repertoire of sadly hackneyed refrains. Except for a sun-tanned young man in a blue shirt, open at the throat, leaning over some rusty railings close to the road, and some urchins playing noisily on the pavement, the scene was deserted. In fact, from the business point of view a worse pitch for a street musician could hardly be found.

Presently the instrumentalist came to his last air—"Bubbles." The tune set the urchins la-la-ing lustily, while the blue-shirted young fellow started to whistle gayly. When the last note sounded with a thump and a rumble, the organ grinder, who had thus achieved distinction without knowing it, paused expectantly a moment, then swung away up the road and so out of sight, while Edward Prince of Wales, still whistling blithely, sauntered back to resume his mowing.

The result of my quizzing has left me with the distinct and possibly satisfying impression that here is a young man who, having found that the Fates have cheated him of the ordinary young man's heritage, has, nevertheless, resolved to face his destiny cheerfully and dutifully.

An average young man, born Prince of Wales and bearing the responsibility more manfully than most of us would bear it—this is how I would sum up the heir to Britain's kingship.

Plant Sense.

Something like intelligence is often exhibited by plants. If, during a dry season, a bucket of water be placed near a growing pumpkin or melon, in the course of a few days it will turn from its course, and get at least one of its leaves in the water.

Fun is the cheapest and best medicine in the world for your children as well as for yourself. Give it to them in good large doses. It will not only save you doctors' bills, but it will also help to make your children happier, and will improve their chances in life. We should not need half so many prisons, insane asylums, and almshouses if all children had a happy childhood.

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as 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 guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Got Him to Sleep.

It was time for baby-girl to be put to bed, but no amount of coaxing could take her. At last her father offered to lie on the bed until she fell asleep.

Off she went, "pick-a-back," and the tired mother leaned back in her chair with a sigh of content, ready for a hard-earned rest.

Ten minutes, twenty, half an hour, and she was wondering when father would be down, when all at once she heard a soft, stealthy "pit-a-pat."

Nearer came the steps, and then a little white-robed figure, with a tiny finger on her lip, stood in the doorway.

"Hush, hush, mummy," she said. "It's got farver to sleep."

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Obliging.

A customer (after the shop assistant has pulled down everything, even to the last package of hairpins)—"You don't appear to have any gumption at all, my man."

The assistant (politely)—"No ma'am. But we shall be pleased to procure it for you, ma'am."

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

Bavaria has a suspension bridge with but one tower, the cables at the other end being anchored in a high rock bluff.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedy
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Dressed Free to any Ad-
dress by the Author,
E. J. GLOVER, D.V.M.,
118 West 31st Street,
New York, U.S.A.

Mother! Clean Child's Bowels With California Fig Syrup

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, give a teaspoonful to cleanse the liver and bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

FOR
the prevention of pain
after eating, flatulence,
headaches, biliousness, con-
stipation and other disagree-
able forms of
INDIGESTION
no remedy is so justly famed as
Mother Seigel's Syrup,
the stomach and liver tonic with
50 years' reputation.
MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Very Unlucky.

"Why don't you marry?"
"I'm very unlucky! Every time I meet a family I would like to marry into I find they have no daughter."

Gracefully Pleased.

A British railway official tells of a tourist in Ireland who left the train at every station and went ahead to the luggage van to ask if his trunk was safe. After the sixth time the exasperated guard replied:

"Begorra, I wish the Lord had made ye an elephant instead of an ass, and then you'd always have your trunk in front of you."

Certainly Not.

Two neighbors were chatting over the fence when Mrs. Bailey passed.
"Pretty woman, Mrs. Bailey!" remarked one. "Who was she?"

"I have forgotten. Here's her little boy, I'll ask him. Frank, who was your mother before she was married?"
Frank regarded his questioner gravely. "She wasn't my mother before she was married," he replied severely.

The Ruling Passion.

A number of darkeys were unloading a boat with a cargo of anvils, for which they received two cents for each anvil carried ashore.

Jose—"Cap'n, if I carry two anvils at a time how much do I get?"

Cap'n—"Two cents each, boy."

Jose started down the plank when it broke and he fell in to the river with the two heavy anvils. When he came to the surface he cried: "Cap'tain! If you'll don't throw me a rope I'll swim 't drop these here anvils an' lose mah fo' cents!"

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.**, 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

"Cascarets" if Sick Bilious, Headachy From the Bowels

Get a 10-cent box now.
You men and women who can't get feeling right—who have headache, coated tongue, bad taste and foul breath, dizziness, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have a bad cold. Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? Cascarets work while you sleep; cleanse the stomach of sour, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from liver and carry out of the system all the constipated poison in the bowels. A Cascaret physic tonight will straighten you out by morning.

SLOAN'S RELIEVES NEURALGIC ACHES

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

Keep Sloan's handy and apply freely, without rubbing, at the first twinge. It eases and brings comfort surely and readily. You'll find it clean and non-skin-staining.

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

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)



MISS FRANCES NEWMAN,
Chicago, Ill.

"Only a medicine of truly wonderful merit could have done what Tanlac did for me and there is nothing half good enough for me to say about it," said Miss Frances Newman, 2639 Kinross St., Chicago.

"I don't think anybody ever suffered any more from indigestion than I did and for over a year I was in wretched health. I had a mothering spell, and my heart palpitated so violently I thought I had heart trouble, but I know now it was all caused from my stomach."

"Since taking Tanlac I feel and look like a different person. I have a splendid appetite and my digestion is just perfect. I sleep eight or nine hours every night and get up in the morning feeling fresh and happy. My friends tell me I'm always smiling now and I certainly ought to be, for I'm enjoying life again."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Advt.

Why is it that when the holidays come around, most city folk are mighty glad to go into the country?

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

Lumberman's Friend,

The Original and Only Genuine

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

YARMOUTH, N.S.

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—yes, but really new hair 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.



Cuticura For All Skin Irritations

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to free the pores of impurities and follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. They are Mail for the toilet, as is also Cuticura Talcum for perfuming.
Sole U.S. Mfrs.: Cuticura Soap & Ointment Co., Portland, Me., U.S.A.
Sole Canadian Mfrs.: The Dominion Canadian Drug Co., Ltd., 244 St. Paul St., Montreal, P.Q.
Cuticura Soap shares without cost.

1898 No. 2-22

A "balanced diet" may sound confusing to many people

The facts, as explained
here, are simple.

The secret of a "balanced diet" is to have food containing all the elements needed for proper nutrition. These elements are protein, to nourish the tissues; starch and sugar to furnish energy; fat to supply heat; and mineral salts to provide the material necessary for building nerves, brain, and tooth and bone structure.

Grape-Nuts, the nourishing cereal made of whole wheat flour and malted barley, served with cream or milk, is a complete food for young and old alike.

Go to your grocer today and get a package of Grape-Nuts. Eat it with milk or cream for breakfast; or with stewed fruit, jelly or jam, as a delicious dessert for lunch or dinner.

Every member of the family will relish this palatable and nourishing food—

Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder
"There's a Reason"

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Genuine
BAYER
ASPIRIN
WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Unless you see the 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 22 years and proved safe by millions for
Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture or its agents. 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."

1898 No. 2-22

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, J. R. Charron, 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,
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.

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. 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.

RAILWAY PROMOTIONS



J. P. BURNS.

Mr. J. P. Burns is appointed Assistant Chief of the Dept. of Investigation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Winnipeg, succeeding Lieut.-Colonel William McLeod, deceased. Mr. Burns entered the service of the Canadian Pacific as chief clerk in the Investigation Department, Montreal, having been connected with it since its inception in January, 1913. He was attached to the Montreal office as assistant to Mr. R. G. Chamberlin, chief of the Investigation Dept., prior to which he was for many years private secretary to the late Silas H. Carpenter, who was then Chief of Detectives of the City of Montreal. Previous to entering police work he was employed in various capacities with the Grand Trunk Railway System, the Boston & Maine



A. H. CADIEUX

Railroad and the Intercolonial Railway.
Mr. A. H. Cadieux is appointed Assistant to Mr. R. G. Chamberlin, chief of the Canadian Pacific Investigation Dept., with office at Windsor Station, Montreal. Mr. Cadieux joined the service in July, 1913, as investigator in the Investigation Dept. In May, 1915, he became inspector, and from this position he goes to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Mr. J. P. Burns. Previous to entering the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Mr. Cadieux was connected with the Grand Trunk Railway for a number of years. He was special agent from 1907 to June, 1913, when he came to his connection with the railway way to accept a position in the Dept. of Investigation.

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 10.50 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 Montreal 10.00 p.m.

Daily.—Leave Ottawa Union Station at 5.30 p.m., Staynerville 8.28 p.m., Lachute 8.40 p.m., arrive Montreal at 10.30 p.m.

For tickets and information, apply to

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

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store
Here Every Day.

WINTER 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. Dectar, of Montreal, wishes to announce that he is open to buy all kinds of Furs, Hides, Hens, Chickens, Empty Bags, Etc., for which he is ready to pay you the 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.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1922.

NO. 3

In Keeping with the Times

Our Prices

Are Now

Tobogganing

Downward.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. F. Sanford spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. A. D. Hogg is visiting in Montreal this week.

Miss Alma Dixon spent the week-end visiting friends in Calumet.

Mr. Geo. Bain, of Montreal, spent a few days with his parents this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wal, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. R. Miller.

Miss Frances McGibbon, of Brownsburg, spent carnival week in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town.

Miss Hattie Giles, of Montreal, was the guest of her mother for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. McMahon, of Harrington, were visiting friends in town this week.

Miss A. Drennan, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. John Drennan for the week-end.

Dr. Ed. Christie was in Montreal this week attending the funeral of the late Dr. Elder.

Miss Stevens, of Montreal, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. H. McFaul, for a few weeks.

Mrs. Lewis and Mr. Prowse, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Miss E. Creswell.

Mrs. Lamb and children, of Buckingham, were week-end visitors of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Deacon and son returned on Tuesday, from a pleasant visit to Ottawa.

The Misses Jean and Doris Campbell, of Montreal, were week-end guests of their parents here.

Mrs. W. Prettie and Miss Mashinter of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Y. Deacon this week.

Miss Hendry, of the Children's Memorial Hospital Staff, Montreal, is the guest of her mother, this week.

The balance of winter hats for Women, Misses and Children are all to be cleared at \$1.08, values to \$7.95.

MISS HAMPTON, Lachute

Miss E. Wright, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mrs. S. McFaul, who accompanied her back to the city for a few days.

The Presbyterian Church is holding an "Old time monster Tea-meeting" on Wednesday evening Feb. 15th. See posters.

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

We are pleased to announce that Miss Ruth Todd has successfully passed her Senior Examination, at the Dominion College of Music, in Montreal.

Mr. Hugh Martin returned home from the hospital in Montreal, on Monday last where he has been under treatment for his eye, which was injured some three weeks ago.

Rev. Dr. Bates, of Toronto, was in town this week, and spoke in the Baptist Church on "Christian Education." During his stay he was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Ball.

The members and friends of "Argenteuil Women's Institut" enjoyed a most delightful evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Armstrong at the monthly meeting Jan. 31st.

Mr. John McKimmie, of Aurora, Ill., who has been in town attending the funeral of his mother, Mrs. S. McKimmie, returned home on Monday last, accompanied by his sister, Miss Etta.

—St. Mungo's Annual Tea Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Cushing, on Friday, February 17th. An excellent supper and programme. Admission 50 cts., Children 25 cts.

We are pleased to see that among the Teachers' Hockey Teams of Montreal, our Lachute Ladies are quite prominent, Miss Doris Campbell being Captain and Miss A. Drennan President. "Takes Lachute to turn 'em out."

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist Church, entertained at afternoon tea, on Wednesday last at the home of Mrs. J. S. Giles, in honour of Mrs. Hendry, who is leaving next week to spend some months with her daughter in Magog.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kerr and daughter who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, of Thomas' Gore, and their many other friends in town, for the past two months left for their home in Indian Head on Wednesday.

Mrs. G. A. MacKinnon, Mrs. Middleton Mrs. J. A. McGibbon, Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. Cottinham, Mrs. Robt. McFaul, Miss Barron, also Miss Gwen MacKinnon of the Mission Band, were in Montreal this week, attending the Annual Presbyterian Meeting of the M. M. S.

In an interview with the Minister of Roads last week at Quebec, Mr. John Hay secured the promise from him that the road would be Four Hundred Thousand Dollars expended on the Montreal Hull Highway by the Quebec Government this summer. This is good news for Argenteuil, as well as all the other counties interested, as it will give employment to a great number of men and the road will be of untold benefit to this part of the Province.

Sacred Cantata.

That we have a lot of good talent in town was well exemplified on Sunday eve last, at the Presbyterian Church, when a sacred Cantata was given by the choir assisted by several other voices from here and from Brownsburg. Under the able leadership of Mr. Houston, the three selections, Peace, Pardon and Penitence were well rendered and much credit is due to all who worked so hard to make it a success.

Good reason to Crow.

Mr. Emile Hebert was in Quebec last week representing the Brownsburg Poultry Association. While there he also attended a meeting of the Chantier Breeders Association.

That the Brownsburg fanciers are being successful as exhibitors was proven at the recent winter fair at Ottawa when Mr. Leonard Wilson won a first and fourth prize on Columbian Rock pullets, and Emile Hebert winning a 1st, 2nd and 3rd on Chantier.

Co-operative Meeting.

At a meeting of the Lachute Co-operative Agricultural Association held on Feb. 8th, the old Board of Directors and the Secretary were re-elected as follows:—W. T. Jackson, W. J. Burk, S. E. Smith, Jas. Robertson, Jas. Armstrong and J. A. Pollock as Secretary.

The minutes were approved and the financial statement given, showing an expenditure of \$924.34 and receipts of \$1026.17 leaving cash balance of \$101.83, also assets amounting to \$1253.94 and liabilities of \$794, a total net asset of \$504.94. In the neighborhood of 7,200 pounds of Clover Seed was thrashed during the fall.

Still on Top.

Although considered the best of Montreal's Amateurs, the Berliner Hockey Team was up against it on Saturday last. The game could not be considered fast and the visitors were somewhat at a disadvantage in not having any spares. Towards the end however, they bucked up somewhat, and brought the score to 6-6. Two 5 minute ends were then played during which time our boys showed them how to play real hockey and scored two goals, making the final 8 to 6 in our favor. Mr. Wm. McKimmie handled the game, and was little troubled with penalties, both sides playing a good sportsman-like game.

Funeral of the late Wm. Wilson.

As announced in our issue of last week the funeral of the late Mr. Wm. Wilson, farmer, of the East Settlement, took place last Saturday and was most largely attended by sympathizing friends, whose great respect and esteem he had gained by his well-known kindness, geniality and uprightness.

The service was conducted by the Rev. A. G. McKinnon, assisted by Rev. Mr. Matthews, both of whom, in a few most touching words, paid highest tribute to the well-known nobility of character of the deceased.

The pall-bearers, all Elders of the Church, were Messrs. John Hay, M.P.P., Wm. Murray, J. Smith, J. Nichol, W. H. Home and J. K. Wason.

Wreaths were sent by the Wilson Telephone Co., and Mr. and Mrs. H. Slater; and other floral tributes by Mrs. A. Morrison of Montreal, Jim and Jennie Brockie, John, Tom and Albert MacKimmie and families, Ethel, James and Simon MacKimmie and families; there was also a Pillow from wife and family. Amongst the many friends attending from a distance were Mr. Thos. Wilson, Arundel, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan and Henry Wood, Vankleek Hill, Mr. Stephen Allan Caledonia, Mr. John Rennie, Huntington; Mr. J. MacKimmie, of Aurora, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. MacKimmie, Bridgeport, Conn.

The deceased who was buried at Lachute Cemetery, leaves to mourn his loss besides his loving wife, two daughters and three sons, also one brother, Thos. Wilson, Arundel, and three sisters, Mrs. John Wood, Vankleek Hill, Miss Agnes Wilson, and Mrs. Alex. Morrison, of Montreal.

Carnival.—An old time Carnival, is booked at the L. A. A. Rink, for Friday next, Feb. 17th. Races are being arranged for and full particulars will be given on the Posters.

Lovely Blue Serges All Wool for Dresses, Costumes and Skirts at prices surprising low. W. Banford & Son.

FARM FOR SALE

The farm of the late Miss Elizabeth Margaret McFarlane, of Upper Lachute, situated about four miles from the Town of Lachute, close to Protestant School and Church. For further particulars apply to John R. Wason, Executor, P. O. Box 252, Lachute.

DEATHS

CHAPMAN.—At Chicago, in her 69th year, after a long and painful illness, Marion Fulton, (formerly of Lachute) beloved wife of Alfred Chapman and fond mother of Edith, William, Leonard, Fred, Harold, Percy, Mrs. R. G. Weber, Mrs. Ben. Fraser, Mrs. A. L. Day, and the late Edgar Chapman. Funeral took place at Chicago on Monday, January 30th.

Deeply regretted.

GINGHAMS and PRINTS.

Now is the time for mixing up Spring Dresses. Shortly the heavy spring work will be on, and it is wise to make up all possible this month.

We have secured a choice lot of English Gingham in fine texture and pretty checks.

The price will surprise. These are the first English Make we have had for years.

Blue Serges

We have a large assortment of Blue Serges in all Wool at very low prices.

Before trying the Catalogue Store Try Us.

W. BANFORD & SON LACHUTE.

DAINTIES

For your table

All kinds of seasonable Fruits, also a choice assortment of

Candies and Cakes

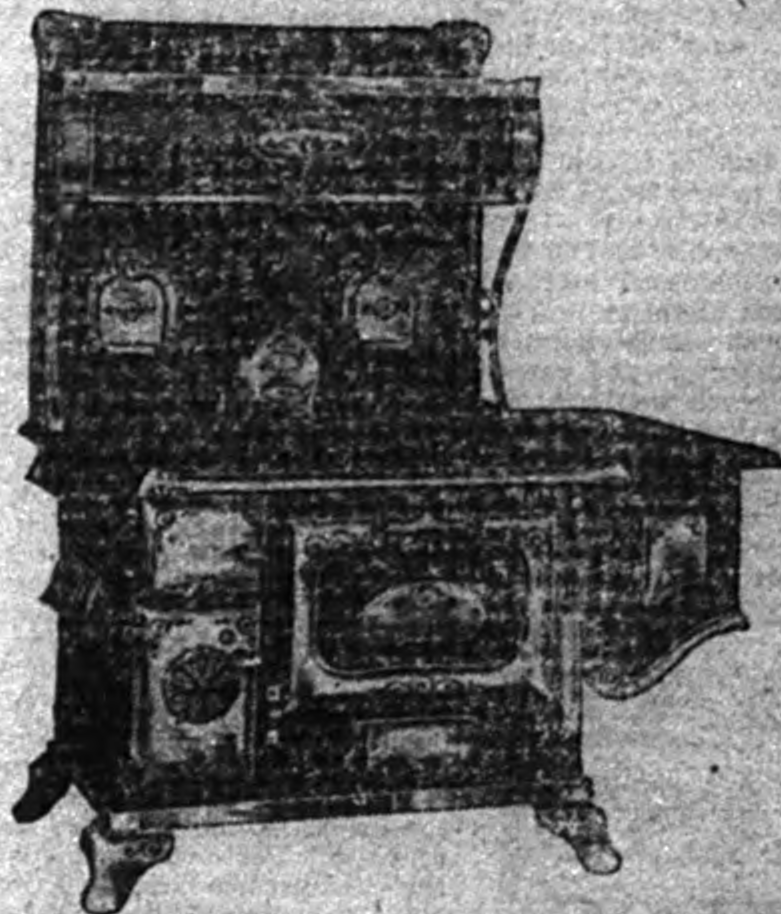
We handle Flour and Feed in any quantity and our Purity Flour is unexcelled.

Robert Hamilton.

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

OVER 100 STOVES For YOU to Choose From.



GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26 Lachute Mills

HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!

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, Bang Combs, Little Finger Rings, Etc.

Eugene Jousse.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optometrist.

THE LATE F. G. GRAVES.

The death occurred on Monday last at Brownsburg, after a short illness of two weeks of Mr. Frances Geo. Graves, aged 51. The funeral took place on Wednesday and was conducted by Rev. G. MacKinnon in the midst of a large number of sympathizing friends and relatives. He leaves his mother, wife, five sisters and five brothers to mourn his loss. Remains were interred at Dalesville.

CONFERENCE

(in both languages)

Will be given by DR. RANGER, of the Superior Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, in the Victoria Hall, Friday, Feb. 8th, at 8 p.m.

The subject is of vital interest and is only for Men and Young Men of 16 years and over.

Free Admission.

WANTED.—At once, a housekeeper for light housework and who could be companion to an aged lady. Apply to letter "J" at P.O. Box 45, Lachute Mills.

SHOS FOR SALE.—50-60 tons low price for orders placed in advance. Other sizes upon demand. Papineauville Lumber Co. Ltd., Papineauville, Que.

Men's Boots way down in price at W. Banford & Son.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A brick house on Grace Street, just built six years, 8 rooms with summer and winter kitchen, also 1 lot of land 50 x 150. Apply to Arcade Ethier, Butcher, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Two Grade Milch Cows, (due to freshen about the 10th of Feb.) a team of heavy draught horses, also a team of driving horses both six years old, 1 Ayshire bull 3 years old for beef or bred, a quantity of Beef to be sold by the quarter, a quantity of seed and eating potatoes. Apply to Ruben Weldom, R. R. No. 1, Grenville.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Anyone having any claims against the estate of the late Miss Elizabeth McFarlane, Upper Lachute, or indebted to the estate will please communicate with

JNO. R. WASON, Executor.
Box 252, Lachute.

WANTED.

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

The Best Place to Buy Your Jewellery.

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The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

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Synopsis of Previous Chapters. Vivian Renton and Eddie Haverton, modern soldiers of fortune, have been gambling with Hubert Baxenter, a prosperous attorney, in his London apartments. After their departure late at night Renton returns to the house, murders Baxenter and hides the body on the roof. While waiting for night to come again in order to make his escape, he finds in a desk a curious old yellowed document telling of a mysterious chest left in the care of one of Baxenter's ancestors by a French nobleman, the Marquis de Darnigny, of the Chateau Chauville. The chest has been handed down from one generation of Baxenters to another and carefully guarded in the hope that some day its rightful owner will be found. Renton decides to pose as the missing heir and claim the chest. He goes to France to make some useful inquiries about the Darnigny family. The story of the mysterious chest goes back to the troubled days of the French Revolution and the escape of the Marquis and little granddaughter to England, where the chest and document were given to the Baxenters for safe keeping. Now, more than one hundred years later, Hubert Baxenter's body is found, but the police find no clue. Meanwhile, Renton changes his name to Baptiste Darnigny, and visits Canada; then he presents his fictitious claims to Robert Baxenter, head of the firm, and receives the treasure chest. Robert calls on Stella Benham whose heart is set on making a great success on the stage. She tells him he must wait a year for her answer. Darnigny is at first greatly disappointed to find only a paltry thousand pounds in the chest. He is relieved to discover later a large key and a parchment telling where the real treasure is hidden. Giving Baxenter a quip and chain which he found in the chest, Darnigny goes to France. By posing as an artist he gains admittance to the Chateau Chauville.

CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd.)

Vivian carefully felt the wards of the key from a tiny oil can he took from his paint-box, and, after a few attempts, the heavy key turned—grated—there was a rumble of locks. The man stared in wonderment—nothing had happened.

Then his eyes travelled to the fireplace. The large slab that comprised the back of the deep grate had rolled aside, displaying a cavity through which he could, with stooping, crawl. It seemed to yawn invitingly.

He thought rapidly and decided that what was to be done had better be done at once. It would take old Henri at least ten minutes to return, even if he started back at that moment, and Vivian could see that the old man had settled down to his wood-chopping and was hardly likely to leave the job he had put off to watch the sketching.

Vivian tip-toed across the hearth and, bending nearly double, passed through the aperture.

A circular chamber, choked with the accumulated dust of ages, perhaps ten feet in diameter and with stone walls which narrowed up, meeting in a small dome about a dozen feet above his head. Vivian told himself that he was in one of the round towers which formed the corners of the chateau. The air was hardly breathable, and it was so cold after the sunshine of the room that Vivian shivered slightly.

He came out again almost immediately into the dining-room and passed out through the French windows into the garden. He called to Henri and waved a farewell, then turned the corner of the tower. There he waited out of sight, watching until the old manservant entered one of the barns, when Vivian returned to the dining-room un-

perceived. He screwed the apple again into its place and slipped back to the little chamber. There would be nothing now to make Henri return to the chateau, imagining, as he would, that the painter had gone, and Vivian could work in peace.

In his varied career many jewels had passed through the hands of Vivian Renton, but never such priceless gems as these which he was unearthing from their hiding places every minute. Diamonds of a size which pointed to their being historical, pearls matched into strings, emeralds and rubies which threw out their hidden glories to meet the rays of Vivian's tiny electric torch, as though overjoyed at their release. There were vessels, too, of gold and silver, richly carved and curiously designed, counterparts of those he had found in the chest; jewelled rosaries and devotional objects of the richest workmanship. Pictures, too, the value of which Vivian could only guess at, were stacked against the walls, and books and jewel-encrusted daggers were heaped together with other objects in heaps which glittered dully under the thick layer of dust which covered everything like a pall.

Vivian sat on an old oaken chest, spellbound. Here were riches that would make Monte Cristo blush in envy. With this wealth at his disposal the freedom of the world was his, friendships, pleasures, titles, were at his bidding. The man could hardly believe that within a few feet of him the sun was setting over a fair garden in which an unsuspecting old man was chopping wood, and that even in this little chamber he was still in the twentieth century.

How long he sat there he could not tell, and it was the sight of a grating in the stone floor which called Vivian down from the airy turrets of his imagination. This grating was, perhaps, some twenty inches square, and as the man bent down and threw the rays of his pocket electric torch upon it he could make out, beyond the rusty bars, the shadowy form of the topmost step of a flight that led down into obscurity. He took a franc-piece from his pocket and dropped it through the iron network and listened. From the reverberations before the coin came to rest the man judged the well-like opening to be of some considerable depth.

Vivian seized one of the bars, and leaning back, exerted all his strength. For a moment the cement held; then, with a sudden rending, came away, and the man was thrown violently backward. He staggered in a vain attempt to gain his balance; then, as he fell, his elbow came in sharp contact with the sliding door of the entrance. Vivian all but cried out at the pain, and, too late, he saw the solid mass of masonry and iron, set in motion, doubtless by his fall, swing back into place. There was a dull clang as it stopped.

Even then it did not occur to Vivian that he was a prisoner, and it was only after a fruitless search that he came to the conclusion that his treasure-house had fair to become a tomb. As the significance of this came home to him little beads of cold perspiration broke out over his body and he tottered weakly to one of the iron-clamped chests.

It seemed to him that he had succeeded only to fail; that there was nothing for it but to attract the attention of old Henri. Even then it might be impossible for the old man to release him without the key, which Vivian felt pressing cold against his breast.

He thought that even if he escaped the hideous death which faced him he would lose the riches which he had risked so much to gain. He imagined himself dying by inches, ravaged by hunger and thirst and mocked by the gleaming jewels around him. For a few moments despair seized the soul of Vivian Renton, and he sat dazed, his head buried in his hands.

It was not long before the reaction came. There was time before him and the grating promised more than a ray of hope. Fortunately, the sketch in the dining-room was unfinished, and old Henri would see nothing suspicious in the paint-box and book left open awaiting its completion, taking it for granted that the painter would return the next day.

The prisoner did not wait to ask himself what he would find at the foot of the dark stairs behind the iron bars. It had ever been his motto that troubles anticipated were twice borne, and that bridges were made to be crossed as one came to them—not before. He found his work easier now that he had the leverage of the loose bar to assist him. In half an hour Vivian was ready to descend. It was part of the man's character that he should take the pick of the stones before he left the chamber. He handled them carefully, thrusting them into the big pockets of his painting-coat. Then he stood on the top step.

Then, and not till then, did he pause, his face showing drawn and anxious in the thin blue light. What was he fated to find below? His indecision was but momentary, and shrugging his shoulders with an action that bespoke of the fatalist, continued his way.

There were eighteen steps in all, but they were high and narrow and the descent was sharp. At the foot an opening led apparently beneath the body of the chateau. With torch extended before him Vivian proceeded. After a few moments the air grew colder and the walls, where he touched them, were clammy and moss-grown. The man told himself that he was not beneath the old moat. At intervals he passed other dark entries which ran in all directions—narrow little tortuous alleys, many of which he ex-

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plored for a few feet, only to return to the main way. More than once, too, a pit yawned suddenly at his feet, and had it not been for his inborn caution the Chateau Chauville would have added yet another secret to its dark history. It was evident to Vivian that the builders of the hiding-place, deeming it necessary that an emergency exit should be at hand, had made it so that while egress was difficult ingress was well-nigh impossible for those not knowing the pitfalls and the way of it.

It must have been after an hour's walking that the walls on either hand seemed to recede from Vivian until at last they were lost in the gloom beyond the reach of the rays of the little torch. Apparently the tunnel had widened out into a chamber.

The man hesitated, somewhat mystified by the loss of the friendly walls, and at the same moment his feet came sharply into contact with some obstruction. He stumbled, the torch fell from his hands, a thousand stars danced before him.

He came to himself in bewilderment. The darkness closing in upon him seemed in the silence to be pressing on him. His head ached abominably and there was a wound in the centre of his forehead that was warm and sticky to his touch. Slowly it all came back to him and he knew he must have struck his head as he fell. He reached out, groping in the darkness in the hope of finding the torch uninjured. In this he was disappointed, but he made the discovery that he was lying beside a perpendicular structure of masonry, which, on raising his hand, he found to be the support of what felt to be a table of stone, low and heavily built.

Painfully he drew himself up on to his knees and so to his feet. Again his hands did duty for his eyes and a little cry of horror broke from the man's dry lips.

Beneath the touch of his sensitive hands a form was taking shape—the unmistakable shape of a coffin. It seemed to him that in the darkness he could make out the dim outlines, the sinister bulge of the sides. Feverishly, now, he dropped to his knees and felt for the friendly torch. Light to him had suddenly become as necessary as food to a starving man. The walls of darkness hemmed him in so that he felt that he, too, was in a coffin; then he remembered that in his pocket were a few wax vestas. He stuck one upon the stone slab and gazed round him as he held the flickering wax above his head.

Row upon row they lay, that noble army of dead Darnignys, the square ends of their earthly resting places standing out each from its little niche. On the slab before him lay the casket he had felt, a great coffin upon which a rusty cavalry sword and the moth-eaten remains of a flag showed in sombre pageantry.

Vivian Renton was not a nervous man, and although the hand which held the flame trembled a little and held the place with dancing shadow he felt no fear. After all, one living man was more than a match for a whole array of dead warriors. By the light of the match he recovered his torch, which, to his relief, he found not to have suffered in its fall, and he began a systematic investigation of his surroundings.

He knew quite well, now, where he was; old Henri had shown him proudly, only yesterday, the chapel in the grounds of Chauville, through the floor of which the dead of the house of Darnigny had from time immemorial been lowered to their last resting places. The old man had, by means of a lever concealed in the ironwork of this railing, swung back the marble slab which covered in the vault so that his visitor might gaze into the gloom below—and, with a start, Vivian remembered that the mechanism had in some manner stuck and refused to move when the caretaker came to replace the slab.

Henri had told him that he would have to send into Blois for the locksmith, and the man in the vault, as he held his torch high, wondered whether this had yet been done. Above him, the oblong cut in the roof showed darkly, and at one end a corner of the partially closed slab was visible. Here, then, he told himself, was his one means of escape.

The distance, he judged, was not more than ten feet, the stone table reduced it to eight, and Vivian himself was but two inches short of six feet. He unwrapped from his waist the sash of red silk, which to sustain his role as a Bohemian artist, he wore swathed around him in place of a belt. This sash he now twisted rope-wise and, mounting upon the stone table, peered up through the cavity. He remembered the little iron railings surrounding the tomb above, but his efforts to lasso a spoke of these with the scarf proved beyond his powers.

Then his eye fell upon the lid of the coffin and, reaching down, he picked up the sword that lay upon it. At his touch the scabbard and hilt fell away, but the blade itself, notched and red with rust as it was, still was strong enough to serve his purpose. He made a slip-knot in the twisted silk and, upon the point of the weapon, raised it carefully and hooked it over one of the corners of the tomb rails. Vivian tested this fully with his weight and found that it held. He asked himself whether he should return to the treasure, but the thought of the tortuous trap he had been fortunate enough to traverse in safety deterred him. Besides, in the pockets of his painting-coat was a considerable fortune, and he had his key. The next time, however, that he entered he would make sure that his line of retreat was open to him.

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Woman's Interests

Summer Drinks.

Strawberry Shrub.—Place twelve pounds of strawberries in a large crock and pour over them two quarts of water; let stand forty-eight hours, covered with a plate. Strain through a flannel bag, add one pint of sugar to every pint of juice and let boil twenty minutes. Seal in hot sterilized cans or bottles, being sure to make air-tight. This may be diluted half or three-quarters water when served.

Raspberry Shrub with Vinegar.—Pour one quart of pure vinegar over six quarts of red raspberries. Let it stand for forty-eight hours, then strain through a flannel bag, pressing out all juice. Allow one pint, or pound, of sugar for every quart of juice, and boil twenty minutes. Seal as the strawberry shrub. These shrubs may be used for ices as well as for drinks.

Iced milk to which fruit juices or chocolate sauce has been added makes a refreshing summer drink, especially if you can keep on hand carbonated water and add a dash of that. To prepare the drink use two-thirds of a cup of milk and one-third juice. A good chocolate sauce to use with the iced milk is made as follows:

Chocolate Sauce.—Melt one ounce of chocolate over hot water and add one cup of sugar and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and gradually, a cup and a half of boiling water. Cook, stirring five minutes after it begins to boil and then add a level teaspoonful of cornstarch, dissolved in cold water and boil ten minutes longer. Flavor with vanilla and chill before adding to milk.

Strawberryade and currantade are refreshing drinks. To make either, first prepare one quart of simple syrup by boiling two pounds of sugar—four cups and two quarts of water—eight cups—thirty-five minutes.

Strawberryade.—Add one pint of strawberry juice, obtained by crushing fresh berries and straining through a jelly bag, the juice of two lemons, and two quarts of iced water, to the quart of syrup.

Currantade.—Crush one quart of currants and one pint of raspberries and strain through the jelly bag. Add this juice and two quarts of water to the quart of simple syrup.

For a party, French punch is delicious. Grate one pineapple and boil with three cups of water twenty minutes. Strain through a jelly bag, pressing well. Let cool and add the juice of six lemons and a dozen oranges, one cup of freshly-made, strong black tea, one quart of any fruit juice you may have bottled, as grape, berry, cherry, currant, and one quart of syrup made as above. Make this easily so that it can stand on ice several hours before serving. To serve pour over a cube of ice in the punch bowl, garnish with bits of

orange, candied cherries, slices of banana, or mint leaves, and just before serving add one bottle of charged water.

Dental Hygiene in Childhood.

The relation between sound teeth and sound health is close. Consequently a child's teeth should be looked after most carefully. The old way, common both to parents and to dentists, of ignoring the first teeth of a child because they are temporary, has many unfortunate results.

The child whose first teeth become infected or who loses them prematurely is to be pitied. If he loses them, he may spoil the arch of the mouth, a thing that is most important to facial symmetry. If they become infected, the nerve pulp cannot be kept in perfect condition; and if it is not, irregular permanent teeth may follow.

Young children should be protected from toothache; yet how often it is regarded as something they must expect to bear now and then! Moreover, a child with a septic mouth invites all sorts of communicable disorders.

The parent who does not take his young children to the dentist for regular treatment falls in a plain duty. So does the community that does not establish dental clinics for the poorer classes. Bad teeth cause suffering that can and should be prevented, injure health, delay not only physical but mental growth and sow the seeds of troubles that may result in lifelong invalidism. The time to care for a tooth is the moment the first break in the enamel occurs, and only the dentist can know that moment.

Mislead.

As Lynn Macon came swinging down the road under the June maples she seemed the very spirit of summer joy. But she was feeling most unlike the spirit of any joy; she was thoroughly angry. If Lois Grantley could not even send her a post card in seven weeks—after all the letters she had written her—Lynn was through: that was all. She was so angry that she did not want to speak to anyone and pretended not to hear Miss Minty Brook's eager tap on the window. But Miss Minty ran to the door, and her voice made Lynn swing round in spite of herself.

"What is it, Miss Minty?" she asked. "Is Miss Vera worse?"

Miss Minty's faded eyes filled with tears. "Sister's been suffering all night. I telephoned to the doctor, and he sent some medicine up, but when I tried to read the directions I couldn't

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The world revolves upon industry.

