

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1922.

NO. 6

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 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.

FOR SALE.—Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Ducklings, White Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Breeding Pens, any size. All at stock. Apply to Jack Reid's Poultry Ranch, R. R. No. 1 Brownsburg.

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

LOST.—On Main St., a white knitted shawl. Finder please return to Mrs. Mackie, Newark.

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 x 2-3.

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

Of interest to Ladies.

I carry samples of Spirella summer and winter waists for children, brassieres, also a fine line of rubber goods, such as aprons, fancy and plain crib sheets, teddy pants, bibs, etc. Pure rubber at reasonable prices. These goods cannot be bought in stores. For further information call or write to Mrs. W. A. Ball, Lachute Mills, P. Que.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Jas. Armstrong spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mr. Harold McPaul spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Rev. J. A. Lackey is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Barber, of Montreal Ont., is the guest of Miss Parsons this week.

Mr. Jas. Calder, of McGill University, was the week-end guest of his parents.

Mr. Ernest Saunders, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jno. Barley.

Mrs. Massie, of Montreal, was the week-end visitor of her sister, Mrs. Hamilton.

Miss Hendry of the Childrens Memorial Hospital Montreal, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Mary Hope and Mr. John Hope, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town.

Mrs. Phillips, of Canton Chambly, is the guest of the Misses Allan for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Munroe and infant, of Lachute, were guests of Rev. and Mrs. MacKinnon this week.

Mr. Ian McLaren, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of the Misses S. and E. McGibbon.

Mr. and Mrs. McRobie and Mr. John Boyd, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Lister this week.

A choice lot of early spring hats in satin and straw, suitable for present season. Miss Hampton.

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

Mr. J. B. Dion was in Montreal for a few days last week, attending the Annual Meeting of Pointe-aux-Trembles college.

Mr. Dean, (Principal of the Dean Business College), has removed his school from the Desjardins Block to Mr. Rice's Hall.

Miss Evelyn Hamilton and Miss Dobie, of the Montreal General Hospital Staff, paid a short visit to their parents on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nicholls and Mr. and Mrs. C. McPaul, of Chute-au-Blondeau, and Miss Florence McGillivray, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jno. McGillivray.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held D.V. on Sunday, March 5th as follows:—Holy Communion, Lachute at 11 a.m., Brownsburg at 7 p.m., and the usual service in Lachute at 3 p.m.

Services in the Methodist Church next Sunday will be held as follows:—At 10.30 an Educational Session by the Rev. Jas. Plett, of Ormstown, evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. Mr. Morrison, East Settlement in the afternoon and Brownsburg at 7 p.m., by the Rev. Mr. Plett.

The annual Tea-meeting of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church will be held on March 5th. A good programme will be given and supper served from 5 to 8 p.m. Doors open at 5.30. Admission 50c. The indebtedness of the not- is cleared off and the note will be burned that evening.

From the number of piles of lumber that are deposited on several of the few vacant lots around town, it would look as if building operations will be fairly brisk this summer. It is sure a healthy sign and we would all put our shoulders to the wheel in a concerted effort to give our town a genuine boost.

At a recent meeting of the Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist Church, Lachute, a resolution was passed on behalf of the circuit expressing appreciation of the Pastor's services during the year and extending a hearty invitation to him to remain another year. Rev. A. Matthews acknowledged the resolution in terms of mutual good will and appreciation.

A Public Meeting under the auspices of the Argenteuil Women's Institute was held in the Geneva School House on Monday evening. Rev. Mr. Burgess gave an address on the Brotherhood of Men, after which a social hour was spent. Refreshments were served and the singing of several selections from Moody and Sankeys Hymns brought a most interesting meeting to a close.

Services in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday March 5th will be held as follows: the minister will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Morning subject, "The vision of the Son of Man." Evening subject, "The Excellency of the Knowledge of Christ." The assistant will conduct service in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Brownsburg at 3 p.m. Everyone is cordially invited to these services.

The charge of Inverness, Quebec, has been filled by the appointment of Rev. J. M. Fraser, lately of Greece's Point, son of the late Rev. J. Fraser, Cushing. Two ladies had the honor of warming the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and family, who arrived on the 17th of Feb. 1922. A beautiful supply of meat, eggs, butter, preserves, bread and other food was found in the pantry together with a supply of vegetables and wood in the cellar, while a cheque for the first quarter's salary, in advance, by no means exhaustive of the kindness of the welcome. By inviting Mr. Fraser to Inverness the County of Megantic welcomed back a great grandson of one of its pioneer settlers.

Mr. Thomas Smith spent a few days in Dalesville last week, visiting friends.

Mrs. James Duncan, of Montreal, is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. T. Foreman this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Lafleur were in Montreal on Monday last, attending the wedding of their son Horace to Miss Marie Leblanc.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. Henry C. Dixon and family wish to thank their many friends for their kindness and sympathy in their sad bereavement.

—Now is the time to make reservations if you are thinking of taking an ocean trip. Folders and particulars of sailings on all lines may be procured at the Watchman Office. Arrangements also made for prepaid.

One of the pleasant events of this week's happenings was the "at home" given by Rev. and Mrs. MacKinnon in the manse on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Miss Barron and Mrs. Jno. Hay assisted the hostess in receiving her guests, while several ladies of the congregation served the dainty refreshments. The manse is a beautiful up-to-date home, artistic and comfortable, and if Mr. and Mrs. MacKinnon are spared to enjoy all the good wishes bestowed on them by their large number of visitors, theirs will indeed be a long life of happiness.

Those who had the privilege of hearing any of the addresses of Rev. P. S. C. Powles M.A., on Japan and the Japanese, in St. Simon's Church, Lachute, and at Brownsburg on Sunday, and on Monday evening in Albert Hall, Lachute, certainly enjoyed a rare treat.

The illustrated addresses on Sunday evening when the Church was filled to overflowing, and on Monday evening in the hall were exceptionally good. The lantern views were nearly all in the natural colors. Mr. Powles is a very pleasing speaker, and with a perfect knowledge of his subject, the every day life in Japan was made very realistic.

Rev. Mr. McLeod, in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, said the lecture was one of the two best of the kind he had ever seen and heard.

And There's No Fight.

A genuine sigh of relief is felt by many that the Hon. Chas. Stewart has been given the honor of representing Argenteuil without the necessities of a contest. 'Tis only natural that some are chafing because the honors have gone to an outsider, but there were so many aspirants who felt they had equal rights of representation, that someone was bound to get a rude awakening as to just how popular they really were.

Although the nomination to contest the County in the Conservative interests at the Convention of Friday last had been given to Sir George H. Preley, who, while grateful for the expressed confidence, declined the honor mainly on the grounds that the Government had only just been returned, and it was only but right that they should be given the chance of proving their worth. Sir George said that he and Lady Preley had, during their sojourn in England for upwards of seven years, gone through those years of strife and stress, faithfully performing every duty that devolved upon them, and now his old friends in the County were good enough to offer him the nomination. Said Sir George, nothing could have pleased me better than the tribute you have just paid me. But the people wanted a change as was demonstrated at the polls last December, and so let them have it.

The nomination was then tendered to Mr. G. J. Stanforth, of Arundel, who declined the honor after hearing the views of many of the old political warriors, the consensus of whose opinion was that no opposition should be offered.

Results of Stable Competition in the Farmers' Club of the Parish of St. Jerusalem.

	Points	\$	¢
1 William J. Rodger	58	13	50
2 P. McCullough	55	12	50
3 W. George Rodger	53	11	50
4 Felix Demers	52	10	50
5 Simon Legault	49	9	50
6 Thomas McAdam	48	8	50
7 Wilfred Fournier	47	7	50
8 Percy Barwash	46	6	50
9 J. H. Charlebois	45	5	50
10 Martin Albright	44	4	50

J. B. GOUTREAU, Judge.

MARRIAGES

—NUGENT—LEGGO, At Trinity Methodist Church, Montreal, by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, B.D., on Monday Feb. 27th, George H. Nugent, of Toledo, Ohio, to Grace D. Leggo, Lachute, Que.

DEATHS

MORRISON.—At Lachute, on Feb. 28th, 1922, Thomas Morrison, in his 86th year.

DIXON.—At Dalesville, on Feb. 20th, 1922, Mrs. Henry G. Dixon fell asleep in Jesus, aged seventy three years ten months and twenty days.

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.

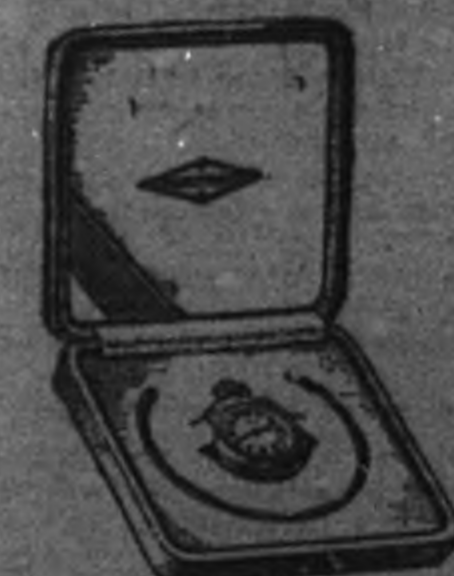
Syrup Cans 20 cts.



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, 75 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Our Friend the Goose.

Since the cost of production has become more generally considered by producers of poultry many farmers have been surprised to find that geese as a sideline have been one of their best assets. The goose is a grass eater. Grass often grows on land of little value for other purposes. Such land is a great pasture for the goose.

Even on good land farmers have found that the geese will profitably harvest most of their living until time to prepare them for market. They know that the grass which produces the goose meat is cheaper than the grain necessary to make other poultry meat. Our friend, the goose, is not in as much demand as broilers and fat hens. She does not lay winter eggs. But the dollars that she does bring to the breeder are made at a comparatively low cost of production.

There are two principal outlets for the grown geese. There is a good market for high-class pure bred stock among breeders who are buying birds as a foundation for their flocks. Many old breeders will need new blood and this gives a market for the surplus flocks at a premium over meat prices.

The goose is the great holiday bird and finds ready sale on the large city markets at that time. Orders can be obtained from local dealers in advance of the holiday trade so that buyers will be assured when the geese have been fattened and prepared for delivery. One trio of breeding birds gives the farmer a chance to develop a large flock of geese each year. Then only a few of the best need be retained after the holiday season and they form the basis for the growing of another fairly large flock during the next year.

Geese will probably do the best near a body of water as the location will bring much feed that the geese relish. Waste land will be useful for a large flock. However, fine success can be obtained on any farm with a grass pasture which is not grazed too closely by other stock. A large body of water might even be a handicap in keeping the geese near home. These birds do not harm a pasture for other stock, providing there is plenty of range to help in avoiding crowded conditions.

It is assumed that the breeder will consider nothing but pure-bred geese. Grades will produce meat but the pure-breds look better and the carcasses will be more uniform in quality and type when the birds are marketed. And the chance of selling hatching eggs and breeding stock cannot be neglected without some loss even if no advertising is done and the breeding stock is only sold occasionally to buyers in the section.

A fine flock of pure-bred geese on a farm is a constant advertisement. They stand out in the field like a finely painted signboard. The motorists that pass the farm are prospective buyers and on a good road this traffic is a constantly increasing chance to cash in on sideline crops.

Geese do not need as much housing as other poultry. Even during the severe winter storms they often seem to enjoy resting on their range headed into the wind. However, it pays to have an open shed or colony house where they can stay nights. This should be dry and on a well-drained site. It serves as headquarters for feeding the geese during the winter, and can be locked at night if the geese are in danger from thieves.

Geese may be kept for breeders for as much as ten years or longer. Most breeders do not like to keep flocks more than three or four years. The trios of breeding geese should be mated up several months before the breeding season to insure good results. When once mated the trios seem to think more of each other than in the case of other farm fowls. Successful matings should not be broken up except when the birds become old or it is necessary to make sales.

Gooslings can be raised by feeding tender bits of grass for the first two days. Then feed a mash four or five times a day, consisting of two-thirds middlings and one-third corn meal. After the first week cracked corn is good. But the young geese are great grass eaters and a grassy range will furnish them with abundant food for growth. Some breeders have raised gooslings successfully by first feeding dry bread soaked in milk and pressed out.

A mash consisting of equal parts of

The Fertilizing Value of Legumes.

A ton of alfalfa, or clover, or vetch hay may contain as much as fifty pounds of nitrogen. The roots that go with the alfalfa plants covering an acre may contain up to three hundred pounds of nitrogen. The roots of the red clover or vetch plants, that cover an acre, may contain as much as one hundred and fifty pounds of nitrogen. The roots from corn, oat or wheat plants covering one acre may contain twenty-five pounds of nitrogen. With "one million dollars' worth of nitrogen" over every acre of land would it not be good policy to make sufficient use of legume crops and their parasites

soil bacteria to at least provide the needs of a farm in crop production? Nitrogen accumulated by the growth of legume crops is taken largely from the air, while the small quantity saved by corn, oats or wheat roots is gathered from the soil. If you can figure out a rotation to suit your own special needs, and have legume crops growing two years out of four, there will be little need to worry about the nitrogen supply.

Our neighbors become assets to us if we but use them right.

Snow may be a poor man's fertilizer but it will make no one rich using it alone.

Poultry

The old-fashioned steeple-roosting system is not used in the modern poultry house. When flocks roosted the old way there was always more or less quarrelling for the top perch. It was difficult to remove the manure from the house. It was usually scattered over a wider area than is the case when smooth dropping-boards extend just beneath all the roosts.

The hen that could select her perch in the open would choose a round limb of a tree. The foot of the hen is constructed to hold securely to such a perch. Two-by-three pieces make good roosts when the upper edges are rounded with a plane. Two-by-four pieces are sometimes used but they are heavier to handle when the roosting section is raised and hooked to the ceiling.

Sometimes the roosts are fitted into slots in the side of the wall. Then they can be taken out when the platform is cleaned. All roosts must be portable so that they can be taken out or raised and hooked to the ceiling. Red mites like the hen house where the roosts are spiked to the walls. Remove such roosts with the hammer and you may find heaps of mites where their presence was not suspected.

If you build your roost in cold weather be sure and allow more space than the hens seem to need at that time. In winter they huddle together but in warm weather they spread out. Be sure that there is enough roosting space for all the hens without crowding even in the hottest weather. About a foot per bird will usually be enough. Heavy breeds need more room than Leghorns. Have the roosts about eight inches from the dropping-platform so there will be enough room to use a hoe beneath them.

Ontario Agriculture Assisted.

In the year 1913 the Parliament of Canada, inspired by the then Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Martin Burrell, decided to set aside ten million dollars to be apportioned in ten years between the nine provinces of the Dominion for the purpose, as the Act declared, of aiding and advancing the farming industry by instruction in agriculture. The Act itself was in succession to the Agricultural Aid Act of 1912, by which a much smaller sum was allotted to each of four provinces. The first division of the ten million dollars was made for 1913-14. Consequently the grants have now been

running nine years, and the allotment for 1922-23 will be the last under the Act of 1913. The uses to which the money has been put have been ascertained and supervised by specially appointed Dominion officers and have been made to help in a liberal way the advancement by instruction of practically every branch of agriculture. In the January-February number of The Agricultural Gazette of Canada the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, W. Bert Roadhouse, tells to what the \$2,675,290.54 that was granted to that province in the nine years has been devoted. He points out that one-third of the grant received has been used to pay for and develop the invaluable Agricultural Representative system; that the school fair has grown and been fostered entirely by the grant, and that these fairs have increased in number from 25 in 1912, the year of their inception, to 442 in 1921; that the number of winter short courses, established to the extent of 19 in the same year, with an attendance of 377, has grown to 35 with an attendance of 1,138; that it is safe to say four thousand farm boys have been brought under the influence of the work, and that out of these courses boys' and girls' clubs and junior farm organizations have sprung, the latter now numbering 104 with a membership of 2,815. All this has been accomplished under the direction of the Agricultural Representatives. With the aid of the grant the Ontario Agricultural College has been enlarged by the addition of a field husbandry building, a poultry building, a new wing to the chemistry building, a physics building, and a boys' residence accommodating 150.

Another institution that owes its existence to the Act is the Kemptville Agricultural School, which Mr. Roadhouse says was brought into being and is entirely maintained by moneys from the grant. The staff of the Ontario Agricultural College has also been materially increased and benefited. The Acre Profit, the Feeding Hogs for Profit, the Baby Beef, and other competitions have been promoted. Co-operation and marketing, commercial vegetable growing, demonstration work generally, short courses in women's work, and in judging, have all been largely aided and encouraged. While the grants under the Act have not been allotted in exactly the same manner in the other provinces as in Ontario, the influence has been identical and the work performed has been for similar purposes.

The Welfare of the Home

Play Places in the House—By Katherine Beebe

During the many days and hours when children can not be told to "run out and play" they must play in the house, as a matter of necessity.

Time and again it has been my lot to spend visiting seasons in houses where to all intents and purposes the only play places were under the visitor's feet, on the arms and rockers of the grown people who were going through the vacuous form of conference or conversation. The usual apologies were always forthcoming: "The weather is so bad!" "The house is so small!" "The children are so full of life!" "They love to be with mother!" and so on.

Now an A B C application of ordinary sense would make it plain to that mother that consideration for her guest, for her own comfort, for her children's good, demands some other play place, and a little ingenuity would make one possible. Play is so vital a part of a child's life that a place for it, both indoors and out, is a necessity, not a luxury.

One mother whom it is my privilege to know, following the modern custom of opening windows at night, has several little beds in a row in one room, the smaller one, a larger one being reserved for the necessary bureau, play space and playthings.

In another home the dining room is the play place, and the very fact that it must be put in order before meal times is giving one group of little folks invaluable lessons in neatness, order, consideration and helpfulness.

But the ideal play place is the attic, and there often is one of some sort. Such a space kept reasonably clean, and having its windows protected, would solve many a household problem. The fact that the attic is cold is in its favor rather than otherwise. Indeed while the children are playing there the upper sash of the windows should be open. There is no reason why with coats, sweaters, caps, and even mittens on, the children should not be told to "run up and play" at such times as rain or cold make outdoor sport impossible. There being no occasion for putting on the despised and clumsy rubbers is also an advantage. Wise parents would see to it that such an attic contained an old mattress for "jumping on," a ladder, a clothesline, some odds and ends of discarded furniture, wooden boxes, a trestle or two, boards, hammers and nails, an old tarpaulin or other cloth for tent-making enterprises, together with such toys as the children choose to take with them.

I have seen many porches which would make fine play places on wet days and wondered why none of them was in use. I suppose mothers consider the weather "too damp." But when I remember a neighbor's healthy brood of children, who, equipped with rubber boots, coats and caps, played out of doors every day in the year, except when the thermometer was twenty below and a wind blowing, I am of the opinion that a few hours in damp fresh air would be much less fraught with dangerous possibilities than whole days in overheated rooms.



Our Priceless Gardens

You can sneak in a couple of weeks on old man Winter by means of a hotbed, if you are really interested. In fact you can save at both ends of the line; you can have the earlier vegetables two weeks earlier and you can have two weeks longer in the fall to get the late vegetables in out of the way of the early frosts. Husky plants all ready to get out into the garden with a running start, as soon as the weather will permit, have a big advantage. Moreover, a hotbed is lots of fun—almost as much fun as a brood of early chicks under the kitchen stove—and you would enjoy it.

Nor is the hotbed the complicated and expensive affair which you may think it. A few old window sashes, a few older boards and a hole in the ground will do the trick. Probably the hole in the ground would be the hardest thing to get at this time of the year. But it can be done. Select a spot near the house and on the south side of a wall, and have some green manure mixed with a little straw piled there. That will heat up and take some of the frost out of the ground. Some day when the temperature gets above the freezing mark have the manure removed and the soft dirt dug out. Then if you are unable to get some man to accept a small bet that he cannot dig through the frost, have another pile of green manure put in the hole. It should go down about four feet.

Then you are ready for your last load of green manure and straw. Have the hole filled with it and have a framework of boards built round the top so as to form a tight box about a foot high, with the top slanting about six inches toward the south. Do not put any top on it. Cover the top of the frame with the window sashes, nail a couple of pieces of leather strip to the sash and to the frame in the back to hold the sashes in place and serve as hinges. Then wait till the mass has begun to heat, which ought to be pretty quick. When the whole of it is thoroughly warmed up, tramp it down firmly and evenly, put a couple of inches of old rotted manure over it, cover that three or four inches deep with rich soil, close the sash and wait for it to cool off a little.

When the soil has cooled to about ninety or ninety-five degrees you can plant the seed. The soil should not be too wet. If it is, open the sash for a while and let the moisture out. If it is too dry and you have to water it, use a little warm water. Radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflowers, peppers, celery and anything else which will benefit from an early start may be sown. Do not plant them too early. It is poor business to take great pains with plants in the hotbed and then have them freeze when they are planted out in the garden. They cannot be left in the hotbed too long; they will become spindling and weak.

The seed need not be planted more than a quarter of an inch deep. Press the soil well, water it thoroughly and cover it with a newspaper. But the paper must not be kept there too long. When the seed begins to germinate and break ground, the paper must come off. That means daily watching, nor can that watching cease when the plants have come up. Paper must be put on top of the sash now to protect the plants from the sunlight. The sashes must be propped up to allow ventilation whenever it is warm enough; closed whenever it turns cool, and covered with an old carpet if the night should prove cold. It is sometimes quite exciting—a good deal like trying to raise young turkeys. But both stunts can be accomplished.

While these beds require a good deal of watching they do not require so very much time, not nearly so much as might appear from this description. Although the raising of plants in this way is not so very difficult, one hundred per cent. success should not be expected the first year. There are tricks in every trade and the hotbed is no exception. A year's experience will be necessary to find out just what you can do. It is worth trying.

If you have the soil, such a bed as this may be built temporarily on top of the ground without a pit. It will not be as satisfactory, but it will work after a fashion and some time may be saved.

Whether you have a hotbed or whether you do not, you should plan on having a large variety of vegetables in your garden.

What Fertilizers to Use for Potatoes.

Potatoes thrive on a sandy to gravelly loam soil. This is a type of soil that must be heavily fed, if it is to do its best. The potato crop also repays abundant feeding. Since potatoes contain so much starch, they are great lovers of potash. On normal potato soil without manure, you should apply from 750 to 1,000 pounds of high grade fertilizer per acre in order to get best results. With a good dressing of manure this application may be reduced to 500 or 600 pounds per acre. The analysis we would advise should range not less than 3 to 5 per cent. ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 4 to 8 per cent. potash.

Fertilizer is best applied to potatoes by the especially constructed potato planter. This machine drops the fertilizer in the row and works it in beside the seed piece. Some potato growers prefer applying two-thirds of the fertilizer broadcast, that is, they drill it in through the fertilizer dropper of the grain drill before the potatoes are planted, at the same time they put on from 200 to 300 lbs. of fertilizer with the potato planter. If you do not have either a grain drill or potato planter, strike out the furrows for the potatoes and sow the fertilizer along the furrow. Follow this by pulling in a tight covering of soil before you drop the pieces of potato, after which proceed as usual. Do not let a piece of potato fall directly on top of the fertilizer or injury will be done to the seed piece. This precaution is taken care of in the potato planter.

Potato planting will soon be here. Be prepared to take advantage of the earliest opportunity. If you have not already purchased your supplies of seed, fertilizers and spray material, see that these are obtained at the earliest date possible and stored in your barn, so that not a minute may be lost when conditions become proper for potato planting. Most profitable results are obtained by proper soil management, plantfood supply and crop handling.

Simple Ice Storage.

Much waste in food products, more especially in connection with dairying, could be saved during the summer months if the simple instructions for storing ice which are described in Pamphlet No. 2, New Series, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, were generally adopted. Besides this, foods and drinks would be more palatable if every country home had its own supply of ice. As the pamphlet points out, a very simple storage is necessary; any unoccupied corner of a shed will serve the purpose. A rough board enclosure 10 feet square and 8 feet high will hold enough ice to provide fifty pounds per day for 130 days after allowing for a reasonable amount of wastage. Poles, even, may be driven into the ground and lined up on the inside with rough lumber or slabs, leaving a space of about three-eighths of an inch between the boards of the wall and the enclosure covered with a roof to keep out the rain. It is necessary to provide free drainage. About a foot of sawdust should be placed on the floor. A space of one foot should be left between the ice and the wall to be filled with sawdust.

When the chinks between the blocks have been filled with crushed ice and the whole frozen together, the ice should be covered with about the same thickness of sawdust as is needed for the idea. The dryer the sawdust the better the ice will keep. The pamphlet also describes an ice well and shows plans for the construction of ice houses.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Jim said to me the other day, "I wish I could do something big." Said I to Jim, "What complaint have you heard most frequently?" He instantly replied, "Mother says that the wood box is always empty." I came right back and said, "Jim, your big thing at the present time is to see that that wood box is kept filled."

Boys and girls, I have read the lives of many men and women whom the world called great and I have usually found that they always tackled the little things that came along and did them as a matter of course. See the point? Sure you do.

Let's keep the wood box filled.

The Time I Had the Measles. The time I had the measles, I thought up things to play—I seemed so awful lonesome When Tommy kept away!

I played I was a soldier And had to lie in bed, My wounds tied up with cool things To help my aching head.

And then I played the bottles That stood upon the shelf, Were soldiers in the hospital, And sick, just like myself.

Mamma won't let me touch them, And so I had to say Each had some "catching" sickness, And I must keep away.

Witch Hazel had the jaundice— Peroxide had the mumps; The Vaseline had measles, And looked quite in the dumps!

The Paregoric's fever Had surely knocked him flat! Old Castor Oil had smallpox—I kept away from that!

And so I fought the measles Like soldier brave and true! It couldn't daunt my spirit, Nor even make me blue!

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

George (tragically)—"Oh, Maud, my darling! That serpent has entered your Eden to wreck your happiness! Speak, dear, speak!"

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

Purpose and perseverance beget power.

The outstanding quality of successful farmers is efficiency.

WOMEN AND GIRLS WANT ROSY CHEEKS

They Can be Had by Keeping the
Blood Rich and Pure.

Every woman—every girl—wants rosy cheeks. They mean not only beauty, but good health. When a woman's blood is scanty or anaemic her color fades, she looks debilitated, is short of breath, and her heart palpitates after slight exertion. Sometimes this trouble is accompanied by severe headaches, or pain in the back or sides. This condition is entirely due to weak, watery blood, and can only be cured by making the blood rich, red and pure. For this purpose try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which act directly upon the blood, and in this way bring new health and strength to weak, ailing people. Mrs. Isaac W. Howell, Pettitodiac, N.B., tells of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for her as follows:—"For some time I had not been feeling well. I had been gradually growing weaker, and found it constantly growing harder to do my household work. I was very pale and had frequent headaches. I consulted a doctor and took his medicine for some time, but it did me no good. I found myself growing weaker, and taking faint and dizzy spells. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I had nearly lost faith in all medicine, I got a supply and began their use. After a time I found they were helping me, and I gladly continued taking them, and ultimately found that the troubles that had afflicted me had vanished. I am giving this statement in the hope that my experience will be of benefit to others."

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.

Culinary Curios.

Visiting a Chinese restaurant recently, the writer had a dish made of chicken stewed with sweet almonds. And, curious as it sounds, the mixture was a very good one.

Has it ever occurred to you how peculiar are the mixtures of food which we find on our plates every day of our lives?

Who, for instance, was the first person to eat currant jelly with roast mutton? No one knows, and on the face of it, it seems absurd to eat jam with meat, yet no person can assert that the result is not excellent.

Apple sauce with pork is more natural, for the acidity of the apple corrects the extreme richness of the pork. In Europe you will find stewed apricots served with pork and stewed prunes with veal. Although both these combinations may seem startling, there is no doubt about their being good.

In Canada cranberry jelly goes with roast turkey, and here again the result is all that can be desired.

A real Indian curry, which we practically never see in this country, is made with fruit as well as onions, mixed with meat. Try a curry made with apples and currants, and you will be delighted with the combination.

A roast goose is a poor thing without a stuffing of sage and onions, but the name of the talented inventor of this combination is lost to history.

Have you ever tried cheese with cold apple pie? This is a Yorkshire dish, which deserves to be more popular than it is.

We all eat cucumber with cold salmon, but how many are aware that fennel sauce adds greatly to the excellence of hot boiled salmon.

Every country has its own peculiar mixtures of savouries and sweets, and many of them are most delicious.

Marshal Foch, during his recent visit to the United States, travelled 13,000 miles, and made 164 speeches to 10,000,000 citizens.

Lord Bryce's Hobbies.

Among the prized trophies of the late Viscount Bryce were fishing rods, alpenstocks and academic gowns.

Lord Bryce was always fond of angling. He never attained such fame in this pursuit, of course, as Lord Gray, but he was a keen fisherman nevertheless, and had a valuable collection of fishing rods.

Whenever Bryce saw a river, he fished in it, whether it was the Neva at Petrograd, the Seine in Paris, the Manzanares in Madrid, the Humber in Toronto or the Potomac in Washington.

Next in line to his fishing rods was his equipment for mountain climbing. It is this hobby of Lord Bryce that made him a popular hero in the Rocky Mountain district, and especially in the city of Calgary. For two years Bryce was president of the Alpine Club, the ancestor of the Alpine Club of Canada.

As for university gowns, Lord Bryce had an unequalled collection. He held degrees, actual and honorary, from colleges and universities all over the world. From Oxford he had gowns of Trinity and Oriel; gowns, too, from Heidelberg, Turin, Brussels, Naples, Petrograd, Stockholm, Toronto (Trinity College), Rome, Glasgow, Michigan, Edinburgh, Budapest, Harvard, Jena, Princeton, Leipzig, Buenos Aires, Adelaide, Brisbane.

These gowns and hoods were of every color and shape. The weight of them, if worn all together, would have borne any man to the ground, and the colors rivaled those of the spectroscopic.

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters are exceedingly hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little ones out for an airing. The consequence is that baby is confined to overheat, badly ventilated rooms; takes cold and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little ones healthy. They are a mild laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prevent colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Why Clocks on Socks.

What we describe to-day as a "clock" on a sock or stocking is nothing more than a piece of embroidery, which appears to have been placed in position in order to make the ankle of the wearer look more slender. Originally it was designed to cover a natural defect in the weave.

In the days before the invention of the present type of machinery, which works automatically and turns out a completed stocking every few seconds, hosiery was woven in two separate pieces. When completed, the sock or stocking was joined together on either side of the ankle, a process which naturally left an unsightly seam.

In order to conceal this, a decorative piece of embroidery was placed over the seam. The operation, on account of the stitch used, was referred to as the "clocking" on the stocking. The necessity for an ornament of this kind has long since passed, but the "clocks" remain as a reminder of an old custom.

Smallest X-Ray Machine.

The smallest practical X-ray machine has been invented for physicians and dentists, weighing but twenty pounds.

Domestic articles which have the appearance of polished steel and yet need no cleaning are being made by a new Sheffield process.

RHEUMATIC ACES QUICKLY RELIEVED

THE racking, agonizing rheumatic ache is quickly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. For forty years, folks all over the world have found Sloan's to be the natural enemy of pains and aches. It penetrates without rubbing.

You can just tell by its healthy, stimulating odor that it is going to do you good.

Keep Sloan's handy for neuralgia, sciatica, lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles, strains and sprains.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain Enemy)

MINARD'S LINIMENT
"KING OF PAIN"
RHEUMATISM

Lumbago, Neuralgia, or any other pain, apply Minard's Liniment to the aching spot and get quick relief. Minard's is the remedy your grandmother used. There is nothing to equal it.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Undeniable.

A certain little boy was always worrying his mother with questions, a habit little boys seem to possess in a marked degree.

One day he wanted to know why men were bald.

"Because," said his mother patiently, "they have so much work to do that their brains get tired, and they lose their hair."

"Oh," said the young hopeful; "then I know why women don't wear whiskers!"

"Why, dear?" asked his mother.

"Cos they have so much work of the jaw," was the illuminating reply.

Mother, Quick! Give

California Fig Syrup

For Child's Bowels

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, fidgety, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels, and gives you a well, playful child again. Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

Phosphates in Nauru.

According to an official estimate the island of Nauru in the South Pacific contains phosphate reserves sufficient to meet the demands of the world for 200 years.

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Topsy's Flock.

Topsy, a half-grown shepherd dog, has a flock of her own. It is an unusual flock, too, for every one of the members of it has, not wool, but feathers! The mother of the flock is a Plymouth Rock hen, but Topsy is the shepherd. Whenever the chicks scatter she will run round them and gradually bring them nearer the clucking mother.

One day some of them had wandered off, and Topsy, much distressed, was making every effort to round them up, when a passer-by who thought she was going to hurt them struck her with a folded paper. At once the dog set up an agonized barking, and finally her mistress hurried out to explain. Left alone again, the little dog brought the chicks into close formation and delivered them to the hen in a fairly compact group.

Topsy was never trained to do that sort of thing and has never been with older shepherd dogs. Apparently "blood will tell."

Making Bad Worse.

Thomas Fiddle was a very learned young man. At school he shone like all the stars and planets lumped together. A sixty candle-power lamp wasn't in it beside the burning flame of his genius.

But his friends were frightfully disappointed when he refused to accept the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

One of them tackled him on the subject.

"Ah, well," replied the genius, "it's bad enough to be named Fiddle, without being Fiddle D.D."

The child of a father over fifty years of age has ten times as good a chance of becoming eminent as he would if his father were a younger man.

Classified Advertisements.

CANADIAN MATRIMONIAL PAPER. 25c. No other res. A. McCreery, Cathlam, Ont.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cables, hose, packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO., 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

Best Map of Moon.

After taking more than 8,000 photographs in 16 years a French astronomer has prepared what is believed to be the most complete map of the moon ever made.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

In Denmark we have a fine demonstration of how common folks may become highly enthusiastic for the arts of peace.

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.

Everybody in the world depends upon somebody else.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

It takes a vigorous and highly moral people to make a great nation.

WOMAN TOO WEAK TO WALK

Now Works Nine Hours a Day.—
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound Restored Her Strength

Union Village, Vt.—"I was weak and nervous and all run-down. I could not walk across the floor without resting and I had been that way for weeks. I saw your advertisement in the paper and after taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt the good it was doing me and I took seven more in all. Before I finished I was able to work nine hours a day in a steam laundry. I cannot say too much in favor of your medicine. I trust all sick and suffering women will take it. It has been two years since I took it and I am strong and well."

—Mrs. L. A. GUIMANN, Union Village, Vermont.

This is only one of such letters we are continually publishing showing what Lydia E. Pinkham has done for women, and whether you work or not Mrs. Guimann's letter should interest you.

Many women get into a weak, nervous run down condition because of ailments they often have. Such women should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at the first sign of trouble. Good health is necessary and this splendid medicine will help you to keep it.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

CASCARETS 10¢

For Constipated Bowels—Bilious Liver

The nicest cathartic-laxative to physic your bowels when you have Headache, Biliousness, Colds, Indigestion, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, is candy-like Cascarets. One or two to-night will empty your bowels completely by morning and you will feel splendid. They work while you sleep. Cascarets never stir you up or gripe like salts, Pills, Calomel, or Oil, and they cost only ten cents a box. Children love Cascarets too.

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 Manufacturing of Monacopoland (Germany). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer, manufacturers, to avoid the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Save the bird in hand—
The others may be hard to catch

With enough money, enough time and enough luck, a man may get back the health he has lost—or part of it.

It takes patience, too.

And then there may be no success, or only a little.

It's better to save what you have than hunt for what you've lost—as the most successful health-restorers will tell you.

Much of the loss of health is due to faulty, careless diet. Wrong meals at all times and right meals at wrong times load the long-suffering digestive organs with elements of destruction, or starve the tissues and glands of needed elements.

Grape-Nuts is a delicious cereal food which has the qualities of scientific nutrition. It supplies the full richness of those splendid food grains, wheat and malted barley, together with the vital mineral elements, so often lacking from foods. Served with cream or good milk, Grape-Nuts gives full nourishment without over-loading the stomach.

A splendid thought for breakfast or lunch, for those who would keep health—

Grape Nuts—the Body Builder

"There's a Reason"

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Windsor, Ontario

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY MARCH 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.

Go a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 50c.

Legal Advertising—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

REHOLD, how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In U-ni-ty to dwell.
(Lib. Convention—23 Feb.)

Point Echo (next day) "U-ni-ty to dwell,
(Conservative Convention—24 Feb.)

IT WAS an impressive and imposing function.

The Liberal Ch'eft ias of Argenteuil were gathered together, all in their battle garments, and moist from a fresh coat of war calomine. They were assembled to "select" a candidate for the principal county chieftainship, and they wore on their faces that becoming mask of solemnity which the occasion required. Some stood gloomily apart, leaning on their swords; a few were seated, their eyes turned towards the ceiling with a wistful expression as if saying to themselves "I to the hills will lift mine eyes, whence doth come mine aid"; while others stood about, chatting with that restrained vivacity which always indicates the expectation of "something coming."

There was no official earl-marshal, but an aide-de camp, (some say a non-temporary) of the great chief, at Ottawa was specially detailed for the occasion. There were also present seven other bright and shining lights in the firmament of party unity, all bearing steadily, and not a few lesser luminaries whose "glittering light, like that of candles," made one apprehensive that a sudden draught, like the throwing open of a door, would extinguish them.

But no. Sharply at the time appointed the President Chief ascended the stately dais, and in dulcet tones bade everybody well come.

The departure of the late chief was referred to, and a true note was sounded when a touching resolution of sympathy and condolence was voted. Then the party banner was unfurled. Speeches were made by the appointed leaders, and in a portentous voice the presiding chief called for nominations. Up spake two chieftains, who had come from "The Far Corners."

Said one (Dansereau of Grenville), "I tak it, sir, ye're w' Prince Chai-rlie?" "AY," quoth the other-of-few words (Graham, Arundel), and the "nomination" of the Hon. Charles A. Stewart was received with loud cheering, a showing of hands made the "selection" unanimous, and the delegates hied themselves hence, muttering in their beards the blessed word "U-ni-ty."

AND THE NEXT DAY, in the same place, at the same hour, there were gathered together other chiefs, of other clans and septa, to "select" a candidate, but after an interval, the door opened, and they all trailed out disconsolately, to the tune of

"Over th' watter-tae Chai-rlie"

and retreated to their fastnesses, with sheathed swords and downcast looks. One chieftain (local) was heard to mutter in passing "Not half of them have their muskets. They discarded them in the last charge; it would be impossible to recover the guns in this darkness—besides which, no weapons left on the ground in this weather would be fit for service without cleaning.... Ay, and the powder is wet."