That which creates industry is the consumption or wearing out of goods, and the buying of other goods to replace them.

Without industry the world would stagnate.

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Those who refuse to buy at the present time, because of a false impression regarding values, or for some frivolous reason, retard industry, and by so doing impair the prosperity of themselves, the community they live in and the country at large.

The important thing to remember is, to buy from those who advertise in this paper. These merchants and manufacturers have faith and they are backing their faith with money to stimulate industry and prosperity.

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find my glasses. I've been hunting ever since the medicine came. Vera tried to read it, but she couldn't either; and there hasn't a soul passed since the mail carrier."

Lynn patted one of the small bent shoulders with her strong young hand. "Don't you worry, Miss Minty, I'll read you the directions, and then we'll find those glasses. We've never failed to find them yet."

This time, however, it did seem as if Lynn were going to fail. She looked in all the old places and in every new one that her imagination could suggest. She even hunted in the chicken house. Miss Minty was sure that she had not been out of the house since the carrier came, but then Miss Minty always was sure. Finally, just as she was ready to give up in despair, Lynn had an inspiration. She ran down to the mail box and opened it. And there she found the glasses.

"Well, that's a new place!" Miss Minty exclaimed. "I wonder what I'll do with them next. Seems queer to think that they're always just the same, that it's only me that's mislaid them and upset everything. I surely am obliged to you, Lynn."

Lynn went on down the hill, smiling over Miss Minty. Suddenly she stopped short. "I wonder!" she said aloud.

She sat down on a stone wall to think it out. Was that the way it was with real things sometimes, intangible things like ideals and ambitions and friendships? Was her friendship with Lois Grantley only—mislaid? Down in her heart Lynn knew that Lois was not the one to change. What kind of friend was she to "get mad" even if her letters had been unanswered for weeks? There must be some reason. She would write again and keep on writing until she found the old Lois "in the mail box."

A radio station has been proposed for Greenland which would bring it into contact with the outside world during the winter months. It is estimated that such a station for direct communication with Copenhagen, Denmark, would cost about \$2,000,000, and for intercourse with Iceland and Canada, about \$250,000.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

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Buying a Used Car.

At this season of the year, hundreds of automobiles, good, bad, very bad and indifferent, will change hands, and woe betide the poor amateur who gets stuck with one of the bad ones. He cannot honestly try to sell it without pointing out its defects, and that, of course, means terrible loss. To repair it will be further expense, and to try patching it up will only add sorrow to fatigue and bitter recrimination to disappointment.

From the foregoing one might suppose that only the amateur could be taken in. Far from it. Unfortunately, there are in this, as in every other business, those who have no scruples about deceiving the innocent. If you, as a would-be purchaser, go into a store and see all sorts and conditions of machines standing about, dusty, rusty, oily, on a dirty, greasy floor, where the dealer's stock in trade is a box of old spare tires, a dirty bench, etc., beware. There are plenty of such, and no good car will come out of such a den.

Keep your money in your pocket and refuse to part with it until you find a dealer of good repute. Then satisfy yourself regarding the car you intend buying. First, take a good run in the contemplated purchase. Note the general condition of the car; its freedom from rattles and looseness of bolts; the trueness of the wheels and condition of tires, etc. Keep your ears open for the tone of the engine; listen for piston slap, loose rod or crankshaft bearings, and mark its steady engine revolution under power. If things go wrong and its driver starts explaining that it never did that before, leave the car alone. Then select another and add the following points to those already experienced.

Where the body of a car has been cheaply built, the slamming of the door will emit a hollow sound. A well built body emits a sound of stability when the door is slammed. The body of an inclosed car is comparable to the sounding board of a piano. If the car is built correctly every little sound will combine into a pleasing, low, purring, solid hum. If it has been cheaply built this sound is minus and you hear instead an irritating, rasping noise which tears the nerves.

A very good plan is to select a good, honest automobile mechanic and pay him to inspect the car for you. Watch him and learn how quickly he discovers the car's ailments; he tries the compression by hand, sees if the lights dim when the starter is used, tests the cooling system; tries the clutch, inspects the drive members, takes off the cover of the gear and differential case, tests the brake—in fact, in a short time (provided he is a real motor hound) he will tell you enough that will enable you to decide instantly if the car is a good car and if it will give the maximum service you expect. Even the risk is sufficient.

When Nations Give Presents.

If the relations between the world's countries were left to their governments, there would be very few wars. Instead of bickering, the actual rulers of various nations are usually on the lookout to do others a good turn. They frequently exchange presents.

The United States bought Spain, yet it was Spain who gave to the States the beautiful model of the Santa Maria, Christopher Columbus' flagship. The finest present the American nation ever received was, of course, the splendid statue of Liberty, by Bartholdi, which is the first thing you see on entering New York harbor.

In Washington may be seen a most beautiful desk, which was presented to the President by Queen Victoria. It is made of the timbers of the Resolute, the famous Arctic exploration ship.

Nipped in the ice, the Resolute was abandoned, but found four years later by an American whaler. The American Congress spent \$200,000, had her done up, and made England a present of her. Years later, when she was broken up, the desk was made of her timbers and sent across the Atlantic as a memento of an act of international courtesy.

It was Holland who gave England that famous old cannon known as "Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol," and it was France whom Britain has to thank for the most magnificent Sevres vase in the British Museum. This was in return for a number of pamphlets relating to the French Revolution which the British Government had presented to France.

Just recently Britain gave the United States two ancient cannon, one at least of which is supposed to have been cast for the Mayflower.

Not to be outdone in courtesy, the Americans are giving England a handsome bronze statue of George Washington, which is going to be set up in front of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square.

Chinese Alphabet.

Because the Chinese alphabet contains 40,000 characters it is estimated that only 5 per cent of the inhabitants of that country can read and write.

Don't let the bargain idea dominate your purchase. No dealer, legitimate or otherwise, is in business to sacrifice to you. If you prefer any particular make of car, it is an excellent policy to make your purchase direct from the authorized dealer and factory representative. The additional cost, if any, is excellent insurance and you become his customer and future prospect. Naturally, it is to his interest to satisfy you, and the purchase proves of mutual advantage.

Hints to Motorists.

The finish on many a fine car has been ruined by the mistaken zeal of the owner going over it with a piece of cheesecloth to remove the dust. The cloth is soft enough, but the grit scratches and the finish soon becomes ruined.

A dust cover for the entire car is necessary, especially if the car is to be laid up. It should come down to the floor, covering every part of the car completely. It keeps out dust and dirt, which are exceedingly difficult to remove if allowed to remain any length of time.

In order to prevent the silvering of lamp reflectors from tarnishing when not in use it is good to give the surface a light coating of alcohol in which collodion has been dissolved. This will form an excellent protection and is easily washed off with warm water.

Painting an automobile so that it will look neat is an expert's job, but if you will carefully wash the surface with warm water containing a little ammonia, and then give it a coat of thin varnish the appearance will be greatly improved.

Hot water should never be used for washing a car. It has a deteriorating effect on the varnish of a well-finished body. A single application of hot water and soap will remove the lustrous Luke-warm water will not harm.

More Questions.

Does your engine start in balking? When you slow down, say, to walking? Does it seem to have a yearning? To expire when you're turning? Does it kick against the timing? Of the spark when you are climbing? Does the differential grumble? Do the gears set up a rumble? Do the bearings ever mutter? Does the carburetor sputter, cough and have a fit of spitting? Just as though it felt like quitting? Have the tires given warning? That their day of rest is dawning?

If these symptoms are neglected And the trouble not corrected You are apt to be dejected When you have your car inspected, And you'll find you are elected To pay more than you expected. Whereas, if you had detected It at first and had directed That repairs should be effected You should not be so subjected.

Taming Wild Flowers.

Many of the flowers that adorn our garden have been procured from plants which originally grew wild. They have been changed or improved by the patient art of the professional gardener.

The tuberose was introduced into Europe from the East Indies by a Spanish physician in the sixteenth century. It still grows in its wild state in Java and Ceylon.

The chequered lily came from France and Italy about 1550, while the Crown Imperial lily was first brought from Persia to Constantinople. From there it was taken to the Emperor's garden at Vienna, whence it found its way all over Europe.

It is not generally known that the belladonna lily was procured from South America in 1593, while the Guernsey lily was brought from Japan and was first cultivated at the beginning of the seventeenth century in the garden of an Englishman in Paris. This plant is said to have derived its name from the following episode. A ship, laden with bulbs, was wrecked off the coast of Guernsey. A number of the bulbs were cast up on the shore and took root in the soil, where they grew rapidly.

The first species of the dahlia known to Europeans was discovered in Mexico and sent to a professor at the Botanic Gardens, Madrid, who named it in honor of the Swedish professor, Dahl.

The most popular of flowers, the rose, is to be found in almost every country north of the Equator. It derives its name from rhos, meaning red. Of this plant more than one hundred species have been described, and more than two thousand varieties may be procured.

Discovered Phosphorus.

What we now call phosphorus was discovered by a chemist called Brand in 1670, who prepared it in small quantities from bones. In those days of mysticism a substance that burned and emitted light without being ignited was hailed as a discovery of the principle of life. The sensation was just like what was made 250 years later by the discovery of radium.

Radium sells for \$120,000 a gram.



YOU'RE NOT MY MOTHER!

The back door opened quietly and was shut again with care. Stealthily steps ascended the back stairs. I glanced at the clock. Yes, it was four. The day being Thursday, Pearl, our maid, had been gone two hours. Of course, then, it could only be David—but a David who handled a door otherwise than with a bang! A David, too, alone. This was unusual, for the attic, fitted up as gymnasium and playroom, welcomed all comers on rainy days, while the playhouse and Jackie Johnson, the black pony, beckoned them on sunny days.

It was no use, my interesting book could not longer claim my attention. I went up to find David. He was on his bed, face down, a pathetic picture, inconsolable boyish despair. He would not have seemed quite so tragic if he had been crying. I sat on the bed and lightly passed my hand over his red hair.

"What is it, David? Don't you feel well?"

Silence.

"Tell Mother, David."

"You're not my mother!" Then the flood gates broke.

My conscience smote me. We had always intended to be frank with David in regard to his adoption, for we contended if he grew up with the thought it would hold no hurt. We had put off the telling, because the ideal time had not presented itself. Now someone thoughtlessly or with intent to hurt, had blurted it out to David. In David's mind his father and I must stand convicted of wilful deceit.

As I gathered the sorry little figure close to me, in an introspective flash I lived over again a scene from my own childhood. One Christmas Eve I awoke to see mother and my best beloved aunt in the act of filling my stockings.

"She's stirring, put out the light, Isabel," whispered mother.

I closed my eyes tight, the lids burned. I had found them lying a lie. There was no Santa Claus! There never had been a Santa Claus in all the other happy years! I was so ashamed for those two—my twofold, to save them embarrassment, for a few years thereafter I professed a belief in Saint Nick. Doubt of human perfection was first sown in my mind that night. How it all came back to me now as I soothed my son.

When the weeping had somewhat subsided, I endeavored to get David to reconstruct the conversation that had caused him distress, so that I might the better know what I had to meet.

"Dear, who said I was not your mother?"

"The new boy—Henry."

"How did he happen to say it?"

"I dunno."

"What were you talking about just before?"

"Henry said he was coming home with me to ride Jackie Johnson. I said all right. He said he was going to use the whip to make Jackie go like the wind. I said, we didn't have a whip. He said he would pick up a stick and beat him then. I said he needn't come home with me, because he never could ride Jackie as long as he lived and that if he ever came in my yard either my father or my mother would chase him out. Then he said—'the current of tears gained volume here—you are not my really mother, that Father is not an honest-to-goodness father.'"

"What next, David?"

"I said I didn't want anything to do with him ever! That he was all over holes anyway and Pearl had said he was a bad boy and she couldn't see why I was allowed to mix with himdays?"

"tall. He cried awful bad. I ran home. —Why wasn't I your borned boy?" It was a cry from David's heart.

"I don't know, David. But I do know this, that if you had been, you wouldn't mean any more to us, perhaps not as much! Let me tell you about it."

"Once, a long time ago, your father and I were married. Like the Prince and Princess in the fairy books, we were happy, very, very happy."

"One day, however, we discovered that we wanted something more than just our love for each other. At first we couldn't give that something a name, later we knew it was a baby we needed. So we asked God for one. The way He answered our prayer was to put the thought in our heart that perhaps our baby was already somewhere in the world and when we thought that we set out to find him. We asked everyone: 'Do you know where our baby is?' Sometimes someone would think he did and we would go to see, but it wasn't our baby."

"Then we went 'way to Toronto and asked some kind people who make it their business to find the right parents for the right babies. They found ours for us and it was just you. So we brought you home."

"You were only three weeks old. Such a little baby, too! You can guess how small, for you have seen your first baby clothes."

"You were the little Prince whom we needed in our kingdom to keep the sun always shining."

"There is one thing I always want you to remember, if anyone tries to hurt you by saying you are not our child: remember that we chose you out of all the world of lovely babies because we wanted you; remember that God helped us to find you. We wanted you for two long years before we found you. And we love you!"

David put his arms around my neck, giving me a bear-hug, at the same time a sweet kiss that tasted of salt.

"Is it all right now, David?"

"I love you, Mother!" (the word slipped out naturally enough) "and I am glad you and Father found—just me. But I don't want to go back to school ever, 'cause Henry will be there. Couldn't Father and you and I go away somewhere on a desert island and forget all about that I wasn't your borned baby?"

David's hurt was still unhealed. I had not found the right balm. Like a thunderbolt came his next question: "Who are my borned mother and father? Where do they live?"

"David, we do not know. You were found in a railroad station when you were ten days old."

Apparently David's next question was made at random; in reality it was in the direct logic of childhood.

"Didn't Father say that Jimmie Smith stole pennies off the teacher's desk, cause his father did from the bank?"

"Yes, dear, something like that."

"Well, maybe both my borned mother and father stole. Then I will have to steal, for Father said, 'Like father, like son.'"

"Your mother and father were not like Jimmie's. You will grow up into a big, fine, true man like the father you have known since you were three weeks old."

"If you don't know anything about my borned mother and father, how can you tell?"

I might have tried to make David understand a little of what environment could do, but instead I said: "How do I know? Come, I will show you. Then you can tell."

We went out into the yard. "What are these?" I asked, pointing to a plant he loved and watched over for its blooms.

"Daisy leaves."

"What comes up among the leaves?"

"Daisies."

"What are those?" pointing to another plant friend.

"Peony leaves."

"What will we pick there in a few days?"

It is surprising how few people have the observant eye; most of us seem to look at things without really seeing them.

When you have been in conversation with a friend for several minutes, cover your necktie with your hand and ask him to tell you its color. He is more likely than not to be wrong. He has been talking to you and looking at you for some time, but he has not formed any clear picture of you in his mind.

Here are two simple tests you may apply to yourself. Is the figure that comes between III. and V. on the face of your watch III. or IV.? How many buttons are there on the sleeve of the coat you are wearing as you read these lines?

Here is another simple poser. Every day you have seen King George's head on coins of the realm: is he looking to the right or to the left? Try these tests on your friends, and you will be amazed to find how little most of them have used their eyes.

Yet whatever a man's position in life may be, the observant eye is one of his most important assets if he wishes to be successful.

It was by observing the effect of steam pressure upon the lid of a kettle that James Watt was able to invent the steam engine, and it would be easy to give a thousand other instances. Opportunities are awaiting the man who has the eye to see them.

Observation is a quality that is easy to cultivate if you make up your mind to do so. Try to notice the birds and beasts, the men and things you see every day. Ask yourself at night what you have seen during the day. At first your answers will be very short, but soon you will find that you are beginning really to see things. It is not difficult, and it is well worth while.

Allied with observation is the power of imagination. The first enables us

to see things as they are; by means of the second we see things as they might be. Imagination makes use not of the outward eye, but of the mind's eye.

Until the middle of the last century screws were made with blunt ends. An American named Sloan, who had had some experience of the difficulty of driving these clumsy things into hard wood, applied his imagination to the problem of making something better. Suddenly there came into his mind the picture of a tapered screw, whose pointed end would enable it to force its way in more easily.

He saw the screw as it might be, and as it is to-day. It was the simplest possible idea that might have occurred to anyone—all that was lacking in others was the imagination that showed Sloan the way to fame and fortune.

In business, a single flash of imagination that produces an original and striking suggestion may be worth more than a whole year's plodding work. For plodding means following the path that others have pointed out to you; whilst originality and imagination find the new paths that are short cuts to success.

With imagination you never need be dull or depressed. Imagination is a magic carpet that will waft you to your wish to any part of the world; imagination will take you back into the past or forward into the unknown future.

When you are in need of a holiday, but cannot have one, imagination will supply a mental holiday. Sitting in your own chair you may fly on the wings of imagination to the banks of a favorite river to enjoy sport with trout, roach, or pike.

Imagination enables you to get out side yourself, to get out of the rut. Without imagination you can only accept things as they are; with it you can improve them, and therein lies the whole secret of happiness in life.

If Women Could Choose!

If women could choose their husbands ideal matings would be more common than they are to-day. For Eve knows more than Adam in some matters, and she certainly knows more about love, seeing that she makes it her whole existence, whereas to man it is a thing apart.

Wise Eves, if the choice became their business, would choose first and fall in love afterwards.

They would give to the choice of a life partner as keen an attention as they give to a bargain sale. There would be a list made out, much testing, close calculation as to whether a bargain which looked a bargain were really so or a "fake," and rejection of remnants that could not be made use of.

If Eve possessed a quick temper she would make for the man who was slow to wrath. If she was not particularly good at cooking, she would never marry an epicure, or a poor fellow whose digestive powers left much to be desired. If her idea of happiness consisted of a giddy whirl of pleasures she would know that the quiet, pedantic soul, who loved his own fireside, was no mate for her.

Some of the happiest of marriages are those which take place between two people who have come to years of discretion, and who are perfect "pals" before there is any question of getting married. Love follows with the sweet "togetherness."

In such matings women do actually choose their husbands. They are secretly analytical; they calculate their chances of happiness, they search themselves and wonder if the two natures would be the ideal. And, having realized that a particular man would make them happy, and over whom they would spend the best of themselves, they exercise their charm.

Woman cannot propose, but she can do the next best thing to it, which is often a very good thing for man.

Swat That Fly!

After examining the rapidly with which the average house-fly breeds, the question might be asked: "Why are there so few flies?"

A single fly lays four times each summer, an average of eighty eggs each time or three hundred and twenty eggs during the season. One half of these eggs produce females, so that the first forty females, which would also lay four times during the season, would produce 12,800 flies. The first eighth of these, or 1,600 females, would produce 384,000 offspring; the second eighth 288,000, and the third and fourth eighths at least 288,000 between them.

Thus there would be 909,120 flies as the result of the first of four batches of eggs laid by a single fly in one season. The second batch of eggs laid by the original fly would produce 777,600 during the remainder of the season; the third 282,400, and the fourth 131,200.

Therefore the total number of descendants of a single fly during one summer is 2,089,000! A consideration of this figure shows why "Swat that fly!" is a most excellent slogan.

Notable Trip of Japanese Prince.

The visit to London of the Crown Prince of Japan has a significance we should not miss. It is the formal ending of the era of Japan's isolation; in all Japan's previous history no Emperor or Emperor's heir has ever stepped outside the island empire.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 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.

50 a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

What is the meaning of the song
That is so clear and loud,
Thou nightingale amid the copse,
Thou lark above the cloud?
What says thy song, thou joyous thrush,
Up in the walnut-tree?
"I love my Love, because I know
My Love loves me."
(Valentine Lyrics)

LONG AGO, When people were less self-reliant than they are now, it was the custom to crave patronage. Authors, poets, painters, potters, and whole line-up of people who did anything that might be considered meritorious, cast round for a patron, someone whose title and position would throw a sort of protection and guardianship upon the suppliant for favour. It became a regular habit and was brought into use for business purposes by tradesmen who sought to extend the area of their operations, at a time when there were no displayed advertisements, in the newspapers. They exhibited royal warrants instead.

By Royal Letters Patent, Taylor to His Majesty's King became quite a common ad, and grew to be a fruitful source of revenue. The idea was but an extension of the basis upon which guilds were founded, and patron saints adopted, in the days when religious observances were not thought to be beyond the pale for business men on week days.

Nations have patron saints: warriors had the names of their favourite saints emblazoned upon their shields, and graven on their swords. This began in the eleventh century and after a while became so general that Guilds and handicraft companies went beyond royal warrants, and searched the calendar for "propitious saints" and set up a wide acknowledgment of their patronage.

St. Crispin, for instance, is the patron saint of shoemakers, having been a shoemaker himself while his halo was growing.

He was born in Rome, and in the year 303 went to Soissons, in France, (the Soissons we were made more familiar with in July and August 1918) to propagate the Christian religion, and he suffered martyrdom there, in a cauldron of molten lead (the huns got a cauldron of lead there too, but in the form of bullets.) While spreading the gospel at Soissons, St. Crispin maintained himself entirely by making and mending shoes, thus he was the right saint for the future race of cobblers.

AND SO ON it went until the young folks of those days bestirred themselves and sought out a patron saint.—Valentine, whose festival falls next Tuesday, the 14th of February, as every lover knows. Like St. Crispin, the saint of the lovers was a peculiarly suitable choice, for Valentine bore a high character for sweetness and affection. He was a Roman bishop, and converted many pagans, a proceeding which annoyed the Emperor Claudius so much that he ordered Valentine to be beaten with clubs and then beheaded. That was on the 14th of February, A.D. 270, according to another. But we are not going to raise any dispute about a mere matter of 36 years: It is sufficient that the day stands; St. Valentine's Day, the 14th of February, dear to the hearts of all youth.

I remember, but that is another story: "I was writing, but Meg was sitting, Sae whistle over the love o't." It is interesting to trace, and to note the different theories advanced as the beginnings of established habits and facts. Archbishop Whately, for 30 years archbishop of Dublin, and who did great work for national education in Ireland, says:—"St. Valentine was so famous for his love and charity, that the custom of choosing valentines on this festival, took its rise from thence." But I find evidences of the practice long before Valentine was born.

Dr. Brewer says:—Valentine was selected for the sweethearts saint because his name was similar to "galatin" (a lover,) and elsewhere I read that the custom of sending "valentines" had its origin in the heathen practice associated with the worship of Juno, and had no connection with the saint. Even in those days it was an old belief that the birds began annually to pair on the day of the feast of Lupercalia (15th Feb.) at which Juno (queen of heaven) was honoured, and either accidentally or purposely Juno and Valentine were interwoven in a popular observance.

AT THE OLD TIME festival referred to the names of all the virgin daughters of Rome were put in a box and drawn therefrom by the young men: Each youth was bound to offer a gift to the maiden who fell to his lot, and to make her his partner during the festival. That was one way. Another development was choosing by lottery their galant (lover) for the year: then it grew into the valentine day custom of voluntarily sending amatory missives, and I must

say, that it seems to be the more approved custom. It would be ungallant to refer to the balloting for the Roman maidens of seventeen hundred or a thousand years ago as a "pig in a poke" proceeding, but the system is apt to provoke the simile.

I wonder how the love-lorn swain of the way-back days, when the old story was yet new, managed to express himself with no poetry at his hand to select from, and it must have been disturbing, say in the stone age, to go a-courting with a club, or a sling and a bunch of pebbles, wherewith to get even with his rivals or perhaps an irate parent. Such appanages went for swiftness of action, of course. I dare say there were no courtships then covering a period of a matter of forty years, as we sometimes hear about in more modern times. Our poets have helped along the modern valentine idea wonderfully, yet almost anybody can rise to a couple of lines of their own manufacture; if they cannot they can always fall back upon "The rose is red, the violet's blue: They both are pretty and so are you," although personally I would prefer something from Tom Moore.

THE LINKMAN.

Believe me, if all those endearing young charms,
Which I gaze on so fondly to-day,
Were to change by to-morrow, and fleet
In my arms,
Like fairy gifts fading away,
Thou wouldst still be adored, as this moment thou art,
Let thy loveliness fade as it will,
And around the dear ruin each wish of my heart
Would entwine itself verdantly still.
It is not while beauty and youth are thine own,
And thy cheeks unprofaned by a tear,
That the fervour and faith of a soul can be known,
To which time will but make thee more dear;
No, the heart that has truly loved never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close,
As the sun-flower turns on her god, when he sets,
The same look which she turned when he rose.
(Thomas Moore, 1779-1852.)

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. E. E. Neve made a business trip to Montreal on Friday.

Mrs. McAdam and Miss F. Neve spent the week end in Montreal.

Mr. H. Nowlan, Montreal, spent the week-end with his mother in Carleton.

Mrs. J. Fraser Jr. is spending a few days in Montreal the guest of friends and relatives.

The "500" Club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Robertson on Friday evening.

The Y.P.D.C. after a pleasant evening skating on Friday, finished the evening with a jolly little dance in the Town Hall.

Mrs. Jeffrey and Miss Hendry were in Montreal for a few days. Mrs. Shannon who returned with them was their guest over the week-end.

A largely attended and very pleasant meeting of Christ Church Branch W.A., was held at the home of Mrs. Percy Burwash, on Thursday afternoon last.

A very good game of hockey was played Tuesday evening, between Ft. Fortune and St. Andrews, which was won by St. Andrews by 4 to 3.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Burwash, who have been visiting his relatives in St. Andrews and Hawkesbury, left Friday afternoon to spend some time with Mrs. Burwash's relatives in New Brunswick, before returning to their home in Alberta.

Weather permitting there will be a carnival on the rink Friday evening, Feb. 10th. None will be permitted to skate until 9:30 p.m. except those in costume; the names of these with the name of the character they represent must be written on a piece of paper and handed to either Mr. E. Calder or Mr. R. Larocque. All ticket-holders free. Those who skate and those who don't should do their utmost to make this carnival a grand success.

Brownsburg 1st Troop Boy Scout Annual Report.

INCOME.

Fees	\$26 61
Received from Mr. T. G. Pasco, (from Bowling Tournament)	35 30
Received from Mr. T. G. Pasco, (From Pictures)	78 15
	\$140 06
EXPENDITURE.	
Hikes	\$11 01
Trek Cart	1 20
Shawls	17 29
Stationery	2 11
Snow-Shoes (23 pairs)	28 00
Tuques (34)	16 00
Balance in Bank	14 45
	\$140 06

R. GOLPHIN,

Sec.-Treas.

Boots for Men, a few nice lines in Black and Brown low enough. W. Banford & Son.

STONEFIELD

Miss G. Owens is visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. W. R. Denmore visited friends in Lachute last week.

Miss A. Weir was the guest of Mrs. Jack Innis last week.

Mrs. O. E. Kentley was the guest of Mrs. J. P. Owens last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mann and son Clifford were guest of Mrs. James G. Denmore.

Messrs. G. and Thos. Denmore and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Denmore were visiting in Hawkesbury on Monday.

The Beginning of Success

Nine times out of ten the answer to the question "How did he do it?" dates back to the time when he opened a savings account.

Few business successes there are which do not owe their origin to a modest savings account in the beginning.

Form an early association with a reliable institution like The Bank of Nova Scotia and open a savings account now. A small deposit and a few minutes' time will start it.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid up Capital - \$ 2,700,000

Resources - 220,000,000

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.

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MAIN STREET,

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Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed, Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

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

Teach your Children Industry and Thrift

Reward them for doing work around the house, and impress upon them the importance of saving their earnings. Why not open an account for them in the Savings Department of The Molsons Bank. Money may be deposited and withdrawn by mail.

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.

Stock Taking Sale

Now is the time to come in and get your supplies.

One dollar will buy a lot of goods at our store.

Ask those who tried us last week.

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, Rye-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

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 8.30 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., Lachute 8.40 p.m., arrive Montreal at 10.30 p.m.

For tickets and information, apply to

J. S. GILES,

Town Ticket Agent, Lachute

Have a look at our English Gingham W. Banford & Son.

NOTICE.

It is ordered that Madame Marie Anne Paquette, widow of Joseph Beauchamp in his living of the village of L'Annonciation district of Montcalm, heretofore of the same place, and now of unknown place, personally and in her quality of tutrix to her minor children, to appear within one month in a case of the Superior Court of the District of Montcalm No. 861, in the said case, the Merchant Bank of Canada, a corporation having its principal place of business in the city and district of Montreal, is plaintiff against the said Madame Marie Anne Paquette, defendant, and Emile Robidoux, farmer of the township of Loranger, Ernest Robidoux, mechanic and Comé Robidoux, trader, both of L'Annonciation aforesaid, doing business together under the style and firm of Robidoux & Bros., at said place of L'Annonciation, are mis-en-cause.

Mont Laurier, 22 décembre 1921.

RODOLPHE ROBERT,

2-10 P.S.C.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

GEOGRAPHY

Class I.—George Fuller 80, Phoebe McQuat 78, Lillian Hamilton and Ruby McPaul 75.

Class II.—Helena Rodger 65, Kenneth Campbell 62, Neil McGillis 60.

Class III.—Bessie Rodger 56, Muriel Burk 55, Blanche Smith 50.

GRADE X.

LATIN

Class I.—Ivy Johnson 87, Arnold Mathews 85.

Class II.—Donald Clarke and Irene Whitfield 72, Elsie MacAllister 67, Ivy Graham 65, Evelyn Creswell 61, Flora MacDonald 60.

Class III.—Alice Eain 54, Esther Morrison 50.

GRADE IX.

ALGEBRA

Honours.—Corinne Harcox 97, Elsie Riddell 94, Gladys Moseley 92, Edna Campbell 91, Margaret Scott 90.

Class I.—Edna Graham and Donald Hay 86, Melville Smith 83, Kenneth Elliott 81, Irene Rogers 80, Sarah Black and Kathleen Morrison 77, Frances Douglass 75.

Class II.—Muriel Peet 74, Willie Cottingham 72, Hazel Leishman 70, Evelyn MacCallum 66, Jack Dolphin 65, Paul Doig 64, Marguerite Heathie and Jean McQuat 63, Beatrice McKell and Ruby Nicholls 62.

Class III.—Maria Westgate and D. Cumming 59, Hazel Drysdale 56, Bella Clarke 52.

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 91.

Class I.—Ernest Boyd and Hazel Copeland 88, Edgar Burwash 86, Grant McHardy 84, Annie Miller 79, Evelyn Mathews 76.

Class II.—Janet Whitfield 74, Charlie Miller and Lloyd Somerville 72, Linton Armstrong 71, Rna Black 68, Ethel McQuat and Kilgour Wilson 67, Douglas Drysdale and Asabel Hume 65, Hazel Kettyle 63, Perry Cooke and Norma Loyd 62, Harold Calder 61.

Class III.—George Miles 57, Grace Seale 56, Fred Barker 51.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH

Honours.—Stella Scott 91, Muriel McPhail and May Yelland 90.

Class I.—Edmund Smith 85, Edward Morrison 74, Nellie Hay 83, Henry Miles 81, Elsie Scott 79, Cameron McQuat 76, Ethel Scott 75.

Class II.—Florence Armstrong 72, V. Paul 70, Anna Miller 66, Lena Graham and Inez McKiddie 64, Elizabeth MacKimmie and Burton Nicholls 61.

Class III.—Ernest Copeland 50.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 100, H. Doig 94, Willis Stanforth and Lorne Morrin 91.

Class I.—Mildred Monk and Rene Charron 88, Bessie Morrin 86, Eleanor McCoy 81, Lyla McKiddie 75.

Class II.—Russell Elliott E. Morrison and Jim Wilson 72, Janet McQuat 69, Reta Jones 68, Gordon Dobbie 63.

Class III.—Lizzie Hay 50.

GRADE V.

SCRIPTURE

Class I.—Helen Hutchinson 89, Agnes Duncan and Quinton Black 88, Gordon McQuat 87, Edna Westwood 85, James Logan 83, Gordon Hay 78.

Class II.—Eric Middleton 73, Ada Logan, Lloyd Cruise and Shirley Hamilton 72, Jim Yelland 68, W. Painter 64.

Class III.—Roy Cruise 58.

GRADE IV.

READING

Honours.—Freda Mason 90.

Class I.—A. McCullough 82, Florence Hay 78, Rebecca Cohen Florence Elington and Marion Mathews 75.

Class II.—Edgar Cruise 72, Stanley Boyd, Sam Cohen, Owen MacKinnon C. MacKenzie and Hartland Paul 70, R. Cowan and Raymond Cunningham 68, Kenneth McPaul and George Paul 64, Cecil McPaul 63, Robert Fulton 62, H. Dion and Morton Morrison 60.

Class III.—Leonard Carpenter 52, A. Duncan 50.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Gladys Cruise, S. Jones and Kathleen MacKinnon 100, Reta Boyd 98, Raymond Underhill, Leola Beininger and Lena Combie 97, Willie Lycop 94.

Class I.—Doris Armstrong and Edgar Dion 84, B. Cunningham 81, Elsie McPaul 79.

Class II.—James Beech 71, Eugene Jousse 70, Olive Stanforth 69, May Holt and Janet Hay 65, Gordon McPaul 64, Maggie Chapman 63.

Class III.—Frank Westwood 54.

GRADE II.

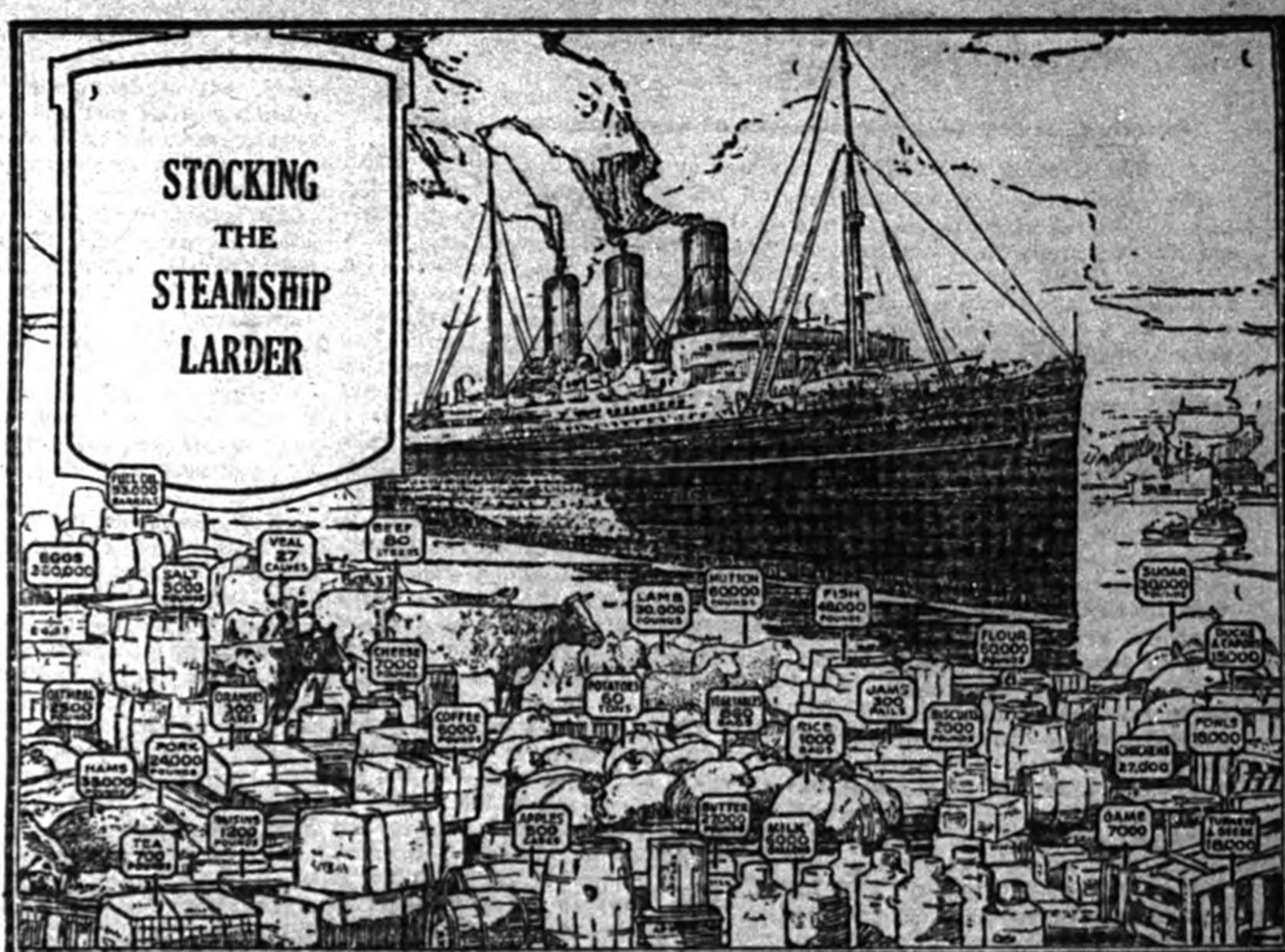
SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Hugh Gall 100, Gordon Drysdale 94, B. Goldworthy 90.