I find those same words were used by Lord John Drummond, to the Duke of Perth, Mirabelle de Gordon, and others, when he was supporting the retreat from Falkirk. Perhaps our local chief had been reading a romance of the "45" or had an ancestor who sympathized wobbled between "fechtin' for Chai-rlie" or against him, like Simon of Lovat.

MANY sacrifices are made in life, and politics, for the sake of peace and concord. It may be a sign of the times that Argenteuil has been chosen to be represented in parliament by outside talent. Perhaps the County's perspective is widening. I do not think that any good purpose would have been served by the conservatives putting up a candidate of their own at the present time, and they did the right thing by assenting to the liberal nomination. The liberals won at the last election and it is their just and reasonable prerogative to appoint a successor to the late member, as much as it is the duty of the conservatives to accept a fitting successor. The only possible thing they can kick about is the manner of the selection. There were three or four men in the field, local men, all quite qualified to stand guard of the liberal flag, or to carry forward liberal ideals. But they are calmly laid on one side; made to stand down, while a complete outsider is hurried into the vacancy, and the electors of Argenteuil are informed, by the newspapers, that the vacancy has been filled by imported

talent. This depreciates the value of local talent, on the one side, and casts a slur upon the good faith of the other side, which under any ordinary circumstances would support the acclamation of a local man.

IN THE POLITICAL GAME, as in chess, pawns are employed, and it appears that the players of the game regard Argenteuil as a mere pawn. Opinions differ. I for one am chagrined that the county is not recognized as having superior claims. I want to think of it as a knight or a bishop, at the least. Having said that, I am done. If for the sake of U-ni-ty the men who were candidates, when the decree went forth that they should make way for a professional politician who was first at the general election, are satisfied, I am, and the electors need not complain nor harbour any feelings beyond the persistent idea that they ought to be represented as before, by one of themselves.

Those who are party men first, before being Argenteils, may take pride in the fact that they have helped in an unusual measure to keep the party going, even if people say they have been an easy mark. I notice that the staid "Gazette" has written an apologetic editorial on the subject, and naively suggests that the new member's "temporary" association with Argenteuil will widen his view of public questions. After that, I expect to see my fellow electors of the county going around with their chests thrown out like pouter pigeons, instructing prime ministers and their cabinets to line up and take their turn for the honour of representing this Enlightened Centre of Things.

THE LINKMAN.

Rev. J. A. McFarlane, Grand Organizer of the Orange Order pays visit to Lachute.

The meeting held in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday afternoon was not as largely attended as expected, although there was a goodly gathering in the Methodist Church at night.

The theme of his address was "Ecclesiastical Autocracy and the Defence of the People."

Overlordship and autocracy, he declared, are foreign to the Divine ideal in Church and State. The horizon of the Divine vision is not the circle which circles a throne or a priesthood, but the circumference which has the heart of the people as its centre.

Service and Ministry, he affirmed, are the terms that express the values of thrones and pulpits. That throne is ideal of whose queen it was truly said, "She wrought her people lasting good." That Presbyter is walking in the Divine footsteps, when it can be said of him, as of the Master, "When he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion for them." (Matt. 9:36).

Service and Ministry, the speaker repeated, must be the ideal of all leadership; for Jesus Himself said that He "Came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many."

The great leader must win his place by being the master-servant. His goal must be the salvation of men, the uplift of humanity, the welfare of the world.

Heathenism may think of lordship, but Christianity expresses itself in service. "The rulers of the gentiles lord it over them," declared Jesus. "Not so shall it be among you, but whosoever would be great among you shall be your minister, and whosoever shall be first among you, shall be your servant" (Mat. 20:26-27).

Human ambition is Christian, only when, having become unselfish, it flames forth in a passion for the blessing of the people. The tragedy of the world is the struggle of the world in church and State to transform positions of trust in behalf of the people, into summits of power and glory for themselves.

Mr. McFarlane's whole address was an unfolding of this theme, and its illustration from the Bible and from the history of the modern world. He pointed out how the Jews had drifted away from the Divine ideal. When God called Abraham, He did so to make Abraham and his seed a depository of Divine revelation, and a channel of blessing to "all the families of the earth." Five times this is repeated in Genesis. Abraham and his seed were but Trustees, not owners, of the gifts which God intended for all nations. But a hierarchy haggled to their own bosoms blessings intended for the world, and so far departed from the Divine ideal and purpose, that they became the enemies, not the friends of the Son of God. The people loved Him; the hierarchy robbed them, and sought His death.

Christianity had repeated the errors of old. Every claim of the Jewish hierarchy was reproduced by the Christian hierarchy. They even went so far as to close the New Testament, fragrant with the beautiful story of the Christ and His Apostles, and deny its free use to all whom they could dominate.

The Orange Order was villified by Clericalism, as though it were some hideous enemy of its neighbors. But some day the truth might leak out, and the soul of the Order be revealed. Then it would be seen that while it is a stern enemy, as Jesus was, to ecclesiastical overlordship of the people, it is the deep and warm and abiding friend of all classes of people, of whatever religion or race, or language.

The woman whose case the Orange-men carried to the Privy Council, on the marriage question was a French Roman Catholic. It cost the Order thousands of dollars to defend this French woman against cruelty and wrong.

Mr. McFarlane closed by appealing to the people to make a new and large study of the life and teaching of Jesus and His Apostles in the New Testament.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

W. G. Staniforth

What Savings Mean to Farmers

The word "saving" has to-day a deeper meaning for the farmer than for many years past.

The importance of saving and keeping money available for emergencies is now realized by every shrewd farmer.

The Bank of Nova Scotia is not only a good bank in which to deposit your savings but you will find it ready and willing to co-operate with you in any banking business you may have in hand.

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.

SPRING 1922.

Now is your time to prepare for Spring by purchasing your

Northway Garments

In Suits and Coats for Ladies and Misses. New lines are just received and at Very Reasonable Prices.

Invictus and Astoria Shoes for both Ladies and Men
"Cooper" Caps for Men.

See our many lines before buying elsewhere.

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.

W. G. STANIFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED 1855

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

Opportunities to buy Cattle

horses, farm implements, etc., cheaply are constantly turning up. The farmer with money saved is the one who gets these snaps.

Place your crop earnings in a Savings Account with the nearest branch of The Molsons Bank where, while earning interest and being absolutely safe, your money is available at any minute. Deposits can be made by mail.

18-917

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.

Argenteuil's New Member.



The Hon. Chas. Stewart.

The Hon. Charles Stewart was duly acclaimed Member for Argenteuil, by Mr. Gactan Valois at the Court House on Tuesday afternoon. The announcement that only one nomination paper had been presented was received with loud applause, and in so far as the returning officer could not be accused of partisanship, seeing there was no contest, he took this first opportunity as an alderman in tendering Mr. Stewart the citizenship of the town.

In absence of the President, Mr. Geo. Dansereau of Grenville, officiated as chairman and immediately called upon Mr. Stewart who expressed his gratitude for the honors accorded him by the good people of Argenteuil and outlined briefly some of the problems which confronted the new government and which he felt confident would be solved by the application of sound business principles adopted by the men whom Hon. McKenzie King had gathered around him. It is our desire to understand each other better. Division geographically is serious and

the intermingling of the East and the West should tend to UNIFY and make for the general good. My soul desire is to give the very best that the Crea or has endowed me with to build up a true and virile nation, and this we must all work for.

Other addresses were given by the Hon. Mr. Robb, Jno. Hay Esq., M.P.P., L. L. Legault, K.C., Notary Raymond, W. G. Rodger, Mr. Tanner, all of whom expressed their pleasure in the county being represented by a Cabinet Minister, especially one of Mr. Stewart's standing, and as Mr. Tanner said, the honor had come to Mr. Stewart as a recompense for his loyalty to the cause of Liberalism. He had refused the leadership of the Progressives in Alberta and had been willing to seek into political oblivion because he did not believe in Class legislation, and so Argenteuil had given him a home that had caught the spirit of sympathy, toleration and fair play.

LAKEFIELD

A concert was held in the Gibb Parish Hall on Friday Feb. 24th, to obtain funds for roofing the hall. A good programme was enjoyed by an audience, who came to enjoy a good laugh and did so. The programme consisted of dialogues recitations and musical selections. Way Down East, a dialogue in which Mr. W. Sherritt took the leading part, as Jeremiah Pike, with Miss Lillie Hingley as his wife, Miss C. Mount and M. Sherritt as their two nieces and R. Tomalty as Mr. Westfield, was a decided success. The Premature Proposal seemed to please the audience greatly. Mr. Lummis and Miss Sherritt as Mr. & Mrs. Dougherty and Miss C. Mount as the prospective second wife called forth much applause. Aunt Femimah's Money, a dialogue in which Phyllis Andrews, Hazel Evans, Myrtle Evans and Constance Mount took part gave an opportunity for some good acting on the part of the children. The Train to Mauro, with Miss Sherritt as Mrs. Butterfield and L. Tomalty as her terrible son Johnnie and Mr. W. Hingley as the Station Agent, created much amusement.

A Musical trio in which Mr. Lummis played the violin and the Misses Mount and Sherritt on the organ, with several songs, recitations and other pieces were enjoyed by all and the singing of the National Anthem brought a very enjoyable evening to a close, proceeds amounting to \$17.00.

Nurse H. Night, of Montreal, spent the past two weeks at Lakeside Cottage. Miss Edna Campbell and Miss Muriel Peet spent the week-end as guests of Mrs. Geo. Peet.

Mrs. Tucker, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. H. Scott for a few days.

The Misses Marjorie and Grace Mount accompanied by the Messrs Thorvald and Lawrence Overing spent the week-end at Rosemount Cottage.

Miss Susan Evans spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Evans.

Guests at Mrs. A. Kyle's over the week-end were the Misses Mabel Rogers and Hazel Baker and the Messrs Alvin Kyle George and Roland Tucker, all of Montreal.

Mr. Miles Copeland, who has spent the past four months in Detroit, Mich., returned home on Friday.

Miss Myrtle Tomalty and Mr. Gilbert Warwick, of Brownsburg, were guests of Mrs. A. Tomalty, over the week-end.

STONEFIELD

Miss L. Cousins was the guest of Mrs. A. M. Derrick last Wednesday.

Miss G. Owens has returned home after spending a pleasant visit with friends in Montreal.

Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Burke were the guests of Mrs. J. Densmore on Sunday evening.

Mr. & Mrs. W. Owens attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Thomas Cummings funeral at Grenville this week.

Mr. Herbert Densmore and daughter Isabel, also Miss Myrtle C. McMurrice were visiting friends here this week.

Don't Miss It!

The best game of the Season will be played in the Lachute Rink with the "All-Montreal" Hockey Team and our locals.

Saturday Night, Don't forget it. Regular Time, Popular Prices.

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.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

Honours.—None.
Class I.—Loise McQuat 80
Class II.—George Fuller 73, Lillian Samit 66, Ruby McNeil 63, Helena Roiger 63, Muriel Fink 66.
Class III.—Neil McGillis 58, Blanche Smith 55, Kenneth Campbell 50.

GRADE X.

LATIN.
Honours.—Arnold Mathews 95.
Class I.—Donald Clarke and Ivy Johnson 87, Flora McDonald 75.
Class II.—Kathleen Morrison 73, Ivy Graham 69, Alice Vain and I. Whinnfield Elsie MacAllister and Morrison 61.
Class III.—Esther Morrison 58, T. Clarke 57.

GRADE IX.

FRENCH.
Honours.—Kathleen Morrison 92.
Class I.—Marguerite Hattie and Margaret Scott 88, Frances Douglass 85, N. Black 82, Edna Graham and Evelyn MacCallum 80, Ruby Nicholls 77.
Class II.—Hazel Drysdale and Melville Smith 74, Donald May 71, Duncan Cumming and Corie Hancock 69, Maria Westgate 67, George McGibbon 60.
Class III.—Elsie Biddell 59, Irene Rogers 57, Gladys Moseley 56, Edna Campbell 53, Jack Golpin.

GRADE VIII.

GEOGRAPHY.
Honours.—None.
Class I.—Lloyd Somerville 89, Hazel Copeland 85, Bessie Rodgers and Kilgour Wilson 81, Janet Whinnfield 75.
Class II.—Grant Hardy 74, Charlie Miller 73, N. Boyd 81, E. Black 70, Perry Cooke 68, A. Miller 67, A. Burke and G. Seale 66, Harold Calder and Ethel McQuat 65, Evelyn Mathews and Edgar Purush 64, Hazel Kettle 63, Hilda Hume and George Miles 61, A. Hume 60.
Class III.—Mary Cruise 59, Ernest Boyd 56, Douglas Middleton 53, E. Hay Hazel Morrison 52, Linton Armstrong and Edith Jones 51, Freddie Barker 50.

GRADE VII.

SCRIPTURE.
Honours.—Anra Miller 97, Nellie Hay and May Yelland 91.
Class I.—Henry Miles and Stella Scott 80, Edward Morrison 81, Elizabeth MacKimmie 80, Florence Armstrong 79, E. Scott 78, Lena Graham and Violet Paul 73.
Class II.—Inez McKiddie 73, Cameron McQuat and Edmund Smith 71, Elsie Scott 63, Muriel McPhail 60.

GRADE VI.

READING.
Honours.—None.
Class I.—Hazel McKiddie 80, Dorothy Morrison 78, Russell Elliott 76, Emma Morrison, Eleanor McJoy and Howard Dalg 75.
Class II.—Reta Jones, Elsie Stewart and Jim Wilson 72, Evelyn Cruise, Lizzie Hay and Mildred Mark 70, G. Rodgers and Janet McQuat 65, Bessie Morris 64, Lorne Morris 63, Gordon Dobie and Willis Stanforth 60.
Class III.—Rene Charron 52.

GRADE V.

GEOGRAPHY.
Honours.—Agnes Duncan 98, Quinton Black 92.
Class I.—Helen Hutchinson 79, James Yelland 78.
Class II.—Eric Middleton 69, James Logan 68, Lloyd Cruise 64.
Class III.—Willie Painter 54, Eileen McPaul 53, Roy Cruise and Shirley Hamilton 50.

GRADE IV.

GEOGRAPHY.
Class I.—George Licop 81, Gwen MacKinnon 77.
Class II.—Robert Fulton 79.
Class III.—Alma Duncan 59, Rebecca Cohen 57, Hartland Paul 56, Alma McCallum and Christina McKenzie 51, K. McPaul 50.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.
Honours.—Reta Boyd 100, J. Nobert 98, Stewart Jones, Lena Combie and G. McPaul 97, A. Delorme 76, W. Licop 95, G. Cruise 90.
Class I.—Kathleen Mackrith and Raymond Underhill 88, Janet Hay 87, Leola Belanger 86, Olive Stanforth 85, Eugene Jousse and Elsie McPaul 83, Doris Armstrong 82, Barbara Cunningham 76.

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 8.30 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 p.m.

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

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

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

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

Class II.—Maggie Chapman 79, May Holt 70.

Class III.—H. Dion 57, Jas. Beech 54.

GRADE II.

ENGLISH.
Honours.—E. Goldworthy 90.
Class I.—Gordon Drvsgale 89, Violet Pelanger 88, Hugh McKinnon 85, Hugh Gall 84, Roland Cruise 80, Kenzie Cowan 80, Jean Fulton and Donald Murphy 79, Sam Rashovsky and Thompson 75.
Class II.—Winston Crew 74, Violet Falconer 72, Thelma West 70, Eleanor Armstrong 69.
Class III.—Catherine Giles, Roland Dion 54, Howard Jones 50.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

SPELLING AND RECITATION.
Honours.—Elsie Townsend 91, Gertrude Gilmore 92, Irwin Pain 97.
Class I.—Elizabeth Murray 89, Milton Townsend 88, Marion Stewart 87, A. MacDonald 87, James McAllister 81, Hilda Hardie 80, Elsie Todd 80, Moyra Monk 74.5.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
Class I.—Kenneth McGibbon 85, Wilhelmina Clarke 81, Gladys Warwick 79.
Class II.—Wallace Wilson 71.5.
Class III.—Violet Green 52.

GRADE VI.

GEOGRAPHY.
Class I.—Doris Golpi in 87, Clithbert McQuig 84, Marion Esai 81, Alma Fletcher 75.
Class II.—Jack Stewart 73, Sarah McVicar 65, Eileen McGibbon 64, Kenneth Stewart 63, Arthur Heale 60.

GRADE V.

ENGLISH.
Class I.—Mansiel Wilson 86, Leona Thompson 81, Grace Maccreiff 78, Lia Fletcher 77.
Class II.—Alex. McGibbon 90.
Class III.—John Galbraith and Ivan Monk 57, Lawrence Davis 56, Edith Brown, Harry Ball, Fred Witham and Melvise Wilson 60.

GRADE IV.

READING.
Honours.—Violet Golpin 97, Eveline Highfield and Dorothea McDonald 93.
Class I.—Flora Cruise 89, Mildred Heale 87, Alex. McCallough 86, Joseph Canbors and Agnes Duncan 85, Theodore Zimmers 80, Lorne Martin and Douglas Stewart 76.
Class II.—Willie Woods 70, J. Brown 67, Nelson Warwick 65.

GRADE III.

ENGLISH.
Class I.—Hazel Boyd 85.
Class II.—Edna Woods 54.
Class III.—Walter McQuat 50.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

RECITATION.
Honours.—Andrey Monk and Lorne Paul 100, Daisy Seay 99, Waid McCreiff and Willie Green 98, George Connolly 97, Agnes Elliott and Howard Tomalty 97, Johnnie Kennedy, Wyman Hazel and Oscar Clouthier 95, Marris Chambers and James Girling 91.

GRADE II.

RECITATION.
Honours.—Wilma Tomalty 100, G. Anderson 97, Ivy Steer and Frank McGibbon 96, Lily White 95, Lizzie Seay and Leslie Beecroft 94, Francis Kettle 91, Jacky Seay and Harold Campbell 90.
Class I.—George Green 87, Herbie Graves 76, Alfred Clouthier 82, Renneth McAllister 78, Maude Seay 77.
Class II.—Theron Wilson 74, Ernest Leedham 65.

AUCTION SALE

The Rev. J. A. LACKEY Will offer for sale by Public Auction, on

Wednesday, March 8th, 1922

At the Rectory.

His well known Driving Horse, Cutter, 2 Euggies (one as good as new), Harness, Robe, Blankets, Hay etc., also Household Furniture.

Sale commences at 1.30 p.m. TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mrs. W. H. Robertson, went to Montreal, on Monday last, to attend the meeting of the M. D. W. A., Annual, and while in town was the guest of her daughter Mrs. Mount, Cote St. Antoine Road.

Word was received on Wednesday of the death of Mrs. Pridham, who had resided here for some years, with her sisters, Mrs. Weldon and Miss Neve. The deepest sympathy of their many friends is offered, Miss Weldon, Mrs. Neve, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Neve and family.

Mrs. W. A. Howard went to Montreal to attend M. D. W. A., Annual, which was in session Feb. 22nd, 23rd and 24th. While in town Mrs. Howard was the guest of Miss Budden, Dorchester St. West.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Neve, were in Montreal attending the funeral of their sister, Mrs. Pridham returning home on Friday.