Class I.—Donald Murphy 88, Isabel Cleland 86, Hugh McKinnon 84, Kenzie Cowan 81, Catherine Giles and Sam Rashcovsky 78.

Class II.—Roland Cruise 74, Kathleen Clunie, Winston Drew and Howard Jones 72, Roland Dion 69, V. Belanger 66, Eleanor Armstrong 65, J. Fenton 60.

Class III.—Forbie Chapman 57, Violet Falconer 54.



Exhibition in Montreal of steer carcasses weighing 200,000 lbs. and game, to be used on the winter cruises to the Mediterranean and West Indies by the Canadian Pacific Steamers, "Empress of Scotland," "Empress of France" and "Empress of Britain."

Recently prize beef was placed on exhibition in Almy's window, near St. Alexander Street, Montreal, purchased at the Toronto Christmas Show for use on the forthcoming cruises of the C.P.S.L. Steamers "Empress of France," "Empress of Scotland," and "Empress of Britain." It was arranged by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd. The carcasses, all Canadian raised stock are of exceptional quality.

For three cruises the requirements in beef are approximately 175,000 pounds, or in other terms 235 choice steer carcasses with a dressed weight of 750 lbs. each. The turkeys, chickens, capons, ducks and ducklings have been specially fattened for the particular requirements of these cruises, and no cold storage stock of any kind is to be used. The different kinds of poultry are also of uniform weight and dress.

In general the requirements for the Empress of France, Empress of Scotland, and Empress of Britain are as follows:

Turkeys	18,000 lbs.
Chickens, fattened	15,000 "
Chickens, broilers	12,000 "
Capons	15,000 "
Fowls	18,000 "
Ducklings	9,000 "
Game, assorted	7,000 "
Lamb	30,000 "
Mutton	60,000 "
Fresh Pork	24,000 "
Pork Loin	6,000 "
Bacon	60,000 "
Ham	35,000 "
Eggs	360,000 "
Butter	27,000 "
Milk	6,000 gallons
Cheese	7,000 lbs.
Cream	8,800 lbs.
Coffee	6,000 "
Sugar	30,000 "
Flour	60,000 "

Potatoes	60 tons
Turnips	8,000 lbs.
Carrots	7,000 "
Cauliflowers	180 dozen
Celery	240 "
Cucumbers	30 "
Cabbage	360 "
Egg Plant	600 "
Lettuce	180 dozen
Onions	7,000 lbs.
Spinach	900 "
Tomatoes	1,500 "
Fish, assorted	48,000 "
Apples	500 cases
Bananas	1,000 lbs.
Grape Fruit	100 cases
Lemons	45 "
Oranges	300 "
Pears	3,000 lbs.
Grapes	3,000 "

In addition to these quantities, special fruits, and tropical delicacies will be purchased at different ports on the cruise.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

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

Men's Suits at low prices for spring, about half what they were over a year ago. W. Banford & Son.

ROYAL LE SAGE

B.A. SC. C.E. A.M.I.C.

N. J. A. VERMETTE

B.A. SC. C.E. Q.C.S.

LESAGE & VERMETTE

CIVIL ENGINEERS

QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:

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MACDONALD'S PRINCE OF WALES

CHEWING TOBACCO

The Tobacco with a heart

Canada's standard since 1858

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Come in and have a general look round, we have heaps of goods. W. Banford & Son.

A slow oven will not spoil your baking when you use

EGG-O Baking Powder

ORDER FROM YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD GROCER

Soils and Crops

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

The Grading of Wool.

The official grading of wool has had a wonderful effect in improving the quality and preparation of Canadian wool for market. It is a well-known fact that not so many years ago Canadian wool was held in poor esteem abroad owing to its coarseness and deficiency in purity. Now this is largely remedied, and wool from this country is able to compete in some measure with the best wool from New Zealand and Australia and to command as good a price. During the war the demand for wool was enormous, and prices naturally soared very high. Now they have dropped to some extent in every market, but there is abundant evidence that with the return of settled and normal conditions prices will be found remunerative and fluctuation considerably checked. The valuable work done by the official graders is testified to by the fact that the demand for Canadian wool has been greatly increased. Their task is hard and exacting. Its extent is denoted by the fact that for the year ending March 31, 1920, 3,788,138 pounds were graded for farmers' co-operative organizations. Of this amount 780,379 pounds were from Ontario, 748,562 pounds from Saskatchewan and 1,462,161 pounds from Alberta. The system has undoubtedly given stability to the wool industry and led to an increase of sheep breeding, and sheep of an improved quality. It also equalizes prices and encourages farmers to take greater care of and more pride in their flocks. Grading, after all, is only one step that has been taken to develop the wool industry. Exhibits have been made at home and abroad. In Canada displays were made at all the leading fairs. In ten western exhibitions there were shown the grades of wool, processes of manufacture of both wool and mohair, a full line of shepherd's supplies and samples of the best feeds for sheep. In the east at several of the principal exhibitions demonstrations were given in the preparation of wool for market, shearing, grading of wool and dipping. Stationary wool exhibits have been supplied to the agricultural colleges and placed on view in museums. Demonstrations have further been made by experts in the finishing of sheep and lambs for the market, in docking and dipping, in shipping, and in the care of sheep generally, both on the farm and in transit.

The Apple-Growing Industry.

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

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

Provincial Butter-Making Standing.

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

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

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

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

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

The Children's Hour.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canada's Healthy Live Stock.

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

The Dipping of Milk Cows.

Experiments prove that the objection of many stockmen to the dipping of milk cows is not well founded, as they evidently can be dipped without affecting the secretion of milk to any appreciable extent. During the dipping of 87 cattle in the southern part of Alberta for the prevention of mange, careful records were kept for two days preceding the dipping and two days following. The total milk produced was: First day, 3,125.4 lbs.; second day, 3,101.4 lbs.; third day, 3,051.9 lbs.; fourth day, 3,113.6 lbs. This shows the effect on milk production of the dipping in the official lime and sulphur solution in the standard cage vat at a temperature maintained at from 110 deg. F. to 118 deg. F.

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

Matters of Agricultural Moment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Coming Game Bird.

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

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

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

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

Fair Premiums For Children

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hares, puppies and other pets often come in for special prizes, besides giving an opportunity to their owners to sell at a profit and have only empty coops to take home from the fair. Exhibiting calves and sheep and pigs means more work than showing vegetables, but it pays to let the youngsters show off the best stock on the farm and enjoy the premiums. The boy who leads a prize heifer in the ring, or raises the prize colt, will have a more exalted opinion of farming than hundreds of lectures on the superiority of farm life over city existence will ever give him.

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

Preventing Soft-shelled Eggs.

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

An over-fat hen is apt to lay soft-shelled eggs, as the fat hinders the proper operation of the shell-forming glands. Such a hen should be isolated from the flock and fed a ration of bran, and water and oats can replace most of the corn in the ration. If the hen continues to lay soft-shelled eggs she should be marketed for table use. In many cases time is saved by marketing fat hens as soon as they are found instead of taking the trouble to reduce their weight. Sometimes the accumulation of fat seems to result when a hen has a lazy disposition and refuses to scratch and such a bird is not a profitable producer and should never be used as a breeder.

Grain and clover contain a certain amount of lime which is sometimes sufficient for a hen to make strong shells on the eggs produced. However, some hens will not seem to obtain enough shell-making material from their regular ration and for this reason oyster shells must be provided in hoppers at all times. We have never found many soft-shelled eggs in houses where the oyster shell hopper is always filled. A soft-shelled egg is a rare find in such a house. Even if the hens make fair quality shells without oyster shells, it is better to supply

them and obtain the stronger and thicker shells which are better able to stand jostling during transportation.

Platinum is nearly four times dearer than gold.

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

The cows are in the corn, and there they browse. But if your fence was down, don't blame the cows.

WOOL

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

WM. STONE SONS, LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
Established 1870

Baby Chicks

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

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RICHMOND HILL, ONT.

Made by The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Limited
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AMERICAN
ORIGINAL AND
GENUINE FENCE
STEEL FRAME GATES

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

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

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Essential Characteristic.

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

One of the Sights.

A man was visiting Ireland for the first time. In Dublin one warm afternoon he put his handkerchief over his nose and said, in a choked voice: "What the deuce is that?"
"That?" said the Irish guide. "Why, that's the River Liffey. Didn't you know, man, that the smeele o' the Liffey was one o' the sights o' Dublin?"

Poor Johnny.

Johnny—"These pants that you bought for me are too tight."
Mother—"Oh, no, they aren't."
Johnny—"They are too, mother. They're tighter'n my own skin."
Mother—"Now, Johnny, you know that isn't so."
Johnny—"It is, too. I can sit down in my skin, but I can't sit down in my pants."

It's Up to You.

If you want to work in the kind of a shop
Like the kind of shop you'd like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike.
You'll only find what you've left behind.
For there's nothing that's really new.
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your shop,
It isn't your shop, it's you.

What Happened.

An Irishman, returning home after gathering dollars in Canada, decided to give to his old father an outing.
The old fellow had never been in a train before, and he entered the compartment with much fear and trembling, and with many outspoken anticipations of what would happen.
Suddenly the train dived into a tunnel, and as suddenly the old chap's fist flew out and dealt his son a hefty blow on the nose.
"Be jebbers," he roared, "O' tould yer something would happen. O' m' athruck blound!"

Mary's Motor Mind.

Mary, a modern child, had been brought up, so to speak, in the front seat of her father's automobile. At the age of ten, she took her first four-

ney in a train. When they made the first stop she looked astonished. Leaning out of the window, she inquired anxiously of the conductor, who had just swung himself off the platform: "What's the matter? What are we stopping for? Have you stalled your engine?"

Taught the Fowl a Lesson.

An ignorant chicken, unversed in the appetites of American darkies, crossed the road in front of a colored detachment. A soldier broke from the ranks and started off in pursuit.
"Halt!" bellowed the officer in charge.
Both fowl and Negro only quickened their paces.
"Halt! Halt!" repeated the officer.
The dusky soldier made one plunge, grasped the chicken by the neck, and stuffed it, still struggling, inside his shirt.
"Der!" he panted. "Ah'll learn you to halt when de captain says halt, you disobedient bird."

The Naming of Cape Cod.

It is said that the Great Captain Drake was the first Englishman to set foot in New England, and that he landed on Cape Cod. French, Dutch, Spanish, English—all had names for the Cape; but in 1602 Gosnold, examining the coast of New England with a view to colonizing, gave it the predestined name—Cape Cod. "Making across Massachusetts Bay with a fresh gale of wind," writes his chronicler, "in the morning we found ourselves embayed with a mighty headland, with a white, sandy and very boide shore." After landing they returned to their ship and sailed on to Cuttyhunk, "amongst many fair islands." "But the significant point for us," says Miss Mary Rogers Bangs in Old Cape Cod, "is that the Indians pestered their ship so frequently with codfish that they threw numbers of them overboard and thereupon named the land Cape Cod."
Henry Hudson, too, spent a night off the Cape and had difficulty with shoals and tides and mists; but he testified that the land was "very sweet." In 1614 Capt. John Smith set sail for those shores to look for whales and for gold mines. With eight men in an open boat he explored and charted the coast and dedicated his map to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., with a request that he change the barbarous names thereon, "so that the posterity might say Prince Charles was their godfather." New England, the river Charles and Plymouth retain the royal names, but the Prince's "Stuart Bay" and "Cape James" are still Cape Cod Bay and Cape Cod.

Buy Canadian products.
Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Surnames and Their Origin

DWYER.

Variations—O'Dwyer, Diver.
Racial Origin—Irish.
Source—Given names.

There are two separate and distinct clan names of old Ireland which have been Anglicized into Dwyer and Diver, and if you bear either of these family names the only way in which you can find from which clan your name comes is to trace back the genealogy step by step.

One clan was that of the "O'Dubhlinne." An approximation of the Gaelic pronunciation would be "doo-where." The other was "O'Duibhir," with an approximate pronunciation of "dwee-ber." It is possible to give only approximate pronunciations by means of the printed letters to any one who is not a speaker of Gaelic, for the differences between English and Irish pronunciation are at once both marked and subtle, and even in the Gaelic there is considerable difference in various localities, not to mention the number of centuries which have also produced their changes in Irish as well as English.

The Clan O'Duibhir derived its name from the chieftain "Dubhir" and originated about the year 600 as an offshoot of the O'Connors. To-day descendants of this clan are known as the O'Dwyers "of Leinster and Munster" to distinguish them from the others.

The other clan took its name from a chieftain named "Dubhdhar" and came into being as a clan about half a century after the first. Both of these chiefs came from the same stock, their families having split, according to the

records, some eight generations before, and tracing back ultimately to "Conaire Mor" (Connor the Great), who was monarch of all Ireland in 109 B.C.

NOYES

Racial Origin—English.
Source—A given name.

One might be tempted to ascribe a Spanish origin to this family name. It seems to lack that English sound. It is, however, just as English as Johnson or Rogers.

As a matter of fact it is derived from the given name of Noah, and means "Noah's son."

Noah is still met with occasionally as a given name, though it is not nearly so common as it was a generation ago. In the middle ages, though, it ranked among the most popular of given names, for the story of Noah in the Old Testament was one of sufficient dramatic appeal to grip the imaginations of the simple medieval folk, who were quite free from the class of doubt engendered by the modern "higher criticism."

But the medieval form of the given name was not Noah, but "Noe," the "o" and the "e" being pronounced as separate syllables, giving, in short, virtually the same sound as the name has to-day. Another medieval form, if anything more widespread than the other, was "Noy," also pronounced as two syllables, and often having a final "e" as well.

Thus came about the forms "Noyson" and "Noye-son," which in the course of time have been simplified by the elimination of all but the "s" in the ending "son."

PALE AND NERVOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN

Need Rich, Red Blood to Regain Health and Strength.

Many children start school in excellent health, but after a short time home work, examinations, hurried meals and crowded school rooms cause their blood to become weak, their nerves overwrought and their color and spirits lost. It is a mistake to let matters drift when boys and girls show symptoms of nervousness or weak blood. They are almost sure to fall victims of St. Vitus dance, or drift into debility that leads to other troubles. Regular meals, out-door exercise and plenty of sleep are necessary to combat the nervous wear of school life. But it is still more important that parents should pay attention to the school child's blood supply. Keep this rich and red by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the boy or girl will be sturdy and fit for school. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is shown by the statement of Mrs. Watson, Grand Falls, N.B., who says: "In the spring of 1919 my daughter Thistle, then 12 years of age, began to show symptoms of nervousness which developed into St. Vitus dance. She seemed to lose control of her limbs and at times every muscle in her body seemed to be twitching and jerking, and the trouble seemed to be growing worse. We finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the result was better even than we had hoped for, and she is now enjoying the best of health."

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

Working For It.

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

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

Children value their playthings the more when they have earned them. The father says to his son: "I will give you that chest of carpenter's tools you want if you will take care of the furnace or cut the grass." The mother agrees to give daughter the pretty dress she desires, or the jewelry, in return for faithful service in the household. If the children could have the desire gratified merely as a result of the asking, they would care comparatively little. You will see a poor child pleased by a few toys when the nursery of the spoiled and pampered infant of wealth, filled with every conceivable means of amusement, resounds with the wailing of his discontent. He has so much all at once, and without asking, that he is merely bored with everything.

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

French Farmers Emigrate to New World.

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

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

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

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

Spiders usually live two or three years.

"Mary's Little Lamb."

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

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

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

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

Tattooing.

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

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

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

WHEN BABY IS ILL

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

Gains For All Our Losses.

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

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

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

MONEY ORDERS.

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

The Canny Physician.

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

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

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

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

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

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

Woman Song Writers.

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

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

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

Fish in Tank Scows.

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

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

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

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

Faith.

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

O, in this mocking world too fast,
The doubting fiend o'ertakes our youth!

Better be cheated to the last,
Than lose the blessed hope of truth.
—Fanny Kemble.

His Hearing Restored.

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

She Knew!

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

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

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

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" only is Genuine



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

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



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

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

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

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

The First.

She—"Am I the first girl you ever proposed to, darling?"
He (sincerely)—"No; but you are the only girl who ever accepted me."

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

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



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Sale 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 15c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: G. L. Clark, Ltd., 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

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

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We are offering a big reduction in the following lines during the month of February.

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I keep as usual a complete stock of Gen's Furnishings, Hats and Caps.

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NEW LINES!

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

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Come and visit us for Fruit, Confectionery, Cigars, etc.

The Harp in Canada



LAKE LOUISE
ALBERTA

From time immemorial nature has been a source of inspiration to the poet. The majesty of the mountains, the serene beauty of the forests, the charm of rivers—all seem to have the effect of moving poetic souls. Canada, with its wealth of glorious scenery, is therefore naturally the home of poets, and, indeed, it has been said that one cannot throw a snowball without hitting one.

The Canadian school of poetry is essentially a nature school. Bliss Carman, Charles G. D. Roberts and Archibald Lampman have set the standard, and a very high standard it is. Probably nothing in Canadian literature has been more quoted than Bliss Carman's "Low Tide on Grand Pré," a poem which breathes the spirit of nature as felt on the lovely shores of Nova Scotia. The modern Canadian poets are following in the footsteps of these writers, but going further afield, as the facilities for travel throughout the great Dominion are extended. Thus, for instance, in a neat volume of poems by a young Irish-Canadian poet, M. A. Hargadon, the scene changes from Ireland to Nova Scotia, Quebec, and the Canadian Rockies. Here is a charming verse from a poem about Lake Louise:

"This lake is God's best picture;
that is why.
He hung it on the mountains at
the sky
And set it in so beautiful a frame;
Art galleries of heaven have none
the same."

This is the closing verse of a poem inspired by the majestic beauty of Banff:

"There is no lovelier place to live
And when at last I die,
I think my soul will go to Banff
Instead of to the sky;
For here there is no sorrowing,
No suffering nor care,
And, up so near to paradise,
It seems unfolded there."

The French-Canadians are described as:

"Branch of a splendid race transplanted here
Flourishing life through all this
lovely land."

In Nova Scotia Mr. Hargadon is inspired to write lines that are par-



icularly happy!—"God writes His poetry to-day;
I see the flashes of His hand
On distant hills, along the bay,
All through the fair Acadian
land."

"His book is every scene about,
There are a million happy
lines;
The sweetest I have chosen out
Beneath the steeples of the
pines."

Many of the poems are about Ireland, a country which has given Canada many good settlers, and no doubt, will give many more. Here is a verse from one:

"Young April is in Ireland now,
I wish that I were with her
there,
For she is far the loveliest
Of all the Aprils anywhere;
She has the sweetest voice and
face;

She has the brightest gowns to
wear."

Irish and Canadian poems are illustrated with attractive photographs of scenes in Canada and Ireland. With St. Patrick's day approaching, and with Ireland now taking her place amongst the nations, the book is likely to create a wide interest at the present time, as it appears at a particularly opportune moment. It is prefaced by a sympathetic introduction by Colonel George H. Ham.

Irish and Canadian Poems are issued by The Modern Printing Company, 39 Dowd Street, Montreal. Price, one dollar.

WINTER OVERCOATS.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

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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. 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 buyer. Also some big sleighs 2 1/2 x 3 ins. also good stock of rack sleighs.
H. Cadienx, St. Philippe.

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Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:—

Sole and Rubber Heel, nailed,	\$1 65
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Cement Patch, guaranteed,	15
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Sole and Heel, Toe-cap nailed,	1 75

Joseph Deslauriers,

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WANTED.—Mr. Dectar, of Montreal, wishes to announce that he is open to buy all kinds of Furs, Hides, Hens, Chickens, Empty Bags, Etc., for which he is ready to pay you the 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.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1922.

NO. 4

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SILOS FOR SALE.—50-60 tons low price for orders placed in advance. Other sizes upon demand. Papineauville Lumber Co. Ltd., Papineauville, Que.

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HOUSE TO LET.—Eight rooms, 4 up and 4 downstairs, with bathroom and all conveniences. Apply to C. CHARLEBOIS, Bethany St. Men's Boots way down in price at W. Banford & Son.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A brick house on Grace Street, just built six years, 8 rooms with summer and winter kitchen, also 1 lot of land 50 x 150. Apply to Arcade Ethier, Butcher, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Baby Chicks. Several Bred. Those who want early Chicks and eggs hatched. See or write JIM LOW, Brownsburg.

—The undersigned is now in his shop Any work entrusted to him will be promptly attended to by WM. CRESWELL, Clyde St. Lachute.

—Any young lady wishing to secure a pleasant boarding house, at reasonable terms. Particulars made known on application to the Watchman Office.

WANTED.

PINE AND SPRUCE LOGS. Will place orders for the above, six inches and up at small end for delivery next winter to AYE LIMITED, Lachute Mills, P. Q.

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 x 2-3

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

The Convention of the Conservative Party will take place in Lachute

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1922 VENDREDI le 24 FEVRIER 1922

at 2 o'clock p.m.

in the Town Hall, Lachute

For the purpose of choosing a candidate to represent the Electoral Division of Arrenteuil for the House of Commons at the approaching election.

All are Most Cordially Invited.

CONVENTION CONSERVATRICE

La Convention du parti conservateur aura lieu à Lachute

à 2 heures de l'après-midi

dans la salle de l'Hotel de Ville

pour choisir un candidat devant représenter le Comté d'Arrenteuil aux chambres des Communes aux prochaines élections.

Tous sont cordialement invités.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Edith Beers, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her parents.

Miss Pauline Paquette is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Eugene Jousse was in Montreal early part of this week.

Mrs. Wm. Griffith, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. W. Stanforth.

Mrs. Cornell, of Montreal, was a recent guest of the Misses Allan this week.

Mrs. Balfour, of Montreal, is the guest of the Misses Allan this week.

Miss M. McCalliard of Avoca was the week-end guest of Mrs. Dobbie.

Mr. Walter Stewart of Harrington, was in town the early part of this week.

Mr. Clifford McPaul is visiting friends in Montreal for a few days this week.

Mr. Dave Campbell, of Berlin, N. H. spent a few days in Lachute this week.

Mr. Percy Sanford, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. A. McPaul.

Miss Alice Hodge, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her parents here.

Miss Laurin, of Grenville, spent a few days last week as the guest of the Misses Ayers.

Miss Moreau, of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Lavigne for a few days this week.

Mr. Geo. Campbell, of Ottawa, was in town over the week end visiting his many friends.

Mrs. H. W. Ayers returned yesterday from a pleasant visit with friends in Ottawa.

Miss Lottie Parkin, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. Underhill.

The Misses Willow and Jessie Lavery, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. Geo. Deacon.

Mr. Alex. Prowse, of Montreal, spent Monday and Tuesday of this week with friends in town.

Miss M. Stewart, who has been spending the past two months in town returned home on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and infant daughters, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. A. McArthur on Sunday.

Mrs. Cregeen and daughter Elizabeth, of Montreal, spent a few days in town this week, the guests of Mrs. C. Calder.

Lovely Blue Serges All Wool for Dresses, Costumes and Skirts at prices surprising low. W. Banford & Son.

—Don't forget the Carnival, in the L.A.A.A. Rink this Friday night Feb. 17th. Full information given on posters.

The many friends of Mrs. Wm. Banford will be sorry to know that she is in the General Hospital, Montreal, undergoing a treatment.

Mrs. Hendry left on Saturday last to spend the winter in Magog, followed by the regrets of her many friends who are sorry to lose her from our town.

—The balance of winter hats for Women, Misses and Children are all to be cleared at \$1.98, values to \$7.95. MISS HAMPTON, Lachute

Rev. Mr. Mathews has recovered from his recent attack of tonsillitis, and hopes to be in his pulpit on Sunday next. Services morning and evening, all are welcome.

Church of England Notices, Parish of Lachute.—On Sunday Feb. 19th, (D.V.) Rev. R. F. Hutchings of Montreal, will conduct services in St. Simeon's Church, Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and Rev. Jos. Robbins at Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Owing to indisposition on the part of the Rev. Mr. Mathews, who was suffering from a slight attack of tonsillitis, the services at Lachute were conducted in the morning by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, in the afternoon at Brownsburg, by Mr. McPhail, and at night in Lachute by Mr. S. Goldsworthy.

Presbyterian Services next Sunday, Feb. 19th, will be held as follows: The minister will conduct the services in Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. D. Livingston from the Presbyterian College, Montreal, will conduct the service in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Brownsburg at 3 p.m.

Miss Bertha Raymond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Raymond, received her habit on Saturday last, at the convent of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, St. Laurent, and is now known as Sister Mary St. Raymond. She graduated from the convent here in 1920. A number of her friends attended the ceremony.

The members of St. Simeon's Church Bible Class, about thirty in number, celebrated their monthly social evening on Tuesday the 14th inst., by a very enjoyable sleigh drive and a couple of happy hours spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Westgate who gave the party a hearty welcome and the freedom of their home.

After a happy time spent in playing games, refreshments were served and encouraging reports were read by the officers of the class. Thanks were tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Westgate and to the drivers of the sleighs, Mr. Wm. Elliott and Mr. Stanley Smith. Then the merry drive home in the moonlight completed the enjoyment of this memorable social evening.

Took Shelter in Barn.

Played out after being hunted for some time by dogs belonging to Messrs. Robinson and McGouldrie of St. Andrews, a large fox sought shelter in the barn of Mr. John McDougall last Friday evening whose son Kenneth was attracted to the barn by the unusual barking of his dog. Upon investigation Kenneth found the fox in hiding with the dog standing guard, and picking up a stick he was not long in putting him out of business.

Damages of \$7,666 for injured leg.

Justice Lane has just awarded the above amount to Mr. Ampleman, baker who was injured in December 1920 at Morrison's crossing in the West End, when on his delivery wagon he was caught by a shunted freight car. In the collision Mr. Ampleman's foot was badly crushed, so that he is lame for life and possibly may yet have to undergo an operation for amputation. The suit was entered for the sum of \$12,000 but the jury found that the plaintiff was in fault in not having taken the ordinary precautions to stop, look and listen, and in consequence Judge Lane rendered verdict as above.

A Successful Tea.

Weather conditions were ideal for the monster tea-meeting held in the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening of this week, just enough snow and a beautiful moonlight night enabling a large number to come in from the outside districts. About 625 sat down to the bountifully laden tables and while tea was being served to the guests an organ recital was given by Mr. Kerr, of Montreal. After all had enjoyed the good things provided at the tables, adjournment was made upstairs where the Rev. Mr. McKinnon presided over an excellent programme given by Mrs. J. Parris, Mrs. W. J. Bryant, and Messrs. Houston and Todd. The musical selections rendered by the three Miss Ayres were greatly enjoyed. The proceeds amounted to upwards of \$350.00.

The Elections.

The writs have been issued for election of a member to replace the late F. R. McGibbon. Nominations are called for February 28th, with polling on the 14th of March. Mr. Gaetan Valois having been appointed Returning officer and Mr. Jno. McOuat Revising officer. The Liberals have called their Convention for Thursday Feb. 23rd, and the Conservatives for Friday, the 24th. There has been much talk of numerous aspirants in the Liberal camps, but there is now a strong feeling that the Hon. Mr. Stewart will be able to secure the nominations.

CUSHING

Mr. Webster Watson, of Blind River, Ont., is here this week visiting his mother Mrs. Jas. Watson and other friends and also spent a couple of days in Montreal.

Mrs. E. O. Keatley spent a few days in the city last week.

Miss Doris Leroy who was confined to the house last week with a severe cold is now we are pleased to say convalescent.

Rev. Jas. M. Fraser has received a call from the Presbyterian congregation at Inverness, Que., and with his family left on Wednesday for their new home, where their many friends sincerely trust they may find happiness and prosperity.

The Goodfellowship Club were very pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. L. M. Gaston on Friday evening last. The literary programme consisted of a paper on Canadian Authors by Mrs. E. O. Keatley and one on Canadian authors by Mr. John Owens Jr., both very interesting and instructive also readings from Canadian poets by Miss Wheelahan and Mr. Irving Fuller. Games music refreshments and a little dancing filled up the remainder of an enjoyable evening.

Don't forget the event of the season on Friday evening this week. St. Mungo's Tea-Meeting

OBITUARY

THE LATE W. BRADSHAW.

At the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Pickett, Grenville, at 8:15 p.m. Monday, February 6th, Mrs. Willie Bradshaw, formerly Lillian Edna Pickett, (Dolly) passed away to her heavenly home, after a long illness borne with great cheerfulness. She was only thirty-three years of age. Her husband, three children, father, mother and sister are left to mourn her loss.

The funeral service was held in St. Matthew's Church at 2 p.m. Wednesday, the 8th, and was largely attended by sympathizing friends, who gathered to pay their last respects to one who had lived most of her short life in their midst loved by all.

The large number of beautiful floral emblems testified to the esteem in which she was held. Among the friends from a distance were:—Mr. Wesley Dodd, of Niagara, Mr. Skelcher, of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Skelcher, of Montreal. She was laid to rest in the church of England cemetery.

We Are Now Offering

NAVY BLUE

SERGE

at

Popular Prices

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

DAINTIES
For your table

All kinds of seasonable Fruits, also a choice assortment of

Candies and Cakes

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

Robert Hamilton,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

Prices away below last year.

Syrup Cans 20 cts.



Sap Cans, Sap Spouts, Tanks, Stacks and everything for the Sugar Bush.

GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26 Lachute Mills

HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!



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, Bang Combs, Little Finger Rings, Etc.

Eugene Jousse,

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optometrist.

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COUNTIES, TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

WE WILL BUY YOUR BONDS

Send full details

EDWARD CRONIN & CO. CRONIN BUILDING, TORONTO



A MOST STRENGTHENING BEVERAGE

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 Ewart 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. Gen McLeod tells Ewart of a strange experience at the same place, known as Chemist's Rock. Hilderman is very curious as to the cause of Myra's blindness. The famous London oculist holds out no hope and Ewart, after taking Myra home, brings Dr. Garnesk from Glasgow. In the meantime Sholto is also blinded, then chloroformed and stolen. Garnesk asserts his belief that Hilderman knew of Sholto's affliction. The next morning the two men find footprints and keel-marks on the beach.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

"What makes you say 'sea-boots'?" I asked. "You can't tell a top-boob by the footmarks." "Indubitably you can," Garnesk replied, puffing thoughtfully at his pipe. "That boot was pulled in and pushed out by a man who exerted hardly any pressure, although the beach only slopes gently. His companion did not lend a hand by pushing her out with an oar; if he had done so we should have seen the marks, and I couldn't find any. The only other way to account for it is that our friend, who exerted so little pressure, was wearing sea-boots and walked into the water with the boat. Had he been alone, the jerk of his final jump into the boat would have left a deeper impression on the beach. The tide was going out; it would have no time to wash this mark away. I looked for the mark, and it wasn't there; so I came to the final conclusion that two men arrived in the cove shortly after seven last night in a small open boat. One of them—a tall, left-handed man in sea-boots—pushed the boat out again and went ashore." "I am afraid I was rude enough to shout with laughter at this very definite statement; but it was mainly with excited admiration that I laughed—certainly not with ridicule. Garnesk turned to me apologetically. "I know it sounds far-fetched, my dear chap," he said; "but we shall have to think a lot over this business, and I am simply thinking aloud in order that you can give me your help in my own conclusions." "My dear fellow," I cried, "don't, for heaven's sake, imagine that I am laughing at you. It was the left-handed touch that made me guffaw with sheer excitement." "Well, I think he was left-handed, because the foot-marks were going ashore on the right-hand side of the keel-marks, and going seawards on the left-hand side. Jump out of a boat and push it out to sea, and notice which side of the boat you stand by instinct—provided you were doing as he was, pushing on the point of the bows. The fact that his feet obliterated the keel-marks in one place proves that. So now we want to find a left-handed man in sea-boots who knew Sholto was blind—and he laughed in a half-apology. "What about these sea-boots?" I asked. "And the place we are to find where he left them?"

have made. If we find any evidence on a line running between this place and the house, we can call it a certainty."

In feverish excitement we hurried towards the house, casting anxious glances to right and left, but the stubborn heather showed no sign of any recent passenger that way. At last Garnesk, who was some distance to my right, halted with an exultant shout. There, sure enough, was a broad patch bearing marks of recent occupation, much the same as the other at the top of the cliff. We were able easily to distinguish the exact spot where the thief had laid the unconscious dog while he put on his boots. The discovery of an unmistakable footprint in a more marshy spot, which could only have been imprinted by a stockinged foot, completed my friend's triumph.

"My dear fellow," I cried heartily, slapping my companion on the back. "I congratulate you. If you go on like this we shall have the dog and the thief in no time."

"It will be some days, even at this rate," he warned me solemnly, "before we get as far as that. Now, back to the embarking point, and see if we can reconstruct the thing fully."

So we retraced our steps, and studied the shingle once more, but failed to discover any marks of any value. Then we sat down, and the oculist drew a vivid picture of the journey the thief had made. At last, feeling more than satisfied with our work, we rose to go in to breakfast.

"Ewart, I want you to wire for that friend of yours before you do anything else. You may want him soon. I will leave by the morning train tomorrow, but I shall continue on this case till the mystery is solved. In the meantime you will need someone you can trust at your side all the time."

"I'll go into Glenelg and wire immediately after breakfast," I promised. "Hullo, more reflections," I laughed, and pointed to a small, bright object some distance away on the rocks, which was catching the glint of the sun.

"We seem to be surrounded by a spying army of glittering objects," laughed my companion, as we strolled on. We had walked some forty yards when some instinct—I know not what—prompted me to investigate the affair. I turned back, and went to pick up the shining object, though for the life of me I could not have told you what I expected to find.

"Garnesk!" I bawled. "Garnesk! Come here!"

"What is it?" he shouted to me, as he came hurtling over the rocks.

"Look at it," I replied tersely, and placed it in his outstretched palm. He glanced at it, and then at me.

"That settles it," he said, and whistled softly, for I had found a small piece of brass, and on it was engraved:—

"Sholto, The Douglas, Invermalkuch Lodge, Inverness-shire."

It was the name-plate from Sholto's collar.

CHAPTER IX.

The Mystery of Sholto.

We discussed our discovery of Sholto pretty thoroughly on the way back to the house, and both agreed that it left no doubt upon one aspect of this strange affair—the man who stole Sholto was no ordinary thief.

The General was standing on the verandah, looking about for us, as we came up the beach path. It told him of Garnesk's deductions and their interesting result, and the old man was greatly affected.

"I never dreamt I should live to see the old place abused in this shocking manner," he grunted. "Pon me soul, it's—it's a beggarly disgraceful. I've lived here all my life, on and off, and I've never been troubled with anything like this, scarcely so much as a tramp even. I hope to God it'll soon be over, that's all."

"Thanks to Mr. Garnesk, we're moving along in the right direction," I tried to reassure him. "And we have the satisfaction, in one way, of being able to tell Myra that Sholto is still alive, even if we don't know where he is."

"Seems to me, Ronald," said the General, "you don't know that, or anything about the poor beast, except that he has been stolen, and probably taken away in a boat. Judging by Mr. Garnesk's theory, they probably threw him overboard in deep water."

"No one who intended destroying a dog would take the trouble to wrench the name-plate off his collar," I pointed out. "The dog is alive, and not unconscious. They need his collar to keep him in hand, but they are afraid the plate might give them away. Mr. Garnesk is right, I'm sure, and if we find the thief we find the cause for Myra's terrible misfortune."

"Where do you imagine they can have taken him to then? Seems to me we're getting some pretty queer neighbors."

"That is just what we have to find out," said Garnesk. "and I for one will not rest until I do."

"Pon my soul, my dear chap," said the old man warmly, "it's very good of you to take so much interest in the affairs of total strangers. It is, indeed, thundering good of you."

"Not at all, General," laughed the visitor. "If you spent your life trying to cure fussy ladies of imaginary eye trouble, without putting it to them that their livers are out of order, you'd welcome this as a very appetizing antidote."

"Talking about appetites," his host suggested, "who says breakfast?"

"I fancy we both do," I answered, and we turned indoors.

During breakfast Garnesk announced his determination to devote as much of the day as necessary to an examination of Myra, and then catch the evening train from Malaga, but the girl herself rose in rebellion at this immediately.

"You mustn't do anything of the sort," she declared emphatically. "Daddy, tell him he's not to. The idea of coming up here, and looking at me, and then going away again! It's ridiculous!"

"I assure you it is ample reward," declared the oculist gallantly, and everybody laughed at the frank compliment.



Fabric Tests.

Buying cotton goods and paying linen prices, that is what fifty per cent. of the women shoppers are doing every day, simply because they have not learned a few of the simple tests for linen fibre.