The Rev. W. A. Howard joined Mrs. Howard in Montreal. Friday morning returning with her Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffrey and little Doreen of Montreal, spent a few hours in St. Andrews on Saturday.

The many friends of Dr. Maude Abbott, were shocked to see by Friday evening Star, that she had been the victim of an assault, and hold up, but were thankful to note that though unconscious for a short time she was not hurt. Her father was she robbed. The screams of a woman who saw the attack drew a crowd, but fortunately the assailant made their escape without being identified.

Mrs. Howell, of Montreal, was a week end visitor in our village.

Mrs. I. J. Fraser, who was attending the M. D. W. A. Annual in Montreal, and was the guest of Mrs. Brown, Selv Ave., returned to her home on Monday afternoon.

CASTORIA

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

Double action—Goes farther—Try it and you'll be delighted with the results.

EGG-O Baking Powder

ORDER FROM YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD GROCER

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,

Lachute Mills,

MACDONALD'S

Cut Brier

More Tobacco for the Money

Packages 15¢
½ lb Tins 85¢

The Tobacco with a heart



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, and the name-plate from the dog's collar. Ewart telegraphs for his friend, Dennis Burnham.

CHAPTER X.—(Cont'd.)

"You don't really believe that there is anything curious about the river itself, do you?" I asked. "We have agreed that some human agency is responsible for the tragic affliction that has fallen upon poor Myra. In that case we are not safe anywhere."

"That's true enough," he agreed, "but everything that has happened so far has happened here. Sooner or later, no doubt, the operations will be extended to some other region, but at present we know there is a possibility of our being overcome by some strange power between the Chemist's Rock and Dead Man's Pool."

"Well, as we don't know how to deal with the danger when it does arrive," I suggested, "suppose we see as much as we can from the banks. I will go up the centre of the stream and report to you, if you like, but you stay here."

"You'd do nothing of the sort," he cried. "I can't imagine what we can possibly learn by standing on that rock, but if either of us goes, we go together, or I, in my capacity of bachelor unattached, go alone."

Naturally, I could only applaud such generous sentiments, and at the same time refuse to countenance his proposal. So we sat among the heather, some distance above the bank, and awaited developments.

"It is four-twenty now," said my companion presently, looking at his watch. "If anything is going to happen it should happen soon."

"Don't you think it was mere coincidence that Myra's blindness and the General's strange illness occurred about this time? Why should this green ray only be visible between four and five?"

"It hasn't really been visible at all," Garnesk pointed out. "Miss McLeod saw a green flash, and the General saw a green rock, which had taken upon itself the responsibilities of transportation. That's all we know about the green ray, except the green veil that Miss McLeod tells us of. I don't expect to see that."

"I wish I knew what we did expect to see," I sighed.

"Exactly," he replied solemnly. "By the way," he added after a pause, "do you see anything peculiar about the rocks or the pool between four and five? I mean anything that you couldn't notice at any other time of the day?"

"Nothing at all," I answered dejectedly. "It is pleasant here then than at any other time—or was until we came under this mysterious spell." "Why is it pleasant?" he asked. "It is just that it gets most sunshine," I pointed out.

I made the remark idly enough, for the course of the river, with its rugged banks and great massive rocks, looked particularly beautiful as the sun streamed full upon it, and I was immeasurably surprised when Garnesk jumped to his feet with a shout.

"What is it?" I cried in alarm. "You're not—"

"The sun, Ewart, the sun!" he exclaimed, and, snatching a pair of binoculars which I carried in my hand, he dashed up the slope to the foot of a cliff that overhung the stream. I gazed after him for a moment in astonishment, and then set out in pursuit.

"Stop where you are, man!" he called to me as he turned, and saw me tearing after him. "No, no; I don't want you there. Don't follow me."

I did as I was told, for I trusted him implicitly, and I knew that he would not run any risk without first acquainting me of his intention, and I took it for granted that he had not had time to tell me what it was. But my astonishment increased as I watched him climb the rock: for when he arrived a few feet from the summit he sat down on a ledge and calmly lighted a cigarette!

"What is it all about?" I called to him, when I had fully recovered from my surprise.

"I only wanted to have a look at the view," he laughed back, and put the glasses to his eyes. First he examined the house, and then he turned his gaze in the direction of the sea.

It was then that it dawned on me that he was looking for a yacht. This was the fateful hour, and it had naturally struck him that the unknown yacht might be in the vicinity.

"Well," I shouted, "can you see the yacht?"

"No," he replied, "there's nothing in sight, only a paddle steamer, looks like an excursion of some sort."

"Oh, that's the Glencairn," I explained. "She won't help us at all. She runs with tourists from Malaga."

"She seems to be barely able to take care of herself," he laughed. "I shouldn't like to be on her in a storm."

We conversed fairly easily while he was on the cliff, for we were not many yards apart, and I began to wonder when he was coming down again.

"Have you any objection to my joining you?" I asked presently, as there seemed to be nothing for me to do below.

"Stop where you are for a bit, old man," he advised. "I shall be down in a minute."

"As long as you like," I replied. "You've got a fine view from there, anyway. Don't worry about me."

I sat down on a rock, refilled my pipe, and prepared to wait till he rejoined me.

"Hi, Ewart!" he called presently, for my mind had already wandered to that darkened "den" at the house.

"Hullo," I answered, jumping to my feet. "What is it?"

"Do you notice anything unusual?" "No," I shouted, "nothing at all."

"No," I shouted, "nothing at all," but suddenly I felt a strange tingling in my ears, my pulses quickened, my voice died away into nothing. I looked up at Garnesk; he was leaning perilously near the edge of the cliff waving to me. I saw his lips move, yet I heard no sound. My heart was thumping against my chest with audible beats. I looked round me in every direction. No, there was nothing strange happening that the eye could see, yet here was I with a choking pulsation in my throat. My temples too were throbbing like a couple of steam hammers. Again I looked up at Garnesk; he was climbing hurriedly down the cliff. He paused and waved to me, and again his lips moved, and again I heard nothing.

"Surely," I told myself, the events

of the past few days had told on my strength. This was nerves, sheer nerves. Garnesk must give me his arm to the house. I would lie down and rest, and I should be all right in a few moments. It was nerves that was all. But if Garnesk were not very quick about it I should have burst a blood vessel in my brain before he reached me. Already my chest seemed to have swelled to twice its size. Garnesk, as I looked, seemed to be farther off than ever, a tiny speck in the distance.

The singing in my ears became a rushing torrent. It was the waterfall, I told myself; how stupid of me! Of course I should be all right in a minute. But my friend must hurry. I collapsed on the rock and gasped for breath. I looked for Garnesk. Still he seemed to be as far away as ever, and he scarcely seemed to be moving at all. I must tell him to be quick. It was simply nerves, of course; but I mustn't let them get the better of me, or what would poor Myra do? I staggered to my feet to call Garnesk.

"Hurry up; I'm not well!" I framed the words in my brain, but no sound passed my lips. I struggled for breath, and called again with all the power I could muster. I could not hear myself speak. And then I understood! My knees rocked beneath me, the river swirled round me, a rowan tree rushed by me in a flash, and as I fell sprawling on my face among the heather a thousand hammers seemed to pound the hideous sickening truth into the heaving pulp that was once my brain.

CHAPTER XI.

How the Unexpected Happened.

When I came to myself I was lying with my head pillowed on Garnesk's arm. My coat and collar were on the ground beside me, and my head and shoulders were dripping with water.

"Ah!" said my companion, with a sigh of relief, "that's better. You'll be all right in a few minutes, Ewart. Take it easy, old chap, and rest."

"Where am I?" I asked. "Good heavens!" I exclaimed, as I heard my own voice, and sat bolt upright in my astonishment. "I thought I was dumb!"

"Well, never mind about that now, old fellow," Garnesk advised. "We'll hear all about that later. Shut your eyes and rest a minute."

"All right," I agreed, "pass me my pipe and I will."

Garnesk laughed aloud as he leaned over to reach my coat pocket.

"When a man shouts for his pipe he's a long way from being dead or dumb or anything else," he said.

Truth to tell, I was feeling very queer. I was dizzy and confused, but I felt that I wanted my pipe to help me collect my thoughts. So I lay there for some minutes quietly smoking, and indeed I felt as if I could have stayed like that for ever.

"I must have fainted," I explained presently, overlooking the fact that Garnesk probably knew more about my ridiculous seizure than I did myself. "I don't know when I did a thing like that before," I added, beginning to get angry with myself.

"Well, I hope you won't do it again," said my friend fervently. "It's not a thing to make a hobby of, and don't you come near this infernal river any more until we know something definite."

"You mean that the place has got on my nerves," I said. "I suppose it has; I'm very sorry."

"Do you feel well enough to tell me all about it?" he asked, "or would you rather wait till we get up to the house?"

"Oh, I'll tell you now," I agreed readily. "We mustn't say anything about this at the house." So I told him exactly how I had felt.

"When did it first come on?" he asked.

"When I heard you about, and jumped up to see what it was. By the way, what was it?"

"Well," he replied, "we'll discuss the matter if you wouldn't mind releasing my arm."

"My dear fellow," I cried, sitting up suddenly, as I realized that he was still propping up my head. "I'm most awfully sorry."

"Now then," he said, as he lighted his pipe and made himself comfortable, "we'll go into the latest development. You remember what made me rush off and leave you there?"

"I remember saying something about the sunlight, and you suddenly dashed off."

"To tell you the truth, I had very little faith in the theory that at this hour, above all, the spook of the Chemist's Rock was active, until you pointed out that only about that time is the whole of the river course up to the rock, and the whole of the rock itself, flooded with sunlight. Then, when you made that remark, I suddenly felt that I ought to be on the cliff on the look out for this unknown yacht. We connect the two together in some way which we don't yet understand, so I meant to go and have a look for the ship. I saw nothing of any importance until I shouted to you. Just then I was looking through the glasses at the shore. I turned them on the landing-stage and along the beach, and I had just lighted on the bay where we explored this morning when suddenly, for half a second or so, all the shadows of the rocks turned a vivid green, and then as suddenly resumed their natural color again."

"Good heavens!" I exclaimed. "Green again! Can you make anything of it at all, Garnesk? I'm sorry I'm such a dunder as to faint at the critical moment, when I might have been of some assistance to you. What in God's name can it all mean?"

"I'm no further on," he replied bitterly. "In fact, I'm further back."

(To be continued.)

The Pines.

Down aisles of white in tall solemnity They raise their arms to reach the winter sky.

A marble nave whose arches strong and high Echo an organ's rolling melody; Now like the far off murmur of the sea.

And now like summer winds that wander by, Careering some frail flower that blossoms nigh.

To waft its fragrance over hill and lea.

Never they waver, though the years be long, Never they falter, though the dawn be far.

But lift serene to heaven their slender spires; And ever through their boughs there runs a song.

Joyous and sweet, unto the vesper star, Hung like a jewel against the sunset fires!

—Elizabeth Scollard.

The Leopard in the Ca'hin.

Africa isn't quite so wild as it used to be, said the gray-haired missionary, smiling. The narrowest escape I ever had was on board ship a thousand miles from Capetown. I lay in my berth with my clothes on, trying to get my strength back after a spell of seasickness, when I saw a big leopard standing in my doorway. At first I thought it was some one's pet, and spoke to it. Growling and flattening its short sharp ears, it crouched as if to spring. Even then I thought that it was playing, but I was in no condition to play with it. "Lie down," I said sharply.

It sprang and vanished. The flight of it was so swift and silent that for a moment I thought it had gone through the porthole above the upper berth. Then I saw the sag of the springs and knew it had landed in the berth. A moment later its long tail switched back and forth over the edge, then, turning, it put its great ugly head within two feet of my face. Its mouth was open, and I could see a cavernous red gullet and teeth as sharp as sabre points. I tell you that was as close as I ever want to come to a live leopard. I yelled and burrowed under the bed-clothes.

A calm heavy voice with a slight German accent sounded at the door. "Be not afraid. Keep on talking with it, but don't move." The man was one of the keepers. I learned later that there were other animals on board.

It was easy enough to lie still, but it was not so easy to talk to the beast. The muscles of my throat seemed paralyzed, but at last I managed to repeat hoarsely, "Lie down! Lie down, I say!"

The cat's leopard had escaped from was brought and set in the doorway, but before the least could be induced to leave its perch two men had to go over the side of the ship and prod it with long iron bars thrust through the porthole. Before it finally entered the cage it turned on me again, and I never yelled so loud in my life. The men with the bars were doing the best they could, but they could not quite reach the leopard as it crouched on the floor. I think my preacher's voice saved me. Snarling, but frightened at the strange uproar, the beast backed away into the cage, and the keepers slammed the door in its face.

Pat's Luck.

At a mine one day, John was walking round a tursing. Looking up he saw an Irishman searching eagerly for something.

"What is it you're lookin' for?" said John.

"Oim luckin' for me waistcoat," said Pat.

John laughed and replied, "Why, man, you've got it on."

"Shure, now," Pat replied, "an it ye hadn't told me, Oi would have gone home without it!"

The Spinster's Age.

The census registration officer had learned the spinster's name, occupation and parentage and at last broached the dangerous subject of age. Then this conversation took place:

"Have the Misses Hill, who live next door, given you their ages?" she snapped.

"No, Miss Brown—"

"Well, then, I'm the same age as they."

"That will do," murmured the officer, and he proceeded to fill out the space with these words: "Miss Brown, as old as the hills."

Dye Skirt, Dress or Faded Draperies in Diamond Dyes

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

The chance of one finger-print being exactly like another is one in 64,000,000,000.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

AFTER EVERY MEAL

WRIGLEY'S NIPS



This new candy-coated gum delights young and old.

It "melts in your mouth" and the gum in the center remains to aid digestion, brighten teeth and soothe mouth and throat.

There are the other WRIGLEY friends to choose from, too:

"After Every Meal"



No greater calamity can befall a neighborhood than a little gossip which, when grown, rends the neighbors into two classes and makes these classes strangers to each other.

An educational campaign, the object of which is to have more modern plumbing conveniences installed in the country home, is being launched by the Physics Department of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The most powerful aerial station in the world has been constructed at Dijon, in France. Its light, which can be seen for two hundred miles, is composed of eight arc lamps with a power of 1,000,000,000 candles.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

INVENTIONS
Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Patents have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet on request.
HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO.
PATENT ATTORNEYS
231 BANK STREET
OTTAWA, CANADA

Build Your Home
Prices are Down
ON BUILDING MATERIALS.
PRICES ARE DOWN—
LET HALLIDAY SHOW YOU
THE HALLIDAY COMPANY LIMITED
HAMILTON, Dept. W. CANADA.

Vaseline
CAMPOR ICE
Going from the warm, steamy kitchen to the cold, windy yard is sure to chap your face and hands. "Vaseline" Camphor Ice keeps them smooth and soft. It's invaluable for housekeepers.

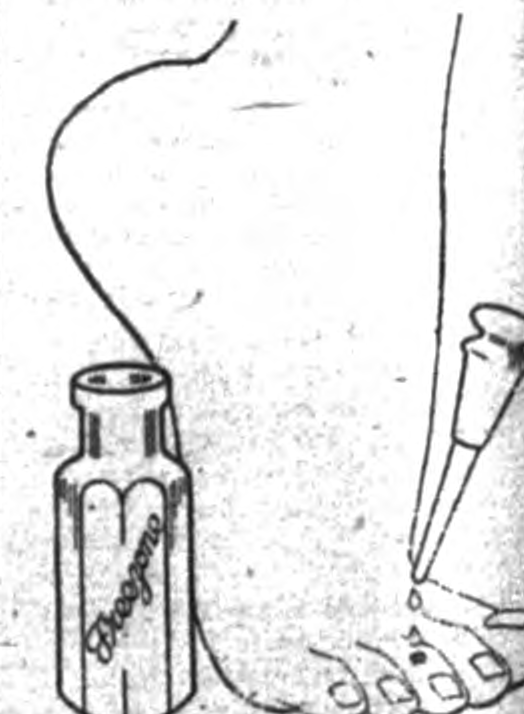
CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
(Consolidated)
1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal



SUCCESS
Lots of fertile eggs. Healthy chicks. Every bird kept in vigorous healthy, profitable condition, by Nature's tonic.
PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR
Booklet "Practical Poultry" shows the way to profit and success. Write—
PRATT FOOD CO.
OF CANADA
LIMITED
TORONTO

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an itching 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.

Eases Kitchen Work

To Women Who Do Their Own Work: Suppose you could save six minutes every day in washing pots and pans—two minutes after every meal. In a month, this would amount to a saving of three hours of this disagreeable but necessary work. This saving can be made by using **SMP** enameled kitchen utensils, as their smooth sanitary surface will not absorb dirt or grease. No scraping, scouring or polishing is needed when you use Diamond or Pearl Ware. Soap, water and a dish towel is all you need. Ask for

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. OF CANADA
MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG
EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, CALGARY



At Every Hardware Store

Investors—Special!

The inventor of the Cash Register and the Computing Scale has now perfected a mechanical device for progressive business and proposes placing this product on the market. Co-operation in limited amount is desired, with prospective participation in large profits. Communicate direct with Jas. P. Cleal, Consulting Engineer, Suite 206, No. 9 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

THE AUTOMOBILE

DOES YOUR MOTOR CAR SMOKE?

Smoke from an automobile comes from two sources. Either too much gasoline is being burned or too much lubricating oil is being used. The latter is usually the case. Excessive use of gasoline comes from a faulty carburetor adjustment or from a poorly designed carburetor or intake manifold, or from keeping the engine cylinder at too low a temperature because the water in the cooling system is too cold.

In case the engine cylinder is kept at too low a temperature the carburetor may vaporize the gasoline properly, but it condenses in the cylinder, and therefore does not burn well. The partly consumed parts pass off as black smoke, which comes out of the exhaust pipe.

Air Limited by Cylinder Size.

There must be a certain amount of oxygen to consume the gasoline entirely. The size of the cylinder limits the amount of air which may be taken in to supply this oxygen. If the carburetor is adjusted to feed too much gasoline there may not be enough oxygen present to consume it all. What is not fully consumed comes out as smoke.

To remedy this adjust the carburetor so that no more gasoline will be fed to the engine than is required to run it. In winter weather it is usually essential to furnish heat to the incoming air at the mixing chamber of the carburetor, so that the vaporization will be complete.

If there is a light blue smoke coming from the exhaust pipe this indicates there is too much lubricating oil. Such a condition may be due to feeding too much oil or to running the engine a great deal with the throttle nearly closed. In order to draw a charge of gas into the cylinder the piston travels partly out of the cylinder and forms a vacuum. With the throttle wide open a high vacuum is not obtained, because a large amount of gasoline and air is allowed to come in and fill the cylinder. When the engine is throttled down by closing the throttle the air cannot enter in such a large quantity, and in consequence there is a decided vacuum in the cylinder on each intake stroke of the piston. This vacuum has a tendency to draw oil up past the piston into the combustion chamber, where it burns and forms smoke. This is why, when the machine is left at the curb with the engine running for any length of time, it will often be found to start away with clouds of smoke issuing from the exhaust.

Stories About Famous People.

There are some good stories about General Booth in "Men I Have Painted," by J. McLeure Hamilton.

"His was a commanding personality, and he was as positive in his opinions as he was fearless in expressing them. On hearing that I had one son, he said, inquiringly, 'An artist, like yourself, I suppose?' 'No,' I replied, 'he is an astronomer.' 'Worse and worse!' he exclaimed, with a degree of surprise and alarm in his voice, and continued by declaiming against astronomy and all astronomers, stigmatizing the science as one of the most useless on the whole useless list. 'It was not God's intention that we should have any knowledge of the sun, moon, and stars,' he went on, earnestly, and he professed a conviction that no one knew anything of any real importance about the heavens!

"He invited me to join him and Commissioner Kitching at ten. After saying grace he turned sharply to me and asked, 'Why don't you say Amen?' 'Amen!' I murmured that I had said 'Amen,' to which he replied that 'Amen' should be said in a loud and grateful voice, and not muttered under the breath."

The Prince of Wales has been enjoying unusual experiences in India, and has, doubtless, encountered a good deal of humor. He has seen strange sights, heard strange sounds, and will warrant, eaten strange things—for the Prince, though insular by instinct, is cosmopolitan when travelling abroad and does not hold himself aloof from the habits of other lands.

He missed an interesting character, however, in not meeting a certain Ceylon cook who, once did his very best to impress a distinguished civil servant, who was visiting his master at a tea-party.

Cake and texts seemed to the native cook peculiarly British, and he, therefore, decided to serve up both. Finding a text on one of the walls, he copied the letters down on the top of the cake in icing, and could not understand the burst of merriment which greeted him when he proudly brought the cake in.

The words ran: "Prepare to meet thy God!"

President Harding was speaking to his Secretary of State over the telephone and instructing the latter to inform the Secretary for War that American troops in China must take all necessary measures for the protection of Americans in that country.

In the midst of these instructions, an Irish servant edged close to the speaker.

Vaporization is Retarded.

When the engine is running slowly air passes through the carburetor so slowly that the gasoline is not broken up into very fine particles, consequently it does not fully vaporize and is very easily condensed. It forms liquid gasoline in the intake pipe or cylinder. This is called "loading up" and is responsible for black smoke when the machine is started.

This can be overcome by supplying a larger amount of heat than usual in the mixing chamber. Some carburetors are not designed to take care of this condition. Then the only remedy is to stop the engine, instead of allowing it to run while standing at the curb.

In order to eliminate smoke due to oil being drawn up past the piston it is customary to have a groove turned in the piston under the lower piston ring, with five or six holes drilled in the groove through the piston. The piston ring then scrapes the oil from the cylinder wall into the groove and it is led back into the crank case through the piston walls. This prevents it from working up into the combustion chamber.

Sometimes the oil level will be found too high. This may be corrected either by lowering the oil troughs, or by filing off the dip on the bottom of the connecting rod so that it touches the oil with a narrow surface.

Carbon Often Back of Trouble.

There is also apt to be a considerable amount of carbon deposited in the cylinder, which will cause the engine to knock. The car must then be taken to a repair shop to have the carbon burned or scraped out. This is costly not only in money but in loss of the use of the car. Besides this, a lot of money is being spent to supply gasoline and oil that are not needed, just to make smoke and carbon.

Do not confuse smoke with steam which issues from the exhaust pipe in cold weather. One of the products of combustion in the gas engine is water, a natural result of breaking up of a hydro-carbon. This usually passes off at a high temperature as an invisible power. In cold weather it condenses as soon as it strikes the air and is visible as steam.

Every owner hates to see smoke coming from some one else's automobile. And every one else objects to seeing smoke coming from his car. A little thought and care on the part of drivers will eliminate a lot of smoking on the part of cars. Then drivers and pedestrians will all be happier.

"Misther President," said Pat. President Harding stopped short, and, turning to his interrupter, said, "Well, what is it, Pat?" The Irishman, shaking a warning finger, replied, solemnly, "Misther President, don't be too aisy with them darned heathens."

What "Amen" Means.

A wealth of significance is stored up in the word "Amen."

Amen was one of the oldest deities of the ancient Egyptians, and one of their chief gods. His emblem was a man wearing a red crown, surmounted by the disc of the sun, in token of his dominion over both the earth and the heavens.

His name meant "hidden" or "concealed," while one of his titles was "Amen-ka-mut," the husband of his mother, thus signifying that the deity in question was at the same time the oldest and the youngest of created beings.

In the Hebrew language "Amen" signifies strength or trustworthiness—the "God of Truth" referred to in Isaiah being literally the "God of Amen." In using the word at the end of our creeds and prayers, therefore, we not only exclaim "So be it!"—which is the generally accepted meaning of the term—but affirm the truth of what has been recited.

Webbed Feet for Swimmers.

A new French invention provides swimmers with feet resembling those of a duck, and is said to render aquatic locomotion much speedier. The duck, in swimming, expands its webbed feet to make the stroke that propels it forward. On the return stroke the toes are drawn together, so as to offer least resistance to the water. It is this idea that is the basis of the invention in question. The swimmer's feet are faced up in what might be called a pair of leather socks, which come up well above the ankles, and to the soles of which large heart-shaped paddles are fastened, flat on the bottom of each foot. But each paddle consists of two halves, which are hinged together, so that they open or shut. They open on the backward stroke of the legs, opposing their full surface to the water, and flap together as the legs are drawn up for the next stroke, offering the smallest resistance surface.

Coldest Place on Earth.

The coldest place on earth is not near the North Pole or the South Pole. It is in the Siberian Province of Irkutsk, where temperatures as low as ninety degrees below zero have been recorded.

and the worst is yet to come



Preparing Ripe Olives.

A favorite joke on the Easterner, in California, is to offer him a ripe olive, fresh picked from the tree. He puts it confidently into his mouth and then gives an agonized shudder. It is intensely and horribly bitter. To get rid of this bitterness in preparing ripe olives for market resort is had to processes which have been scientifically developed.

Olive culture is one of the oldest agricultural industries in the United States. Away back in the early part of the eighteenth century olive trees were planted in California by the mission fathers, and one variety introduced by them is today the most productive, the richest in oil and the most important commercially. It is called the "mission olive." Up to twenty years ago California ripe olives were sold simply pickled in brine. They would keep only a short time. Then the idea of sterilizing them in hermetically sealed containers was hit upon, the method being first employed by a woman, Mrs. Ehmman, of Oroville.

The putting up of ripe olives in cans and glass bottles, sterilized, has rendered them available for use all the year round, and has made the market for them world wide. Ripe olives are brown to black in color, and contain nearly twice as much oil as green olives. At the factory the bitter flavor is removed by treating the olives. Then they are cured in brine, and finally, packed in cans or bottles, they are sterilized by heat.

The olives, before they are packed, are screened for sizes, the biggest ones commanding higher prices. "Mammoth" olives run from sixty-five to sixty-seven a pound; "Giants," fifty-five to sixty-five a pound; "Jumbos," forty-five to fifty-five a pound, and "Colossals," thirty-five to forty-five. These are size grades and do not represent varieties. Small olives are mostly used for oil. One packer, however, puts them up as a special delicacy, under the trade name of "petite" olives. One olive orchard in California covers more than three square miles. The State produces from 5,000 to 8,000 tons of ripe pickled olives and 200,000 gallons of olive oil annually.

But Oh, What They Think!

"I dined at my fiancée's home yesterday." "I suppose they regard you as one of the family by now, don't they?" "Not exactly. They haven't reached the point where they bawl me out if I make a spot on the tablecloth."

How "the Master" Outwitted Himself

In stories that reflect the idiosyncrasies of the Irish character, the smile usually gets the better of the sigh. Of this the following is happily illustrative.

An Irish gentleman of another generation took it into his head that those in his employ were not serving him as they ought, more especially in the early morning, before any one was stirring. He determined, therefore, on a series of matutinal visits.

The second time he went abroad in the early morning, he saw in a field, known as Skinnegan, which bordered the avenue leading to his residence, and which had been empty the previous day, six unknown cattle quietly grazing.

He promptly drove the offending animals out of the field and down the avenue to the gate. There some bare-legged boys from an adjacent cabin let him ready and joyful assistance; and at the head of his ragged company, armed with sticks and branches, he personally conducted the trespassers to the village pound, and saw them securely shut in before returning, heated and incensed, to breakfast. "That's the way I'm served," he complained to his family. "That lazy

Ships That Fatten Sailors.

Shipping experts continue to argue regarding the advantages of oil fuel over coal. At present the question is occupying the attention of medical men.

The adverse effects of oil fuel upon such surfaces as steel, canvas, rope, and other shipping accessories are, widely known; ships' doctors are now divided on the question as to whether it is harmful or beneficial in its effect upon sailors.

Sailors on oil-fuel vessels are fatter and plumper than those who work on coal-fed ships. Some naval surgeons declare that the fattening effect is produced by the slight fumes exuded by the dormant oil fuel; others ridicule the suggestion, and maintain that the former are fat simply because they have less work to do.

"Coaling ship" is one of the finest exercises in the world for reducing superfluous flesh. It is hard work that has to be maintained at high speed all day. Ships vie with each other in getting their coal aboard in record time, and even after the operation is finished the sailors still have a few more ounces of avoirdupois to work off in clearing up the mess below decks. Usually three days are occupied in cleaning a vessel after a bout of "coal ship." On the other hand, oil-fuel ships perform the task in about three hours.

Doctors are asking themselves: "Is the fat a healthy fat, or an injurious parasitic growth?" If a hammock is splashed with oil fuel, all the scrubbing and boiling in the world will not prevent a hole from appearing in it; and if it eats through double-canvas, what will oil fuel accomplish in the case of human beings?

"Tanker" hands are noticing that after two or three voyages they begin to put on flesh.

World's Wonder Clock.

For twelve years a Frenchman has been at work on a clock which is one of the most marvellous pieces of mechanism in the world.

In this clock the quarter-hour chimes are struck by figures representing the four ages of Life, while the figure of Death strikes each hour. Each day, on a small chariot, appears a divinity symbolizing the particular day to which it is consecrated.

Another feature of the clock is a model of the earth, which may be seen revolving round the sun. It marks the months and the signs of Zodiac.

No man ever did a great thing who lost his character in the process.

Clay With Real Food Value

In several parts of the world the dearth of food compels man to nourish himself with certain kinds of earth which possess a true food quality.

Travelers are too unanimous on this point to allow of our doubting. The fact, too, was known at a far more distant epoch than is generally supposed, for it is mentioned in the old and curious book of Naude in defense of the great men accused of magic. It is there said that certain earths of the Valley of Hebron are good to eat.

Toward the mouth of the Orinoco the Ottomaco, a native tribe, at certain seasons of the year nourish themselves to a great extent with a fat feruginous clay, of which they consume as much as a pound and a half a day. Spix and Martius say that a similar custom is found on the banks of the Amazon, and those learned travelers relate that the natives there eat this earth even when there is no lack of more substantial food. We also know that an edible clay is sold in the markets of Bolivia. Gliddon tells us that there are a number of earth-eating tribes in North America, and we all have read of the clay-eaters of the Carolinas and Georgia.

Naturalists, struck with these accounts, were anxious to determine the composition of these edible earths, and to their astonishment discovered that some of them were varieties of clays containing a great number of fresh-water infusoria or microscopic shells; so that we might suppose that these clays owe their properties to animal matter which they have retained, and that it is this which furnishes man with the truly antiluvian food, composed of the remains of microscopic animals. But nature has not stopped here. She has now and then produced a perfect animalized meal. There is nothing necessary but to make it into bread. In fact, it is well known that in times of dearth the Laplanders nourish themselves with a white mineral dust, which they substitute for cereal products. Retzius, who examined this meal, found that it was composed of nine-tenths of infusoria, similar to those now living. Scientists have shown that this skeleton dust, which is also found in Finland and Sweden, owes its nutritive qualities to a certain amount of animal substance which chemical analysis detected after so many ages.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SUEZ CANAL

SAVES OVER 3,500 MILES ON EASTWARD ROUTE

The Suez Canal is An Important Link in the Chain of British Empire.

One of the most successful commercial undertakings in the world is the Suez Canal. Despite an initial cost of eighty million dollars, the shareholders receive a dividend averaging twenty-five per cent.

Efficient management is the keynote of this astonishing result. The traffic arrangements approach perfection, and the system of night-working is almost identical with that of train control in the congested areas of British railways.

The Suez Canal Office in Ismailia, the most central point on the route, the controller is provided with a scale model of the canal, which is kept constantly up-to-date, the movement and position of every vessel being indicated.

Under Perfect Control.

Twelve branch control depots are situated at various places along the canal. Each one is equipped with a very high masthead, from which colored lights are exhibited to inform ships' captains whether they may go forward or not, and where they must "lie up" to await the passage of a faster vessel, or one coming in the reverse direction.

The canal is like a single line of railway, for no two ships may pass each other in motion. When two ships approach each other from opposite directions, one vessel must lie up close to the bank, and let the other pass. This is to prevent the heavy "wash" sweeping over the banks and breaking the walls of the canal.

To prevent arguments about priority and right of way, the controller at Ismailia, or his assistants, signal to ships as a railwayman signals trains.

The canal is a hundred miles long, and a large number of ships are always under control, which makes the absence of any delay, accident, or confusion essential. Upon one memorable occasion a steamer carrying a cargo of explosives sank in the canal. She was fired, in order to clear the fairway, but the explosion displaced so much water that the country on each bank was flooded for miles. An enormous hole was made in the bed of the canal, and over a hundred vessels were held up.

The Rules Are Strict.

To obviate the risk of collisions in the dark, it is a hard-and-fast rule that every ship shall carry a search-light capable of throwing a 4,000-ft. beam when entering the canal. Ships may also hire searchlights at port Said or Suez, dismantling and returning the apparatus at the other end of the canal.

Wind-jammers are not allowed passage except under certain additional restrictions. For instance, those over fifty tons must be towed. A pilot is sent aboard every vessel, no matter how propelled.

There are some very curious rules and regulations to be observed by vessels making the passage. On entering the fairway a written declaration is required, in which the name, nationality, and draught of the vessel must be given, and a statement of starting point and destination made.

The name of the owners, charterers, and of the captain have also to be given, together with the number of the crew and passengers. Vessels must supply a copy of their muster-roll, and may not, in any ordinary circumstances, fire even the smallest gun. The vibration so caused might seriously affect the canal bank.

Grave trouble falls to the captain of the vessel from which anything is thrown overboard; and equally stringent is the rule that forbids anything being picked up. The proper course is to make a report of anything lost or seen floating to the nearest "control."

A dab of molasses on a stick will enable you to discover whether there is any water in gasoline. Water is heavier than gasoline and sinks to the bottom. The molasses will pass through the gasoline unaffected, but as soon as it encounters the water some of it comes off the stick and so reveals the dividing line between the water and the gasoline.

A Paying Proposition.

Several lakes were tapped by the Suez, and seventy per cent. of the shipping patronizing it is British, as the distance to India is reduced from 11,379 miles to 7,882 by this route.

It took ten years to build the canal. Thirty thousand laborers had to be fed and housed in the wilderness, water being brought on the backs of camels from places as far distant as Cairo. Eighty million cubic yards of rock, earth, and sand were dug up and taken away—a colossal achievement in those days.

It is not generally known that the Suez at first looked very much like proving a failure. When opened in November, 1869, it was estimated that a tonnage of three millions would pass through the first year. But only 490 ships, or less than half a million tons, came along, and it took nine years to reach the three million mark.

Until 1886 the canal was closed from dusk until dawn, but evolution brought the possibility of safety and speed, even through the darkness. Now the blackest night has no terrors, and an ordinary steamer can make the passage in sixteen hours.

Thanks to the far-sighted policy of Disraeli, Great Britain owns the majority of the canal shares, and a very sound investment it has proved.

Rubber from Maize.

Have you ever used one of those red rubber bath sponges? They serve the purpose excellently. But they aren't rubber, really. They are made of a gum called "paragol," which is extracted from the germ of Indian corn.

Perhaps your wear shoes with rubber soles. If so, it is likely that 20 per cent. of their material—of the soles, that is—is this same corn-germ gum.

The eraser tips of millions of lead pencils are paragol, and not rubber at all.

The germ of the corn-grain contains 55 per cent. of oil. One bushel of corn yields (from the germs) a pound of refined oil, suitable for salads and cooking. The residue from the refining of the crude corn oil is used for making soap powders and soap chips.

The Point of It.

Little Tessie was busy with pencil and paper. Much against her will she had at last been prevailed upon by mother to write and thank her Aunt Amelia for the nice box of pocket handkerchiefs the aunt had sent her for a birthday present.

She had hoped for a toy, or a box of chocolates, at least, but that is by the way, and at any rate she hated writing letters.

But mother insisted on a letter of thanks.

As she sat there trying to write with a dull lead pencil, her mother had given her, she met with little success, and at last in despair exclaimed: "Oh, mummy, the wood has slipped down over the lead and the marks won't come out!"

Neutral?

The class lesson was geography. Just before the close a bright young lady of seven summers asked the teacher:

"Please, Miss, what relation is Italy?"

Accustomed as she was to the children's quaint fancies, the teacher was for the moment puzzled.

"Relation? Why, what do you mean, Annie?" she asked.

"Well," explained Annie, "you call Germany the Fatherland, and England the Motherland, and America Uncle Sam, so what do they call Italy?"

Holding your breath is to a certain extent a test of your health. Normally, adults should be able to do this for from forty to fifty seconds.

A dab of molasses on a stick will enable you to discover whether there is any water in gasoline. Water is heavier than gasoline and sinks to the bottom. The molasses will pass through the gasoline unaffected, but as soon as it encounters the water some of it comes off the stick and so reveals the dividing line between the water and the gasoline.

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

Bridles 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 1½ inch with snaps and slides.
Belly Bands 1½ inches by 20 inches.
Traces 1½ inches strongly sewn 7 link heel chain-length over all 6 ft. 4 in., a very strong trace that will give perfect satisfaction.
Pads 1½ inch billets housings 4¾ 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.

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.

Moley 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 News in Brief

Montreal.—According to a circular approved by Mr. W. B. Lanigan, Freight Traffic Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. H. W. Gillis is appointed Assistant General Freight Agent, Eastern Lines, succeeding Mr. S. C. Hurkett, transferred. Mr. Gillis entered the service of the C. P. R. on May 15th, 1906, at Mile End Station, Montreal; in June, 1906, he became assistant biller in the local Freight Department, Place Viger Station; in November, 1906, he took up the position of junior clerk at Place Viger. Promotions following were: June, 1908, billing clerk, Outremont; December, 1909, clerk General Freight Department, Montreal; July, 1911, clerk divisional Freight Dept., Montreal; July, 1914, assistant chief clerk, office of Freight Traffic Manager, Montreal; March, 1915, chief clerk to Freight Traffic Manager; September, 1918, chief clerk to Vice-President of traffic; November, 1919, assistant Foreign Freight Agent, Montreal; from the latter position he takes up his new post.

Montreal.—A conference of the members of the Quebec District Association connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway consisting of superintendents, yardmasters, agents, freight agents, freight and traffic men, telegraphs, and Dominion Express representatives, was held at the Place Viger Hotel. Mr. E. F. Lawson, Terminal Freight Accounting Agent, Montreal, presided. Mr. T. A. Martin, local freight agent, Montreal, was appointed permanent chairman, and it was decided to hold the next meeting at Prescott. There were nearly three hundred representatives present from all parts of the Quebec District and several important subjects were under discussion. During the afternoon Mr. A. Price, general manager, Eastern Lines, and Mr. W. B. Lanigan, freight traffic manager, Montreal, addressed the conference, and among those present were: Messrs. J. K. Savage, general superintendent; W. J. Uren, assistant superintendent; W. H. Spill, general passenger agent; J. McMillan, manager C.P.R. Telegraphs; F. W. Branscombe, Dominion Express, and H. H. Lynch, chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. Mr. J. W. Kitchen was elected per-

manent secretary. Several subjects of a very interesting character were postponed until the next meeting.