Linen is much more expensive than cotton and when linen prices are paid, linen should be demanded. Since the two fibres are rather hard to distinguish, especially when heavily starched, and given a good finish, it is quite easy to deceive the buyer. Linen collars are frequently largely cotton, and handkerchiefs marked linen, often do not have a thread of linen, as is apt to be the case with the rather inexpensive embroidered handkerchiefs. Table linen sold in some shops is often mercerized cotton, cotton and linen, or even just ordinary cotton.

If the shopper would guard herself against cheap imitations she must remember that the linen fibre is long, smooth and quite lustrous when spun into a thread. That it is very strong and does not have so many fuzzy ends as are found in cotton. To distinguish linen from cotton the buyer must examine the threads carefully. Cotton is made up of short fibres which project from the surface of the thread and become fuzzy when the thread is rubbed between the fingers.

When broken cotton has a tufted end, while the linen fibres break more unevenly and leave a more pointed end. The linen thread should be stronger than the cotton, it has more lustre and is usually more uneven. Some kinds of linen have flat threads, but cotton is frequently finished in imitation of flat thread linen.

The old test of moistening the finger and putting it under the cloth is not always a sure one, as the moisture will not come through a heavy linen, or one with much starch in it, and it will come through a sheer lightly twisted cotton. A good test but an impractical one to use while shopping is to put a drop of olive oil on the cloth and press between blotting papers. The linen will become more transparent than the cotton. Another thing that is well to remember when buying table linen is that a good linen has a peculiar leathery feel which cotton does not have.

In buying linen it is also well to know the different weaves, most appropriate for various uses. The typical weaves used for linen are damask, satin, or sateen weave, used for table linens and towels. This is especially good for the former, because of the very smooth lustrous surface it affords. However, it is not so good for towels as it does not readily absorb moisture, although it is very attractive.

Huck, an uneven weave, giving a good surface for the absorption of water, makes splendid towels, and decorated with designs in damask weave, may be very handsome. Many linens in plain weaves are available for clothing, embroidery and the like. Coarse Russian crashes are popular for decorative purposes.

Temperatures in Cooking.

Temperature and time play a very important part in successful cooking, and for this reason the young and inexperienced housewife has many failures.

The manufacturers of stoves and ranges to-day realize that the housewife demands more accurate methods of cooking and that thermometers or thermostats to measure and regulate the heat are necessary. Many inexpensive thermometers are to be had in

"But you must fish the river, have a day on the loch. Ron must take you in the motor-boat up to Kinlochbourn. Then you've simply got to see Scavaig and Coruisk—oh! and a hundred other things besides."

(To be continued.)

Electrifying Finland.

In the interior of Finland is an enormous area of crooked lakes, occupying tortuous valleys, from which many rivers run to the Gulf of Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea. It is a region rich in available waterpowers, from which in the course of time it will derive industrial importance.

Most important of these sources of power is the Upper Vioksen River, which has a series of considerable falls. By suitable damming and joining of falls it could be made to yield 250,000 horsepower. Comparatively simple engineering operations will enable the stream to develop 120,000 horsepower, and on that basis a power plant is to be established at Imatra which will suffice to electrify the whole of Finland. The annual output of power expected is 50,000,000 kilowatts—equivalent to what could be obtained by burning 5,600,000 cubic yards of wood or 2,000,000 tons of coal in a steam plant. The Finnish railways use wood for fuel, consuming about 2,200,000 cubic yards annually.

A Cynic's View.

The less you know about people the longer you will retain their friendship.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

NURSES

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

Unlucky Brides.

Most of the married women in Mulekna, one of the largest islands of the New Hebrides, have two front teeth missing. They have been removed by the old women of the village. Instead of getting a wedding-ring, the unfortunate bride has her teeth knocked out.

Another quaint custom is that of winding a strong cord around the head of each baby-bird, in order to alter the shape of the head. The cord is wound over a piece of matting placed on the child's skull. The girl whose head is conical in shape will marry well; whilst should her parents have neglected the winding and her head be of normal shape, she will be likely to remain an old maid.

Rabbits as a Protection From Mosquitoes.

Careful observations have been made, in France, of the extent to which mosquitoes are attracted to domestic animals in preference to human beings. It was proved experimentally that mosquitoes have a strong predilection for the blood of rabbits, stronger than for that of any other domestic animal. The discovery has been practically applied in many parts of France as a protection from mosquitoes, and particularly from those that carry germs of malaria, and similar diseases.

Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face.—Ruskin.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

INVENTIONS

Send for list of inventions wanted by Minard's. Patents have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet on request.

HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS 231 BANK STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

THE HENS PAY!

This guaranteed health tonic costs you nothing, the hens pay for it in eggs.

It supplies Nature's egg-making elements.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

ADVISE FREE. Let us help you

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Toronto

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a tiny "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.

Wheels Turn Easier-

Imperial Mica Axle Grease gives perfect lubrication between hub and axle. Its mica flakes smooth the roughness of the spindle and hub, enabling the grease to do its work more thoroughly. Saves friction, wear and tear, horse power and axle trouble. Goes twice as far as ordinary axle grease and lasts twice as long.

Harness Lasts Longer-

Imperial Eureka Harness Oil will keep leather soft and pliable and double the life of harness. Tugs and straps remain soft and are easily adjusted, as the oil penetrates to every fibre of the leather. Prevents cracking and breaking of stitches and needless repair. Imperial Eureka Harness Oil gives a rich black, lasting finish.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Canadian Company Canadian Capital
Canadian Workmen

Women should Insist

No matter what you buy in kitchen utensils, demand that each article carry the SMP trade-mark shown below. SMP Enameled Ware is safe to use; acids or alkalis will not affect it; it cannot absorb odors; cleans like china; wears for years. Tell the storekeeper you want either

SMP Diamond or Pearl WARE

Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside with a snowy white lining. Pearl Ware is enameled steel with two coats of pearl grey enamel inside and out.

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO EDMONTON VANCOUVER
WINNIPEG CALGARY



Romance of the Privy Council

The Privy Council held on the occasion of the Irish peace was the largest since the reign of William and Mary.

The history of this old institution is an amazing one; yet the public knows little of its romance.

In bygone days the country was virtually ruled by the Privy Council. Today its functions are in no sense autocratic, and all its deliberations are more or less of a formal character.

When it was at the height of its power, and known under its first name, the Great Council of the King, its duties were many and varied, and largely affected the conduct of the Royal Household. The members' duties as defined in the oath, include: "To advise the King to the best of his cunning and discretion; to keep the King's council secret; to avoid corruption; and to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved."

Sometimes in the past the Council came to loggerheads with Parliament, and once, at least—when James I. tore up Parliament's protest against his interference with Sunday liberties—came off best. As time went on its duties were merged into Parliament, and it became a much weakened body.

Some of the matters which the Council has taken in hand would sound strange to modern ears. In 1788 it took upon itself the duty of inquiring into the sanity of George III., and receiving the reports of the Royal surgeons. Later, in 1821, it had sufficient strength to take up the question of Queen Caroline's right to be crowned Queen Consort.

A good idea of the old status of the Council may be gathered from the fact that the Cabinet was one of its sub-committees, and still is, for that matter.

The Council, however, is rarely consulted now, and even when Orders in Council are issued they take the name Council in a purely formal manner. No Order in Council can be made which Parliament cannot override.

Nearly all the Council's duties are now carried on by such bodies as the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board, which are really offshoots of the Council.

One of its most important remaining functions is its part in judicial matters. Where the law courts have failed the Judicial Committee of the Council can step in and summon defendants and accusers before it.

Interesting, too, is the history of the Privy Seal which is appended to grants which are afterwards to pass the Great Seal, and to documents of minor importance which do not require the latter. Various reigning monarchs were at variance with the Privy Council over the Seal, but ultimately it was decided that anything which the Council had not passed could not receive the Seal.

Only on very rare occasions is the full Privy Council summoned. The succession of the King, or a Royal marriage, may require a full Council. Perhaps the most famous meeting was that of November, 1839, when the whole of the Council was called to Buckingham Palace to receive Queen Victoria's announcement of her intended marriage.

Ordinary meetings of the Council—which require the attendance of only four or six—are usually held at intervals of three or four weeks in one of the rooms of the Palace. The business, as a rule, is purely formal, and, indeed, there is little hard work attached to a Privy Councilor's job.

Members of the Privy Council are styled "Right Honorable."

Nervous people who do not like to travel by air will be able to go to France by train, for the Channel Tunnel will be an accomplished fact. More than that, there will be a chain of tunnels round the world, and the traveler, if he likes, will be independent of either ships or aeroplanes.

Make Your Own Gold.

The time is not far distant, Mr. Edison says, when the changing of one metal to another will be as familiar as the manufacture of jam to-day; and when a bar of iron will be converted in a few hours into an ingot of pure gold.

Gold will then be so common and cheap that a man will not require a long purse to sleep on a golden bedstead, ride in a golden motor-car, or to furnish his drawing-room with a suite of the once-precious metal.

The house of three generations hence will probably be furnished with steel or nickel—alloy of nickel—so light that a sideboard will be as easy to move as a drawing-room chair to-day and a fifth of the present cost.

The work of the house will be reduced to a negligible quantity by a hundred electrical devices, not a few of which are in use to-day, from opening the door or removing a meal to cleaning the boots and the automatic cooking of a six-course dinner.

The books of the year 2000 will probably be printed on nickel leaves, so light and thin that a single volume will contain 30,000 pages; and the pages will be more flexible and durable than paper.

Wonder-Working Machines.

In the world of manufacture the change will be just as revolutionary. Where we have to-day a score of machines, one will then suffice. According to Mr. Edison, "a century hence we shall have a machine, into one end of which we shall put cloth, thread, buttons, and so on, and from the other end draw suits, complete to the last stitch, and ready folded for delivery!"

London will be a city of fourteen million souls (nearly twice its present population), stretching its vastness over a million acres. It will, too, be a silent city, with streets paved with nickelum—more durable, resilient, and silent than rubber—over which the streams of electrically-driven vehicles will pour without a sound; and its atmosphere will be as clear as that of a Welsh mountain, for no smoke-fumes will pollute it.

Even more strange will be the changes in other directions.

Science may have solved completely the secrets of changing sex and even species; it will be possible for a man in Highgate to phone his brother in Canada; and television will enable man to see that same brother as if he were sitting in the same room.

"Cattle and sheep, and all animals which provide human food, will have disappeared," an eminent scientist declares. "It will be a world without cornfields or meadows, or even coal-mines."

"Restored to its primeval beauty, and covered with verdure, forests, and flowers, the world will be a vast garden, in which man will live happily amid the abundance of the golden age of legend."

"All will have to work, but it will be a labor of love and delight, because each individual will find his reward in the effort to raise his moral, intellectual, and aesthetic development to the highest degree it can attain."

When Coal Will be Useless.

All foods will be made artificially. The laboratory will supplant the farm; the chemist will take the place of shepherd and husbandman. Science will replace and even excel Nature.

Already we have gone a long way in this direction. Nearly seventy years ago M. Berthelot, the great French chemist, had prepared in his laboratory the fats which are such an important constituent of human foods. The secrets of preparing the carbons and sugars which are also vital have long been discovered. Any day it may be possible to prepare the albuminoids in the laboratory, and thus complete the constituents necessary for man's complete nourishment.

So, instead of fields of grain and grass, of cattle, sheep, and so on, we shall have thousands of enormous factories in which a vast army of chemists and their assistants will prepare all the varied foods to fill the world's larders.

But, to complete the revolution, we must have a new and inexhaustible source of heat and energy. The world's coal-fields and its reservoirs of oil will one day—and sooner than most people imagine—be exhausted, and it is vitally important that man should replace them by a storehouse that will never fail. This we have in the earth's central heat, a reservoir of energy which would supply the whole world's needs for as many millions of years as you like to name.

Digging for Heat.

To capture this energy it would be sufficient to dig down to a depth of not more than three miles. At this depth we should find the heat which is the source of all life and the origin of all industry. Water, for example, at the bottom of such deep sinkings, would be under a pressure so enormous and at such a temperature, that it would suffice to keep in motion all the engines of the world at an absurdly small cost. Its continual distillation, too, would give us water absolutely free from microbes.

By tapping this reservoir—a vast molten sphere more than 8,000 miles in diameter, with a temperature high enough not only to melt, but to vaporize, all known substances—we should have no further use for coal or oil. We should have a vast storehouse of thermo-electric energy.

One person in every seven lives to be eighty, so that in A.D. 2000 children of to-day should be able to look around them upon this great new world.

There is, indeed, romance to be found even in the dry, legal wording of a ninety-nine years' lease!

Women Who Work.

One woman to every ten men worked for wages fifty years ago, but now the ratio is one to four.

—and the worst is yet to come



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The Source of Our Linen.

Linen is scarce and high in price these days, mainly because Russia, the great flax-growing country, is no longer furnishing the raw material.

For a long time Scotland and Ireland have produced most of the linen used by the English-speaking world. The moist climate of those regions is favorable for bleaching. In former days the Irish and Scotch raised their own flax, but in recent years they have imported it in enormous quantities from Russia (until that source of supply was cut off) and from Belgium.

Some German linens wear like iron, but in finish and pattern the Irish and Scotch are far superior. To be a linen designer demands an artistic skill not inferior to that required of a designer of lace. One thousand dollars was the price paid not long ago for a tablecloth and twenty-four napkins in the pattern of which the Rape of Proserpine was depicted.

The French and Belgians are famous for their fine damask linens, which when finished in silk are called "silk damask." That kind of weave gets its name from an ancient cloth of Damascus. The designs are exquisite; and in convents and schools children study art-letting for napkins, tablecloths, etc.

Recently the growing of flax and the manufacture of linen has been carried on in Canada, where it promises to become an important industry.

Fire-Walkers of Fiji.

The daring feats of the fire-walkers of Fiji have hitherto been wrapped in mystery, but at last an explanation of the trick has been given by Major W. A. Chapple, who has written a book on the subject.

Fiji is an island in the Pacific Ocean and the only place where fire-walking is known. The natives dig a wide pit, which is filled with alternate layers of wood and big flat stones. Fire is applied to the wood, and when the stones are hot the blazing logs are pulled away and the stones placed round the edge of the pit in a circle. The natives then form a line and walk rapidly over the stones in their bare feet.

Major Chapple examined some of the men and found that their feet were in no way out of the ordinary, and that they were neither burnt nor even hot. The explanation is that the foot is never in contact with the red-hot stone sufficiently long to dry up the natural moisture and burn the foot.

King Edward was persuaded on one occasion to put his finger into a bowl of molten lead. If the finger is moistened, and withdrawn quickly, it will not be burnt, since the steam generated around the finger forms a buffer of vapor, and the finger does not come into contact with the boiling metal.

Warranted to Wear.

As he marched into the shop at the head of his five sons Slater looked very worried.

The tailor, scenting a big order, came forward all smiles and bows.

"Yes, sir," he said, "What can I do for you?"

"I want suits for these lads," replied Slater.

"All five?" asked the tailor, beaming.

"Yes, sir. And would you like any particular material?"

"I would," said Slater, in despair, "sheep iron!"

Red Snow.

Red snow in Greenland and yellow rains in the Yukon are often seen. The "red snow" is made by wind-placed deposit of the mottled algae chlamydomonas, in the nuclei of which are red pigment spots. The "yellow rains," so-called because the ground becomes covered with a peculiar, fine yellow deposit, are usually found to be caused by the pollen of pine trees, growing miles and miles distant. The pollen is caught by the winds, carried and then dropped.

Whale Hunting on the Top of the World

On the shore of the Arctic Ocean at the extreme northern point of Alaska lives a tribe of Eskimos who are declared to be the greatest whale hunters in the world. These hardy natives brave the dangers of the Arctic sea in open boats, skirting treacherous ice floes, facing deadly blizzards in search of game, which they often pursue scores of miles from land.

Whales are hunted in the Arctic in May and June, when the ice fields have broken up and swept southward into Bering Sea, and again in September, before winter seals the ocean with its impenetrable cap of ice. The mammals enter the extreme northern waters when the ice goes out in the spring and stay until the ice returns. But the Eskimo pursues the whale when it appears early in the season, then turns his attention to seal and duck hunting, returning to the hunt for the mammal in the fall to fill his larder for the long winter.

The Eskimos of the Arctic have strange customs. It has proved difficult to convert them to the ways of the white man. Of the practical arts of the latter, the natives have adopted whale boats and firearms. The method of hunting are their own.

With sails hoisted to the wind, the boats to the number of 10 or 12, each carrying three or four hunters armed with rifles, depart out upon the Arctic

Ocean. They spread out over a vast area fully 50 miles square. Each boat carries a flag, and when a whale is struck, the signal is hoisted, whereupon all the other boats hasten to the assistance of the fortunate hunters. Usually the whale has been killed by the time the other boats come up.

A few of the Eskimo hunters have whaling guns, which shoot an explosive harpoon that instantly kills. Others have only their rifles or spears, with markers and buoys consisting of seal skins inflated with air.

When a whale is captured, the boats of the hunters assemble at the scene as quickly as they can. The boats are lined out, with sails up, each towing the other, the dead whale bringing up the rear, and the slow voyage homeward is begun. When shore is reached, the whale must be cut up in the water, since there are not enough men to drag the great carcass up on shore.

When the whaling season is over, each successful hunter gives a na-lu-kat (celebration), with the rest of the villagers as his guests. There is feasting, blanket tossing, and a dance at the end of the program which often lasts for days. All the old men and women, and the Eskimos, are guests of the prince of the whale hunt. Those not able to walk are carried by the men or hauled on sleds to that part of the village selected for the feast.

TRAGIC HUNTS FOR HIDDEN TREASURE

POSSESS A FASCINATION ALMOST IRRESISTIBLE.

But in Many Instances Those Yielding of Fatal Lure Have Paid a Heavy Penalty.

It is said that another attempt is to be made to recover the treasure of Oak Island.

Oak Island is a small patch of land off the coast of Nova Scotia, where a hoard of plate, jewels, and other loot was buried by pirates during the seventeenth century. But it was not until the year 1800 that the first attempt was made to recover it.

Three men, one of whom had inherited a chart of the hiding-place from an old sailor, a friend of his father, set to work to dig beneath a huge oak close to the beach. At a depth of eighteen feet they struck a large flat stone, and their hopes ran high. There were letters, rudely cut, upon the slab, and these when cleaned out read as follows:

"Ten Feet Below This Stone Two Million Pounds Are Buried."

Imagine, if you can, the furious energy with which the three began digging. They did not stop to eat or sleep, but used pick and shovel desperately.

Dead Men's Gold.

Without the slightest warning the side of the pit gave way and the sea came pouring in. One man was drowned outright; a second barely escaped with his life. Having no pumps, the survivors were forced to abandon their search.

Years later another attempt was made, and excavations were carried to a depth of some sixty feet. The rotten staves of a barrel were found, and some links of a heavy silver chain. Then, again, salt water burst into the pit, and filled it nearly to the brim.

Perhaps the best authenticated of all treasure stories is that of Cocos Island. In the year 1853 the town of Callao was hourly expecting to be bombarded by the Peruvian fleet. So the City Fathers hastily collected all their church plate and a great quantity of money from the banks and placed it for safety aboard a British barque, the Mary Dien, which happened to be lying in the harbor.

The treasure was of enormous value, and the crew of the barque, tempted beyond endurance, mutinied during the following night, murdered all their officers, and, slipping their cable, sailed away.

Reaching Cocos Island, they agreed to bury their treasure there, and did so. In all there were eleven boatloads. But a Peruvian vessel had followed, and, as the Mary Dien put to sea again, came up with her. The mutineers fought hard, but their ship was captured, and all but three were killed.

Not one of those three ever managed to get back to Cocos; but one, by name Thompson, bequeathed his secret to a man named Heaton. Heaton took into his confidence a certain Captain Bogue, and the two, shipping together on a small vessel, did actually manage to reach Cocos and rediscover the buried hoard.

By the Sign of the Bowie Knife.

They had gone ashore in a small boat, and this they loaded with over six thousand pounds' worth of gold. Bogue also filled his pockets. On the way back to the ship the boat upset, and Bogue, weighted with his gold, sank like a stone. Heaton barely escaped with his life, but lost every stiver of his newly-gained wealth. Then the weather turned bad, and they were forced to run for it.

Later, Heaton took another partner, named Hackett. Before the two could make fresh arrangements to visit the island, Heaton died in dreadful poverty. Hackett, at last, did get back

there, but only to meet with cruel disappointment. A great landslide had brought the whole cliff down above the spot where the treasure had been buried, and all marks were destroyed. It is said that Hackett died of disappointment.

So the Cocos treasure, which has already cost over a score of lives, lies where it was buried, and probably will lie there until the end of time.

There must surely be some evil fate which haunts the treasure-seeker, whether innocent or guilty. Here is a perfectly true story, one out of a score that might be quoted.

During the American Civil War of 1860-1864, the infamous Reynolds brothers and their gang held up the Denver gold escort, and, after shooting down the guards, went off with six hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold dust and nuggets.

United States cavalry were soon upon their track, and the Reynolds gang fled into the wild mountains of Colorado where, being hard pressed, they hastily buried their plunder. The spot was marked by driving a bowie knife deep into a great pine tree, which stood above the place, and breaking off the handle.

The Hand of Fate.

But the troopers soon caught up with the gang, and the bandits, resisting fiercely, were all shot down. All, at least, but one. He, a man named John Reynolds, was wounded, but managed to crawl into thick cover. That night he caught a gleam of light in the valley below, and, half dead with the loss of blood, crept towards it. At last he reached a tiny cabin, which was inhabited by a miner named Anton Glasman.

Glasman was good to him, but Reynolds was beyond help. However, before he died, he managed to pant out to Glasman his story, and, knowing that all his companions were dead, explained to the miner where the gold was buried.

That very night the weather broke. Down came the snow in a storm which lasted for three days, and it was long before Glasman was able to begin his search.

Glasman was then a heavily-built, powerful young man twenty-eight years of age.

Thirty-seven years later—that is, in the year 1900—a shriveled old fellow, with bleared eyes and a long white beard, appeared in the village of Pine Grove, which lies close under the mountains. His pockets were stuffed with rough gold, both dust and nuggets.

His name, he said, was Anton Glasman, and when asked where he had got the gold, said:

"I've found the cache. It's the stuff the Reynolds buried in 1863. Now I must go to the lawyer in Denver."

He went, but with what purpose no one will ever know, for hardly had he seated himself in the lawyer's office when he gave a slight gasp, slipped forward, and fell to the floor.

He was dead when they picked him up.

Getting Ready for Her.

Mother—"What are you doing, Billy?"

Billy—"Making a house for little sister."

Mother—"But you haven't a little sister, Billy."

Billy—"No—not yet, but Mrs. Smith got one, and we get everything the Smiths do."

Electric-Bath Cabinet Made in Folding Form.

Electric baths have proved to be of great value in the treatment of various diseases, and a folding cabinet that can be used at home should be welcomed by those needing such attention. The new cabinet has four sections, so that it can be folded into small compass.

The habit of expectancy always marks the strong man. It is a form of attraction; our own comes to us because we desire it; we find what we expect to find, and we receive what we ask for.

MIRACLES OF YEAR TWO THOUSAND

TO-MORROW'S MARVELS FOR TO-DAY'S BABIES.

Life on This Planet 80 Years Hence as Predicted by An English Writer.

Romance in these days lurks everywhere, for we are on the threshold of a new world, which, though we shall not see it, will be evolved when many of the babies of to-day are old, says a writer in a London magazine.

In the ninety-nine years' leases which are being signed every day, there is a tangible link between now and that great future.

How many people who put their names at the foot of such documents realize that, if they could live to see the parchments produced in A.D. 2020, they might find themselves in a land from which almost everything familiar—even cattle and coal—had disappeared?

What is in Store.

That new world is coming. It is the inheritance of many of the babies of today. And, just as our forefathers must have speculated upon the present era, so we can dimly picture the things which will be commonplace to our children's children.

The change will be a vast one. In the year 2000 the locomotive of to-day will be almost as remote as the lumbering coach on Stuart days to us. Trains will survive, but they will be driven by electricity, at a speed which will take the passenger from London to Leeds within ninety minutes. Electricity will also be the motive power of all the world's machinery.

But such earth-crawling will appeal to few travelers. The vast majority will prefer to wing their way through the air at a speed two or three times as great. There will be fleets of giant aeroplanes capable of carrying fifty passengers from London to Paris and back in a couple of hours.

Run Your Automobile With Air

Why use expensive gasoline? Air is cheap and not likely to rise in price. Put in an air turbine and be independent of the gas trust.

A Brooklyn man, Edward L. Fitz Gibbon, believes that he has solved the problem with an air engine for automobiles that saves fuel costs, does away with much intricate machinery and abolishes danger of fire or explosion.

Beneath the car (according to his novel design) are two large cylindrical tanks to hold compressed air, which may be forced into them through a hose. They are connected together by a pipe, from which another pipe extends upward and forward, its nozzle delivering a jet of air under pressure upon the blades of a turbine wheel.

The turbine is at the front of the car, under the hood, and, carrying on its periphery a number of blades, it rotates inside of an air-tight casing. Its shaft is geared to a driving shaft, which makes the rear wheels of the automobile go round. You see, of course, how it works. The jet of compressed air from the tanks is thrown forcibly against the blades of the turbine, causing the latter to rotate, and the power thus developed is transmitted to the rear wheels of the car for the purpose of propulsion.

A motor, operated by a lever

close to the driver's seat, enables him to control the force of the air jet delivered to the blades of the turbine wheel, and thus to regulate speed as he wishes.

The air encountered by a rapidly moving automobile exerts a strong pressure against the front of the vehicle. This pressure represents power, and some of it (the inventor believes) can be profitably utilized. Hence he proposes to erect at the front of the machine, a funnel, facing forward, to swallow a portion of the opposing air and deliver it through a pipe to the rear of the turbine, where it will impinge the blades, help to drive the turbine wheel and give additional speed to the car.

This, however, is not all. The inventor proposes to gather in nearly all the rest of the opposing air through a funnel three feet in diameter, opening out of the front of the car and inviting a rush of atmosphere to make its way to a condenser, from which it will be pumped to the tanks. The pumping will be done by a small gas or other motor, which will also operate a dynamo for lighting the vehicle.

It is suggested that a third tank for the storage of compressed air may conveniently occupy the space behind the axle of the rear wheels under the car.

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Women Who Work.

One woman to every ten men worked for wages fifty years ago, but now the ratio is one to four.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1922.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

All local advertising may be placed 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.

See 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.

AFTER A MAN has established for himself, or by his action has earned the reputation of a patriot, many of his vagaries are condoned, his lapses from the normal frankly excused, and his high-toned disregard for little things like lawful impediments and restrictions is raised to an altitude which commands popular sympathy and admiration.

In every land, where'er the sun, doth his successive journeys run, there have arisen, from time to time, men who have bulked large in the public eye as high-minded patriots. History is full of them. "Persecution" with the utmost rigour of the law, even death by violence, has not kept them under, and they have gone aloft amid popular acclamation, in a blaze of glory which even Elijah might have envied.

These are the spectacular patriots. One of them is enough for an epoch. The fame of one William Tell, filled not only Switzerland, but flowed over and covered the world: One Joan of Arc would have been enough to glorify French history until the end of time: One Cromwell laid the foundations of the British commonwealth as it stands to-day: One William Wallace would have conferred permanent historic affluence upon Scotland, had not a Robert Bruce arisen and stamped his dual impress upon the records of that wonderful country: and it is a peculiarity of historic comment that everywhere, always, when the occasion required, one man was found equal to the task of inspiring his fellow countrymen, by the nobility of his actions and the whole-souled quality of his advice and help, to arise and make their country all that generous nature intended it to be.

I do not seek to detract from the high esteem in which the sacred band of martyr-patriots are held: Rather would I endeavour to magnify and enhance their hallowed memory by including in a boundless Valhalla all their associates and descendants. Along with the men of the flaming sword there have always been sufficient numbers of willing, though nameless, henchmen, patriots in every fibre of their being. Without them, the leadership of the famous patriots would have been ineffectual, and it is gratifying that they were there at the time. They caused success to crown the opportunities which would have passed by and been for ever lost but for the readiness and zeal of the patriot-people. We do not know much about the difficulties which beset them, but we do know that they were equal to the occasion and that we inherit the result of their efforts.

IT IS A GREAT THING to be a patriot; a World-patriot, especially, but there is a class of the genus concerning which I am fain to say a word or two: I mean the local patriot, of the present time.

It is not now necessary for the patriot to sharpen a sword and go out into the world risking his life to keep the home fires burning. That has been done, and done recently, within our memory: We still notice gaps in our immediate circles, and we have names carved on our hearts as enduringly as they are cut into the granite of cenotaphs.

A true patriot can be faithful in little, as in much, but what is his reward? The Home-town patriot, of whom I speak, is like the prophet who has no honour in his own country. Not that he seeks honour, not by any means, but the parallel remains a fact. He may be full of ideas for the well-being of his town or village, yet if he ventures to make a few suggestions for the improvement of things, he is immediately classed with the robbers of hen-roots, poachers, and other predatory animals. In fact his lot is less happy than theirs, for he has to encounter the fiercest opposition, and his slightest hint pointing towards a certain course of action is regarded as a menace to the existing "perfect" social and material conditions of the place.

It may seem a hard thing to say about any community, and I speak of this without having any particular place or person in mind, but I would ask any of my readers if he has not found it to be so, from his own experience?

More than once, have you not made sensible suggestions for the improvement of some local conditions, and have found them assailed by savage opposition almost at the moment you uttered them? Have you never gone so far as to say to yourself that you would let things go on as they are "and be damned to them"? rather than stand being "called down" again when your intentions were of the best, and inspired entirely by a sincere desire to do the best possible under the circumstances?

Of course you have: To a certain extent you are a Home-town patriot, and consequently worse than a horse-thief, and you have had to stand by and hear people asking, with a sneer, "how much is he going to get out of it"? But

Don't be discouraged; Keep pegging away. If you see things you don't like, draw attention to them: Never mind what some people say: Remember that a common patriot, like William Tell, or Cromwell, requires to be courageous, but that the Home-town patriot needs a suit of armour. If that armour is simple honesty of purpose then you are all right and can lay your hand on your heart and say, like Brutus, (in Julius Cressar) "There is no terror, Cassius, in your taunts, for I am armed so strong in honesty, That they pass by me like the idle wind, Which I respect not."

The history of a country is the history of every town and village in it: In like manner, the progress of the country must be measured by the progress of its smaller parts: and in like manner also the progress of its parts are impeded and opposed. The country's politics are simply the extension of the affairs which concern the towns and villages, so that Parliament and the Parish Pump are more closely connected than would appear on the surface.

I do not say that every man who has the welfare of his immediate neighborhood at heart should think himself a Cromwell or a Bruce, but I give it as my opinion that the Home-Town Patriot is as straight a patriot as ever lived in the olden time.—only the conditions are not the same: Why, then, should he be pilloried as a self-seeking grafter, and have his honest proposals for the common weal condemned as if he had nothing more to do with the conditions of the place than just to live amongst them—like a cow in a pasture?

THE LINKMAN.

For Larger Grants.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. J. T. Ayers, President of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society, to our local member Mr. Jno. Hay, which speaks for itself.

JOHN HAY, ESQ., M.L.A.
LACHUTE, QUE.

Dear Mr. Hay,—

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society, I was authorised by resolution to take up with you, the question of securing, from the Provincial Government, a substantial increase in the annual grant made in connection with our Exhibition. As Honorary President of our Society, you are intimately acquainted with its organization and you readily understand the present grant of \$500.00 per year means very little encouragement, particularly for the development of Agriculture and Live Stock Breeding in our County. We have made considerable progress, particularly during the last couple of years, as regards the amount of our yearly prize list and the substantial improvements and additions to the grounds and buildings but, this, as you are aware, has been due almost entirely to individual enterprise in time and money subscriptions, the Provincial Government assistance having been found absolutely inadequate in comparison with the amount of pioneer work, which we had to do and finance ourselves, to establish our County Fair on a basis such as would provide wholesome encouragement to agricultural endeavours in Argenteuil as well as suitable entertainment to the patrons of the exhibition.

There remains much to be done to further the development of this institution, in keeping with the importance of our County which has already gained considerable reputation for the large number of first class prizes obtained for Live Stock exhibits at the important exhibitions held in Toronto, Ottawa and other cities. So far, local public spirit has been, to a large extent, responsible for what has already been accomplished, and I believe that it is now only fair to turn to our Provincial Government for generous aid in the future. The members of our Society have no interest in its progress save a keen desire to encourage principally, Agriculture, and Live Stock breeding which, you will admit, is a work vital to the welfare not only of our County but of the whole Province of Quebec.

You also know that we have always complied with Government desires as regards horse racing and ours has, as a rule, been a purely agricultural exhibition, primarily in the interests of farming and stock breeding. Instead of horse races we have rather strongly encouraged athletics by a diversified programme of Field Sports for which suitable prizes were distributed.

We enclose copy of article which appeared in the "Star" on January 24th, last, and you will note that the Valleyfield Exhibition has so far been receiving \$3,000.00 per year and is applying for an increase. Ste. Scholastique, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers are also applying for more substantial grants. Without depreciating the other County Fairs, the Lachute Fair I submit has done as much, if not more, in the interest of Agriculture and Live Stock and should have been receiving as much as the Valleyfield Exhibition. This would have meant a much earlier impetus to the development of the resources of our County, and I sincerely hope that our present application for a suitable grant will be fully recognized.

To instance the importance of our exhibition, we recapitulate hereunder our prize list for the Fall of 1921.

LIVE STOCK	\$4,500.00
GRAIN & VEGETABLES	196.75
HOME PRODUCTS	
FANCY WORK ETC.	278.75
TOTAL	5,035.50

A Committee of the following Directors has been appointed to meet the Minister of Agriculture, with yourself, whenever convenient, if this is necessary, to press our claims for a substantial grant, viz:

J. T. Ayers, President; John Black, Vice-President; Gilbert Arnold, Director; and J. W. Gall, Sec. Treasurer.

Thanking you in advance for your kind efforts towards obtaining adequate encouragement from Quebec, for our Exhibition, and, awaiting your report as early as convenient, believe me

Yours Sincerely,

(Signed) J. T. AYERS,
President.

Argenteuil Agricultural Society.

LIBERAL CONVENTION

for the County of Argenteuil

The Liberal Convention for this County to select a liberal candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. P. R. McGibbon, Liberal Member Elect, will be held in the

Victoria Hall, Lachute
THURSDAY, FEB. 23rd, 1922

at 1 o'clock

Immediately after the Convention, a Public Meeting will be held and the speakers will be: Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. James Robb, Mr. John Hay, M. L. A., and others.

Everybody is Invited.

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 66.

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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

Teach your Children Industry and Thrift

Reward them for doing work around the house, and impress upon them the importance of saving their earnings. Why not open an account for them in the Savings Department of The Molsons Bank. Money may be deposited and withdrawn by mail.

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.

Stock Taking Sale

Now is the time to come in and get your supplies.

One dollar will buy a lot of goods at our store.

Ask those who tried us last week.

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.

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 10.50 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 a.m., Lachute 8.40 p.m., arrive Montreal at 10.30 p.m.

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

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. John Fraser Jr., after spending several days in Montreal, returned home last Wednesday evening.

Mr. E. E. Neve was in Montreal last week attending the Masonic Grand Lodge. Mrs. Neve returned with him Wednesday evening.

Mr. Nelson Albright, spent several days in Montreal, the guest of Mr. & Mrs. Rejal.

Dr. Maule E. Abbott, of McGill University, spent the week-end at her home here.

Mr. Elliott Shaw, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his parents Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Shaw.

Mrs. (Rev.) Sanders, with her daughter Miss Saunders of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. LeRoy.

The "500" Club was entertained by Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Shaw on Friday evening.

Miss White and Mrs. Cowper, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Miss Dewar.

Christ Church Branch W. A. meets with Mrs. W. H. Robertson this Thursday afternoon.

The Carnival held on Friday evening was a grand success. There were a great many in costume and weather and ice were ideal. Your correspondent has only some of the names of the prize-winners, but hopes to have the rest for your next issue. First Prize, Miss Taylor, Mary Queen of Scots; 2nd Prize, Mrs. W. Lamb, Italian Flower Girl; 3rd Prize, Miss Roy, Canadian Winter Sports Girl; 4th Prize, Miss H. Rogers, Highland Lassie; and Master Fred Webster as Turk won the first prize given to the boys.

BROWNSBURG

A very successful dance was held at the Brownsburg Social Club on Friday, 3rd, and resulted in a sum of \$35.40 being handed to the Ladies Committee who intend running dances and other social events during the season the monies so collected being devoted for prizes etc., in connection of various tournaments which they are arranging. The music arrangements were of the best and thanks are tendered to Mrs. Davis, Misses L. Chambers and L. Zimmer, also Messrs Blanchard, Lonsdale, Lupien and G. Todd who gave their services free of all charge. The refreshments were presented by various ladies, who undertook the catering arrangements. The Dance was M. O. by Messrs. W. Cooper and Thompson.