New York.—Arrangements for securing traffic for the big addition to the Canadian Pacific fleet were made at the convention of the C. P. R. traffic officials. Passenger agents and other officials from practically every important centre in Canada and the United States attended the meeting.

New steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 130,000 are to be added to the C. P. R. fleet. This will mean greatly increased service out of both Vancouver and the St. Lawrence ports. Competition between ocean lines is now very keen and the C. P. R. men considered plans for securing for their company its share of the traffic. One feature will be the effecting of closer connection between the rail and steamship lines of the company. The C. P. R. will in future be able to book passengers in Chicago for passage to European ports and will carry them to the steamers at Montreal or Quebec in special C. P. R. trains.

The addition to the steamship service as outlined at the convention will include a new fortnightly service to the Orient from Vancouver in addition to the present sailings of the "Empress of Russia" and the "Empress of Asia." The new steamers will be the "Empress of Canada" and the "Empress of Australia."

First sailings will be in April. On the eastbound trip the new steamers will call at Honolulu.

Detailed arrangements were also discussed for rail connections with the new St. Lawrence service to Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg. The "Empress of Scotland" and the "Empress of France," the new boats to go on this service, will thus give the Canadian company close touch with Paris and Berlin. The new boats will start as soon as the St. Lawrence navigation opens.

The "Empress of Scotland" sailed February 4th for a cruise of the Mediterranean with a large passenger list. She will return to Canadian port in April.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

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.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACCARTNEY

MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA

CHINERY.

Pell 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 buyers also some big sleighs 2½ x 3 ins, also good stock of rack sleighs.
H. Cadieux, St. Philippe.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Denton's

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. Doctor, of Montreal, wishes to announce that he is open to buy all kinds of Furs, Hides, Heads, Chickens, Empty Bags, etc., for which he is ready to pay the highest market prices. Be sure and see us before selling to others. You will find us at Delorme's Hotel, Foundry Street, Bell Telephone No. 149.

CREAM WANTED!

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

PRODUCER'S DAIRY

276 KENT ST. - OTTAWA, ONT.

Phone Queen 360.

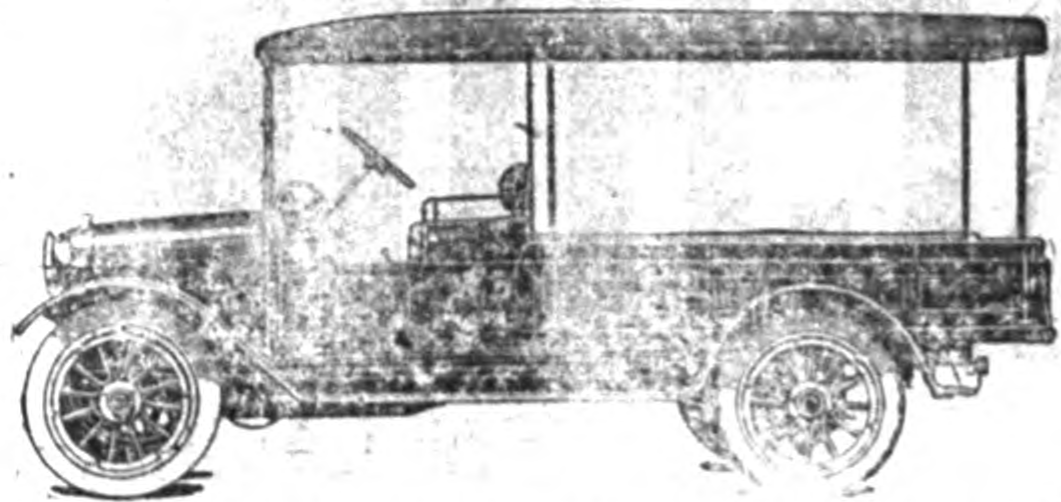
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

V. XLV

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1922.

NO. 7



Now is the Time to think of Buying a Truck or Touring Car.
Why not a Reo?

We have for Sale a second-hand 5 passenger Reo in first-class condition, for Sale Cheap.

T. McOUAT & SON,
Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills

—Now is the time to make reservations if you are thinking of taking an ocean trip. Folders and particulars of sailings on all lines may be procured at the Watchman Office. Arrangements also made for proceeds.

WANTED—By the 1st of May, a small house in Lachute. Apply Watchman Office.

FOR SALE—A typewriter in good condition, a bargain for right party. Apply to Watchman Office.

FOR SALE—A quantity of elm trees, suitable for logs and wood. Apply to Box 37, St. Andrews.

A Musical treat for St. Andrews.

On Saturday evening, March 18th, a grand Concert will be given in the Town Hall, St. Andrews. Keep date open and watch posters for talent.

NOTICE—On and after April 1st, 1922, all business will be conducted **Strictly Cash**. W. J. Graham, Flour and Feed, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE—One six horse power Percival Gasoline Engine and Saw. A Bargain. Apply to Geo. Y. Deacon.

FARM FOR SALE—In the township of Wentworth 500 acres land, lake on premises. For further particulars apply to R. or D. Rowe, Louisa, P.Q.

SILOS 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 a 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.**

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

LOST—On Main St., a white knitted shawl. Finder please return to Mrs. Mackie. Reward.

—A choice lot of early spring hats in satin and straw, suitable for present season. **Miss Hampton.**

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 & 2-3.**

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

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Thos. Christie spent Tuesday in Ottawa.

Mr. Lorne McCoy, of Ottawa, was a week-end visitor in town.

Mr. & Mrs. Leggett spent the week-end with friends in Montreal.

Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Deacon were in Montreal for a few days this week.

Mr. & Mrs. Beale left on Wednesday to take a new position at Haley's, Ont.

Mr. Gordon Cameron, of Montreal, spent Wednesday in town visiting friends.

Mr. & Mrs. Valleeau of Ottawa, were recent guests of their daughter Mrs. W. A. Houston.

Miss Evelyn Hamilton, of the Montreal General Staff, is enjoying a short visit home this week.

Mr. Geo. Calder Jr., and Dr. Allan Hawthorne were week-end visitors at 16 Island Lake.

Mrs. W. H. Garretson and daughter, of Hawkesbury, were guests of Mrs. R. Creswell for the week-end.

Mr. & Mrs. Louis Lafleur left on Wednesday for Quebec owing to the illness of their sister Madame LaFleur.

Miss Ethel Wilson, of St. Lambert, and Mr. Geo. Robert, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Fred Pober.

Mrs. P. Dobbie spent last week in Harrington and Avoca visiting friends. Mr. Robt. Dobbie is the guest of his brother for a few days.

Miss Y. Seguin returned home on Saturday last after a pleasant visit of three months spent with friends at Ferme Neuve, Labelle County.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Sutton and the Misses Hilda Sutton and Winnie Silverson spent Sunday the welcome guests of Mrs. William Silverson, Lakefield.

Mr. & Mrs. Robt. McPaul spent a few days this week at their summer home, Mountain Brook Farm, Ogdensburg, and expect to return again for sugar making in a few days.

—The Ladies of St. Simon's Church, Lachute, will hold a sale of good Irish Home-made Cooking and Candy in Victoria Hall on Friday Mar. 17th and will serve from 3 to 6 p.m. a good honest Irish afternoon tea. Come and bring your friends.

CARD OF THANKS—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gordon and family wish to extend their sincere gratitude and appreciation to their many friends, relative and neighbors, for their kindness and sympathy during their recent sad bereavement in the loss of their dear Hattie, also for letters of condolence.

The young people of our town will be grieved to hear of the death of Miss Nettie Thompson, of St. Lambert, who passed away on Monday last following a brief illness. Miss Thompson was a most accomplished and brilliant pianist and accompanied Prof. Norman during his series of lessons here. Miss Thompson had made a host of friends while on her visits.

To those desirous of purchasing an automobile, Mr. A. Larocque wishes to inform the public that he has secured the agency of the celebrated McLaughlin cars for the district extending from St. Schastique to Papineauville. These cars are not to be too highly spoken of as the evidence of superiority are demonstrated by those in use in the country.

The residents of the East End Ward had their pleasure on Sunday morning last of getting a close up view of a very pretty little farm which had doubtless come out of Fraser's bush. The little fellow found his way into Mr. Yelands and Mr. Scott's yards and caused considerable excitement, and after a few minutes he gave an exhibition of speed that soon took him from his admirers.

Messrs. Hance McCullough, of Lachute, Alex. McCullough of Mille Isle, and Jas. Carruthers of Shrewsbury, left on Monday for Eau Claire, Ont., owing to the death of their brother Mr. Wm. William McCullough, who was a former resident of Shrewsbury and left here about 11 years ago to take up farming in Ontario. The funeral took place on Tuesday. He leaves a loving wife and 5 little children to mourn his loss.

Presbyterian services will be conducted on Sunday, March 12th inst. as follows: The Minister will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m., in East Settlement at 3 p.m., and in Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Mr. A. O. Lloyd, from the Presbyterian College, (who has been appointed assistant minister for the ensuing summer and has accepted the appointment) will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m., in Hill Head school at 3 p.m. and in Lachute at 7 p.m. Everybody is invited and will be welcome to any of the above services.

There has been considerable shuffling in property changes this week in the fact that Mr. Jno. McPaul has to vacate the property on Main Street owing to Mrs. Miller having leased the same to Mr. Ernest Ayers, who is moving his automobile business there, and Mr. J. Raymond will move from the Paquin block into the Bodard Block where he will open up a Confectionery, Pool Room etc., and we understand the top story has been rented to the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Thibault, who for upwards of 30 years has been tenaciously tending the people of Lachute has purchased a bar and tobacco shop in Montreal in partnership with his son and has removed there.

Dr. H. Murphy, Mr. J. A. McGibbon, and Mr. W. Cooper were in Shawville this week attending the sessions of the Orange Grand Lodge.

Rev. A. Mathews spent the week-end at Ormstown, exchanging pulpits with the Rev. J. Platt, who preached at Lachute in the morning and Brownsburg in the evening.

On Monday last Mr. R. H. Copeland, of Dunsmuir, took his little three year old daughter to the General Hospital, Montreal to have her eye removed, as the result of an unfortunate accident which happened about a month ago. She with her brother was at the table and in watching a fork one of the prongs entered her eye. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland had the misfortune to have two of their children burnt some five years ago.

The First Annual Banquet of the Laurentian-Ayrshire Breeders' Club was held in the Rotonde Hotel on Thursday last and passed off with marked success. One hundred and twenty-seven persons sat down to supper after which a witty "roast" was presided over by Mr. Stanley Hamilton, the President of the Club. During the many able addresses musical selections were rendered by Miss Hazel McGibbon, and Messrs. Houston and Todd.

ST. ANDREWS

During Lent there will be a Litany and Address in Christ Church each Friday afternoon.

March (came in, though cold, like the proverbial "Lamb," we hope it will go out in the same way.

Mrs. Martin Albright and Mr. E. A. bright spent several days in Hawkesbury and vicinity last week.

A number from the "Rouge" and the Lachute Road, attended the Banquet in Lachute Thursday evening.

Wednesday Mar. 1st being Ash Wednesday, there was a Litany and Address, in Christ Church at 10:30 a.m.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church met at the Manse Thursday afternoon with a very good attendance.

There was a Hockey match Friday evening between Lachute and St. Andrews resulting in favor of Lachute by 6-6.

Mr. and Mrs. Haldane Robertson, of Kansas City are the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robertson.

After the Hockey match a number of the Young people with those from Lachute as their guests adjourned to the Town Hall for a little dance.

Mrs. W. MacAdam entertained the "500" Club and some others on Friday evening. Prizes were won by Miss Dewar and Mr. Norman MacGregor.

The regular meeting of Christ Church W.A. was held at the home of Miss Dewar. There was a very good attendance and interesting reports of the M.D.W.A. Annual were read.

On Monday evening March 13th there will be an illustrated Lecture on "The religious and Customs of Japan" by Rev. R. S. C. Powles, Missionary on furlough, in the Town Hall. This will be without doubt most interesting and should have good audience.

The last meeting of the Five Hundred Club was held at the home of Mrs. Norman F. MacGregor on Monday evening. The prizes for the highest score of the season were given out. Mr. Buchanan Robertson took men's first Mr. Norman F. MacGregor second, Mrs. F. MacGregor ladies first: Miss Tena Walsh, second, Mrs. Thos. Christie, who is visiting Miss Tena Walsh for a few days was present.

An Ice Carival was held in St. Andrews Tuesday night. There were many pretty and effective costumes.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Tena Walsh gave an afternoon tea for Mrs. Thos. Christie of Lachute.

Tuesday, Mardi-Gras, a very successful Carnival was held on the rink. The successful prize winners were: Ladies: First, Indian Princess, Miss Laura Roy and Flags of the Nations, Miss Grace McQuat. Second, The Angel of the Dawn, Miss Yvonne Ladouceur, and Erin, Miss Carmel Beasever. Third, Flag of the Nations, Miss Allison Rolger and Italian Fortune Teller, Mrs. W. H. Cairns. Fourth, Red Riding Hood, Miss Gertrude McQuat, and King Pansy, Miss Lucile Ladouceur.

Men: First, Indian Mr. A. Campeau, Second Black Cat, Mr. W. H. Cairns, Third, Santa Claus, Mr. E. Larocque, Fourth, Mephistopheles, Mr. O. Larocque and Fifth, Silver Clown, Mr. Chas. Lalonde.

WANTED—By widow with little boy 6 1/2 yrs. old, position as housekeeper. Apply to Mrs. R. Box 600, Lachute.

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

BIRTHS

BELANGER—At Lachute on Sunday, February 26th, 1922, a son to Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Belanger, Jr.

DEATHS

BLACK—On March 6th, 1922, at the Montreal General Hospital, William Black, aged 67 years. Funeral was held on Tuesday morning, when a short service was held in the Presbyterian Church.

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.

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

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, 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.

Setting a Hen.

At first thought, setting a hen seems to be a very simple subject, but when I hear of so many failures and poor hatches I find upon inquiry that very few people know just how to set a hen, or if they do, they seldom follow the best methods.

The first essential in starting in the business is to purchase eggs of some good, reliable breeder who makes nothing but strong, vigorous birds. Place your order for the eggs, but do not have them shipped until you are certain you will have a broody hen when they arrive. When they arrive do not place them under the hen, but place them in a cool, dry place, and do not disturb them for twenty-four hours.

A day or two before you expect the eggs to arrive, arrange a place to set the hen. Whenever a hen is allowed to steal her nest away, she usually selects a cool, damp place, away from the flock, so that she will not be disturbed. These conditions should be duplicated as nearly as possible when a place is being selected for the hen.

When only a few hens are to be set it is not always convenient to provide separate quarters for the sitting hens. Of the various styles of nests for sitting hens the following is recommended: The nests should be fifteen inches square, fifteen inches high in back and sides, and with a board six inches high in front to prevent the nesting material from falling out. Before placing the nesting material in the nest proper it is well to put three to four inches of damp earth or a piece of grass sod in the bottom of the nest to provide moisture. The nesting material, which may consist of hay, chaff, or straw, is then put in. Pack the nesting material down firmly and shape a circular nest slightly deeper in the center than at the edges. Some folks call it "saucer-shaped." A nest so shaped will prevent the eggs from rolling out from under the hen and becoming chilled. They must be kept warm to start incubation.

The number of eggs to place under the hen will depend upon her size and the season of the year. Usually fifteen eggs are considered enough. However, if the hens are set early, it is better to place only thirteen eggs under them. Before the hen is set, she should be dusted with a good lice powder or sodium fluorid. Then she is ready for the eggs. It is well to repeat the dusting on the tenth and nineteenth days. Then hens should be released and fed each day. Feed them close to their nest, so they will have to hunt for the food. Feed whole grains and water. Avoid damp mash as they will make the nests dirty and require more time in cleaning. As a rule hens will return to their nests before there is any danger of the eggs chilling, but if they do not go back in half an hour they should be put back. Do not remove the hen after the nineteenth day.

The period of incubation for hens' eggs is twenty-one days. Usually some of the eggs hatch in the evening of the twentieth day; it sometimes happens, however, that the hatch will run over the twenty-first day, especially during cool weather. Examine the nest and eggs and remove when necessary any broken eggs and wash those that are soiled. If the nesting material is soiled replace with clean chaff, hay or straw. Nests in which eggs have become broken soon become infested with mites and lice, which will cause the hen to become uneasy and leave the nest. This is likely to cause the loss of a valuable sitting of eggs. When a nest is infested with mites the hen, if fastened in, will often be found standing over, rather than sitting on, the eggs. Frequently eggs that are laid in winter or early spring are infertile, and for that reason it is advisable to set several hens at one time if possible. After the eggs have been incubated for from five to seven days, depending somewhat on the color and thickness of the shells, they should be tested, the infertile and dead-germ eggs removed, and the fertile eggs returned to the hens. Thus in many cases all the eggs remaining under several hens may be placed under one or two, and the hens from which the eggs were taken may be reset. For instance, thirty eggs are set under three hens at the same time; that is, ten under each hen. At the end of seven days, at which time the eggs should be tested, it may be found that

ten are infertile or have dead germs, leaving only twenty fertile eggs. These twenty eggs can then be put under two hens, and a new sitting placed under the third hen.

Planting for Pollination.

For the last score of years the pollination question has been receiving much attention by orchardists in general, many of whom have said that their trees bloom freely but set little fruit. There are a number of factors which may be responsible for this condition, among them being variety as well as the individual tree characteristic, general vigor of the trees, diseases and weather conditions.

Then again, the conditions seem to be ideal, splendid weather, trees in normal vigor, plenty of blossoms, but no fruit. The trouble here may be that the orchard was not properly blocked, so as to fertilize through the blossoms.

Even with all the conditions ideal, as far as above mentioned, should you have large orchards of single varieties, you may have a very light set of fruit. The reason here is that your variety needs crossing with some other variety before it will set its fruit well.

Some growers have practiced spraying the trees while they are in blossom. These spray solutions will injure the blossoms in many cases and will kill the pollen grains.

We find, upon close examination, that we can divide all fruits into two classes: First, those which are self-sterile—that is, those which will not set fruit with their own pollen; and second, those that will mature fruit with their own pollen. And then, a variety may be sterile in one part of the country but fertile in another.

After some careful observations I suggest a list of apples that blossom together. A little observation, at the proper time, would soon prove whether they were adapted for other distant localities as well.

The varieties that work good together are as follows: For early, Gravenstein, Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy; late varieties, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Spitzenburg, Wagener, and Yellow Bellflower.

Regardless of whether a variety is sterile or fertile, we believe that it is benefited by crossing—that it will pay to plant more than one variety in a block. However, one need not make the mistake of planting a great many varieties in the same orchard. Some fruit growers are asking the question, how does pollination affect the fruit that is secured?