Come in and have a general look round, we have heaps of goods. W. Banford & Son.

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In Use For Over 30 Years
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the
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Eastern Ontario—Write or phone to-day.

PRODUCER'S DAIRY

275 KENT ST. - OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone Queen 360.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII. NATURE STUDY

Honours.—Elsie Todd 92, Gertrude Gilmour, Alta MacDonald and Elizabeth Murray 91, Irwin Bain 90.

Class I.—Elsie Townsend 82, Milton Townsend 80, Hulda Hardie 79, Moyra Monk 75.

Class II.—Jas. McAllister and Marion Stewart 74.

GRADE VII. NATURE STUDY

Class I.—Wilhelmina Clarke 88, Gladys Warwick 87, Kenneth McGibbon 85, V. Green 81, Wallace Wilson 80.

Class II.—Russell Silverton 65.

GRADE VI. SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Doris Golpin 93.

Class I.—Sarah McVicar 87, Cuthbert McQuaig 85, Alma Fletcher 84, Marion Bain 83, Arthur Heale 79, Eileen McGibbon 78.

Class II.—Alwyn Stewart 74, Jack Stewart Kenneth Stewart 68.

Class III.—Melville Fletcher 56.

GRADE V. ENGLISH LITERATURE

Class I.—Grace Moncreiff 85, Leona Thompson 82, Alex. McGibbon 80, John Galbraith 76, Raymond Chambers and Wilbert Hardie 75.

Class II.—Mansel Wilson 74, Ivan Monk 73, Lawrence Davis 69, Fred Witham 68, Ida Fletcher 62, H. Ball 61.

Class III.—W. Mott 59, W. Petley 57, Melvina Wilson 55, Edith Brown 50.

GRADE IV. ENGLISH

Honours.—Violet Golpin 97, Dorothy McDonald 92, Eveline Highfield, Alex. McCulloch and Lorne Martin 90.

Class I.—Mildred Heale 87, John Brown 82, Florence Wilson 78, Willie Woods and Irene Hazel 75.

Class II.—Joseph Cumbers 70, T. Zimmers 69.

Class III.—Douglas Stewart 56, Nelson Warwick 55, Agnes Dunbar 50.

GRADE III. GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Walter McQuat 100.

Class II.—Hazel Boyd 74, E. Woods 64.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

READING

Honours.—Gordon Anderson, Leslie Beecroft 100, Maude Seary, H. Graves, Alfred Cloutier 99, Frank McGibbon, W. Tomalty, Lizzie Seary and T. Wilson 98.

Class I.—Kenneth McAllister, George Green 96, Harold Campbell 95, Mildred Cooper 94.

BIRTHS

DEATHS

JACKSON.—At Manchester, England, on January 11th, Jos. Jackson, beloved father of Mrs. Geo. Graham, of Lachute.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Wm. John Evans, who was accidentally killed, February 19th, 1921.

A bitter grief, a shock severe
To part with him we loved so dear
Only those who have lost can tell
The pain of parting with no farewell

Inserted by his sister E. J. W.

In loving memory of my dear son Willie, who departed this life, Feb. 19th, 1921.

I who love you sadly miss you,
As it dawns another year
In my lonely hours of thinking,
Thoughts of you are always near.

Inserted by Mother & Sister Lizzie.

In ever loving remembrance of Wm. J. Evans, who was killed by the C.P.R. train at Lachute, Feb. 19th, 1921.

Wife and Baby.

In loving memory of William John Evans who was instantly killed February 19th, 1921.

Yet again I hope to meet him,
When the day of life is fled;
There in heaven I hope to greet him,
Where no fa-cill tears are shed.

Mother.

There is a cord death cannot sever,
Love and remembrance live forever.

Lillie

Though his loving voice is silent,
And his true heart ceased to beat,
Yet we miss his well known footsteps,
And the face we used to greet.

May.

MORRISON.—In loving memory of the late Thomas Morrison, who departed this life on Feb. 23rd, 1921.

Father, Thou hast left us lonely,
Sorrow fills our hearts to-day;
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled.

Then in heaven with Joy to Greet thee,
Where no Farewell tear is shed.

Inserted by his Wife and Family.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ALGEBRA

Honours.—Phoebe McQuat and Bessie Rodger 92.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—K. Campbell 64, George Fuller 63.

Class III.—None.

GRADE X.

BRITISH HISTORY

Honours.—Donald Clarke 90.

Class I.—Arnold Mathews 89, Ivy Graham 87, Elsie MacAllister and Irene McCallum 84, Ivy Johnson 82.

Class II.—Dorothy Matthews 72, P. MacDonald and Harold Bennett 61.

Class III.—Eather Morrison and R. Creswell 48, Mabel Gordon, Alice Bain and Grace Morrison 52.

GRADE IX.

ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Melville Smith 97.

Class I.—Edna Campbell 86, Evelyn MacCallum 85, Elsie Riddell and Kenneth Elliott 76.

Class II.—Margaret Scott and Donald Hay 73, Kathleen Morrison 71, Marguerite Heath 70, Edna Graham 69, M. Peet and Jack Golpin 68, Sarah Black 66, Duncan Cumming 64, Paul Doig 63, Gladys Moseley 61, Frank Scott 60.

Class III.—Maria Westgate 59, Jean McQuat, Irene Rogers James Todd 56, Hazel Drysdale 55, Erskine Rodger 54, Corinne Hancock and W. Cottingham 53.

GRADE VIII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Class I.—Elsie Rodgers 83, Hazel Keltyle and Grant McIlroy 77.

Class II.—Hazel Copeland and Perry Cooke 71, Evelyn Matthews and Annie Miller, Ena Black, Alice Burk and Kif-gour Wilson 68, Fred Barker, Edgar Barwash and Ernest Boyd 67, Hazel Morrison 62, Grace Seale 60.

Class III.—Hulda Hume and E. Jones 59, Linton Armstrong 59, Harold Calder and Charles Miller 58, Annabel Hume 54, Christie Robertson 53.

GRADE VII.

GRAMMAR

Honours.—Ethel Scott 92.

Class I.—Inez McKiddie 87, Edmond Smith 83, Muriel McPhail, Henry Miles and Stella Scott 82, Violet Paul 81, Elsie Scott 47, Cameron McQuat 76.

Class II.—May Velland 74, Elizabeth MacKimmie 69, Florence Armstrong and Edward Morrison 67, Nellie Hay 66, E. Copeland 63, Anna Miller 60.

Class III.—Dorion Nicholls 56.

GRADE VI.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Howard Doig 96.

Class I.—Dorothy Morrison 89, Mildred Monk 88, Russell Elliott 79, James Wilson 78, Eleanor McCoy 75.

Class II.—Lizzie Hay 73, L. Morrin 70, Elsie Stewart 63, Bessie Morrin 62.

Class III.—Jordan Dobbie and Lyla McKiddie 59, Emma Morrison and Janet McQuat 58, Grace Rodgers 52, Janet Stanforth.

GRADE V.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours.—Agnes Duncan 98, Roy Cruise 97, James Logan 96, Helen Hutchinson and Jim Velland 94.

Class I.—Quinton Black 89, Shirley Hamilton and Ada Logan 86, Edna Westwood 85, Gordon McQuat, Kileen McPaul and Lloyd Cruise 83.

GRADE IV.

ARITHMETIC

Class I.—Cecil McPaul 88, Gwen MacKinnon and Stanley Boyd 87, Robert Fulton 85, Rebecca Cohen 83, S. Cohen 79, Hartland Paul 77.

Class II.—Raymond Cunningham 73, Kenneth McPaul 72, Christina McKennie 71, Rowena Cowan 68, Alma Duncan 64, Edgar Cruise 63, A. McCullough 62.

Class III.—George Licop 59, Morton Morrison 58, George Paul 52.

GRADE III.

ENGLISH

Honours.—Reta Boyd 97, Kathleen MacKinnon 95, Raymond Underhill 92, L. Belanger and Gladys Cruise 91, Stewart Jones 90.

Class I.—Lena Combie and Barbara Cunningham 88, Elsie McPaul 87, Doris Armstrong 81, Edgar Dion 79, Willie Licop 77.

Class II.—Eugene Jonsse 69, Gordon McPaul 67, Olive Stanforth 66, Janet Hay 61, James Beech 60.

Class III.—Maggie Chapman 57, Jean Nobert 54, Frank Westwood 53, Antonio Delorme 52, May Holt 51.

GRADE II.

ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Gordon Drysdale 97, Jean Fulton 94, Sam Rashovsky Kenzie Cowan 93, Forbie Chapman 91.

Class I.—Hugh Gall 86, Roland Cruise 81, Verner Thompson and D. Murphy 75, Violet Belanger and E. Goldworthy 75.

Class II.—Violet Falconer 69, Kathleen Clunie 68, Eleanor Armstrong 65.

Class III.—Hugh McKinnon 53, W. Drew 42, Roland Dion 50.

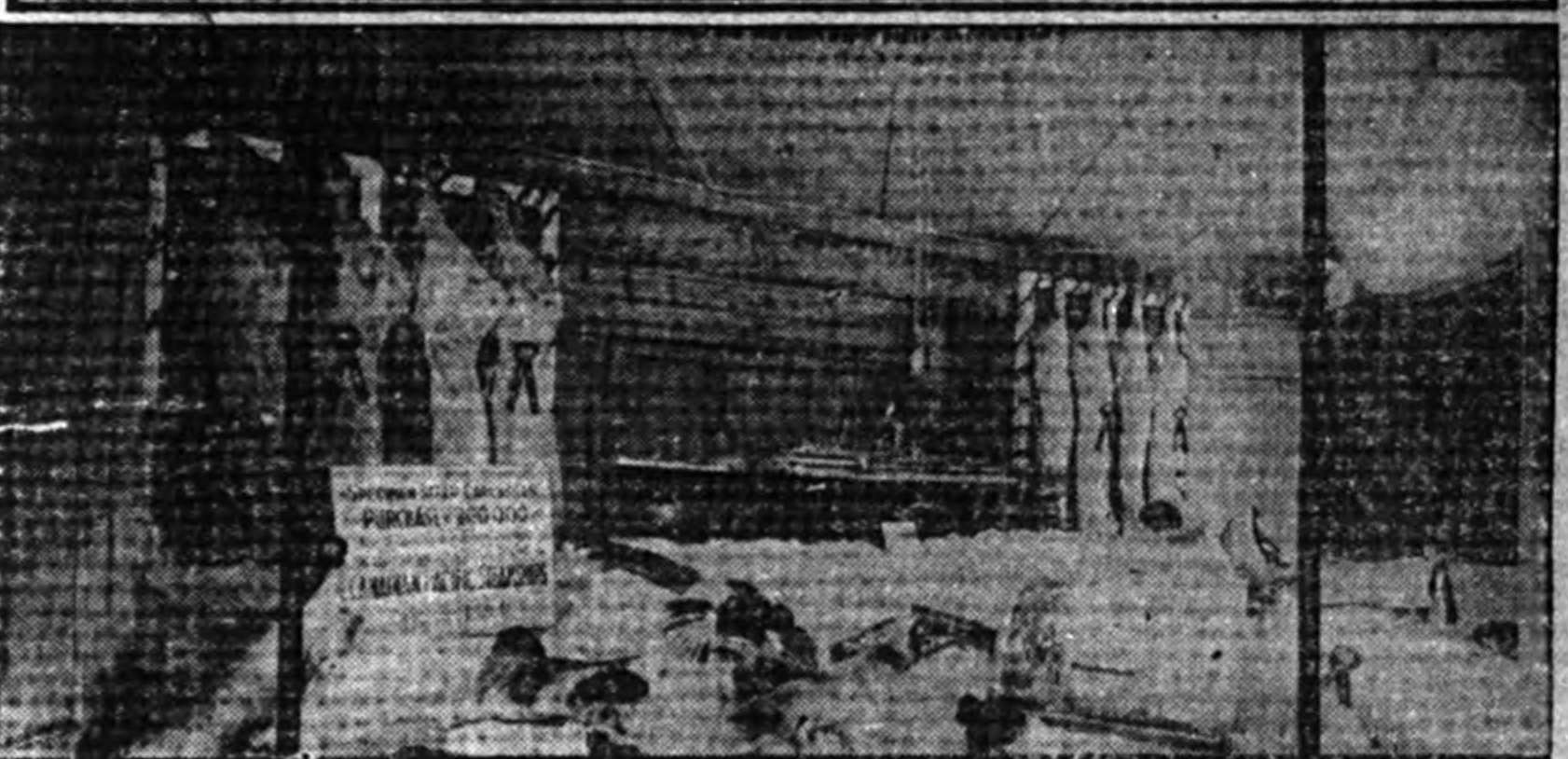
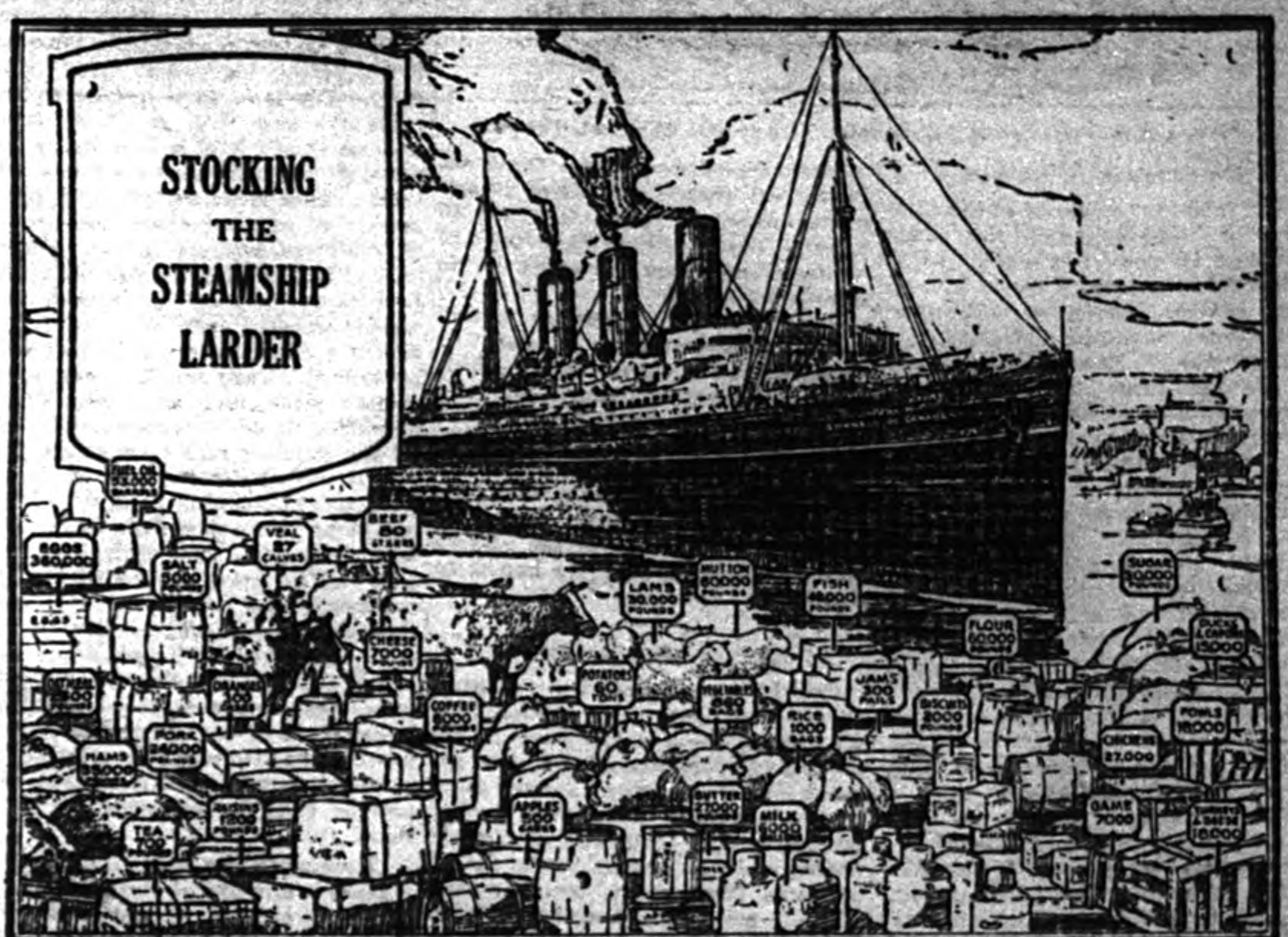
LAKEFIELD

A concert will be held in the Gibb parish hall Lakefield on Friday Feb. 24th to comm at 8 p.m. sharp. Admission 25 cts. Everybody welcome. Come and have a good laugh.

The regular monthly meeting of the Quebec Woman's Institute was held at Mrs. H. Scott on Friday night, with a very good attendance.

The President Mrs. H. Scott presided. Miss Constance Mount gave a very interesting as well as helpful talk on School improvement. Mrs. H. Scott also read a most interesting paper which was enjoyed by all. The president then called on some of the men present to say a few words. Arrangements were made for the next meeting to be held at Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Mounts on Friday March 3rd. Mrs. W. Scott and Miss M. Sheritt will read papers on Spring gardening and Mr. A. Bothwell will give a demonstration on planting. At a close of the meeting Mrs. H. Scott served refreshments.

Have a look at our English Gingham W. Banford & Son.



Exhibition in Montreal of steer carcasses weighing 200,000 lbs. and game, to be used on the winter cruises to the Mediterranean and West Indies by the Canadian Pacific Steamers, "Empress of Scotland," "Empress of France" and "Empress of Britain."

Recently prize beef was placed on exhibition in Almy's window, near St. Alexander Street, Montreal, purchased at the Toronto Christmas Show for use on the forthcoming cruises of the C.P.S.L. Steamers "Empress of France," "Empress of Scotland," and "Empress of Britain". It was arranged by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd. The carcasses, all Canadian raised stock are of exceptional quality.

For three cruises the requirements in beef are approximately 175,000 pounds, or in other terms 235 choice steer carcasses with a dressed weight of 750 lbs. each. The turkeys, chickens, capons, ducks and ducklings have been specially fattened for the particular requirements of these cruises, and no cold storage stock of any kind is to be used. The different kinds of poultry are also of uniform weight and dress.

Potatoes	60 tons
Turnips	8,000 lbs.
Carrots	7,000 "
Cauliflowers	180 dozen
Celery	240 "
Cucumbers	30 "
Cabbage	350 "
Egg Plant	600 "
Lettuce	180 dozen
Onions	7,000 lbs.
Spinach	900 "
Tomatoes	1,500 "
Fish, assorted	48,000 "
Apples	500 cases
Bananas	1,000 lbs.
Grape Fruit	100 cases
Lemons	45 "
Oranges	300 "
Pears	3,000 lbs.
Grapes	3,000 "

In addition to these quantities, special fruits, and tropical delicacies will be purchased at different ports on the cruise.

CASTORIA

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

Men's Suits at low prices for spring, about half what they were over a year ago. W. Banford & Son

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N. J. A. VERMETTE
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MACDONALD'S
Cut Brier
More Tobacco for the Money
Packages 15¢
½ lb Tins 85¢
The Tobacco with a heart
MACDONALD'S Cut Brier
SHOKING TOBACCO
Manufactured by W.C. MACDONALD, LTD.
INCORPORATED, MONTREAL

Soils and Crops

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

Conservation of Manure.

Barnyard manure is one of the most valuable by-products of the farm. However, its value can easily be and ordinarily is greatly lessened by certain adverse conditions, improper treatments and modes of handling. The value of manure lies not only in the fertilizing elements which it may contain—materials for which the farmer pays large sums when he buys commercial fertilizer—but also in the large percentage of organic matter and the great mass of bacteria. On the lighter soil types especially, organic matter may be the key to the scheme of improvement. The bacteria are of great value in that they are necessary for decay and resultant beneficial effects. A few ounces of rotting manure may easily contain a billion of these microscopic bits of life.

Carelessness and improper handling result in enormous losses, yet it is still no uncommon sight to see barnyards gutted with manure which has for months been exposed to the damaging action of rains, "fire-fanging," and the type of decay which spells the word loss in big letters. A farmer would not think of allowing a ton of commercial fertilizer to be washed by repeated rains—yet it is no small number who will day after day trample through the barnyard sloop and give no thought to more economical, sanitary and efficient methods of handling the farm fertilizer.

Leaching or washing out may cause the loss of large proportions of the phosphoric acid and potash, especially the latter, while improper fermentation generally results in the loss of large quantities of ammonia, the highest priced ingredient of commercial fertilizer. All three losses can be cut to a minimum by either hauling the fertilizer direct to the field as it is made, or by properly storing it in covered pits with tight bottoms. In the latter case, moistening and compacting the manure prevents loss of ammonia by excluding any large amounts of air, and thereby setting up the kind of rotting or decay which does not set free this valuable fertilizing substance.

Poor stall floors and the lack of sufficient bedding of the right sort to act as absorbents, are common causes of loss of liquid manure, which contains even a larger per cent. of nutrients than the solid. Any system which fails to take care of this is incomplete.

Under the adverse conditions of weathering and improper decay, just described, the loss may easily arise to fifty per cent. of the nutrient constituents, and probably much higher with the ammonia and potash, which are most easily lost. Experiments and practical tests have shown that in six months' exposure, horse manure has lost as much as sixty per cent. of its nitrogen, forty per cent. of its phosphoric acid and seventy-six per cent. of its potash. Converted to actual dollars, this loss might represent a very large sum on many farms.

"Fire-fanging," an apparent burning of manure, is caused in dry, open heaps by the action of certain fungi. Manure thus attacked soon becomes of little value. Moistening and compacting, the remedies for improper fermentation, will also prevent this action.

It should no longer be necessary to caution farmers against placing manure in small piles in the field, to be scattered by hand later. Loss of ammonia and uneven distribution of plant food are the two main reasons. A

manure spreader will pay for itself in a short time where there is any great amount of farm fertilizer to spread. Fineness, even spreading and saving of labor are but a few of its many advantages.

Manure contains a smaller portion of phosphoric acid than of potash or ammonia and is therefore an unbalanced fertilizer. The addition of rock or acid phosphate, at the rate of about forty pounds per ton of manure will greatly increase the effectiveness of manure. Conclusive results have been produced as to this point. The phosphate can be dusted over the manure spreader loads as they are hauled to the field.

Ice Supply on the Farm.

One day last summer I met a farmer who had been to the station with his cream. He had just received his cheque for July and showed his account with the Company for the same month. It credited him with 32 pounds butter fat at 47 cents from first grade cream, and 224 pounds butter fat at 37 cents from second grade cream. When I asked him how he came to have so much sour cream, he said he had no ice and that his well water wouldn't keep his cream sweet, especially over Sunday. Then I asked him why he hadn't put up ice. "Well," he said, "it was too much bother."

A glance at the figures in this man's account will show that he lost \$22.40 that month by not having ice.

Outside of its use in the dairy, ice is essential in the farm home for supplying the refrigerator, in which meats, butter and other perishable foods can be kept fresh for a number of days.

To know how much ice to put up, the following is a safe rule to follow: If engaged in the city milk trade the farmer should put up two tons of ice per cow, if supplying cream, one ton per cow is sufficient, and four tons for household use.

In putting up ice, one foot below the ice, one foot above each side, and two feet above should be allowed for the sawdust. If the weather is cold, it is a good plan to pack damp snow between the cakes. This prevents the air from melting the ice.

Ice may be stored in the corner of a woodshed or outbuilding, but it is better to have a building especially built for the purpose, because the dampness is apt to rot walls and walls.

In building, two things are essential, drainage and ventilation. Unless the soil is sandy, a few inches of gravel under the ice, with a drain to carry off the water is necessary. By having openings in the gables a draught can be secured which will carry away the warm air under the roof. Plans and suggestions for farm ice houses can be obtained free from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or from your nearest Experimental Station.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into man's food.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best.

Ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labor in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

How to Tan Farm Hides.

First, remove hair. To do this, mix for an average-sized hide about a half-peck air-slaked lime in half-barrel of water and stir briskly. Then immerse the hide and let remain from three to five days, stirring two or three times daily. Try from time to time to remove the hair with any blunt tool, such as the back of a case-knife; remove all the hair, then rinse in clear water. Then make a solution of three pounds of crushed alum, half-pound of salt-petre, and one or two pounds of soda. Put these into enough water to fully cover the hide. Let remain two weeks, stirring, once or twice daily. At the end of two weeks the hide will be tanned. Tack the hide out on a smooth place, such as a barn door, stretching in all directions. Get out all the wrinkles and when nearly dry rub it with tallow, and, if at hand, good cod-oil, rubbing it in well. Then roll it up for a few days, keep in a warm place, not hot, away from the sun. Soften by rubbing well, and if necessary, use more tallow. This makes a light-colored leather. If it is to be blacked, do it before any tallow is put on. Use four ounces nut-galls, eight ounces copperas, dissolved in one quart of vinegar or cider, soaking the hide over night, or twenty-four hours if necessary. This method can also be used for cowhides and calf-skins.

Tanning Hides With Hair On.

Make a mixture of three pounds of carbonate of soda; three ounces each of nitrate of potash, common salt, prussiate of potash, sugar of lead and pulverized copperas; nine gallons of water.

Place the hide in this solution for two hours, remove carefully and rinse in cold water. If the hide is stiff, dip it repeatedly in this mixture: One gallon of soft soap, one quart of fish-oil, one ounce of borax, four ounces of salt, four ounces of alcohol and two quarts of hot water. This method is especially for hides to be used as rugs.

To tan any kind of skin with hair or wool on, or without: Take one pound of alum, one pound of Glauber salts, one-half pound of salt, one-quarter pound of saltpetre. Dissolve in warm water. Soak, work and dress. I once used skunk skins to make a robe, with success.

Sheepskins With Wool On or Off.

Remove all fat meat from the skin

by scraping with a blunt-edged knife. Soak the pelt in a bath composed of one pound of alum and a quart of salt, with enough water added to cover the pelt. Put the vessel away in a warm place and turn the skin in the liquid daily. After a week, remove the skin and dry it. When partly dry, rub and stretch the skin to complete drying. If you want sheepskin for leather, remove the wool before putting into the alum and salt bath. To remove wool, place pelt with flesh side up and sprinkle with quicklime. Moisten the lime and leave for twenty-four hours, after which the wool can be pulled. The lime can be put on wool side of pelt, but injures the wool more than if placed on flesh side.

Tanning for Robes and Rugs.

To tan hides with hair on for robes, mats, or rugs, wash the skin and remove all fleshy matter by scraping. Then wash hair side with warm water and soap and rinse. Take one-fourth pound each of salt and pulverized alum, one-half ounce of borax, and dissolve in hot water. Add enough eye meal to make a thick paste and spread on flesh side of skin. Then fold lengthwise, flesh side in. Let remain two weeks in an airy and shady place, then unfold, shake well, wash flesh side in water, and scrape with a dull scraper. Pull and stretch and work until dry. The amounts mentioned are enough for sheep skin; for larger skins use more in proportion. Farmers can make good robes from sheepskins treated as above and sewed together.

A Few Suggestions to Poultry Shippers.

Receivers of poultry in the consuming centres are having their usual trouble with dressed poultry. This is caused mainly by a discoloration of the poultry due to improper preparation. When shipments in this condition are received the commission house has great difficulty in disposing of the product and then only at a reduced price. This usually brings a complaint from the shipper because of the low price, which is often unjustified.

It is by far preferable to ship poultry alive, for then, if it should arrive at a time of the week which would necessitate its being kept over a few days, it could be done without detriment. It can also be prepared just before sale by the butcher so that

The Noon-Hour Lunch at School

There are many mothers in the land who pack dainty and wholesome lunches for their children, but there are also many busy and work-hard-pressed mothers, or perhaps a few careless mothers, who deem any lunch satisfactory if it satisfies the child's appetite, even though it is unwholesome and not at all well balanced.

Whichever may be the case, the child's dinner can not be complete without an appetizing hot dish or drink for lunch during the long winter day. Fortunate indeed, is the child who carries to school a Thermos bottle filled with hot milk or cocoa, but all can not afford even these little necessities.

Last year the teacher in our district school noticed that the children did not study well after the noon hour. A little keen observation showed her the reason. Their food was heavy and unbalanced, and at best was nothing but a cold lunch; of course, the result was a sluggish brain, as might be expected. So our teacher began to make plans. After she had them all completed, she laid them before the parents, who heartily approved.

A little equipment consisting of the following, was donated or bought: A second-hand table, a second-hand cupboard, a two-burner kerosene stove, an eight-quart kettle, a tin dishpan, a quart cup, a soup ladle and enough soup bowls and teaspoons to go round. The dish towels were hand-hemmed by the sewing class, as were the hot-pan holders.

The next thing was to decide who was to do the cooking. It was a small school and had but few older pupils. The older boys were appointed to empty dish water, get in water and help serve. There were two fourth class girls and two third class girls. One girl from each class was put on the same committee. Committee No. 1, under the strict supervision of the teacher, cooked for one week, and committee No. 2 did the dishwashing. The next week they changed about so that each committee had a chance to show its culinary skill. The teacher helped serve and taught the children how to do the cooking.

Close account was kept of everything, and at the end of the month a statement was sent to each parent. The total expense for each month was divided by the number of pupils; thus

setting the expenditures to the satisfaction of everyone.

It was not long before the teacher began to notice a change for the better, by the added zest and aptitude of the children for their after-dinner studies.

The week's menu for twenty children was as follows:

Monday—Rice boiled in milk.

Tuesday—Bean soup.

Wednesday—Milk toast.

Thursday—Cocoa.

Friday—Potato soup.

The potatoes for potato soup were prepared the previous night or in the morning before school, and left in cold water. The recipes we used follow:

Rice Boiled in Milk.

Wash one quart of rice through several waters or until water is clear. At ten o'clock put it on to boil in four quarts of salted water. At 11.45 add a quart of whole sweet milk and one-half cup of fresh butter. This will need occasional stirring but is well worth the trouble involved.

Bean Soup.

Put one quart of navy beans, with one level teaspoon of soda, on to boil at 8.45 o'clock. When they start to boil, drain and add fresh water. Put on to cook again. If a soup bone is to be used, it should be put in at once and if not, two squares of sweet milk and one-half cup of fresh butter should be added at 11.30. Salt to taste.

Milk Toast.

We found it handiest to let each pupil bring its "quota" of toast from home, ready made. Four quarts of whole milk should be put on to heat at 11.30 o'clock. When it boils, add salt to taste and pour over the toast. Leave closely covered until ready to serve. This proved a favorite dish.

Cocoa.

At 11.30 o'clock put on three quarts of whole milk and three quarts of water to heat. Mix one teaspoon of cocoa and one and one-half cups of sugar to a paste with water. Stir the paste in to the hot milk and water. Let come to a boil and stir well before serving.

Potato Soup.

At 11.00 o'clock put two quarts of peeled and diced potatoes on to cook in four quarts of salted water. Let it boil until 11.30 o'clock. Then add two quarts of whole milk and one-half cup of fresh butter.

The Welfare of the Home

Lessons in Mother Nature's Kindergarten

BY MARY FRANCIS DAVIS.

One of the greatest privileges which a mother can enjoy is awakening and developing a love of nature in her children. This can be done by devoting a small amount of time each day to the concentrated observation of flowers, trees, birds, clouds, snow and other beautiful offerings of nature. Mother Nature herself will outline the yearly program to be followed.

During the winter months, when much time is spent indoors, the hours may be improved by telling stories of animals, birds, ants, and bees, and showing pictures of these useful friends. There are many interesting things to be seen outdoors on winter walks. It is easy then, when trees are bare, for children to learn to recognize them by their bark. This is a good time to discover and examine nests which the birds deserted when Jack Frost told them to fly to the warm Southland. When snow comes, catch some hard dry flakes on a slate, and let the children examine the beautiful crystals. Speak of the snow as a soft, white blanket covering the tiny seeds which are down in the ground, waiting to grow.

Then comes Spring with her helpers, the March winds, the April showers, and the warm sunshine. The children can be outdoors more at this time, and love to romp with the strong March wind, which is sweeping and blowing the dead leaves about. Watch for the first wee green shoots as they peep through the ground, followed soon by crocuses, daffodils, bloodroot and the tiny woods flowers. It is a great joy to be able to take children for walks in the woods at this season, but the little city boys and girls need not be denied the fun of seeing the little seeds awake. Try this interesting experiment.

Give each child a sponge, and have him moisten it and place it in a saucer in a sunny window. Then sprinkle it full of ordinary mixed grass seed or, if you keep a canary, and have bird

seed, use that. Do not tell the child what will happen, but let him watch for the changes that will come. Bring pussy willow stalks, and branches from other bushes into a warm, sunny room, and observe the budding of the flowers and leaves.

Lead your little children to think of the April rains as kind helpers, and repeat to them "Come listen to the pitter patter of the April showers." In these verses we have the thought of the April showers bringing out the sweet May flowers.

As the Spring and Summer birds and flowers come, tell the children their correct names. It is a splendid plan to collect pictures of familiar birds and flowers, and paste them in scrap-books on rainy Summer days. These books will help the children to remember their Summer friends when Jack Frost and Winter come again.

As Autumn comes on, notice the party dresses of gold and red which the leaves put on, and watch the flowers change. Many seeds are falling from the flowers and trees to the ground.

Then the Autumn leaves flutter down and warmly cover the little seeds, which are ready for a long sleep, after their happy summer. Notice that most of the birds have gone, the squirrels have finished gathering their nuts, and are staying in their warm hollow trees, and the little woods animals have found cozy nooks for their long winter naps. Watch for the first signs of frost on the grass and ice on the puddles. Then with the first snowball, Winter has surely come, and our cycle of the seasons is complete.

In addition to the physical benefits gained by spending more time outdoors, children will gain a broader understanding of the processes of Nature in these lessons, and more important, a new bond of sympathy and interest will be formed between the mother and her little ones.

The New Roof Is Fine—But The Foundation Is Rotten



—Baltimore Sun.

Canada's Dairy Competitors.

In addresses given recently at the conventions of Ontario Dairymen, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, drew attention to the increasing competition that Canada has to face in marketing dairy products. He pointed out the enormous strides that Argentina has made in recent years, the aggressive attitude that New Zealand has assumed, and the coming to the fore of South Africa. From Argentina, for instance, the export of butter previous to 1914 was never more than ten million pounds per year, but for the eleven months ending November 30, 1921, it was 41,518,572 pounds to the United Kingdom alone. From New Zealand, the exports, also principally to Great Britain, were, in 1915, 47,055,128 lbs. butter and 91,532,896 lbs. cheese, and in 1921, 72,894,752 lbs. butter and 151,588,304 lbs. cheese. The last mentioned has risen from 9,691,920 lbs. in 1904. South Africa, it is true, has hardly yet become a serious rival in the export of dairy products, but it has made a start and may be expected to expand. In 1913 that country imported nearly four million pounds of butter and more than five and a half million pounds of cheese and exported nothing. In the first nine months of the present year the exports of butter exceeded the imports by 1,762,000 lbs. and the exports of cheese the imports by 210,000 lbs. These figures represent a transfer and increase of trade of 5,863,000 lbs. of butter and 5,796,000 lbs. of cheese for nine months in 1921 as compared with a whole year in 1913. Canada's figures show an increase in value of dairy products from \$21,193,168 in 1914 to

\$52,863,867 in 1921, or close upon 150 per cent. There was a decrease in the quantity of cheese exported, but a large increase in butter and in condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk. In the latter the United States had in years gone by practically a monopoly.

Some of the conclusions reached by Mr. Ruddick are, first, that Canadian dairy producers do not interest themselves so much in marketing problems as do the dairymen of other countries; second, that the dairy situation is critical owing to conditions arising out of and following the war; third, that Canada is the only country not exercising definite control over its exports; fourth, that future competition in the world's markets will be keener than in the past; fifth, that while dairymen's organizations cannot absolutely control prices, they can do much in securing the fullest possible returns to the producer; sixth, that producers should study world conditions in order to adjust their business to changing circumstances, and, seventh, that Canadian dairymen instead of taking the initiative themselves, thus increasing their own power and self-reliance, have depended too far too long upon government action.

A professional cistern cleaner says that at least once a year each housewife should put a cupful of common baking soda into her cistern. It not only kills all insect life that may be within the water, but renders it softer and better for all purposes, even for drinking. It will make cleaning unnecessary, unless trash has been dropped into the cistern.

The Busy Bee in Winter.

In winter, bees should be disturbed as little as possible. Nothing is gained and frequently much is lost by needlessly exciting them. Sometimes, however, an unforeseen condition may arise that makes it imperative to look after the bees even in mid-winter, but since these occasions are rare, it is best to follow the general rule to let them severely alone.