Many fruit growers claim that the color, flavor and general characteristics of the fruit are changed by pollination. But after a more careful observation we are obliged to conclude that such characteristics are not influenced by pollination. The pollen affects the percentage of set, the size of specimens, and there also seems to be a close connection between the presence of seed and the weight of the fruit. Color is not influenced by pollination. Many changes that take place can be attributed to pruning, fertilization, tillage, and similar orchard management.

In choosing the varieties of fruit to plant, we must bear the pollination question in mind. First, the varieties that we plant must bloom at the same time. Second, if you have but two varieties, they should both be good pollen producers. My observation allows me to give a specific instance.

The Winesap apple rarely produces pollen. Therefore, if you should plant Rome or Spitzenburg alone with Winesap the chances are that the crops of the two former would be very light, whereas the Winesap crop might be splendid.

The blooming periods will vary. The further north we go, and the higher the altitude we reach, the closer the varieties seem to bloom together. The list for early and late blooming varieties given above, will be of assistance in your plantings. Any variety in the early list will pollinate any other variety in the early list; likewise, any variety in the late list will pollinate any other variety in the same list, the Winesap, however, being perhaps the single exception. You will find, however, in many regions that the Gravenstein, for example, is overlapped by some late varieties of several days, which is sufficient for good pollination.

The Dairy

The dairy herd, to do its best work during the cold winter months, must be comfortably housed. Too close stabling in poorly lighted and ventilated barns is not only detrimental to the health of the dairy herd, but also lowers its efficiency to convert feed into profitable returns. To keep the dairy herd in good working condition the stable should be well lighted. Some stables, however, are quite difficult to light on account of north exposure; such stables can be greatly improved by whitewashing or painting some light color. Where the basement is low and dark it is advisable to arrange the stable around the outside so that the cows may have the benefit of the light as much as possible. It is better to arrange to have a feed room in the dark portion of the stable than to have stock. I find that in my stable a large feed room is invaluable and affords an arrangement whereby my stock has plenty of sunlight.

Safeguarding Health of Animals Used for Food.

The magnitude of the work carried on by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is well exemplified in the annual report of the Veterinary Director General for the year 1920-21, recently issued. One of the tasks undertaken by the branch was the wiping out of mange on the range area of Alberta. When it is stated that this area comprised 2,082 townships, approximately 74,952 square miles, a territory as large as Scotland, it will be understood what "magnitude" in this connection means. Very careful details had to be arranged. Dipping was made compulsory. New dipping vats were built, to the expense of which the Department contributed \$400 each. No cattle had to be driven more than twelve miles to a vat, and every possible contingency provided for. In these efforts the cattlemen cordially co-operated. On June 24, 197,721 head had been dipped for the first time, and on July 2 and following days 197,914 were dipped for the second time. As a result, mange has been entirely eradicated and the restrictions have been removed.

The Veterinary Director General is further able to report that Canadian live stock retains its enviable reputation as among the healthiest in the world. None of the great animal plagues, such as rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, or contagious pleuropneumonia, has made its appearance, and hog cholera and glanders exist only to a trifling extent.

The report also details the work performed during the year by the Pathological division, which includes the biological laboratory at Ottawa, the research station and the branch laboratories, and by the Meat and Canned Foods division, which certifies to the quality and wholesomeness of all manufactured food products and supervises the importation of meat and meat-food products, as well as fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products. The fact is noteworthy that Canada is the only country in the world that possesses a law setting out standards to which all countries trading with her in food products must conform.

How to Graft Trees.

When in the spring the sap begins to move in the stock, be ready; this occurs early in the plum and cherry, and later in the pear and apple. Do the grafting, if possible, on a mild day during showery weather. The necessary tools are a chisel, or a thick-bladed knife or a grafting iron (with which to split open the stock after it is sawed off smoothly with a fine-tooth saw), a hammer or mallet to aid the splitting process, a very sharp knife to trim the scions, and a supply of good grafting wax. Saw off a branch at the desired point, split the stock a little way down and insert a scion at each outer edge—taking care that the inner bark of the scion fits exactly against the inner bark of the stock.

Trim the scions wedge-shaped, insert them accurately; the wedge should be a trifle thicker on the side which comes in contact with the stock's bark. Lastly, apply grafting wax. Each scion should be long enough to have two or three buds, with the lower one placed as shown. The "spring" of the cleft holds the scions securely in place, and therefore tying should be unnecessary. If both scions in a cleft grow, one may later be cut away.

You can't graft a pear or an apple on a cherry or plum tree, nor vice versa. The stone fruits and the pomaceous fruits are separate families and refuse to intermarry.

Hogs That Sell at a Premium



The illustration shows two hogs which are of the precise type to yield the highest quality "Wiltshire sides" for export, or if wanted, the most desired cuts for domestic trade. It is the only single type which exactly suits both markets. On the farm such hogs should weigh between 170 and 220 lbs. so as to be between 160 and 210 lbs. at the packing plant.

Diseases of Fowl.

Tuberculosis is a disease that man, beast and fowl are alike subject to. Efforts to decrease its prevalence are always being made, and it is satisfactory to be able to say with a large measure of success. So far as fowl are concerned, this disease has not been brought to public attention to any great extent, but for all that, a study of the complaint as it affects poultry, along with other diseases, is being made by experts of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. To further the investigations that are being made a biological laboratory has been established in the new poultry building at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Black-head in turkeys is also receiving special attention, and much work has been done towards checking the inroads of both it and tuberculosis and in spreading knowledge of prevention and remedies. It has been shown that tuberculosis is communicable from fowls to hogs and possibly to other animals. Roup, chickenpox, canker and the causes of chicken mortality are also being made objects of investigation and research. As regards roup in its various forms, vaccine has been used to some extent with success. A survey is being made of the provinces in order to locate the parasitic conditions that exist in certain districts and to ascertain the steps necessary for prevention and control. Ducks and geese, which were formerly fairly immune from diseases affecting other fowl, have of late years contracted diseases common to water-fowl, and are now being made subjects of investigation. In relation to this work, veterinarians are being posted and illustrated lectures given at poultry meetings.

To Give Plants An Early Start.

We have devised a scheme which we have used for several years on our farm and find it very successful. It is an arrangement for giving plants an early start in the spring.

A small crate, with a tight bottom, is made to receive a number of tin cylinders. For these we removed the top and bottom from regular vegetable cans. This can be done by placing a can on the stove on its end until the heat melts the solder when a slight blow will knock it off.

These cylinders are placed on end in the crate and filled with the soil desired. The seeds are planted in them and the crate with its contents is kept in the warmth until it is time for the plants to be reset in the garden soil.

One side of the crate lifts out of slots. A flat piece of tin is then slid under a tin cylinder which is then lifted out and placed in the hole in the ground that has been prepared for it. Dirt is then pressed in about the cylinder, which is then lifted upward leaving its contents in the soil ready to begin its out-door growth. We have tried other schemes, but none were so efficient as this.—P. C. G.

How to Fail in a Dairy Business.

Paradoxically, sometimes the best way to show how to do a thing is to show how not to do it. Thus a West Virginia farmer gives some rules how not to succeed with cows. He says: Don't weigh your milk, for then you might have to figure and think.

Feed the cows timothy hay; it is good for race horses. Cow-testing associations are needless; they show you how to save and know.

Keep the barn hot; cows are like woodchucks. Don't have many windows in the barn; the hired man might look out.

Keep the water ice-cold; shivering gives the cows exercise. Avoid heavy milkers; they consume too much valuable time.

Frequent light dressings of barnyard manure are more economical than less frequent heavy applications. Grooming puts pep into orchards as well as in horses. The orchard curryscomb is the pruner, sprayer and cultivator.

What will hold the boys on the farms and multiply the wealth of the farmers? More power and less hand work.

Conclusions of tests made at the O.A.C. indicate that good table butter can be made from whey-cream, and of fair keeping quality if the whey-cream has been pasteurized.

It is more profitable to try out fertilizer elements separately on a farm to find out what its particular needs are than to use a mixed fertilizer containing possible ingredients that the soil does not require.

SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality
1/2 LB. TINS
and in packages

The Welfare of the Home

Property Rights of Our Children

BY EDITH RILAND CROSS.

Are the property rights of our children respected in the home? Do we recognize their right to their things as we wish them to respect ours?

These are questions which have come to us in the training of our two and four-year-old boys.

Every one knows how strong is the instinct of possession, and how early it manifests itself in the tendencies of little children.

Our oldest son, Jerome, is of a very cautious, deliberate nature, prizing very highly everything that is given to him. So I decided, when he was two years old, to allow him to have one of the drawers in my own personal desk. It delighted the child, gave him a place to keep some of his own particularly personal things, and at the same time aided his mother by keeping out of sight the hundred and one little insignificant keepsakes so dear to the heart of a child.

One look into his drawer would assure you of the great necessity for such a place, for there we find all of his Sunday School papers strung with yarn into a neat booklet. There, too, his small paper-covered books, such as the miniature set of the famous Jessie Wilcox Smith's Mother Goose. Two tiny silver fish received at Sunday School for bringing in new scholars repose in the drawer, beside a small piece of an old bed-spring given to him by a ten-year-old boy, his idol in the neighborhood. Toy paper money, Easter cards and Valentines, a box of nuts, bolts and washers for fixing his coaster wagon, scissors, crayon, bits of string, yarn, a blunt needle and a

dozen smooth pebbles are but part of the miscellany in that drawer.

Occasionally we clean out the drawer, rearranging things and discarding those that have little value. This gives the child an idea of the present value of things, and he is the judge, with only suggestions as to what things shall be thrown out.

One day, when other children were playing in the house with our boys, I noticed that Jerome became very nervous because the children were rummaging through his drawer. At first I thought it very selfish of him. But I soon realized that that was his own very personal property, and other children, or even other members of the family, had no right there.

Since then, playmates may always play with the many toys in the play corner near this desk, but they are not allowed to go through Jerome's drawer without his permission.

When brother John became two I gave him the lower drawer in the desk, and his rights as owner are respected in the same way.

Some of you may say that this would tend to make selfish children, but in our case it has been just the contrary, for these boys are happy in that they know where their things are. And instead of having to hunt to the bottom of a basket of toys for some trivial thing, they go at once to the desk drawer, and find it easily.

Let us give our children a definite place for their things, respect that place for their own personal use, and see what a pride they take in having their own recognized rights in the home.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

When the Box Was Opened.

The room was a Korean room, and, like most rooms in Korean houses, the floor was covered with oiled paper—thick, glossy brown paper which looked like leather, and everybody, even the foreign "teacher-mother," as they called her, was sitting on the floor. There were no chairs to sit on—nobody had ever seen a chair in that house.

There were three Korean girls sitting on the floor with the teacher-mother, and she and they, according to the custom of the country, had taken off their shoes and left them just inside the door. The girls took up a great deal more room on the floor than their friends, for their skirts—white skirts and magenta-colored skirts—were so wide that they stuck out on every side, and were fastened high up under their shoulders. If you had looked in through the door you might have thought they were playing a game of hunt the ripper, except that they were all so serious, listening to what the teacher-mother was saying.

She spoke in the Korean language, and they could not always understand what she was talking about, but today her words seemed clearer than usual.

"There is something that I want you to buy for me," she said. "You will get them so much better than I can."

"Whatever the teacher-mother wants that will we most willingly get," they answered.

"Well then, I want twelve of your pretty Korean thimbles to take back with me to England, so that the children in England may see how pretty they are."

The Korean girls laughed, for it was the first time they had ever heard any one call these things pretty, but Korean thimbles are often brightly colored and embroidered.

A day or two later the girls came to the house of the teacher-mother with the things she had asked them to get.

"My box of thimbles!" she exclaimed, and held out her hands, smiling her thanks.

The girls laughed merrily. "It has taken us two days to get them," they said. "They were not easy to find."

"I am sorry to have given so much trouble. I thought one could get them anywhere. How much do I owe you for them?"

"But they cost nothing at all," said the girls, and then they darted back, because the teacher-mother gave a scream—first one scream and then another, as over the white cloth of the tea table twelve spiders—big, hairy spiders and tiny, black spiders—escaped at last from imprisonment, were tearing about in every direction. "I said thimbles (kol-mo)!" she cried in dismay.

"I thought she said spiders (kol-mo)!" gasped one of the girls.

But, as you see, the word in Korean is almost the same.

Do not neglect the ice harvest. The best business sagacity is treating the other fellow fair.

It will pay to keep a close watch on the poultry flock from now until the breeding pen is selected. The latter should be composed of the the earliest and best layers.

A hen is underfed when given less than she will eat, and overfed when uneaten grain remains in the litter after she has gone to roost at night. Ability to lay depends very largely upon ability to eat and digest food; the good layer is a good feeder.

Poultry

H. S.: How many turkey hens can a tom take care of? Is whole wheat ground more economical to feed than to sell wheat and buy bran to feed? What per cent. of protein is contained in whole wheat flour?

A tom to every four or six hens is the usual plan in raising turkeys. Whole wheat flour contains 13.8 protein. In feeding poultry, balanced mash is necessary for best results in egg production. Under ordinary circumstances it pays to sell whole wheat and buy bran to mix with the egg mash which, of course, will contain other ingredients. Many poultrymen

buy the commercial mixed mashes and have good results and find the purchase economical.

A great deal of wheat can be fed to poultry as scratch feed and very few poultrymen have any surplus of wheat above their needs for that purpose. It will be fine for the growing stock next summer and it will hardly pay to have any wheat ground which can be used for scratch grain. Bran contains very little nourishment and is only useful to give bulk to the hen's ration and keep the digestive system in good order. A farmer with much poultry to feed can hardly afford to sell the wheat at present prices and buy other feeds as the wheat is about as big a bargain in poultry feed as it is possible to find.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY MARCH 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.

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.

There was an old man, and he had an old cow,
But he had no fodder to give her,
So he took up his fiddle and played her the tune—
Consider, good cow, consider,
This is the time for the grass to grow;
Consider, good cow, consider,
(The tune the Old Cow Died of.)

THAT did her. The obstinate old cow died,—but the tune still lives. It is being played day after day, year after year; a few variations may be introduced to adapt it to "modern" tastes and requirements, but the old tune bobs up serenely at all times with ever-young persistence.

Every living parson has heard it occasionally, and there are amongst us some unfortunates who never hear anything else. It is played by professionals and amateurs alike, with equal facility, and its adaptability is so marvelous that it can be played at any or every occasion, and upon every conceivable instrument. In politics it is a famous old stand-by, and in business a few bars of it may be whistled impromptu, without any seeming inappropriateness, and, well, I am at my wit's end to say where I have not heard it.

I think it must be a human instinct to play this tune. It comes quite naturally to explain that "this isn't the time for the grass to grow," or in other words to say, "It is not convenient for me to do at present, what you expect me to do: your expectations are perfectly reasonable, so far I am with you, but under existing circumstances, etc., etc." You now hear the tune. Consider, good cow, consider.

INTERVIEWS and deputations are great opportunities for the playing of an ancient tune. Once or twice it has been my lot to form one of a "deputation" appointed to wait upon a "body" to lay before its members certain matters of burning moment, and from experience I know just when the band will strike up and play the old tune. Watch the chief of the body you are interviewing, and you will know, to a few beats, when the time worn music will begin. Notice the action of his hands; he does not make it so plain as a Sousa, leading a band, but you can get the notion of conducting from the nervous, subconscious movement of his hand, or the twitching of his mouth. At the last important deputation of which I formed a part, I had difficulty in keeping a straight face. Everything said by us as listened to with attention. Points were made, and noted with gravity, and for a time indications of tuning up became apparent in the manner of the speaker. Eventually the chief spokesman arose to make reply, and, I had to fight: I could not help it: Everything said so completely into the measure of the old tune, even to his little preliminary cough, that I had to laugh, and my mind began to move as if it had held an invisible baton. Of course it was the old tune, with a few bars of encouraging overture by way of introduction.

POLITICS, the persistence of the tune is particularly noticeable. It is the favourite air of King John; he plays it constantly, but on one occasion of his fiddle strings snapped and died the harmony. That was a Run-down (1915), but its antiquity reaches only way further back. Jacob listened to it for fourteen years while he worked the fields, before fiddles were invented, and it was hummed in the Garden of Eden, that first school of political chieftains. It is a world-old tune, and has been adapted by politicians (and others) at all periods and classes. The cunning, treacherous, and the weak and fool have ever put it forward as a ready-made substitute for fodder, but mostly have discovered that, like hope, it is unsubstantial diet and a poor makes for satisfying the cravings of the soul. The poor cow would certainly have died if it had not broken into other tunes and changed the tune into something more filling, like hay or turnips. Would rather listen to the "b-beautiful" sort of political melody, a little old tune with a reputation for being ancient, but with a strain of hopefulness running through it, is a tribute to the strenuousness of a put-to-keep philosophical sympathy, good to creep over the senses like an herb, and still the murmurings of empty stomach. Music, like chewing, is a luxury which cannot be fed as regular thing to ruminants. I intend more, that in politics as in other parts of life, although it isn't the time to be growing, there ought to be a store of hay laid away, to a known number of practical and

businesslike cows, and suchlike long suffering animals, from extinction. It isn't a cow's business to have to "consider," upon a hollow interior, where her next meal is coming from. When she does that she will be competent to go into other details such as the price of milk, butter, and cheese, middlemen's profits, and the problems of supply and demand. Meanwhile she, and the ox that treadeth out the corn, take unkindly to both muzzles and music, when they look for more material evidences. I hope professional politicians will work out the moral of this for themselves, and hurry up with a new tune which the "lowing kine" will appreciate, something colorful and melodious in it, like growing grass and running water.

THE LINKMAN.

SUPREME IN PARTY.

After the Liberal-Conservative conference held in Ottawa this week, there can be no doubt as to the position occupied by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen in his party. He was unanimously acclaimed leader, but, in addition, there is the strong sentiment throughout the country expressed by the delegates to the same end. The unanimity and enthusiasm were marked. The leader is supreme and the success of his party is not impaired by faction or intrigue. What was most pleasing to Mr. Meighen was the strong ground taken in his support by the Quebec representatives.

It was expected last night that the name of the party would be left to the future to decide, but in the committee appointed and in the conference today there was such an evidence of feeling that the name under which Macdonald and Cartier consolidated Canada should be adopted, that it was officially accepted. The Liberal-Unionists to a man accepted the new name and permanent principles of the Liberal-Conservative party.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII

FRENCH.

Honours.—Gertrude Gilmour 90.5.
Class I.—Elizabeth Murray 89, Elsie Todd 87, Alta Macdonald 85, Mariou Stewart 80, Moyra Monk 79, I. Bain 75.
Class II.—Hilda Hardie 71, E. Townsend 64.
Class III.—Milton Townsend 56, Jas. McAllister 56.5.

GRADE VII

ENGLISH.

Class I.—Kenneth McGibbon 83, W. Wilson 82, Alexander Masson 72, Wilhelmina Clarke, Gladys Warwick 68, Violet Green 65.

GRADE VI

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Honours.—Doris Golpin 97, Marion Bain, Sarah McVicar 90.
Class I.—Cuthbert McQuang 78, Eileen McGibbon 76.
Class II.—Kenneth Stewart 71, Jack Stewart 66, Alwyn Stewart 64, Arthur Heale 60.
Class III.—Melville Fletcher 50.