Instead of disturbing the bees, the spare moments of winter had better be employed in getting together the new hive bodies, sections, and a score of other things which, during the swarming time, we will wish we had done at our leisure.

If the surplus honey has not yet been disposed of, get rid of it at once. Liquify the granulated extracted honey by heating and bottling it in receptacles that are as air tight as it is possible to make them.

Now that the bees are not flying, melt up all old combs and cappings, as beeswax is worth money.

On warm, sunny days in winter bees come out of the hives for a flight, even if there is snow on the ground, and if they alight on the snow, as they sometimes do, being torpid from long hibernation, they may become chilled so that they can not return to the hive. It is well to cover the snow for ten or fifteen feet in front of the hives with a thin layer of straw, or litter from the hen house. They will alight on it and be saved from being chilled and disabled.

Every now and then we hear of some new strain of bees being exploited as possessing certain desirable characteristics apart from the old standard Italian bee, and it is well for the beginner to move slowly in adopting new methods and bees.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one day 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 gripe. 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 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Pat's Answer.

A motorist who was touring in Ireland one day met a native who was driving a donkey and cart. Thinking he would have a little fun at his expense, he began:

"What is the difference, Pat, between your turnout and mine?"

The native looked at the questioner a minute or so, and then replied:

"Not a great deal. The donkey's in the shafts in the one, and on the seat in the other."

The motorist asked no more comments.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Sure of It.

Mrs. Jones was entertaining some of her son's little friends, "Willie," she said, addressing a six-year-old, who was enjoying a plate of cold beef, "are you sure you can cut your own meat?"

The child, who was making desperate efforts with his knife and fork, replied:

"Yes, thanks. I've often had it as tough as this at home."

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Clever Rescue of Workman Marooned 150 Feet in Air.

While repairing, single-banded, the top of a smokestack, 125 ft. above the roof of a 30-ft.-high building in the plant of the American Bridge Company, Chicago, the workman let drop the line which was his only means of returning to the roof, and thence to the ground. There was no possibility of conveying a line to that height with any appliance in the plant, and so appeal was made for help from the fire department which has a line-throwing gun in appearance exactly like a military rifle, for use in such an emergency. Several futile attempts were made to fire the line within reach of the marooned workman, and finally this method of rescue had to be abandoned. Fortunately, as the stack had not been in use, it was cold, and finally a fellow workman climbed from the level of the roof up the first 30 ft. of the inside of the stack, to which height it was lined with asbestos. As a 3-in. steel ring, on the top of the asbestos, the rescuer stood, with his legs astride the stack. In the meantime some long, light wooden scantlings, that had been cut and drilled for templates, as used in all structural work, were obtained and passed up to him. He pushed upward, first one of these scantlings, to the top of which a line was made fast, and to the bottom of that scantling he attached, with the aid of the holes, another, and so on, scantling after scantling, until the top one came within reach of the stranded workman. This did not happen until the poor fellow had spent four hours in his perilous position, 150 ft. above ground, in the frosty December atmosphere. Once he grasped the end of the line, it was a matter of only a few minutes before he had hitched it to the top of the stack, and slid down to safety.

Johnny Spills the Beans.

Johnny was entertaining his sister's caller and said, "Helen told me yesterday you were a born politician."

"Indeed!" said the young man, pleased as he could be, "Why does she think that?"

"That's just what ma wanted to know, and Helen said it's because you can do so much talking without committing yourself."

\$25.00 FOR A LETTER

CAN YOU WRITE ONE?

Thirteen Prizes to be Awarded In a Letter Writing Competition.

Some years ago the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., offered a series of prizes to residents of the Province of Ontario for the best letters describing the benefits derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, either in the case of the writer of the letter, or some member of the writer's family. Hundreds of letters were submitted in this competition, and yet there must have been thousands of other users of the pills who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to win a prize. To all these another letter writing competition is offered. There are thousands who have experienced great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, whose cases have never been reported. These will furnish the material for the letters to be written in this contest. There is no demand upon the imagination; every letter must deal with facts and facts only.

The Prizes.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., will award a prize of \$25.00 for the best letter received on or before the 15th day of February, 1922, from residents of the Province of Ontario on the subject: "Why I Recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." A prize of \$10.00 will be awarded for the second best letter received; a prize of \$5.00 for the third best letter and ten prizes of \$2.00 each for the next best ten letters.

The Conditions.

If you are describing the benefits you have derived in your own case, or that of some other member of your family, the symptoms of the illness should be fully described, and the letter signed with the full name and correct post office address of the person sending it in. If the case relates to some person other than the writer of the letter, it must also be signed by the person whose case is described, as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

The writer of each letter must give the name and date of the paper in which he or she saw this announcement.

Fine writing will not win a prize unless you have a good case to describe. The strength of the recommendation and not the style of the letter will be the basis of the award.

It is understood that The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. shall have the right to publish any letter entered in this contest, if they desire to do so, whether it wins a prize or not.

This contest will close on February 15, 1922, and the prizes will be awarded as soon as possible thereafter. Do not delay. Write your letter now. Observe the above conditions carefully or your letter may be thrown out.

Address all letters as follows:
The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont.
Letter Contest Department.

Gigantic Armored Mammal of Past Ages.

Surely the strangest mammal that ever lived was the "glyptodon," which carried its house with it, being encased in a mighty shell somewhat resembling that of a turtle but far more massive. The carapace, furthermore, was almost dome-shaped, and all parts of the creature's body, including even the tail, were heavily armored.

This remarkable animal seems to have been exclusively American, and until recently none of its fossil remains has been discovered north of the Rio Grande, barring a few fragments of bones. A big one was dug up recently, however, not far from Tucson, Ariz., by Dr. Gidley, a paleontologist of the United States National Museum. It is a complete skeleton, representing a specimen which in life must have weighed about half a ton.

The glyptodon was so sluggish that a mile a month must have been just about its best racing speed. It fed on herbs, presumably, and possessing no weapon of defense, would have been easy prey for carnivorous enemies if its armor had not afforded adequate protection. When attacked it had only to withdraw its head, which was covered by a heavy bony sheath, and to retract its legs beneath the shell, in order to become invulnerable. The assailant might as well tackle a boulder.

The specimen found in Arizona probably lived not less than 1,000,000 years ago. Its tribe (contemporary with the megatherium or giant sloth) has no descendants to-day, but is represented in a way by the modern armadillo, which is likewise an armored mammal and one of the curiosities of nature.

Might Have Been Worse.

An Irishman named Pat (uncommon name, that) was making a wood pig sty, when he missed a nail and hit his thumb, breaking it.

After having it wrapped up he met one of his friends, who naturally asked him what he had been doing.

"Sure," said Pat, "I hit me thumb with a hammer. It's bad now, but I'd had no thumb left at all if I'd been striking with both hands."

Health is a jewel, the most wonderful beautifier known to man. Guard it, wear it, love it, because without it, life itself is the dreariest, cruelest gift you own.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

The Floor Held.

"Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor?" asked one man of his friend.

"Sure," was the reply. "Did you think it would go through?"

The Only Time.

"What is a honeymoon, pa?"

"A honeymoon, my son, is that time in a man's life when his wife is really supplied with all she wants to wear."

The Young Genius.

Mother—"Willie, how is it that no matter how quiet and peaceful things are, as soon as you appear on the scene trouble begins?"

Willie—"I guess it's just a gift, mother."

Must be Dr. Cypid.

"I don't like your heart action," said the doctor, applying his stethoscope.

"You've had some trouble with angina pectoris, haven't you?"

"You're partly right, doc," answered the young man, sheepishly. "Only that ain't her name."

Corrected.

"James, have you whispered to-day without permission?"

"Only Wunst."

"Larry, should James have said wunst?"

"No'm; he should have said twict."

At the Laundry.

Laundryman—"I'm sorry, but one of your shirts is lost."

Customer—"But I paid for having it laundered."

Laundryman—"That's all right. We did it up before we lost it."

Truth Will Out.

Ethel (to her dearest friend)—"I put my foot in it so dreadfully when Edwin proposed. I meant to say, 'This is so sudden!' you know, but I was so flustered that instead I exclaimed, 'At last.'"

Always Supplied.

The son of a well-known physician loves to "play doctor."

The little fellow makes the rounds of neighboring houses, inquiring as to the health of the inmates. Usually he has with him an assortment of dolls—his "patients" in lieu of larger ones.

Recently he called at a home and asked, "Anybody sick here?"

He was answered in the negative.

"Oh, well," he said with professional nonchalance, producing two of his dolls, "guess I'll leave a couple of babies, anyway!"

"Cascarets" To-night for Liver, Bowels

You're bilious! You are headachy, constipated, your eyes burn, skin is yellow; your stomach is sour, gassy, upset. No wonder you feel miserable. You need a thorough physic with "Cascarets" to-night to cleanse the stomach of sour, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated poison in the bowels. Get a 10-cent box now and let "Cascarets" straighten you out by morning.

Plain Facts for Stomach Sufferers

Digested food makes us strong, vigorous, healthy. Dyspeptics are invariably weak and ailing. All they need to make them strong and well is the power to digest food, and that is just what Mother Seigel's Syrup gives. It helps the stomach, liver and bowels to do their work efficiently. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles in drug stores.

Heredity.

Our apish forebears clung to trees, in times far antedating these— In sleep would cling with hands and toes, They wore no high heeled pumps nor hose— So Darwin says—I guess he knows.

If they had lost their hold, you see, And toppled down from out their tree, Wild animals were all around To grab them when they hit the ground.

With teeth all primed and set to gnash Through cutlet, steak or fresh ape hash— Careers were ended with a crash!

But those who wakened with a start Did not become Ape à la carte, They locked their toes in tighter hold— The fit survivors, we are told, Lived to become both gray and old.

We dream of falling, while in bed; We waken with a start instead. The instinct that our forebears knew Is handed down to me and you. We might have missed the whole Big Show

If Grandpa, Ape, so long ago, Had not waked just in time, you know, —Violet McDougal.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows

A short temper and a long head rarely go together.

Every discord may be regarded as a part of the great endeavor to adjust one's self to the beauty of the universe.

ACHES AND PAINS— SLOAN'S GETS 'EM!

AVOID the misery of racking pain. Have a bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy and apply when you first feel the ache or pain.

It quickly eases the pain and sends a feeling of warmth through the aching part. Sloan's Liniment penetrates without rubbing.

Fine, too, for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and strains, stiff joints, lame back and sore muscles.

For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment

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.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 31st Street New York, U.S.A.

You wouldn't put on hobbles to run a foot race

Then why load up on handicaps for the day's work?

A good deal of food, unwisely chosen, does weigh the body down and clog the digestion, and dull the brain.

Why put on the hobbles?

Grape-Nuts is a breakfast or lunch-time dish for those who want food efficiency, and mind and body efficiency.

Grape-Nuts satisfies and nourishes. It delights the taste. It is ready to serve whenever you are ready to eat. And it digests easily, quickly and completely—leaving no handicap of heaviness and drowsiness.

Grape-Nuts is the food for health and action.

"There's a Reason"

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Sold by good grocers everywhere!



ASPIRIN

WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.

Unless you see the 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 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade name (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic acid ester of Salicylic acid. 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."



PATRICK J. HALEY,
Syracuse, N.Y.

"I'm feeling like a new man since Tanlac soothed and toned up my stomach and for the first time in forty years can eat a hearty meal and suffer no distress afterwards," was the remarkable statement of Patrick J. Haley, 107 Prospect Ave., Syracuse, N.Y., a well-known iron and steel worker.

"Only those who have had stomach trouble in a bad form can know what I suffered during all those years. I was almost a nervous wreck, too, and for years I didn't know what it was to get a good sound sleep at night."

"I got new life and energy from each dose of Tanlac and now I'm a well and happy man instead of a sick and miserable one, as I was for so many years. I'll vouch for the merit of Tanlac at any time."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

Classified Advertisements.

CANADIAN MATRIMONIAL PAPER, 25c. No other fee. A. McCreery, Connam, Ont.

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.

One of the best known guides in Nova Scotia gives this testimonial of MINARD'S LINIMENT:

"Have used Minard's Liniment in my home, hunting and lumber camps for years, and consider it the best white liniment on the market. I find that it gives quick relief to minor ailments, such as sprains, bruises and all kinds of wounds. Also it is a great remedy for coughs, colds, etc. which one is liable to catch when log driving and cruising during the winter and spring months. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT and cannot recommend it too highly."

(Signed) Ellison Gray.

THIN, FLAT HAIR

GROWS LONG, THICK
AND ABUNDANT

"Danderine" costs only 50 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 of 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—yes, but really new hair 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.



Is so soothing and cooling for baby's tender skin after a bath with Cuticura Soap.

Scalp 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lusk, Limited, 354 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

February Clearing Sale!

We are offering a big reduction in the following lines during the month of February.

**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, J. R. Charron, Manager.
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.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

Ready-Made Suits from \$12. up.

MADE TO ORDER

Tailor Made From \$35. Up.

All Suits made by me keep their shape and appearance till worn out.

I keep as usual a complete stock of Gen's Furnishings, Hats and Caps.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Heavy Team Harness

Brilles ¾ box loop checks, strong and neat.

Lines 1 inch, 21 ft. long and extra heavy.

Wood hames low top varnished metal bound bolt draft.

Hame straps, 1 inch x 21 inches long.

Pole straps and Martingales 1 ¼ inch with snaps and slides.

Belly Bands 1 ½ inches by 20 inches.

Traces 1 ¾ inches strongly sewn 7 link heel chain length over all 6 ft 4 in, a very strong trace that will give perfect satisfaction.

Pads 1 ½ inch billets housings 4 ½ x 19 inches felt lined.

Sale price per set without collars, \$37.00.

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.

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SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

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LACHUTE, P. Q.

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L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

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Main St., LACHUTE.

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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.

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Insurance of any kind.

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Sales conducted in English and French.

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LACHUTE, - QUE.

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Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates. Investments

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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. 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.

AN ALPINE GUIDE OF THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

"If mountain climbing is dangerous, then lying in bed is far more dangerous, since more people die in bed than on the mountains." That is the answer of Rudolf Aemmer, the famous Swiss guide of Edelweiss, British Columbia, in Mont-real recently.

when asked if mountain climbing is a dangerous sport. Rudolf Aemmer is well known to mountain climbers and tourists to Lake Louise, Banff, Field, and all the most favored of the holiday resorts in the Canadian Rocky Mountains. He has led many a party of old climbers over the peaks of the Rockies, and initiated many novices in the sport.

In the summer months when most climbing is done, Rudolf, with four other Swiss guides, makes his headquarters at Lake Louise.

Rudolf has been in Switzerland since the beginning of the winter. He went over to see the old folks in Interlaken, where he was born, and also to indulge in the Swiss winter sports. He expects a record climbing season in the Canadian Rockies in 1922, and he has been keeping himself fit to meet it. He will be back from Switzerland in May.

Though he loves his native Switzerland Rudolf would rather live in Canada. He has been here since 1909.

Asked how he learned to climb Rudolf said he learned in the Swiss mountains when he was a child. When a young man he got his climbing diploma. He then exhibited this in the shape of a medal which he wore on the inside of his coat. One has to qualify in Switzerland before becoming a guide.

June, July and August are the best months for Canadian climbing. Rudolf says. He told of different climbing parties he accompanied. The longest climbing trip he had was around Lake Louise and he and his party were out thirty-six days on this trip there were thirteen people, and twenty-six horses were employed to carry the food. Indian tents in which the party slept, and other requisites.

For climbing, Rudolf went on.



RUDOLF AEMMER

"You need strong waterproof boots, with heavy tanned soles. The guides help in every way they can so that beginners starting out on a climb are properly equipped."

"Do climbers ever get nervous or dizzy?" was a question put to Rudolf.

"Yes," he answered, "but they very soon get over that. In an exceptional case of dizziness we bring the person down again."

Proceeding, Rudolf said that the guide led the climbing parties, and climbers held on to a rope, keeping about twenty-five feet apart. The guide used his axe to sound snow bridges. By the sound made when hit the guides know if it is safe to cross the snow bridge. It is easier to climb up than to climb down.

Rudolf has climbed with many famous Alpinists, both men and women. Records of climbs are kept at Lake Louise. It was he who carried Mrs. Stone on his back to safety after her eight day exposure on the ledge of Mount Eos last summer. The Swiss guides of the Canadian Rockies reside at a village called Edelweiss built for them in Swiss Chalet styles of architecture by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It may be seen from the transcontinental trains about a mile west of Golden, B.C. There they bring up their families, and the youngsters are taught to climb from their infancy. So Canada is assured of a hardy race of mountaineers.

SPRING IS COMING

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

The time for Spring Suits will soon be here, and I am prepared for it by having just received a nice assortment of Spring Suitings. Call and see me before giving your order. My prices are lower than before and the quality better. My price for Suits are \$25.00 up, including my all wool navy blue.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.
NOTARY

Money to loan on security

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

LACHUTE, - QUE.

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Agent for The MACARTNEY

MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA-

CHINERY.

Bell Telephone No. 21

ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P.Q.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Bantons' -

Here Every Day.

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. Deane, of Montreal, wishes to announce that he has been to buy all kinds of Poultry, Hens, Chickens, Empty Eggs, etc., for which he is ready to pay the highest market prices. He will be glad to sell to others. You will find us at "Delorme's" 100 St. Andrew Street, Bell Telephone No. 117.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1922.

NO. 5

In Keeping with the Times

Our Prices

Are Now

Tobogganing

Downward.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

Basswood Logs

Wanted.

Logs to be 6', 9', 12', and so on, in length. Diameter not less than 9" at small end.

Price:—\$20.00 per thousand feet on the railway siding.

Terms:—Cash. Apply to

E. P. KELLY, Buckingham.

Men's Boots way down in price at W. Banford & Son.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A brick house on Grace Street, just built six years, 8 rooms with summer and winter kitchen, also 1 lot of land 50 x 150. Apply to Arcade Ethier, Butcher, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Baby Chicks. Several Breders. Those who want early Chicks and eggs hatched. See or write

JIM LOW, Brownsburg.

—The undersigned is now in his shop Any work entrusted to him will be promptly attended to by

WM. CRESWELL, Clyde St. Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Ducklings, White Plymouth Rock Cockerels, Breeding Pens, any size All A 1 stock. Apply to

Jack Reid's Poultry Ranch, R. R. No. 1 Brownsburg.

Will unload a car of oats this week-end at C.N.R. Station, at \$2.00 per hundred pounds. Bring in your empty bags and have them filled. Phone No. 50 and place your order ahead.

J. D. Campbell, Lachute.

LOST.—On Main St., a white knitted sweater. Finder please return to Mrs. Mackie. Reward.

Come in and have a general look round, we have heaps of goods. W. Banford & Son.

Clearing Sale.

At less than cost price,—25 p.c. off on all our stock of wrist watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, also on chains, brooches, scarf-pins, diamonds, solid gold and engagement rings and silver-ware. All repairs done on shortest notice. Joseph Belanger, near G. H. Hill's Store, East Ward, Lachute, Telephone No. 116 r 2-3

Have a look at our English Gingham W. Banford & Son.

NOTICE

FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET.

The first Annual Banquet of the Laurentian Ayrshire Breeders' Club, will be held in the Rodrigue Hotel Lachute, on Thursday March 2nd 1922 at 7 p.m.

Professor Barton, of Macdonald College, Mr. Gilbert McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stevens, of Huntingdon and others will address those present at this social gathering. Tickets \$1.00.

Stanley Hamilton, President,

Alex. Rothwell, Sec.-Treasurer.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Marion Slater spent the week-end in Avoca.

Miss Sparrow spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. John Robertson, of Vankleek Hill was a week-end visitor in town.

Miss Thibault was visiting friends in Montreal for the week-end.

Miss Catherine Barron, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Miss Norah and Mr. Keith Christie, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Baillie and children of Buffalo, are guests at Mr. Wm Banfords for a few weeks.

Mr. Parker and daughter, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. J. D. Campbell.

Mrs. G. Stevens, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. H. McFaul.

Miss G. Rivage returned to Montreal on Wednesday after a week's visit with Mrs. W. H. Ayers.

Mrs. Reed, of Montreal, and Miss E. Todd of Brownsburg were guests of Mrs. J. McKimmie last week.

Mr. Jack Black was in Toronto on Friday last attending a meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

A pleasant social evening was spent in Geneva School House on February 14th. Progressive games were played.

Miss Annie Roberts and Mr. Gordon Corbett, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Duncan McPhail.

Mr. Wm. Hay, shipped one of his Ayrshire Thoroughbred Bulls to the farm of the Huberdeau Orphanage last week.

Mr. A. A. McOuat and Mrs. Bessie McOuat returned on Monday from a two week's visit to Clifton Springs N. J.

Lovely Blue Serges All Wool for Dresses, Costumes and Skirts at prices surprisingly low. W. Banford & Son.

Miss Neill, of the Academy Staff was called to her home in West Shefford on Saturday, owing to the death of her father.

Mr. Wm Hay was in Montreal on Friday last representing the Argenteuil Wool Growers' Association at the Provincial Convention of Wool Growers.

Rev. Mr. Burgess will speak on the "Brotherhood of Men" in Geneva School House on Monday evening Feb. 27th at 8 o'clock so come and hear him.

Rev. and Mrs. A. George McKinnon will be at home in "the Manse," Lachute on Wednesday March 1st, afternoon and evening from four to ten o'clock.

The St. Lambert High School Team will visit the Academy Boys on Saturday afternoon for a friendly game of Hockey. Come out and encourage the Juniors.

Rev. Mr. Mount, of Lakefield, was in Montreal on Monday last, attending the funeral of the late Joshua Spicer, who passed away on Friday, February 17th.

Miss Ethel Miller, Miss K. Harding, Miss Gervais, Miss M. el Rodgers and Mr. George Tucker, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. W. J. Rodgers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Giles were in Montreal on Monday, attending the funeral of the late J. H. Spicer, whose friendship has been closely held since coming to Canada in 1891.

Following a sudden rise in the temperature on Sunday a brief thunderstorm swept over Lachute, in which there were some sharp flashes of lightning followed by considerable rain.

Mrs. Gus. Thompson and family, of Vankleek Hill, wish to thank all kind friends and neighbors for their sympathy and help during her recent sad bereavement and illness of her son Horace.

Announcement.

Mr. Joseph Lalleur announces the marriage of his son, Horace, of Hull, to Miss Maria Leblanc, of Montreal, at the Immaculate Conception Church, Montreal, on Monday, February 27th at 6:15 a.m.

Mrs. Day, of Brownsburg, received the sad news on Saturday, of the sudden death of her only son, Gordon Martin Gibson, a promising young man of 28 years. Besides his sorrowing mother and 2 sisters he leaves a young wife and 4 small children to mourn his loss.

A union meeting of the Brownsburg and Lachute Baptist Mission Circles was held at the home of Mrs. G. Calder, on Thursday afternoon. At the close of the meeting, the hostess entertained the Ladies to afternoon tea and a pleasant time was spent.

A grand concert will be given on Monday Feb. 27th, in the Victoria Hall, by two Montreal Artists. Mr. A. Lamoureux, professor of singing and Mr. J. Melanson, professor of elocution. Twelve violinists from the Conservatory will also contribute to its success. Don't miss it.

Presbyterian Church services will be held on Sunday next Feb. 26th as follows: The Minister, Rev. A. George MacKinnon B.D. will conduct the services in Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and also a service at St. Thomas' Gore at 3 p.m. The assistant will conduct service in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. in East Settlement at 3 p.m. and in Brownsburg at 7 p.m. All are invited and will be welcome at any of the above services. Mr. D. Livingstone, of the Presbyterian College will be the assistant.

Rev. J. A. McFarlane, of Shawville, will give an address on "Orangism" in the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday at 3 p.m. All are welcome.

On Sunday, February 26th, Rev. P. S. C. Powles, M. A. returned Missionary from Japan, will conduct services (D.V.) in St. Simon's Church Lachute, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg at 3 p.m. He will tell the interesting story of missionary work among the Japanese. Mr. Powles will also give his fascinating lecture on Japan, illustrated by splendid lantern views in the Albert Hall on Monday Feb. 27th at 8:15 p.m. This lecture has been given in several city churches and those who have heard it say: "Do not miss it on any account." All proceeds above expenses will be devoted to Missionary work. Admission 25c. & 15c.

Hon. Charles Stewart Unanimously chosen at Liberal Convention this afternoon.

The terse anxiety that has been keenly felt by the County Liberals as to who would receive the nomination of the Party was relieved at the Convention held in the Town Hall this afternoon which was packed to overflowing by delegates from all over the county and friends of the party keenly interested in returning another King representative.

Sharply at the time appointed the meeting was opened by President W. D. Graham of Arundel, and with him on the platform were the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. James Robb, L. L. Legault, K. U. Russell, Stacks House, B. C. L., John Hay M. P. P., and Mr. Tanner.

The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that this convention tender a vote of condolence and sympathy to the family of the late Mr. P. R. McKinnon, and express our profound regrets at the loss of this very able and highly popular friend of the Liberal Party and the people of this county, whose sudden and untimely death is deeply regretted by us all."

Short addresses were then made by the Hon. Mr. Robb and the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, in which an appeal was made for the Convention to face the present conditions and endeavor to procure a strong man that would prove acceptable to all, and thus avoid, if possible, another contest.

The President then called for nominations, and on motion of Mr. Danereau, of Grenville, seconded by T. Graham of Arundel, the name of Hon. Charles Stewart was received with loud cheering and a shower of hands that was declared unanimous.

It took but a few minutes to bring him to the meeting and he was not long in making himself thoroughly at home after the introduction of the Chairman that Mr. Stewart should give an account of his stewardship. He immediately thanked the Convention for the kindness of finding him a political home. Wholeheartedly he spoke of the difficulties that had prevented his representation in Alberta and saw that in so far as local representation was concerned he would depend upon the local organization for advice, but there must be no party segregation. There is a danger to divide geographically rather than politically, so we must all work intently to build up and further the great national spirit of Unity in this great Dominion.

Having been asked by Mr. King to come to Ottawa from the West he was glad that the people of Argenteuil had extended him such a welcome, that he was proud of the privilege of working with such distinguished men as Sir Lomer Gouin and Hon. James Robb and thought it would prove to the general good for the East and the West to work unitedly together in dealing with the many important problems, the foremost among which is that of the railway and trade.

Masquerade.

The Masquerade held here on Friday last was quite largely attended by both spectators and skaters. There was a good variety of costumes and Brownsburg was well represented. The Senior prizes were won by Mrs. McNeil of Lachute, and Mr. D. Lepine, of Brownsburg, while Miss Gwen MacKinnon and Master A. Dallaire were the best dressed of the juniors.

Among those attending were:—Messrs. Lalonde as Old Nick, E. Ryan Long Tom, D. Hay Garageman, Dallaire Clown, G. McOuat Nurse, J. Yelland Kitchen Maid, E. Jones Mexican Don, R. Giles Negro Sport and D. Lepine Indian, also the Misses P. McOuat as a Canadiane, H. Kettle, Queen of Hearts, V. Kettle Butterfly, M. Cruise Scout, E. Creswell Queen of Hearts, I. McKiddie Squaw, L. McKiddie Snowshoe Girl, E. McAllister Kiltie, D. Morrison Snowshoe Girl, C. Giles Red Riding Hood, J. McOuat nurse, L. Hamilton Dark Nigh, E. McCallum Hockey Girl, E. McFaul Girl Scout, S. Hamilton Hockey Girl, M. Yelland Ghost E. McKimmie Hearts.

DEATHS

CUMMINGS.—In Grenville, P.Q., on Feb. 22nd, 1922, Robina Catherine LeRoy beloved wife of Thomas Anson Cummings. Funeral to take place at 2 p.m. Friday.

We Are Now Offering

NAVY BLUE

SERGE

at

Popular Prices

W. BANFORD & SON LACHUTE.

DAINTIES For your table

All kinds of seasonable Fruits, also a choice assortment of

Candies and Cakes

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

Robert Hamilton.

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

Prices away below last year.

Syrup Cans 20 cts.



Sap Cans, Sap Spouts, Tanks, Stacks and everything for the Sugar Bush.

GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26 Lachute Mills

HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!



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, 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.

Winter Care of the Breeding Ewes.

The winter months with the successful sheep owner is always a busy and important time in the management of the breeding flock. If the ewes have been well cared for during the fall and have come into the winter in fair flesh condition and mated to a male possessing marked qualities of masculinity, the success of the lamb crop now depends very largely upon the care the flock receives during the remaining winter months. It is always a great disappointment to the flock owner when lambing time arrives to find the lambs come inferior in strength and size and the ewes lacking in milk production.

Frequently where sheep are kept in conjunction with other farm live stock it is the practice to allow the breeding ewes to shift for themselves during the winter, running on pasture when the ground is not covered too deep with snow, with little or no grain and a very narrow roughage ration.

The breeding flock must not be allowed to get wet from cold, chilling storms. Disastrous results are sure to follow. Sheep, unlike other farm live stock, carry a heavy dense fleece of wool and when once wet through not only requires a long time to dry out, but the temperature of the body is lowered that the general health of the animal is impaired. Pregnant ewes in particular should be protected against cold drenching storms.

Some flock owners follow the practice of confining the ewes to a close stable during the night, allowing them to run out during the day. Close stabling at night causes the sheep to exude oil and moisture from the skin on account of their heavy covering of wool and when turned out in the cold are likely to become chilled and contract catarrh. Sheep do not require costly shelter. A dry, light and well-ventilated shelter is sufficient. Ventilation in the sheep barn should be ample, care being taken to avoid drafts.

If a large flock of breeding ewes are kept, the sheep should be divided into smaller groups. Individuals of about the same age, strength and general disposition should be housed together. There is always some members of the flock that are timid and rather delicate feeders. These ewes should be separated and put in a pen by themselves and given special attention. Pregnant ewes do much better when kept in small flocks where each individual can be observed and given care.

Pregnant ewes should be allowed plenty of yardage and stable room so they will not injure one another by crowding. It is not uncommon for

ewes to lose their lambs from too close confinement. Sheep are susceptible to being suddenly frightened running against one another through doors or narrow passages, between racks, causing abortion or internal injury. This is very apt to happen when the ewes get well along in pregnancy. It is a safe rule to follow to allow ewes weighing around one hundred pounds ten square feet of free ground space in the barn. The feed racks should also be measured so as to allow about sixteen inches to the animal and more in case of the large mutton breeds. There should always be rack room to spare as some ewes will not crowd, but had rather stand back and go hungry. Pregnant ewes should be closely watched and means devised that each member of the flock receive proper care.

The ewes should be encouraged to take plenty of exercise. Without exercise pregnant ewes soon become inactive. Feeding as much as possible in the yard is an excellent means of causing ewes to take exercise. When the ground is not covered with snow it is a good plan to allow the ewes the run of a pasture field. While the ewes will not obtain a great deal of feed from the pastures, they enjoy roaming about and in so doing take a great deal of exercise that assists in keeping them in a healthy condition. Experienced flock owners know that exercise stimulates appetite, assists digestion, insures greater prepotency and stronger and more vigorous lambs at lambing time.

The ewes should not be allowed to become overfat or run down on flesh condition. Weak puny lambs and insufficient nourishment at lambing time are generally the results of improper feeding. The ideal winter roughage is good clover hay or alfalfa. Well-cured corn fodder is second in value. Bean pods are also excellent. Oat and barley straw may be fed once daily to help out. When I have plenty of clover hay I like to feed hay twice daily. I think clover hay saves enough grain to keep the ration cost at the minimum. Corn silage is an excellent succulent feed during the winter months. I have fed ensilage once or twice daily as a part of the roughage ration with the best results.

The grain ration should be light during the winter months. This ration may be compounded from two parts oats, one part corn and a liberal amount of bran. When good clover hay is fed daily less grain is required, but at least one-fourth to one-half pound should be allowed each ewe. The ewes at this time require food that will supply nourishment for the unborn lambs.

Canada's System of Experimental Farms

No country anywhere has developed a system of experimental farms of anything like the extent and significance of the Dominion Experimental Farms System of Canada. The system, which had its beginning some 38 years ago, now comprises thirty-two farms, stations and sub-stations distributed throughout this country and in active operation. Each of the leading farms may be said to represent a section of the Dominion differing physically and climatically from other sections, and presenting problems on the solution of which successful farming in the region served largely depends.

Besides serving the older provinces, the extension of the system has kept pace, so far as available funds would permit, with the opening up of the newer districts for settlement, and with the evolution which is continually taking place in farming generally. The settlement of all untried territory brings with it new conditions and new problems which must be met and solved if farming is to be successful. This is particularly true of a country so vast in extent as our own, and presenting such varied types of soil and climate. Advice is necessary, based on practical test, as to the most profitable type of agriculture, the best methods, and the most suitable varieties of crops and live stock. Thus farm after farm and station after station was added to the chain, each becoming a centre of experiment and investigation, so that those who take up farming in the regions served may have done for them by the government work that they were unable individually to undertake.

In briefly sketching the history and growth of the system, it should be explained that the whole is directed through what is known as the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The Branch has its headquarters at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. A list of the thirteen divisions which it comprises will give a general idea of the comprehensiveness of the work. These include the divisions of field husbandry, animal husbandry, horticulture, cereals, forage, plants, poultry, bees, tobacco, economic fibres, chemistry, botany, illustration stations, and extension and publicity.

The preliminary step looking to the establishment of the system was taken

in 1884, when a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to enquire into the best means of encouraging and developing agriculture in Canada. In the year following, Dr. William Saunders, of London, Ontario, was authorized to visit experimental farms in the United States and in Europe. Following his report, an Act was passed providing for the establishment of the present Central Farm, which was to serve Ontario and Quebec jointly, and for a branch farm in the Maritime provinces, in Manitoba, in the Northwest Territories, and in British Columbia. The lines of investigation cited in the Act to be followed included live stock breeding, dairying, the testing of cereals and other field crops, grasses and forage plants, fruits, vegetables, trees, and plants generally, the study of seeds, fertilizers, plant and animal diseases, and insect pests. Any experiments or researches that might benefit agriculture were authorized to be entered upon.

Two years after the passing of the Act, farms were in practical operation at Ottawa; Nappan, N.S.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, N.W.T.; and Agassiz, B.C. The main staff then comprised Dr. Saunders, as director, and the officers in charge of the Divisions of Entomology and Botany, Chemistry and Horticulture. Naturally the work was limited in scope, but it must be remembered that up to that time farming progress depended almost entirely upon individual industry and experience unaided by investigation and experiment nationally or provincially conducted.

Dr. William Saunders held the position of Director until March 31, 1911, or for 25 years, retiring then on account of ill-health and advancing age after an active life of great usefulness. The present Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, Dr. J. H. Girdale, succeeded to the Directorship, and was followed nine years later, or in 1920, by Mr. E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., then Dominion Animal Husbandman. When Dr. Saunders retired the number of farms and stations had been increased to nine, and Alberta and Saskatchewan had for sixteen years had provincial status, thus acquiring additional agricultural importance. During Dr. Girdale's term, further divisions were established at the Central Farm and other divisions extended. The war, of course, interfered somewhat with development, but another farm, that at Swift Current, Sask., was established under Mr. Archibald, and illustration stations and sub-stations were organized. At the present time no fewer than 2,

745 main experimental projects are under study on the various farms. The results of the work of the entire system is collected at Ottawa and from thence finds publicity.

In addition to the work, practical and scientific, carried on by the staff of the several divisions and its extension to the branch farms, a large amount of related work is undertaken. This includes not only corresponding with farmers everywhere to answer enquiries, but the preparation of reports, bulletins and pamphlets, including a leaflet entitled "Seasonable Hints," issued every four months, which is free to all applicants, as are the other publications of the Branch. The holding of demonstrations, lectures, short courses, the preparation of exhibits, judging at fairs, attendance at conventions and conferences and the like, all come within the scope of the duties of the staff.

Potato Canker.

Potato canker or "wart disease" of the potato is a disease happily only known to most Canadian farmers by its name, perhaps to some few by its notoriously dangerous character to the potato growing industry in other countries.

Some ten years ago the Federal Department of Agriculture succeeded in averting the very near danger of its introduction into Canada from abroad, principally from Europe. The Department then placed an embargo against the importation of potatoes from Europe with the usual emphatic objections generally resulting from such measures. To-day Canada has every reason to be grateful for the foresight of the Department. In Great Britain, notwithstanding every effort towards the eradication of the disease, some 22,000 cases and more have been reported during the period of one (recent) year. The disease affects potatoes in various degrees of severity; either there may be slight infection or wholesale destruction of the crop, rendering useless all efforts to harvest a yield. Moreover, the disease persists under certain conditions in the soil for 10 to 15 years, always re-infecting a crop even when planted after an interval of so many years' duration. The presence of this disease has caused Great Britain and other European countries serious losses, not alone within their own borders but also in the valuable export trade in potatoes. Canada is quite free from this disease which causes such serious losses in other countries; but the danger once more looms on the horizon, since this disease has been discovered in certain areas of the United States. Canadian farmers are well advised to continue their vigilance, especially

as potatoes imported from the States are concerned. The person who through neglect on his part causes the disease to become established in Canada, will cause this country serious injury, probably of a lasting and irreparable character.

Crops in the Yukon.

The experimental sub-station at Swede Creek in the Yukon is the most northerly of the Dominion Experimental Farms System. The facts to be gathered from a report made by the Superintendent will draw attention to the capabilities of that country for farming and are particularly interesting on that account. Ten acres were seeded in 1919 with oats, peas and red clover. The oats and peas were cut for hay, but the red clover was left for plowing under and was winter killed. In 1920 the same area gave a heavy growth of oats and peas, a light growth of red clover, and a medium growth of sweet clover. A satisfactory yield of rye and buckwheat is recorded. Western rye grass also proved satisfactory. Gratifying results are expected from alfalfa and red clover. One-fortieth of an acre sown to each variety of wheat yielded 75 lbs. of Marquis, or at the rate of 60 bushels to the acre; 90 lbs. of Huron, at the rate of 60 bushels to the acre, and 52 lbs. of Prelude, at the rate of 34.2-3 bushels to the acre. Victory oats sown to the same extent yielded 90 lbs. or over 105 bushels to the acre and Banner oats 114 lbs. or 134 bushels and 4 lbs. to the acre. Peas yielded 32 lbs. or 21% bushels to the acre. Detroit beets, Jersey Wakefield and Copenhagen Market cabbage, Chautenay and Earliest Short Horn carrots, all varieties of celery; Iceberg, Grand Rapids Forcing, and C.E. F. lettuce; Double Curled parsley; Thomas Saxton, Stratagem and English Wonder peas, and Canadian Gem turnips all did well. Relative to the celery the report states that it was probably as good as could be produced in any part of the world.

The test of good farming is in the available plant food remaining in the soil.

Obviously the farmer who produces staple crops at the lowest cost is the one who realizes the greatest financial returns.

Alvy Hall worked for his uncle last year at threshing time. Now Alvy says he has more respect for a slice of bread than ever before. He says he thought the stuff grew without work, but threshing, is the hottest, itchiest, messiest sort of business that he ever monkeyed with.

The Welfare of the Home

Family Prayers and Saying Grace—By Mary C. Terry

All over the country there is a movement to re-establish these customs which were observed by our pioneer forefathers whose characters and accomplishments speak for their sterling worth.

How many children of the present generation have had the unforgettable experience of "seeing Daddy pray?" It is a sorry thing that with the omission of the children of ministers' families, there are not many. Yet there is no one thing which makes such a lasting impression and is such an influence for good on the plastic mind of a child.

It seems as if time is so limited in our average Canadian home, business and family routine so pressing that we fail to find a suitable time to observe with our children those things which we ourselves know to be wise and best. Consider first "Saying Grace." Even in the busiest of homes, surely there is time for bowed heads and a few words of thanks to the Giver of our food, a simple prayer which can be understood even by the young members of the family. The children love it and when accustomed to the little ceremony feel something is seriously missing when it is omitted. Danny, our little son, scarcely more than a year old, will come toddling from his play as we sit down to a meal and hold up his arms to be taken. (Of course he is a schedule baby and does not have his meals with the family as yet.) He will sit quietly in his mother's lap and look wonderingly about the table, impressed by

the bowed heads and his grandfather's voice "Saying Grace."

Is not wonder said to be the first awakening of religion in a little child's heart?

Virginia, who is five and has just started to kindergarten, lost her father in the recent "Flu" epidemic. The mother, though interested in her children's welfare, is too busy providing food for three hungry mouths to take time for what we might call the finer things of life. When the little girl learned the "Thank You Prayer" at kindergarten, she came home to ask if she might not say it at their table and now the little home is touched by something which makes the commonplace seem brighter and the daily struggle less irksome than before.

The old custom of "Family Prayers" and Bible reading has been greatly crowded out of our homes because of the unavoidable rush in which we live. But every mother and father who wish their children to become acquainted with the greatest of classics and have a foundation for a lasting religious faith will, if they are wise, make a place for just this thing. Fascinating stories of Bible heroes read at bedtime, the Lord's Prayer repeated together perhaps at breakfast or at some other suitable time, the talking over with Mother or Daddy the little misdeeds or failures of the day and the asking "Our Father's" help to overcome them; all these things serve to form a sweet and unbreakable bond of sympathy between the parent and child.



THE PIPE OF PEACE
—Manchester (England) Sunday Chronicle

Virgin Wool or Rag-bag Shoddy

One of the most popular ways of adulterating wool is to use a cotton thread as a "core" for a wool thread. Around this cotton thread short woolen fibres, often recovered from the old rags sold to the rag man, are spun, and the resulting thread is used in a fabric which is sold to you as all wool. Sometimes this cotton core thread is used simply as the warp for the cloth, sometimes as the wool thread, and sometimes it is used as both. Often the resulting fabric is stronger than all wool cloth would be, as the cotton is stronger than inferior wool. But the point is that it is masquerading; it is represented to you as "all wool" when it is largely cotton.

Again, garments are sold as "all wool" but still you are not getting what you think you are. For when the salesman says all wool, you are thinking of the pure virgin wool, from the sheep direct to you. This same all wool may have been your neighbor's overcoat for ten years. He sold it to a rag man, who sold it to a manufacturer, who converted it into "shoddy." It has already done service, and comes to you much the worse for the wear and tear of several years' struggle with life. In passing, remember that the term "worsted" means pure virgin wool, while the misleading term "woolens" is wool and cotton mixed. The term "union goods" also means wool and cotton mixtures. Don't get the idea that it refers to the "closed" shop factory, and means that the cloth was spun by union men.

Silk is often adulterated in a way similar to wool, that is, by weaving short silk fibres around a cotton core. The most common way of adulterating it, however, is by weighting. Raw silk starts as a glutinous gum thrown off by the silk worm. This hardens into a fine elastic fibre. The cocoons are baked to kill the butterfly before it can eat its way out, as this cuts the fibre and injures the silk. Fibres from the baked cocoons are often from one thousand to four thousand feet long. If the butterfly eats its way out of the cocoon, of course the thread is broken, and these short fibres are often used to cover a cotton thread. Sometimes they are spun without adulterating directly into a fabric, but the resulting cloth is not of so fine a quality as the long-fibred silk, and should not command as high a price, though it can be truthfully advertised as pure silk.

Weighted Silk.

The most common way of adulterating silk is by weighting. After the silk is spun into yarn it is boiled in soapy water to remove the natural gum which adheres to it. Sixteen ounces of raw silk usually comes out of this boiling process only twelve ounces. Manufacturers hold it is perfectly legitimate to make up this loss by "weighting" the silk, that is, by dipping it into various solutions, gums, salt, waterglass, iron, sugar, and more often tin. If the weighting stopped with replacing the four ounces lost no one would object, but certain thrifty manufacturers not only replace the original lost four ounces, but add several more for good measure. In certain instances silk which weighed sixteen ounces originally and twelve ounces after boiling had attained the majestic proportion of fifty-four ounces by the time it reached the buying public.

Tin, usually recovered from old tin cans, is largely used in this weighting. The tin salts crystallize and cut the delicate silk fibre, thus causing the cracking to which we object, especially in taffeta.

In addition to these two ways of adulterating, there is a mixture of cultivated silk with "wild" silk, or pongee. Silk is mixed with mercerized cotton, and then there is silk which is nothing more or less than wood fibre. This is usually called fibre silk, and is used in cheap silk stockings and neckties. Such "silks" usually wash well, and often outwear real silk, for while they are not as strong as first quality real silk, they are stronger than silk which has been cheapened during its journey from the

cocoon to you. We will not object to fibre silk when it is sold on its merits. Nor to adulterated wool, if we know what we are getting. What we want is for the dealers to call a spade a spade, to say shoddy, if it is shoddy, and reserve the term pure wool for virgin wool.

Adulterated Linen.

Linen is also adulterated by mixing with cotton, and in fact, is not only adulterated with it, but is so skillfully imitated by present-day weavers that the buyer in a big department store admitted the other day that it took all his skill to tell the difference between linen and cotton table "damask." The old-time test of wetting the cloth—if it wets through immediately it is linen—he declared could no longer be relied upon. When asked how he decided, he could give no method for the layman. His somewhat hazy way of determining seemed to be just "Because." He had handled so much of both linen and cotton in his day that by some acquired extra "sense" he thought he knew by feeling.

If we knew of the admixture of cotton in our linen we might not care, as cotton is not altogether a curse. It does not wrinkle so easily as linen, so the things made from it would look well longer than pure linen after laundering. But, on the other hand, on account of the shorter fibres, cotton "fuzzes" sooner than linen.

Testing a Fabric.

To determine the contents of a fabric many methods are given. For instance, in buying linen, cotton may sometimes be detected by rolling the goods between the fingers. If there is cotton this "fuzzy" appearance frequently shows up. A drop of glycerine on linen will make the cloth transparent, but will not so affect cotton.

The burning test is frequently used. Ravel your goods and place the warp threads, those running lengthwise, in one pile, and the woof threads, those running crosswise, in a second pile. Then burn them separately. Cotton burns quickly into a flame, and leaves no ash. Wool burns slowly, chars and gives an odor. Silk burns slowly and gives a crisp ash. If there is much "weighting" the ash retains the exact shape of the original sample of silk—when the piece is burned without unraveling—and sometimes the pattern of figured silk may be traced in the ash.

Silk and wool are affected by alkalies. As a further test of your goods, boil a sample in a solution made by dissolving a tablespoon of lye in a pint of water, keeping the solution always one pint by the addition of more boiling water as it evaporates. Boil fifteen minutes. At the end of that time the silk or wool will have disappeared. If any substance remains it is of vegetable origin, usually cotton.

As wool and silk are affected by alkalies, both being animal fibres, cotton and linen are affected by acids, both being vegetable fibres. An acid spilled on cotton or linen should be washed out at once. Strong soaps should never be used on wool or silk, as the alkali in the soap is harmful to the fibre. Both these fabrics are injured by intense heat, and should be washed in lukewarm water and ironed with a warm iron, while linen and cotton can stand much hotter water and iron. Linen should not be boiled, however.

It is the difference in the treatment to which the various fibres can be subjected which makes so much trouble when a garment is sent to a professional cleaner. Wool and silk are cleaned by one method, cotton by another. The garment is sent as all wool or all silk, but in the process of cleaning it develops that the fabric is adulterated with cotton. The result is a poorly cleaned garment, and the cleaners are blamed for something which should be laid at the door of the man who spun the yarn or wove the cloth.

The study of textiles is interesting enough to occupy several articles. If your little neighborhood club is casting about for a study subject, why not take up textiles?

Silo Construction.

A silo has become almost a necessary adjunct to a well-conducted, up-to-date farm. Those who contemplate building one are advised to acquaint themselves with the points to be observed if the best results are to be had. These are clearly set forth in Exhibition Circular No. 102 issued by the Dominion Experimental Farms. A silo must be impervious to air in order to retain moisture; must be strong so as to resist the pressure of the silage; the walls must be smooth and strong in order to allow the silage to settle freely, and to prevent the formation of air pockets; must be strong enough to resist any wind when empty; must be able to resist any action of the weather, and should be fireproof. To better resist frost, it should be located on the protected side of buildings; doors should be made easily removable in order to provide convenient access; neatness of appearance adds to value; a ready-to-erect silo ensures ease of construction; least cost per ton is the thing to be considered in construction; all parts should be equally durable and lasting, the chute should adjoin the feed room and preferably should be at the south end of the barn; the location of a silo inside the barn is not recommended; the foundation should be broad enough to prevent settling and deep enough to rest upon

soil impaune from frost; a concrete silo possesses many advantages over the stave silo. The foregoing in condensed form embodies the principal points given in the circular, which also supplies details of material required and plans for construction. Copies may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

It pays to tickle the cow's palate.

Beans and sheep make a happy combination on the general farm.

More farmers fail as executives than as soil tillers.

Live stock is as important to a balanced agriculture as protein is to an efficient ration for the dairy cow.

The permanent neighborhood interests of the farming community are a bulwark against national disintegration.

Many winter hours can be profitably spent repairing machinery, replacing broken parts and giving the implements a general overhauling.

The Department of Physics at the O.A.C., Guelph, is investigating the farm water supply, water systems and sewage disposal and is prepared to help all rural dwellers interested.

GUARD YOUR HEALTH

You Can Do This by Keeping the Blood Rich and Red.

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take life easily and not to worry. Every woman at the head of a home; every girl in offices, shops and factories is subjected to more or less worry. These worries cannot be avoided. But it is the duty of every woman and every girl to save her strength as much as possible, and to build up her system to meet unusual demands. Her future health depends upon it. To guard against a breakdown the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. To keep the blood in this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found most useful. They strengthen the nerves, restore the appetite and bring the glow of health to pallid cheeks, and renewed energy to listless people. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep up their strength through the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This is shown by the case of Mrs. Minnie Swick, residing near Simcoe, Ont., who says: "A few years ago I was in a deplorable state of health. My blood was weak and watery and the circulation poor. My appetite was poor and what food I did take distressed me. I was not able to do my housework, and often my nights were sleepless, and headache and backache added to my misery. I was finally persuaded to drop other medicines and take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This I did, and after taking the pills for a couple of months I could do my housework with ease, eat well, slept well and had gained in weight. From my own experience I cannot praise these pills too highly."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 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.

Cure for Leprosy.

News that many lepers, cured by chaulmoogra oil, have been liberated from the colony of sufferers on Molokai (Hawaiian Islands) and returned to the companionship of healthy fellow-beings, excites much sympathetic interest.

It has not been explained, however, that these persons, supposed to be recovered from the dread malady, have been set free only on parole and with the understanding that they are to remain under observation. So far, 8 per cent. of them have relapsed, with recurrence of symptoms, and have been sent back to Molokai for further treatment.

This conclusion of the U.S. Public Health Service, which has had charge of the experiments, is that chaulmoogra oil cannot be relied upon as a "cure" for leprosy. An "ethyl ester" derived from it is now used, by hypodermic injection, and has proved much more efficient than the oil itself. With young people, or persons in whom the disease has not progressed far, the treatment seems, at least in many cases, to promise final cure. Leprosy is undoubtedly of Oriental origin, and many references to it are made in ancient literature. In earlier times the afflicted were required by law, when they appeared on the streets, to ring a bell and cry "Unclean! Unclean!" This, of course, because the disease was supposed to be contagious.

Recent investigations have proved that it is both contagious and infectious. It readily spreads wherever the sufferers are not isolated. During the last few years it has spread alarmingly in Cuba, and in Columbia its ravages are a cause of increasing anxiety. The malady is attributable to a bacterial germ, *Bacillus leprae*, which has been isolated and satisfactorily identified by scientists.

Never use water which has been standing overnight in the teakettle. In the morning fill it with fresh water, boil and use at once.

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as 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 guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels, and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Way of Life.

To swing along and sing along
And keep the vision clear,
How many in the moving throng
Can come so very near
The measure of that mighty love
Which makes the way of life
A blessed way, a happy way,
A betterment of strife?

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 today 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.

She'd Learned.

The puppy had been punished and was sulking in a corner. To him came the small daughter of the house to administer, not comfort, but advice.

"You may just as well be good first as last, Spot," she administered. "Everybody that belongs to mother has got to mind. I've been through it all and I know."

After the Honeymoon.

"Well, well," he exclaimed, "as he tackled her first meat pie, 'where did you get this?'"

"I made that out of Mrs. Shorter's cookery book," replied the young wife. "It's a—"

"Ah!" he broke in. "This leathery part is the binding, I suppose?"

Scientific Proof.

One day a teacher was having a first grade class in physiology. She asked them if they knew that there was a burning fire in the body all the time. One little girl spoke up and said: "Yes'm; when it is a cold day, I can see the smoke."

Good Verse.

A young fellow, who is given to versifying, recently asked his fiancée: "Dearie, did you like the poem I sent you? Did it seem too sweetly tender?" "Oh," she said, "it was lovely. I got \$3.50 for it at the church fair."

In the Dark.

Professor: "Every day we breathe oxygen. Now, Willie, what do we breathe at night?" Willie: "Nitrogen."

as the result of holy lives led by some of the converts of that name. At any rate, the Normans brought the name to England in the forms "Pagan," "Payn" and "Pain," and there it became a family name in the normal course.

Surnames and Their Origin

HAMMOND

Variations—Hammonds, FitzHamond, Hampson, Amundsen.

Racial Origin—Norman French, also Scandinavian.

Source—A given name.

Here is another group of family names which traces back to the ancient Teutonic given name of "Amal" or "Amala," though it should be remembered that the groupings in this article, the one that preceded it and the one which is to follow, are more or less arbitrary, and for convenience of discussion, rather than as evidence of rigid courses of development.

As stated in the previous article, the Normans brought the name into England as "Hamo" and "Hamon." It was not long, however, before the given name began to develop new forms, such as "Hamond" and "Hammond," the latter quickly becoming more widespread. In many cases the patronymic, or family name, was formed by the prefixing of the Norman "Fitz," meaning "son of." In others, the surname was formed by the addition of the ending "son." But "Hammondson" was a little too clumsy for the average British tongue, and so did not endure long, being shortened variously to Hammond and Hammonds. In more modern times there has been a very general tendency to add a final "s" to such names, so that the name of Hammonds is sometimes still another lengthening from the form of Hammond.

But the given name often developed the diminutive forms, in Norman fashion, of "Hamonet" and "Hamolet" or "Hamelot." "Hamolet" quickly became "Hamnet," producing the surname "Hamnetson" or "Hamneson,"

which has finally been twisted into the modern Hampeon. Hamnet has also given us Hammet. "Hamelot" seems to have stopped at giving us Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

The family name of Amundsen, or, as we sometimes see it, Amundson and Amundsen, is nearly always traceable to a development of the Scandinavian form of this ancient given name.

PAYNE

Variation—Paine.

Racial Origin—Norman French.

Source—A given name.

These family names are really the same word as our modern words pagan and peasant, and their evolution has been a peculiar and interesting one.

At a period before the Norman invasion of England the root word had the same meaning as our modern peasant; that is, countrymen as opposed to townsmen. This was in the days when the early Normans first were introduced to Christianity. It happened among them as among many other nationalities, that Christianity made more rapid progress in the towns and more congested centres of population than it did in the outlying districts, a phenomenon undoubtedly largely due to problems of travel and communication.

But gradually the word pagan, denoting a countryman, came to denote, as well, one who refused to accept Christianity, and in the defiant stand of those who resisted the new religion was accepted as a term of honor to such an extent that they began to give it to their children as a given name. In the end, of course, Christianity triumphed, but the given name survived and remained popular, probably

One third of your life is allotted to sleep. Do you get your share?

The most important period in the process of applying nutrition to the repair of the body is while you are asleep. For the most favorable transformation of digested food into nerve and cell tissue, so doctors tell us, sleep is absolutely essential.

Is it any wonder that those who suffer from lack of proper sleep are weak, pale and lacking in energy or ambition?

One of the causes of insomnia is nerve-irritation from tea and coffee drinking. Tea and coffee both contain caffeine, which has a tendency to cause undue stimulation. The irritating effect of caffeine often

results in insomnia, depression, and a weakened nervous system.

You can easily overcome these troubles by drinking Postum instead of tea or coffee. Postum is a delicious, satisfying cereal beverage, and it is absolutely free from caffeine, or any other harmful substance.

Ask your grocer for Postum. Drink this delicious, refreshing beverage for ten days. Then see if you do not feel better and more clear headed, and if you do not sleep better at night—as so many other people have proved for themselves.

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"

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont.



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 Mononitrobenzoic acid 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."

TORONTO WOMAN GAINED 35 POUNDS

ONLY WEIGHED NINETY POUNDS WHEN SHE BEGAN TAKING TANLAC.

Was So Weak and Ill from Stomach Trouble Life Was a Burden.

"Tanlac has built me up from a mere frame weighing only ninety pounds to a strong woman weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and my gratitude is unbounded," said Mrs. Lydia Pickup, 12 Ramsay Lane, Toronto, Ont. "My stomach troubled me so much during the past three years that my life was a perfect burden. My appetite was gone entirely, gas would form and nearly set me wild with pain in the pit of my stomach. The gas nearly smothered me and my heart acted so queerly that it alarmed me. I could get scarcely any sleep and was tired and dull and worn out all the time. I often turned so dizzy I could hardly stand up, and at times my head hurt like it would burst open. I lost weight until my clothes were entirely too large and I was so weak I could hardly move."

"One day I saw a statement about Tanlac and I determined to try it. I have now taken ten bottles in all and my appetite has come back. I eat anything I want, and as much as I want at every meal without pain or any uncomfortable feeling afterwards. I do not have headaches or dizzy spells any more, I sleep soundly every night and get up feeling fine and strong in the morning."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists. —Adv.

Instruments That Measure Earthquakes.

If an earthquake takes place at the other side of the world, it writes its own record on the delicate instruments kept in the observatories in Britain, says a London magazine.

Next morning you will see in the papers that our instruments have recorded an earthquake of great violence which took place in South America. It may be days before news comes through by telegraph from the scene of the upheaval to confirm the instrument's message.

The seismograph, as the earthquake recorder is called, consists of a revolving drum and a tiny mirror. The latter is balanced so delicately that the slightest tremor of the earth's crust will set it dancing. The drum, which is turned by clockwork, is covered with a roll of sensitized photographic paper. The mirror focuses a little point of light, reflected from a brilliant lamp, on to the paper.

So long as nothing is happening the mirror remains at rest, and as the drum revolves a perfectly straight line is traced on the paper by the point of light. But as soon as a shock occurs the mirror is agitated and the line becomes a zigzag.

A stone thrown into a pond sets up ripples which reach the edge. An earthquake produces the same result, except that the ripples are formed in the earth's hard but slightly elastic crust.

Fortunately, serious earthquakes are rare, but hundreds of small shocks take place every day, and seismographs of the most delicate type record them all.

Every broken promise left behind becomes a broken bridge ahead.

What you can do to-morrow will depend on what you have done to-day. Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

Her Martial Creed.

Mrs. Worth had just learned that her colored workwoman, Aunt Dinah, had at the age of seventy married for the fourth time.

"Why, Aunt Dinah," she exclaimed, "you surely haven't married again?" "Yassum, honey, I has," was Aunt Dinah's smiling reply. "Jes' as afen as de Lawd takes 'em, so will I."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

"Daddy sent me over to see if he could borrow one of Mr. Smith's hoes." "Goodness me! Tell him he has them both on."

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. H. Clay Glover, Co., Inc., 112 West 21st Street, New York, U.S.A.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

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

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.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's Enemy)

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 scours 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.

Classified Advertisements.

CANADIAN MATRIMONIAL PAPER, 25c. No other fee. A. McCreery, Canham, Ont.

MYERS' WHITE ROCKS. PULLETS, \$3 to \$5. Cockerels, \$5. A. H. Myers, Box 452, Stratford, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED

LIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR quick selling household necessities. Repeat orders assured. Write for particulars for sole agency in your town to Patricia Products, 865 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

SELLING 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.

Most persons are not frugal of their time. They use it in a most wasteful manner. Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

For Fifty Years

Minard's Liniment has been the world's remedy for indigestion, and it is still the best and cheapest of stomach and liver tonics. The medicinal extracts of various roots, barks and leaves, together with the natural efficiency of the digestive organs and it has banished numberless cases of pain after eating, headaches, flatulence, acidity, biliousness and constipation. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles at drug stores. (9-22)

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.

TROUBLED WITH ITCHY ECZEMA

In Rash On Face And Limbs. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been troubled with eczema on my face which took the form of a rash. Later it broke out on my limbs and they itched very much, causing me to scratch them until they were bleeding. The rash would often keep me awake at night."

"I tried some remedies, which failed, and then thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment." It was not long till the rash began to disappear, and I used three cakes of Soap and four boxes of Ointment, which healed me." (Signed) W. M. Hymers, Paris, Ont., Sept. 12, 1919.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot, Evans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. ¹⁰⁰ Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 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.

"They followed from the snowy bank
The footprints, one by one,
Into the middle of the plank;
And further there were none!"

NOT SO VERY LONG AGO it used to be a favorite pastime, invented by the lighter class of imagines, to imagine all sorts of difficult situations, and to reason out what we should do if we found ourselves similarly placed. Prizes were offered for the best answers to such questions as this:—Supposing you went out boating with your wife and your mother and the boat upset and you were so situated that you could save only one of them, which would you rescue? Predicaments were suggested which fairly made reason tremble on her throne, and some of them were worked up with such a wealth of gruesome circumstances and detail, that only a cold-blooded misanthrope could have found any pleasure in unravelling them, while such answers as were published appeared to be laborious logical attempts to put cold calculation into the place of the swift courageous actions of life, which have held the admiration of mankind through the ages, and which, as everyone knows, are the least amenable to rules and regulations.

What different people will do in cases of sudden danger when they are confronted with the necessity for instant action, is as doubtful, and as unlikely of logical determination, as it would be to say which tree in a forest will be first struck by lightning, in a thunderstorm. One man would seek personal safety in flight while another would act instantly, with the most heroic disregard for consequences, or coded instructions. Heroism is an emotion which springs from inherent properties, much as a spark of fire springs from flint and steel. The provision of a set of rules, which should govern its operations, would be like giving a chart and compass to a flash of lightning, or bidding the wind observe the tables of meteorological incidence drawn up by a weather bureau. It cannot be done. It is vanity, and vexation of spirit, to make the attempt, yet, in a general sort of way, all mankind are apt to bring upon themselves disquietude and anxiety by endeavouring to cross streams before they come to them. It is a way we have. We shiver when we contemplate the coming crossing. Our imagination leads us to believe the stream to be as wide and fierce as the Hellespont. Its fancied proportions dismay us, and when in fear and trembling we reach it, we discover that a brand new bridge has been built over it, or else that it has evaporated, in-to the dimensions of a tiny rill purling as softly as "Helicon's harmonious stream," which flowed to the fountains of the Muses.

IT IS A PLEASANT sensation when we reach the stream to find that most of the difficulties we had anticipated, were merely imaginary, but was it worth while to have vexed our souls with them beforehand? Are we not to much given to harrowing our own feelings without any real need? Are not the actual difficulties of life numerous enough without our building up others which never will exist except in our own minds? I really believe that some people would feel themselves to be robbed of half the pleasures of life if they were prevented from anticipation fanthom tribulations, and from crossing streams before they come to them.

It is a great thing to be prepared, but it can be overdone. There is little wisdom in taking life-belts and pontoons for getting over a stream at a point where the ford is high and dry.

This premature crossing of streams is as common among towns, communities and nations, as it is among individuals. At the last election, for instance, Canada crossed dozens of streams ahead of time, and I am of opinion that many partisans fell in and were drowned.

There was the Free Trade Stream, the Protection Stream, and the National Railways Stream, running full tare, like a resolute torrent through the electoral districts, but, as far as I know, none of them have broken bounds or overflowed their banks. Rather, it seems, they have either flowed past into the sea of oblivion, or have dried up by the heat of controversy so completely that poor-paroled politicians now can scarcely scoop up a bucketful.

Other examples are numerous: In Ireland, for instance, De Valera knocked the bottom out of his boat dragging it over the rough stones of preliminaries before he reached the stately Stream of Independence, and now he is floundering in mid-stream like a drowning man while the others are safely over.

Coming nearer home, we have, in a certain place, a few anticipators who are crossing the Stream of Incorporation a long way ahead of time.

They are laying sewers, building water

towers, selecting the colour of the Mayor's robe, and paying fearful taxes, even now, in anticipation, before the little spring, which might some day grow into a tiny stream, has emerged from its hidden source in the dry rock. It relieves the monotony of things, and provides a humorous interlude, to find a man whose idea of crossing a stream is to erect a colossal and enduring monument of engineering skill and enterprise where a twelve foot plank would carry all traffic. He would span everything from one hill to another. No half measures for him.

His bubbling optimism is refreshing and more easily held within limits than the pessimistic floods which so many people persist in crossing before they come to them.

THE LINKMAN.

ST. ANDREWS

The "500" Club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Alan Matthews on Friday evening.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church met at the home of the Misses Walsh last Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Alan Matthews after spending several days with friends in Montreal, returned to her home on Tuesday afternoon.

The regular meeting of Chast Church Branch W. A. was held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Robertson Thursday afternoon.

Miss Madeleine Neve, entertained the members of Christ Church Choir and other friends, at her home last Thursday evening.

Mr. Allan Jones and the Messrs. Elliott and Wainwright Shaw, of Montreal, were week-end guests of their respective parents.

The members of the "500" Club and a number of their friends were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradley, on Tuesday evening last.

The Rev. P. C. Powles, Anglican Missionary, on furlough from Japan, will be in St. Andrews, Monday evening, March 13th. Watch for announcement in next week's issue.

Quite a number of the village people attended the Tea-meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, last Wednesday evening. All report a good time, excellent supper and splendid programme.

The married men on the East side of the river, played a friendly game of hockey Wednesday evening, with the married men on the West side, which resulted in 3 to 1 in favor of the men on the East side.

In spite of extreme weather, and we have been told that Thermometers registered 38 below zero Friday morning, quite a few of our villagers attended the Presbyterian Tea-meeting in Cushing, Friday evening.

CUSHING

Miss Jean Pinkerton spent last week in Montreal.

Miss Katie Wheelahan and Eddie Jr., were up from the city for the week-end.

Mrs. W. J. Warwick, of Mount Maple, is visiting her sister Mrs. G. Nicholls at present.

Mr. Floyd Innes who is attending McGill spent the week-end with his parents at Stonefield.

The Misses Grace and Stella Power, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Miss Tessie Robert at Monalea.

The Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's are meeting on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. F. Gaston.

Miss Pearl Dawson, of Stonefield Heights, was a week-end guest of her sister Mrs. Fraser Watson.

Miss Marion Weir and Miss Booth, of Montreal, were guests of the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir Sr., last week-end.

Mr. Donald Greig left for the city on Wednesday morning having received news that his father Mr. A. Greig was seriously ill.

The Tea-meeting on Friday evening last adds another to the long list of successful entertainments promoted by the ladies of St. Mungo's Church. Although the night was bitterly cold there was good attendance about \$125.00 being taken at the door. After several hours devoted to the meeting and greeting of old friends and to the enjoyment of the delectable supper prepared for them the audience were treated to a very enjoyable programme presided over by Rev. Mr. Brokenshire whose good humor and amusing speeches kept everyone else in good humor also. Miss Roberts of Montreal a highly trained and talented elocutionist and singer contributed largely to the programme and her songs and recitations were highly appreciated. There were some nice selections by the choir one in which the solo parts were taken respectively by Miss Pinkerton and Mrs. T. Weir Jr., being especially enjoyed. The ever popular Mr. Roy Dobbie gave some Scotch songs and was repeatedly encored and a recitation by Miss Wheelahan and one by Mr. Irvin Fuller was also well received and a very humorous dialogue participated by a number of the young people was very well done. There were also very pleasing and humorous addresses by Rev. Mr. Burgess of St. Andrews and Mr. H. Cousins, divinity student of Montreal who was present much to the pleasure of his numerous friends. At the close Rev. Mr. Brokenshire moved a vote of thanks to the ladies for this efforts and to those who had helped to make the entertainment a success.

PORTER.—On Feb. 21st, at the residence of her sister Mrs. Savage, McCall St., Montreal, Elizabeth, Franklyn Porter, aged 87 years. Funeral was at Lachute on Thursday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

W. G. Staniforth

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII

HISTORY.

Honours.—Elsie Todd 92, Elizabeth Murray 90.

Class I.—Milton Townsend 87 Irwin Bain and Alta MacDonald 85, Moyra Monk 81, H. Hardie and J. McAllister 75.

Class II.—Marion Stewart 71, Gertrude Gilmour 69, Elsie Townsend 61.

GRADE VII.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class L.—Kenneth McGibbon 88, G. Warwick 79, Wilhelmina Clarke 78.

Class II.—Wallace Wilson 74, Alex. Massey 73, Russell Silverton 65.

Class III.—Violet Green 53.

GRADE VI.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Doris Golphin 92.

Class I.—Sarah McVicar 85, Alma Fletcher 84, Marion Bain 80.

Class II.—Luther McQuaig and Jack Stewart 73, Arthur Heale 70, Eileen McGibbon and Kenneth Stewart 68, Alwyn Stewart 60.

GRADE V.

GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Leona Thompson 95 Grace & oncreiff 90.

Class I.—Munseli Wilson and Ida Fletcher 79.

Class II.—Doris Reid 64, Alex. McGibbon and Ivan Monk 62.

Class III.—Edith Brown, Wilbert Hardie and John Galbraith 51.

GRADE IV.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Violet Golphin 96, Dorothy McDonald 90.

Class I.—Alex. McCulloch 80, Evelyn Highfield 78, John Brown 77.

Class II.—Theodore Summers 74, Mildred Heale and Willie Woods 68, Joseph Cumbers and Florence Wilson 66, Lorne Martin 64.

GRADE III.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Class I.—Hazel Boyd 87, Edna Woods 78, Walter McQuat 77.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

Honours.—L. Ball, Howard Tomalty 100, Nellie Hazel, Ward Moncreiff Moncreiff and Daisy Seary 98, Willie Green and George Connelly 92.

Class I.—Andrey Monk, Agnes Elliott and Phyllis Fletcher 84.

GRADE II.

SPELLING.

Honours.—Alfred Cloutier 100, Lizzie Seary 98, Lily White; Kenneth McAllister Wilma Tomalty, George George Green and Gordon Anderson 96, Leslie Beecock, Francis Kettle 94, Theron Wilson and Herbie Graves 92, Frank McGibbon 90.

Class I.—Ivy Steer and Jacky Seary 88, Maude Seary 86.

GRADE I. PART II.

READING

Honours.—Gladis Gilmour 92, Ethel Kettle 91, Stanley Seary 90.

Class I.—Winnie White, Charlie Kennedy 83, Earl McGibbon 82, Edith Gilmour 87, Geraldine McQuaig 86, Lily Green, Lily Chambers and Bartie Green 85, Norman Beckingham 83, Eira Roberts and Lloyd Roberts 82, Patry Seary 79.

Class II.—Ina Campbell 74.

Class III.—Teddy Fletcher 57.

IN MEMORIAM

ELDER.—In loving memory of Hazel Elder, who passed away February 20th, 1921.

We do not forget her, we loved her too dearly.

For her memory to fade from our life like a dream,

But the lips need not speak, when the heart mourns sincerely.

For grief often dwells where it seldom is seen.

Inserted by her loving aunt.

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

Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

We have Monarch, Dove & Down in all shades

We have also received our Northway's Ladies' Coals 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.

Prscription 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 66.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

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.

Stock Taking Sale

Now is the time to come in and get your supplies.

One dollar will buy a lot of goods at our store.

Ask those who tried us last week.

H. M. Lavigne, Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Out 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.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MRS. H. G. DIXON.

Death came with startling swiftness to Mrs. Henry G. Dixon, of Dalesville, who retired to bed on Sunday evening last and passed quietly away before morning. Deceased was in her usual health, and on Sunday morning had attended the Baptist Church, of which she was a much loved and respected member and the news of her death came as a great shock to her many friends. She was formerly Miss Mararet O'Brien and was born in Brownsburg 74 years ago. After her marriage to Mr. Dixon they lived in Edina for some years, later removing to their present home in Dalesville. Besides her loving husband she leaves to mourn her loss 2 sons, John on the home farm and Albert of Brownsburg, 6 grandchildren and one sister, Mrs. Wachorn, of Morin Heights.

THE LATE HATTIE GORDON.

It is with much love and sympathy we record the death of little Hattie Gordon, only and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gordon of East Settlement, who passed away on Tuesday evening, after a short illness of heart trouble. A bright young girl, 12 years and 4 months old, just entering into womanhood, her death comes as a dark shadow to her friends and relatives who loved her so dearly. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon from her parents' home and was conducted by the Rev. MacKinnon and Mathews, who spoke in words of tenderest sympathy and comfort to the sorely bereaved ones. The pall bearers, her school mates and friends were: Leslie Gordon, Douglas Smith, Allan Rodger, Lloyd Walker, Dan and Albert Laurin. The floral tributes were of great beauty comprising wreaths from Father, Mother, Orrin and Sarah, Miss Addie and pupils. Mr. and Mrs. McAdam Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. John Hadley and Grandpa Gordon. Sprays from Archie and Bella, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Black, and Mr. and Mrs. And Boa and family. Besides her loving parents, she leaves 2 brothers to mourn her loss.

BEREFT.

There's a lone little grave on the hillside,
O'er which has no blossom yet blown;
Upon it the first snow is falling
And around it the winter winds moan.

There's a dear little chair by the fireside
That vacant will be evermore,
There's a book laid aside full of play-
things,
That will nevermore litter the floor.

There are dear little books now useless,
How oft their creased pages I've
kissed,
For the brave little student that con-
soled them.

Life's school is forever dismissed,
There's a scrap-book that soiled and
worn,
More precious than all of earth's gold,
The works of the dear little fingers,
That are hid beneath the dust and the
mould.

There's one more little angel in heaven—
(How selfish I am to complain!)
One more precious lamb safely folded
Away from earth's sorrow and pain.

And its sin that can now never touch her
Or tarnish her soul pure and white;
For her has dawned the glad morning
That never wanes in the night.

Oh, hearts that are empty and aching
For the little one under the sod,
Hold fast to those sweet words of com-
fort:
"Oh such are the Kingdom of God."

CRUISE.—In loving memory of our
dear May, who passed away Feb. 20th,
1914.

Softly sleeping, where the flowers gently
wave,
Lies the one we loved so dearly, in her
lonely silent grave;
The flowers we placed upon her, they
wither and decay;
But the love we always bore her, will
never fade away.

Fondly remembered by her parents,
Sisters and Brothers.

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-
ville 7.25 p.m., Ottawa Union Station at
10.30 p.m.

Saturday Only.—Leave Montreal 1.00
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.

SPRING GOODS!

Now is the time to secure your Spring Hats for
Ladies! Good values, Large Selection, cost \$6.00,
\$8.00, and \$10.00, now only \$3.90.

First Come, First Choice—Come and look
at our new line of Spring Underwear at
a Big Reduction.

200 First Hats assorted sizes for Men, made in
the States and Italy, value \$6.00 and \$8.00 for
only \$2.90.

Everything in Groceries, etc., cheap.

MICHEL MALACKFT, Near Fish's Bridge.

CORRESPONDENCE

The following are letters sent and re-
ceived by Mr. Hay relative to the new
development of power at Carillon.

QUEBEC, QUE.,

Feb. 4th, 1922

Mr. E. A. Robert,
President Montreal Tramways,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir,—

I notice you have a bill before the
House in connection with the develop-
ment of the Carillon water power.

Kindly let me know how your plans
are in this connection as the people of
the county of Argenteuil are naturally
greatly interested in this project. I
should like to have all the information I
can possibly gather in the matter.

If you will kindly favour me with
this information I shall be much obliged
as the people of my constituency are in-
terested to know what is apparently be-
fore the public.

Awaiting your reply,

I am,

Truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN HAY.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8, 1922.

Mr. John Hay, M.L.A.

Lachute, Que.

My Dear Hay,—

I am in receipt of yours of the 4th
instant inquiring as to the progress of
the Carillon project.

I am very much pleased for the in-
terest you have shown to this project and
cannot forget that you were one of the
first to induce me to go into this matter,
but as you know, the project is a very
large one and takes time. I however
hope that active work will begin this
coming summer, and knowing the active
interest you have taken up to now, I will
be pleased to keep you posted and meet
you in every way possible, as your anx-
iety to help your County is only what I
might expect from you, and believe your
efforts and mine in this matter will greatly
benefit your district.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

E. A. Robert.

President.

Federal Government should Build and Maintain.

I am pleased to know that the min-
ister of good roads for Quebec has as-
sured us that the Montreal Hull Highway
will have at least \$400,000 spent on it this
season. I hope this will be both built
and maintained by the government on the
same basis as the King Edward High-
way, the Montreal and Quebec, the Sher-
brooke and Waterloo that is, at a cost of
\$1000.00 a mile to the municipalities. I
consider they could very well afford, at
this time to put this Highway in the
same category as those mentioned, as
labor will be plentiful. The Govern-
ment has a larger income from Auto-
mobile license and other sources than when
these were built and I understand that
40 p.c. is coming from the Federal
Government on permanent Highways
such as this. If the municipalities in
the County of Argenteuil pay 3 p.c. in
money to build byroads leading to this
Highway, it will keep them busy for
many years to come and these are just
as essential to the majority of the rate-
payers as the one in question and some
of the towns that have already built
some of these roads should have a rebate.
If the M.P.'s interested will put this
matter up to the government strong
enough, I feel sure they will get their
request. The Grenville Farmers' Club
reports a very successful year's business,
having handled more cars of Corn, Oats,
Mill feeds, Apples and Seed Corn than
any year since organized. The have paid
\$81.00 prizes on standing crops, be-
sides a grant from the Provincial
Government on turnip competition. They
have 111 members in good standing
and at the annual meeting elected as
directors Messrs. Ray Dawson, Timothy
Pilon, J. P. Johnson, Edgar Larose, J.
Bernier, Pres., J. E. Arnold, Vice-Pres-
ident, Jas. Ogilvie, Sec'y, Lombard Pilon.

Daily except Sunday.—Leave Stayn-
ville 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 Stayn-
ville 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 8.40 p.m., arrive Montreal at
10.30 p.m.

For tickets and information, apply to

J. S. GILES,

Town Ticket Agent, Lachute

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

LATIN.

Honours.—None.
Class I.—None.
Class II.—Phoebe McOnat and George
Fuller 70, Lillian Hamilton 65.
Class III.—Helen Rodger 57, Neil Mc-
Gillis, Ruby McFaul and B. Smith 50.

GRADE X.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Arnold Mathews 93, D.
Clarke 60.
Class I.—Irene Whitfield 84.
Class II.—Alice Bain 73, Flora Mac-
Donald 63, I. Graham 62, G. Morrison 60.
Class III.—May Robinson 59, Elsie
Baird McAllie 58, Tjuman Clarke 53, E.
Morrison 51, Evelyn Creswell 50.

GRADE IX.

LATIN.

Honours.—None.
Class I.—Evelyn McCallum 85, Sarah
Black 83, Marguerite Heatlie and M.
Scott 82, Edna Graham and C. Hancox 75.
Class II.—Francis Douglass, Kathleen
Morrison and Melville Smith 72, Hazel
Leishman 65, Ruby Nichols and Muriel
Feet 64, Elsie Riddell 63, Donald Hay 61,
Irene Rogers and Duncan Cumming 60.
Class III.—Maria Westgate 53, Edna
Campbell 50.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Hazel Copeland and Bessie
Rodgers 96, Norma Boyd and Hazel
Morrison 91.
Class I.—Perry Cooke 88, Hilda Hume
87, Alice Burk 84, Hazel Kettle and E.
McOnat 83, Lloyd Somerville 82, Edgar
Burwash 79, Annie Miller 78, Linton
Armstrong and Douglas Drysdale 77, E.
Jones 76, Douglas Middleton 75.
Class II.—Charlie Miller 74, Edna Black
73, Harold Calder and Evelyn Mathews
72, George Miles and Janet Whitfield 69,
Kerest Boyd Kilgour Wilson 67, Ethel
Doig and Rita Murdoch 66, Anabel
Hume 65, Grant McHardy 62, Fred
Bessie Black and Ethel Hay 57, Marjorie
McKinnon 55, Mary Cruise and Christie
Robertson 53, Grace Seale 50.

GRADE VII.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Muriel McPhail 90.
Class I.—Ernest Copeland 89, Henry
Miles 88, Ethel Scott 87, Cameron Mc-
Onat 86, Elizabeth MacKinnon and E.
Morrison 84, Florence Armstrong and E.
Scott 83, Violet Paul and Stella Scott 81,
Inez McKiddie and Anna Miller 78.
Class II.—Edmund Smith and May
Yelland 74, Burton Nicholls 66, Nellie
Hay 64.

GRADE VI.

SPELLING.

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison and Lyla
McKiddie 97, Russell Elliott 94, Reti
Jones, Hazel McKiddie Janet McOnat
and Grace Rodgers 93, Howard Doig 92,
Mildred Mack and Bessie Morrison 90.
Class I.—Elsie Stewart 89, Emma
Morrison and Lorne Morrison 88, Lyle
Hay 85, Evelyn Cruise 83, Rene Charon
78, Jim Wilson 77, Willis Stanforth 75.

GRADE V.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Agnes Duncan 92.
Class I.—Helen Hutchison 85, Roy
Cruise 83, Quinton Black 76.
Class II.—Jim Yelland 71.
Class III.—Edna Westwood 58, Gordon
McOnat 53, Eric Middleton and Shirley
Hamilton 50.

GRADE IV.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Freda Mason 96.
Class I.—Gwen MacKinnon 87, Robert
Fulton 85, Florence Elkinington 82, Marion
Mathews 75.
Class II.—Alma McCallough 71, Alma
Duncan 70, Sam Cohen 65, Christina Mc-
Kenzie and Kenneth McFaul 60.
Class III.—Rebecca Cohen 57, Roweno
Cowan 55, Lorne Wert 50.

Railway News in Brief

Windsor, Ont.—E. C. Rice, C.P.R.
ticket agent, has relinquished his
duties here, after 11 years' service,
and has gone to Florida for a three
months' vacation, as he has not en-
joyed the best of health of late. He
is succeeded by W. A. Armstrong,
for 17 years in the ticket service
of the railway company in Toronto.

Kentville, N.S.—The Dominion
Atlantic Railway has moved 105,000
barrels of apples to Halifax for
export. There are still approxi-
mately 150,000 barrels left for ex-
port. From the beginning of the
season 1,490 more cars of apples
were moved than for the corre-
sponding period last year.

St. John, N.B.—During the pre-
sent season the Canadian Pacific has
hailed 2,043 cars of grain contain-
ing 4,285,903 bushels which have
been unloaded to the elevators at
West St. John, as compared with
2,063 cars with 3,473,545 bushels
during the corresponding season last
year. The elevators at West St.
John still contain a million and a
half bushels of grain.

The new Canadian Pacific Steam-
ship "Montcalm," which sails be-
tween St. John and Liverpool, is
equipped with motion pictures. The
showing of motion pictures on board
ship has proven a big success ever
since its inauguration last summer,
and has met with the same popu-
larity and appreciation by pas-
sengers as other Canadian Pacific
features. The films are distinctly
and characteristically Canadian in
subject and treatment.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS VISIT THE WEST INDIES



MUSIC ROOM & LOUNGE

THE SALOON

S. S. CANADIAN FISHER OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE

A party, numbering twenty-seven representative Canadian manufacturers and wives, sailed from Halifax on Wednesday, February 15th, for a tour of the West Indies. The delegates left Toronto by Canadian National Grand Trunk route on Sunday evening, February 12th, travelling in special sleeping car direct to the ship's side. They arrived at Halifax on the evening of February 14th, sailing the following evening on the "S.S. Canadian Fisher," one of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine's fine ships regularly in this service. They will arrive at Kingston, Jamaica, on February 25th, where they will be interviewed by the Governor of Jamaica. Arrangements have also been completed for the entertainment of the party at various other points en route by Government Trade Com-
missioners, Boards of Trade, and Chambers of Commerce.

The primary object of this trip is to consider how trade between Canada and the British West Indies can best be promoted. It is felt that the trade agreement recently negotiated between Canada and the West Indies should be very beneficial and should foster a large interchange of commerce. With the object in view of looking into conditions generally, to learn what goods the West Indies have to sell to Canada, and to describe what goods Canada has to sell to the West Indies, this tour was organized by the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

The tour will occupy a month, during which time the following places will be visited: Nassau, B.I., Kingston, Jamaica, Panama Canal, La Guaira (Caracas), Port of Spain, Trinidad, Demerara, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts and Bermuda.

The following is a list of the persons constituting the party: Sir Alexander and Lady Bertram, John Bertram & Sons, Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que.; Col. and Mrs. R. W. Leonard and Mr. Douglas Mutch, Coniagas Reduction Co. Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.; Mr. G. Clifford McAvity, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davidson, T. McAvity & Sons, St. John, N.B.; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stratton, Peterboro Review Co. Ltd., Peterboro, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Lippert, Geo. J. Lippert Table Co. Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Turner, J. Turner, Ltd., Peterboro, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Pocock, London Concrete Machinery Co. Ltd., London, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Payne, Secretary of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada; Col. Arthur Hatch, Canada Steel Goods Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.; Mr. Jas. Anderson, representing the Border Cities Chamber of Commerce, Windsor, Ont.; Mr. W. H. Shapley, Gould, Shapley & Muir Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ont.; Mr. H. V. Greene, Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.; Mr. J. D. Johnson, Canada Cement Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que.; Col. H. L. Edmonds, John Morrow Screw and Nut Co. Ltd., Ingersoll, Ont.; Mr. W. J. Aitchison, D. Aitchison & Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.; Mr. S. L. Gunn, The McClary Mfg. Company, London, Ont.; Mr. Graham F. Towers, Superintendent Foreign Trade Department, Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Que.

Canadian National Railways and Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, will be represented on the trip by Mr. C. K. Howard, of Toronto, their General Tourist Agent.

GRADE III.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Willie Lycop, Reia Foyd and
S. Jones 100, M. Chapman, K. MacKinnon
and G. Cruise 99, L. Combie L. Belanger,
B. Cunningham and E. Jousse 98, E.
Dion 95, G. McFaul, D. Armstrong and
E. McFaul 93, R. Usherhill 62, Olive
Stansforth 90.
Class I.—J. Hay 87.
Class II.—M. Hott 67.
Class III.—F. Westwood 54, J. Beech 51.

GRADE II.

SPELLING.

Honours.—Gordon Drysdale 100, B.
Armstrong, Violet Folconer and Jean
Fulton 94, Violet Belanger, Kenzie Cowan
and Roland Dion 92, E. Goldsmith
and Donald Murphy 90.
Class I.—Sam Rashkovsky 86, Hugh
McKinnon and Thelma Wert 84, Roland
Cruise 80, Verner Thompson 78, Forbie
Chapman 76.
Class II.—Delmar Boyd and Hugh Gail
70, Howard Jones 68, Wuston Drew 62.
Class III.—Olive Kington 58, U.
Giles 52.

Men's Suits at low prices for spring,
about half what they were over a year
ago. W. Banford & Son

SPIRELLA CORSETS

... THE WORLD'S BEST CORSET ...

Wear a Spirella Corset for Style, Comfort, Health & Durability

We have corsets designed for each type of figure. This
enables us to Corset each client with the Corset to care for
her individual needs and give her both uplift and support.
Stores cannot carry a sufficient range of styles and sizes to
enable them to correctly corset each type of figure and the
varying conditions found in each type.
We have a good selection of corsets for growing girls and
slender women, also a splendid line for every type of stout
women.
Will be at home every Wednesday and Saturday to women
desirous of coming to my home to have measurements
taken corset. Real service guaranteed.

MRS. W. BALL,

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For tickets and information apply to nearest Canadian National or Grand Trunk Railways
Ticket Agent.

THE AUTOMOBILE

and the worst is yet to come

News from Eastern Provinces

Battery Troubles Are Fault of Owner.

Nearly all battery troubles are due to the owners' failure to observe a few simple instructions. The motorist who gets the greatest power, the most service and the longest life from his storage battery is the one who is cautious in the care of it and makes it a practice to examine it at least once every week in summer and once every two weeks in winter to see that the liquid solution is up to the proper level.

These periodical tests are highly important. They enable you to tell in advance when your battery is in danger of being ruined through under-charging or overheating, when minor troubles in the electrical system are draining the strength and endurance of your battery, when an inexpensive freshening charge would save expensive dismantling and rebuilding later. Here are a few simple instructions, which, if followed, will lengthen the life of your battery, and give more satisfactory service.

Under no circumstances use anything but pure distilled water. "Boiled" water will not do, it must be distilled water from which all impurities which would injure the battery have been removed. If you do not care to add distilled water yourself make arrangements with the nearest service station to do it for you.

Acid or electrolyte should never be added except by an expert battery man.

All metal parts of connectors, which are not lead-coated, should be kept covered with a thin coating of vaseline.

Look at your battery occasionally, and if the solution has sprayed or spilled, wipe clean with a moist sponge.

Don't lay tools, or anything else, across the top of your battery.

Remember that your battery isn't expected to keep spinning your engine several minutes at a time. It

can do it but it is bound to shorten the battery's life.

If your engine does not start promptly when you operate your starter, make sure your ignition switch is turned on and that your carburetor mixture is rich enough before using your starter again.

In cold weather, if your engine doesn't start promptly, see whether it is being sufficiently "primed."

If your battery is to stand idle with your car out of commission for a month or more at a time take it out of the car and leave it with a service station to be cared for.

If your lights are dim or there are any other indications that your battery is "run down," it may be due to the fact that you are running the car too little to keep the battery charged or the generator may not be charging properly, or a wire "short-circuited." If you cannot easily locate the trouble, go to a service station and have an inspection made.

Inspect Tire Equipment Frequently In Winter.

With foot-warmers, hand-warmers, closed tops and side curtains, the winter motorist enjoys a sport as exhilarating as old-time sleigh riding, with the discomfort taken out. But he cannot abandon himself entirely to the pleasures of the ride or he will come to grief.

More than ever at this season of the year should he give thought to his tire equipment, to avoid being held up at the side of a frosty highway, while his numb fingers fumble with a blowout. Until such an event actually occurs the ordinary driver is liable to forget the number of buffets his tires receive as they skid, spin, batter and sway along the frozen ruts.

One good form of insurance for the comfort of winter driving is to inspect the tire equipment frequently to see that tread cuts and bruises are not left exposed. The water which makes its way into these abrasions will literally rip the tire to pieces when it freezes.



KINGS INVITED TO THE ROYAL WEDDING

FIRST MARRIAGE IN THE ABBEY SINCE 1269.

Sovereigns of Italy, Belgium, Spain, Rumania and Norway Expected to Attend.

If present expectations are realized the wedding of Princess Mary will bring together one of the greatest assemblages of kings, queens, princes and princesses that ever gathered in London. Although the plans are not complete, it is already certain that the ceremony will be of a most unusual character. Foremost in the imagination is the scene in the Abbey—the glittering jewels and costly dresses of the best known women in England, famous men of letters, great soldiers in uniform and eminent statesmen, as well as the monarchs of several lands, all combining to give brilliancy to the occasion.

Invitations have been issued to the Kings and Queens of Italy, Belgium, Spain, Rumania, and Norway, with many other royal personages included in the list. The heads of other countries who cannot attend will be officially represented. Prince Waldemar, nephew of Queen Mother Alexandra, probably will represent the royal family of Denmark and will stay at Marlborough House, where the King and Queen of Norway and Prince Olaf probably will be accommodated. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Princess Marie of Rumania also are expected.

While the preparations are not to be compared to those made for a coronation the wedding will have many brilliant features. There will be no stands along the route to the Abbey, but Princess Mary will ride in an open carriage, by her own wish, so as to let the people see.

No Chair for the King.

The work of preparing Westminster Abbey for the ceremony has already begun. Raised tiers of seats will be placed on either side of the nave, extending from the entrance to the chancel. The chancel itself will be reserved for members of the royal family, representatives of foreign courts and relatives of the bridegroom. Handsome chairs for these distinguished guests will be brought from Buckingham Palace.

There will be no chair for the King, as he wishes to give his daughter away personally, and he will stand beside her at the altar rail until the time comes for handing her over to the bridegroom. A beautiful woven altar cloth of pure white silk will be used for this occasion. It belongs to the Abbey, but usually is used only for Easter. It is magnificently embroidered in gold and is regarded as a masterpiece.

As the accommodations within the Abbey are extremely limited it will be possible to grant only a tithe of the applications for seats which are already pouring into the offices of the Lord Marshal's office in St. James's Palace. The work of allotting these seats—about 2,000—has not commenced, but it is certain that none not formally presented at court can hope to receive an invitation.

A wide passageway will be kept clear from the west door to the choir screen for the procession, which is about all of the ceremony which the guests will be able to see. But the west entrance will make it possible for the public to get a glimpse of the Princess as she arrives. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Westminster and probably the Archbishop of York will take part in the ceremony.

"Obey" to be Retained.

The service will follow the prayer

book, including the promise to "obey."

There will be a fine program of music before the ceremony, but the music during the ceremony will be simple and will be selected by Princess Mary herself.

The bridesmaids whom Princess Mary has selected are all beautiful, but of various types and range in age from 14 to 29 years. Three of them are cousins of the Princess, but perhaps the most interesting one is the youngest Lady Diana Bridgeman, who between the ages of 8 and 12 wrote a book of poems illustrated with her own clever sketches. The others are Princess Maud, daughter of the Princess Royal; Lady Rachel Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire; Lady Mary Thynne, daughter of the Marquis of Bath; Lady Victoria Mary Cambridge, daughter of the Marquis of Cambridge who is the Queen's elder brother; Lady Doris Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the Earl of March; Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, and Lady May Cambridge, daughter of Princess Alice of Athlone.

After the ceremony and the signing of the register there will be a modest reception at Buckingham Palace of a very private character.

No child of a sovereign has been married in Westminster Abbey since Edward Crouchback, second son of Edward III, married Aveline Lancaster in 1269, and now the tombs of these two on the north side of the sacristy are being cleaned. The grime of hundreds of years is being removed, revealing a mass of extremely elaborate and rich coloring and recumbent effigies of the pair which will be in full view when Princess Mary is married.

The date of the wedding is tentatively announced for Tuesday, February 28.

Motorcar Dressing Room.

A newly-patented convenience for automobile tourists, likely to appeal especially to women, is an adaptation of the attached-tent idea, which provides a dressing-room between the car and the bed-tent.

The cot frame supports ribs which carry a ridgepole in such wise as to form an arch. This structure (making support-poles unnecessary) is erected on the ground at a little distance from the car, and with the side of the cot parallel to the side of the automobile. Then one edge of the canvas tent-roof is fastened to the top of the car by straps; after which the further side and ends of the tent are drawn down over the cot and ridge-supporting frame.

The arrangement is such that a covered space three feet wide separates the automobile from the cot. For privacy, a curtain is let fall between the car and this space, which is large enough for dressing purposes. The inventor, an Illinois man, calls attention to the fact that utilization of the contained interior of the car as a dressing room has manifest disadvantages. With this arrangement persons on getting up in the morning can attire themselves in comfortable seclusion.

To exclude flies and mosquitoes, he provides a hanging wire-net screen between the cot and the dressing compartment; and, with the same object in view, the canvas parts of the tent have an ingenious arrangement of flaps secured by glove-button fasteners. An incidental advantage of this style of auto-tent is enlarged airspace; and the roof is so inclined as to shed water readily.

"The Freedom of the City."

The custom of making formal grant of the freedom of the city dates from the Middle Ages, when cities were private corporations, and admission to them was by examination and apprenticeship. The magistrates would do away with these restrictions in the case of visiting nobles or citizens of whom they approved. It was a great favor in those days, and has descended as a mark of esteem to people of note.

Exports of cattle and sheep from the port of Montreal for the season of navigation 1921 are reported as follows: Liverpool, 19,375 cattle and 1,468 sheep; Glasgow, 9,919 and 596; Antwerp, 1,447 cattle; Manchester, 946 cattle; Newcastle, 76 cattle, making in all a total of 31,763 cattle and 2,064 sheep, according to an official statement.

Canada in 1919, the latest date for which statistics are available, ranked second only to the United States in the number of telephones per hundred of population. The United States had 13.6 telephones and Canada 9.8. In the calendar year 1920 there were 856,266 telephones in use in Canada, an increase of 10 per cent. over 1920. The wire mileage in use was 2,105,101, and the average persons per mile of wire was 4.2.

According to an official statement the total exports of flour from the port of Montreal during the past navigation season were 3,326,806 sacks, of which 2,857,720 sacks were shipped to British and continental markets; 313,006 to Newfoundland and 126,080 sacks to the British West Indies. The shipments to the United Kingdom and continent show an increase of 558,838 sacks, as compared with the season 1920, while shipments to St. John's, Newfoundland, were 202,354 sacks in excess of the previous season. The export trade in oatmeal was more active during the season 1921, the total shipments to the United Kingdom and continent showing an increase of 335,698 sacks.

Arrangements have been made for the equipment of the Canadian Pacific Trans-Pacific steamers with the most comprehensive range of the latest type of wireless equipment. This will enable the steamers to make the fullest use of the latest developments in radio engineering as a means of securing additional safety for passengers and crew, an aid to navigation, and long distance telegraph service.

How Bees Keep Warm.

Next time you feel chilly try to warm yourself by shivering. That is the way bees do it. Bees are cold-blooded animals. Nevertheless, they must keep reasonably warm in winter, lest they freeze. The hive contains no heating plant, so the bees are obliged to furnish their own heat.

It is an old story that the worker bee literally works herself to death. In the summer time, when there is a plentiful supply of nectar to be gathered from flowers, she toils so hard that an insurance company would not guarantee her life for more than six weeks. In winter, under favorable conditions, she may live six months.

But during a very cold winter bees have to work so hard to keep warm that by the time summer arrives they are unable to perform properly the arduous tasks incident to building up the colony to its full numerical strength. And they die off faster than their places are taken by new-born members of the community.

When, as winter comes on, the temperature gets down to a certain point the bees gather into a spherical cluster in the hive, those on the outside forming a sort of shell, with their heads toward the centre. The shell may consist of several layers of bees, which, more actively about, fanning with their wings and agitating their bodies with a kind of shivering—the object of this performance being to keep the cluster warm. Incidentally the shell serves as a heat-insulator. The bees inside remain quiet, except for occasional shifting of position. With the help of proper apparatus, the amount of energy developed by a man, or a dog or a horse, can be determined by measuring the heat given off by the body. All of the energy produced by the burning of food as fuel in the body eventually appears in the form of heat, which is reckoned in terms of calories.

Thus the heat (or energy) output of an average man actively engaged at hard work during the day is about 4,000 calories in twenty-four hours. The daily output of a lumberman toiling arduously in Northern woods in the winter-time might be as great as 7,000 calories.

The bees have got even the lumber man "beat." Two scientists, R. D. Miller and George S. Demuth (the latter a bee expert), tried the thing out recently with a colony of 9,438 bees, duly counted. They found that the energy production of each bee was much greater, relative to weight, than even that of the lumberman; and it was maintained not merely for a short time, but through the whole twenty-four hours and the whole winter.

Coal Boxes in the Sky.

One of the puzzles of astronomy is the gaps of blackness in the Milky Way—vast areas that seem to contain no stars. They are sometimes spoken of as "coal-boxes."

Prof. E. E. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, has made an elaborate series of photographs of the Milky Way with special reference to these coal-boxes. He thinks he has demonstrated the fact that they are not empty spaces at all, but enormous clouds of meteoric or other solid matter which are suspended in the cosmic void, interrupting our view of multitudes of stars that lie behind them.

How many grandmothers are now laying a half-knitted mitten across a little boy's palm to see whether the width is right and it is time to "narrow off"?

Exports of paper from Canada during the first eleven months of 1921 are reported. \$69,394,795 in value, compared with \$52,315,475 during the corresponding period of 1920. The 1921 total was made up as follows: book paper, \$432,067; newsprint, \$64,077,139; other papers, \$4,884,589.

By process of adding together successive census bulletins Ontario's population is figured out at about 2,929,054. On this basis the increase in population since the 1911 census is 401,762, or 15.33 per cent.

Assessment for the city of Toronto for the year 1922 amounts to \$731,880,117, compared with \$697,413,435 for 1921, an increase of \$34,466,682. The population of the city in the 20 year period advanced from 205,857 to 322,666, an increase of 56.83. The increase in the last ten years was 147,999, while the increase for 1921 was 9,844.

Authorized capital of \$778,173,149 is represented by new companies incorporated in Canada in the first eleven months of 1921, according to the Monetary Times records. Companies with Dominion charters constitute \$338,954,650, or about 45%. Ontario comes next with \$239,700,585, followed by British Columbia with \$74,997,000, Quebec \$69,495,499; Manitoba \$32,942,000; Alberta \$17,958,000; Saskatchewan \$5,490,500; New Brunswick \$1,135,100; and Prince Edward Island \$600,000.

The coal output of Canada in 1921 is officially estimated by the Government at 14,727,044 tons, compared with 16,921,477 in 1920, and 13,477,509 in 1919. Alberta again leads all other provinces with a production of 5,763,145 tons, followed by Nova Scotia with 5,580,722, British Columbia 3,909,296, Saskatchewan 3,011,677, New Brunswick 173,714.

Another five hundred thousand bushel grain elevator is being added to the enormous storage facilities of Port William, according to reports. A private grain firm is building it.

Use for Explosives.

The destruction of vegetation by explosives has always been the result of war, but a new phase of the subject has recently come to light—the conversion of explosives into fertilizers. The problem of disposing of the large stocks of explosives left on the hands of the belligerent Powers at the end of the war has been occupying the attention of experts in the various countries for some time past, says a British writer. Great quantities of such compounds as trinitrotoluene are said to have been buried or dumped into the sea, as there was no possibility of utilizing them for peace purposes on economic lines. The enormous stocks of propellant explosives and of ammonal and other mixtures of trinitrotoluene with ammonium nitrate, however, represented an important quantity of nitrogen in a form particularly valuable in view of its application for fertilizing purposes in agriculture.

Acting under orders from the Italian Government experiments have been carried out by Signor F. Garelli, of Turin, with a view to converting the ammonium nitrate in surplus explosives into a form suitable for use in agriculture. In separating the nitrate of ammonia from the explosive mixture advantage has been taken of the great solubility of the former in water. A fixed percentage of water was added to the explosive mixture, which was then allowed to stand in special receptacles. A concentrated solution of nitrate ammonia was thus obtained, which was separated by decantation. A quantity of powdered peat was then mixed with the solution, which, after drying, takes the form of a fertilizing material which has been called by Signor Garelli "nitric peat." It has the following composition: Water, 17.8 per cent.; ash, 18.8 per cent.; nitrate of ammonia, 42.8 per cent.; organic matter, 20.6 per cent. The product in appearance is a blackish powder, and contains 16.4 per cent. of nitrogen, together with 0.66 per cent. of phosphorus anhydride and 1.8 per cent. of potash.

Russian General Drives Taxicab.

Passers-by on the boulevards were surprised recently, says a Paris despatch, to see a distinguished looking man fall on the back of a taxicab driver and kiss him on the cheeks, the regular salutation between Russians. The passenger was a Russian admiral and the chauffeur was a former Russian general, celebrated during the first period of the war, now earning his living by driving a taxicab.

Students who take their meals in a very modest boarding house in the Latin Quarter had a similar surprise recently. As the serving woman, a woman of middle age whose worn garments could not conceal her distinguished appearance, approached a table, a young girl student suddenly arose, knelt on one knee and kissed the hem of the waitress' apron. The student had recognized her as a former lady in waiting of the Russian court.

Very Encouraging.

Fond Mother (to daughter): "Jennie, did you kiss young Gaskins again to-night?"

Daughter: "Yes, mamma; he's just lost an uncle, and I was sorry for him."

Fond Mother: "Well, Jennie, let this be the last. I'm afraid, if you keep on encouraging him with your sympathy, he won't have a relation left in the wide, wide world."

TREE BELTS ON THE CANADIAN PRAIRIE

6,000,000 TREES BEING PLANTED YEARLY.

Thick Wind Screens on Every Quarter Section of Our Great Western Plains.

There are children in the slums of London, in the heart of the world's greatest city, who have never seen a tree.

Swing the indicator half round the globe.

There are children on the prairies of Canada, ten and twelve years of age, in the heart of these great plains, who have never seen a tree.

Which serves to introduce the fact that trees are coming back to these broad acres of Canada which nature never meant to be treeless. Missionaries of the Canadian Forestry Association in the last two years have travelled thousands of miles preaching to the western prairie farmer the gospel of planting from five to ten per cent. of his farms in trees. Mr. Archibald Mitchell, one of these lecturers who was in Toronto recently, told of travelling some 7,000 miles on a special train during the past year and lecturing to some 50,000 scattered people. The train was equipped as a theatre, with seats and a sloping floor, and carried equipment for showing moving pictures. Which serves to illustrate how earnestly the gospel was preached.

Dominion Forestry Branch.

A good deal of work has been done already by the Dominion Forestry Branch in this direction. Twenty-one years ago they established a nursery at Indian Head, Sask., which now covers 320 acres, with the object of supplying trees free to farmers. In that time they have sent out nearly 60,000,000 trees, and recently have been distributing them at the rate of nearly 6,000,000 a year. How this multitude of trees is swallowed up in the vastness of the prairies may be judged from the window of a passing train from which one yawns apparently countless square miles without even a bush on them.

The purpose of this tree planting on the western plains is four-fold: to prevent shifting of the soil, to protect the crops from the prevailing winds, to help the land retain moisture, and to create "home" trees which will be a brake on the constant moving of the farmer from place to place.

A treeless country is wind-swept. Even Ontario is finding this out in certain districts. And the problem of many a western farmer to-day is to keep his soil between fences. He may wake up some morning after a big blow and find the surface of his land changed and his crops gone. This sound somewhat incredible to eastern ears. But Mr. Mitchell cites a case where after a night's storm the C.P.R. had to cart away out of a cutting 300 car loads of what had been somebody's first-class farm land which five years

previously had been producing from 35 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre.

The prevailing winds come from the west. So the farmers are being persuaded to plant, and they are planting, belts of trees at the extreme western boundary of their farms, and in some cases across the quarter section as well as break-winds running north and south. Thus, in the years to come, if this is widely persisted in, the unbroken expanse of the prairies will give place to an endless, interesting vista of orderly rows of trees in belts.

These shelter belts will also mean the retention of as much moisture in the ground as possible. Snow will lie on the ground longer and in the summer what rain falls will not be immediately blown away. In addition, these shelter belts will protect in their respective seasons the freshly-sown seeds and the cut crops.

Strengthen Home Ties.

With regard to the effect of these tree belts on the "home" side of the western farmer, Mr. Mitchell declares that hitherto western progress has suffered from the fact that the majority of the homes have not been permanent. A farmer, bitten with speculation and offered a good price for his farm to-day would be willing to move to-morrow, knowing as he did that he could get just as good land to start again elsewhere and have as much land broken and as good buildings in a few years as before. But, now, with his land and his house well sheltered by beautiful trees, it will take more than a mere offer of money to make him move.

And in this connection, in regard to the lack of what may be called "home" ties on the prairies, Mr. Mitchell says that in his time he has visited hundreds of thousands of farm places on the prairies and only seen four of them where there were creepers growing at the front door! A little thing, perhaps, but not without a certain lesson.

The tree most used in this prairie planting is the poplar from Russia, or to give it its full name the populus petrowskiana, a variety introduced to this country years ago by Dr. Saunders, director of experimental farms at Ottawa, and specially suited to Canada. In addition the green ash, native to the river bottoms; the American elm and the Manitoba maple are used.

The Russian poplar is grown from cuttings. In three years it will average eight feet in height, and there are plantations in the west only twelve years old which are over 25 feet high. This poplar has not a long life, but ash and elm are mixed with it in the plantations to give belts the necessary longevity. Besides, the Manitoba maple is planted alternately with the Russian poplar, because it is a lusty tree the leaves of which afford a dense screen and retain the moisture beneath. Thus these belts are built up solidly of four varieties of trees.

In the past farmers have tried growing three, five, or six rows of trees, and failed in dry years. Now they are encouraged to make their belts at least four rods (22 yards) wide, dense, capable of retaining moisture, and maintaining themselves as does the native bush in Ontario.

Better to have little and keep it than to have much and lose it.

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We are offering a big reduction in the following lines during the month of February.

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Pole straps and Martingales $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch with snaps and slides.
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Traces $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches strongly sewn 7 link heel chain length over all 6 ft 4 in, a very strong trace that will give perfect satisfaction.
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Sale price per set without collars, - \$37.00.

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Come and visit us for Fruit, Confectionery, Cigars, etc.

A POPULAR OFFICER

The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., S. S. "Montcalm," which has just completed her maiden trip across the Atlantic is under the command of Capt. G. S. Webster, R.N.R., R.D. He was born on September 3rd, 1867, and joined Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., on Mar. 31st, 1902. Capt. Webster is one of the most popular seafarers on the Atlantic; his first Canadian Pacific command was the "Lake Michigan" in April, 1903, when Elder Dempster's Steamers were taken over by the C. P. R. Since 1903 Capt. Webster has commanded such well-known C. P. R. liners as the "Montrose," "Lake Champlain," "Lake Manitoba," and "Empress of Britain," and during the War the "Metagama" and "Molita" made many voyages across the Atlantic under his charge.



CAPT. G. S. WEBSTER

His first Canadian Pacific command was the "Lake Michigan" in April, 1903, when Elder Dempster's Steamers were taken over by the C. P. R. Since 1903 Capt. Webster has commanded such well-known C. P. R. liners as the "Montrose," "Lake Champlain," "Lake Manitoba," and "Empress of Britain," and during the War the "Metagama" and "Molita" made many voyages across the Atlantic under his charge.

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Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:-
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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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 ins. also good stock of rack sleighs.
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