GRADE V

READING

Honours.—Grace Moncreiff 96, Wilbert Hardie 95, Alex. McGibbon 94, Ivan Monk 92, Lawrence Davis 91, John Gilbrath 90.
Class I.—Harry Ball, Doris Reid 88, Ida Fletcher 87, Manuel Wilson 85, M. Wilson 83, Edith Brown, Fred Witham 82, Willie Mott 75.
Class II.—Willie Woods 74, Lorne McArthur 72, Florence Wilson 70, Theodore Zimmers 61.
Class III.—Joseph Cumbers 56, Agnes Duncan 53, Douglas Stewart 50.

GRADE III

ARTHEMETIC

Honours.—Hazel Boyd 91.
Class I.—Walter McQuat 80.
Class II.—Edna Woods 54.
UPPER SCHOOL.
GRADE III.
SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Howard Tomalty, Oscar Cloutier 98, Lorne Ball 96, Ward Moncreiff 90.
Class I.—George Connolly 89, Willie Green 77, Daisy Seary 76.
Class II.—Audrey Monk 74, Nellie Hazel 63.
Class III.—Wyman Hazel and Johnnie Kennedy 57.

GRADE II

SCRIPTURE.

Class I.—Lizzie Seary and Wilma Tomalty 88, Alfred Cloutier 87, Herbie Graves 84, Gordon Anderson, Theron Wilson 83, Leslie Beecroft 81, George Green 80, Frances Kettyle 79, Mildred Cooper 75.
Class II.—Ivy Steer and Jacky Seary 72, Lily White 63, Kenneth McAllister 62, Frank McGibbon 67, Harold Campbell 63, Ernest Leedham 61.

GRADE I PART II.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC
Honours.—Gladys Gilmour 98, Charlie Kennedy 96, Earl McGibbon, Norman Beckingham, Bertie Green 94, Rita Roberts, Stanley Seary 92, Geraldine McQuang, Edith Gilmour, David Golpin 90.
Class I.—Willie Hazel 88, L. Roberts 86, Harry Beckingham, Winnie White 82, Lily Green 80, Ethel Kettyle 80, P. Seary 78.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

What Savings Mean to Farmers

The word "saving" has to-day a deeper meaning for the farmer than for many years past.

The importance of saving and keeping money available for emergencies is now realized by every shrewd farmer.

The Bank of Nova Scotia is not only a good bank in which to deposit your savings but you will find it ready and willing to co-operate with you in any banking business you may have in hand.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000

Reserves 280,000,000

J. R. PARRIS, Manager, Lachute

Branches at Brownsburg, Calumet

Grenville and St. Andrews East.

SPRING 1922.

Now is your time to prepare for Spring by purchasing your

Northway Garments

In Suits and Coats for Ladies and Misses. New lines are just received and at Very Reasonable Prices.

Invictus and Astoria Shoes for both Ladies and Men

"Cooper" Caps for Men.

See our many lines before buying elsewhere.

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.

Spring Footwear! For Men, Women and Children.

We want to announce that we are displaying the largest and choicest stock of Boots and Shoes for the Spring Season. Having bought direct from Berd Canadian Manufacturer and I am in a position to offer you great values at lower prices than elsewhere. Extra special for Men and Boys, every pair guaranteed. The choicest novelties of the season in Felt Hats and Caps. Ready-made Clothing for Men & Boys. Suits made to order.

Semi-Ready Suits keep their shape and give real service to the last. Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 66.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED 1855

Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund \$5,000,000

Over 125 Branches

Opportunities to buy Cattle

horses, farm implements, etc., cheaply are constantly turning up. The farmer with money saved is the one who gets these snaps.

Place your crop earnings in a Savings Account with the nearest branch of The Molsons Bank where, while earning interest and being absolutely safe, your money is available at any minute. Deposits can be made by mail.

10-917

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

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.

Novelties! Novelties!

New Costumes, Tricotine or Serge, Coats for Spring in the New Shades. Blouses in Georgette, trimmed with laces, very latest. Boots and Shoes, in the style you like, and nice hosiery to combine your toilet. All in stock now! Just what you are looking for! New Men's Suits, made in the newest material and style. Also Boy's Suits Serges and Tweed. All at very interesting prices.

H. M. Lavigne, Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

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

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

Your inspection is most cordially invited with no obligation to purchase.

What Happens to Old Railroad Ties

The railway passenger who sees piles of worn out cross ties piled up and set on fire by repair gangs along the right of way sometimes wonders why this is done and asks why people are not allowed to use them for fuel. The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued an information pamphlet dealing with this subject.

In the first place, it is far from true that all the old ties are burned. A considerable number are constantly being sold to persons living on or near the right of way, who buy them at nominal prices, usually ten or fifteen cents apiece, and use them for firewood.

That is also true as far as the railroad company has been able to do, this far in fact, an outlet for worn-out ties. Such a method of disposal is practicable only in those cases where the ties can be delivered at a profit, crossing or other point where they can be obtained safely by the user, and where the cost of by the user is not greater than the nominal price obtainable.

The company cannot envision the possibility of promisingly over tracks and through yards to rather up old ties. To do so would be practically impossible down the bars against trespassing on the tracks, an evil which has been the cause of about half of all the fatal accidents on railroads in the United States.

There have been made in recent years, but not thus far with much success. The causes appear to be that the old ties are often dirty; that they contain more or less stone, grit and slag wedged in the cracks;

which may injure the saws used in cutting them; that in many cases they are partly decayed; that they are dried out, and that their fibre is more or less crushed so that they burn out too quickly. These are among the reasons assigned by dealers who have not been willing to buy the railroad company enough to cover the cost of collecting the ties and delivering them to a point at which they could be removed.

Efforts have also been made to dispose of old ties in a number of other ways, including sale for wood-pulp purposes, for the extraction of chemicals, for burning and sale of the ashes for fertilizer, and for manufacture into charcoal, but with only success in interesting parties engaged in these occupations.

The company will be glad to continue, and wherever feasible to extend, the present practice of selling old ties to individual consumers for nominal prices at points where they can be delivered without danger to the passengers and without costing more than they are worth as fuel. The management will welcome any other suggestions by which many of the old ties can be usefully disposed of or made available for commercial or industrial purposes.

The Canadian Pacific Railway goes further than the Pennsylvania Railroad and gives away ties to anyone who will take them, such giving being accompanied by the necessary safeguards as to trespassing. In experience of the Canadian Pacific is that ties are taken only where there is no standard timber in the vicinity, and that in many cases the ties are taken for use in the home, but not thus far with much success. The causes appear to be that the old ties are often dirty; that they contain more or less stone, grit and slag wedged in the cracks;

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

"JULIUS CAESAR."

Class I.—Phoebe McQuat 83.
Class II.—Muriel Burk 73, Lillian Hamilton 72, Bessie Rodgers 65, Blanche Smith 64, Ruby McFaul 61.
Class III.—Helena Rooger 57, Neil McGillis 55, Geo. Fuller 54.

GRADE X.

Class I.—Arnold Mathews 87, D. Clarke 78.
Class II.—Ivy Graham, Esther Morrison 72, Mabel Gordon 62, Grace Morrison 61.
Class III.—Evelyn Creswell 53, Alice Bain, May Robinson, Irene Whitfield, Flora McDonald 50.

GRADE IX.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Kathleen Morrison 95, M. Scott 93, Bessie Riddell 90.
Class I.—Edna Campbell 87, Evelyn McCallum 82, Duncan Cumming, Melville Smith 80, Edna Graham 79, Marguerite Heatlie, Gladys Moseley 78, S. Black, Hazel Drysdale, Muriel Peet, D. Hay 77, Jean McQuat, Irene Rodgers 75.
Class II.—Paul Doug 73, Frank Scott 69, Hazel Leishman 68, Ruoy Nichols 62, Maria Westgate, Corrine Hancock 60.
Class III.—Jack Golpin 58, Frances Douglas 57, Lawrence Cruise 54, Kenneth Elliott, James Todd 51, George McGibbon 50.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 97, Evelyn Mathews 91, Hazel Copeland, Lloyd Soumerville 90.
Class I.—Norma Boyd 87, Hazel Morrison 81, Harold Calder 77, Hilda Hume, Grant McHardy.
Class II.—Janet Whitfield 74, Ethel McQuat, George Mies 73, A. Hume 72, Chas. Miller 71, Kipour Wilson 70, P. Cooke, Alice Burke 69, Hazel Kettyle 68, Linton Armstrong 67, Annie Miller 66, Edith Jones, Grace Seale 65, Ethel Doug 64, Fred Barker 63, Douglas Drysdale 62.

Class III.—Edgar Barwash 59, Marjory MacKinnon 56, Douglas Middleton 55, Ernest Boyd 51.
Grade VII.
MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.
Honours.—Cameron McQuat 96, P. Armstrong 95.
Class I.—Nellie Hay 88, Muriel McPhail 84, Henry Miles 83, Violet Paul 82, Inez McKiddie 81, Edward Morrison 78.
Class II.—Elsie Scott 73, Edmund Smith 71, Stella Scott, May Veland 68.
Class III.—Barton Nicholls 53, Anna Miller 57, Lena Graham 53.

GRADE VI.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Rene Charron 99, Bessie Morrison 96.
Class I.—Lorne Morris, Rets Jones 84, Lyla McKiddie, Howard Doug, Gordon Dobbie 83, Evelyn Cruise 82, Dorothy Morrison, Elsie Stewart 79, Jim Wilson 78, Erma Morrison 76.
Class II.—Lizzie Hay, Janet McQuat 70, Mildred Mar., 69, Russell Elliott 64.
Class III.—Willis Stanforth 58, H. McKiddie 55.

GRADE V.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Agnes Duncan 93, Helen Hutchinson 91.
Class I.—Quintin Black 89, James Logan 84, Jim Yelland 82, Ada Logan 78, Gordon McQuat 76.
Class II.—Roy Cruise, Edna Westwood 69, Eric Middleton 68, Lloyd Cruise 65, Shirley Hamilton 64, Helen McFaul 64.
Class III.—Willie Painter, L. Noble 58, Stuart Armstrong 56.

GRADE IV.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Freda Mason 96, Gwen MacKinnon 94, Rebecca Cohen 93, C. McKenzie 90.
Class I.—Florence Hay 88, Sam Cohen 83, Kenneth McFaul 82, Robert Fulton, George Licop 78, Marion Mathews 77.
Class II.—Stanley Boyd 74, Alma McCullough 68, Rowena Cowan, Edgar Cruise 64, Heartland Paul 62.
Class III.—Florence Hikington 57, G. Paul 50.

GRADE III.

WRITING.

Class I.—Reta Boyd 89, Gladys Cruise 88, Kathleen Mackrith 86, Stewart Jones 85, Doris Armstrong 84, R. Underhill 83, Elsie McFaul 72, O. Stanforth, Eugene Jousse 79, Lena Combie 78, B. Cunningham 77.
Class II.—Willie Licop, Gordon McFaul, Janet Hay 72, Frank Westwood, Maggie Chapman, Jean Nobert 70, L. Belanger 66, Edgar Dion, May Holt, James Deech 60.
Class III.—Violet Falconer 74, Howard Jones 73, Charles Lennon 69, Forbie Chapman 67, Allan Hay 66.
Class III.—Delmer Boyd 57, Catherine Giles 50.

GRADE II.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Eleanor Armstrong, Violet Belanger, Jean Fulton, Gordon Drysdale, Donald Murphy, Sam Rashovsky 100, Roland Cruise, Winston Drew 99, C. Cowan, H. Gall 97, E. Goldworthy 90.
Class I.—Hugh McKinnon 87, Verne Thompson 85, Isabel Cleland 82, T. Wert 80, Roland Dion 79.
Class II.—Violet Falconer 74, Howard Jones 73, Charles Lennon 69, Forbie Chapman 67, Allan Hay 66.
Class III.—Delmer Boyd 57, Catherine Giles 50.

THE LATE MRS. WILLIAM HILL.

On Wednesday, March 1st, there passed away one of Lachute's oldest residents, in the person of Mrs. Wm. Hill. Deceased had reached the ripe old age of 80 years. The funeral was held at her late home on Friday, March 3rd, and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Carleton of Grenville, the remains being followed to their last resting place by a number of sympathizing friends. She leaves to mourn her loss two daughters and three sons.

Our loving mother, true and kind, No friend on earth like her we find; For all of us she did her best, May God grant her eternal rest.

CUSHING

Miss Pearl Dawson, of Stonefield Heights, was the guest of her aunt Mrs. Wm. Canning the latter part of the week.

Miss Cass of St. Philippe was a guest of Mrs. E. O. Keatley last Sunday.

Mr. Fraser Watson and Mrs. Keatley attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Greig in Montreal on Tuesday last.

Our sympathy is extended to Mr. D. M. Greig in the death of his father who passed away last week at his home in Montreal of heart trouble. Mr. Greig was well and favorably known here having passed last summer with his family at Three's Point where he had purchased a cottage.

The Goodfellowship Club held a very enjoyable evening on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Muller. The literary part of the programme consisted of a debate—resolved that a good barn is preferable to a fine house; with Miss Wyman and Mr. Connors of Chateaufort on the affirmative side while Miss Alice Davidson and Rev. Mr. Brokenshire supported the negative. Each side very cleverly upheld their opinions and the judges had some difficulty in arriving at a decision but finally decided in favor of the affirmative. In the course of this debate it came out that we have in our midst some persons with a very creditable talent for poetry, of which more anon.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MRS. T. CUMMINGS.

At her home in Grenville village, on Feb. 22nd, 1922, Robina Catherine LeRoy, beloved wife of Thomas Cummings passed away to her reward, after long months of suffering, borne with great patience and cheerfulness. Mrs. Cummings had been a resident of Grenville all her life, and will be greatly missed, not only by her own family, but by the whole community, and the many travellers and other parties who found a comfortable home and kindly welcome with her. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Orron LeRoy. She was a kind and devoted wife and mother, and we wish to extend our deep sympathy to her husband and family. She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, three daughters, a son at home, (Rhoda) Mrs. Allingham, South Africa, (Auldred) Mrs. Lefevre, Montreal; two sons, Harry in Michigan, and John in Ottawa, also one sister Mrs. A. Goudie of this place. The funeral service was held in St. Matthews Church, which was filled with friends who wished to show their respect for a loved neighbor. Lovely floral emblems covered the casket showing the love and esteem of friends. Service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Ellis and she was laid to rest beside her children in the English Church Cemetery.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

For Sale or Service. Registered Clydesdale Stallion.

MAC MONTRAVE No. 16166

This horse has a beautiful sorrel color, well bred and is eight years old, standing on the very best of legs and feet, with body and good action, will tip the scales at over 1800 pounds. Horsemen will do well to look over this horse before breeding elsewhere.

This horse will stand at Rodriguez's Stables, Lachute, providing he is not sold.

TERMS: \$12.00 to insure, payable March next, all mares disposed of before foaling time, the original owner will be held responsible for insured rates. All accidents at the risk of owner of mares.

EVERETT MCGIBBON, Chatham, Phone 136 r. 1-2. P. O. Lachute Mills.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Dr. Scholl

Have You Pains, Cramps, Callouses or a Burning Sensation

at or near where the finger points? If so,

DR. SCHOLL

has perfected a special appliance, known as the

Anterior Metatarsal Arch Support

which will positively relieve that particular foot ailment.

For Sale at all RELIABLE SHOE DEALERS.

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

The Scholl Mfg. Co., Limited, Dept. 17,

112 Adelaide St. East, Toronto

also Chicago, New York, and London, Eng.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Economical Trench Silo

At the recent dairymen's convention at Regina Mr. G. H. Halton, superintendent of agriculture and animal industry of the C. P. R. department of natural resources at Calgary, gave an interesting description of a trench silo. He said:

"During recent years it has not been a very serious problem to make money in dairying, inasmuch as the prices of butter and cream and whole milk have been ruling relatively high during that time, and the man who gave his business the serious consideration which it should receive has been able to show a satisfactory return on his investment."

"However, with the decline in values of all dairy products which has taken place during the last 12 months, and which, according to certain forecasts will continue for another six months, the question of reducing costs of production becomes a very live and important problem."

"Cattle give best results when supplied with an abundance of succulent fodder. June pastures have frequently been named as the ideal condition for economical production of milk and beef. If by a system of pickling grasses or similar fodders we can make them available for a much longer period or even during the entire season when good grass is out of season, we will have accomplished a result which will contribute toward the production of maximum quantities of milk and butter at minimum costs. Such a result can be achieved by the use of silos and silage crops."

"The sunflower will set aside some of the objections which might be raised to the other ensilage crops. First, it is superior to corn for dry areas, as it outyields that crop during years of low precipitation. It is a crop which responds quickly to an increase in rainfall or to irrigation, as we have secured yields of over 34 and a half tons of sunflowers to the acre on irrigated ground, while this season we secured a yield of 12 tons to the acre on dry land and during a very dry season. Second, on the other hand the sunflower crop germinates and grows at a lower temperature than corn, and resists frost in spring and fall, thus enjoying in this climate a much longer growing season than corn."

"This crop, because of its weight per cubic foot, can be safely stored in the trench silo. Such a type of silo brings this class of fodder within the reach of thousands of dairymen. It means more than this to many farmers, for many of them will now be enabled to engage in mixed farming, keep dairy cattle, and thus stay on the land and get on their feet, whereas prior to the advent of this crop they were facing defeat and despair."

Other Silos

"In recommending the trench silo, I do not for a moment disparage any of the types of silos now in use as a means of storing feed. They have one disadvantage, however, and that is that they cost money. The trench silo affords a method of storing feed which is inexpensive apart from labor, and most men who are struggling to get on their feet are willing to make an expenditure of their own labor in order to achieve success."

"The quality of the feed so stored appears to be quite equal to that stored in the ordinary silo. It may be argued that there is a certain loss of moisture by drainage, and the

point is doubtless well taken.

"I am certain that the silage stored in the trench will give excellent results, as we are now feeding some sixty-five late summer and fall calves in the open on sunflower silage from the trench silo. These calves are making excellent growth, and I have seen no thrifter lot this year nor at any time. My argument is, therefore, that even though there may be some loss of food value through moisture which drains away from the trench silo, the fodder which remains is highly nutritious and superior to any fodder ordinarily available."

Construction

"The method of construction of the trench silo is simple. It consists of an excavation on a fairly well-drained site. It is not lined with cement or lumber, nor is it provided with curbing to permit the filling of the silo above the surface. It is simply an excavation. It is about eight feet deep, sixteen feet wide and can be as long as desired, depending upon the size of the herd and the material to be stored. It is fed off one end, like a loaf of bread. The daily capacity per animal is from forty to fifty pounds, depending on the quantities of straw, hay or grain, if any, which is being fed. The weight of a cubic foot of ensilage in a trench will average about 35 pounds, and based on the above figures the length of the silo required to accommodate sufficient feed for the herd can be readily determined. The cutting box was set up outside the trench, and a short length of pipe and the hood provided the necessary piping. The silage was distributed and well tramped. This year the trench was filled only to the level of the ground, when it was well-covered with straw from an old stack bottom. I think it would be an improvement to round up the silage above the level of the ground a couple of feet, keeping it well tramped for two or three days. When the silage has finished settling the trench would then be approximately full. The straw or other covering to be used could then be put on. The trench method of storing has kept the silage with practically no loss and the quality of the fodder as I have already said, is first-class."

Conditions Demand Economy.

"Conditions demand the strictest economy in the handling of any of our fodder propositions, and if the dairymen is prepared to do some manual labor in the way of cutting the crop by hand, the only equipment that he will require in order to provide his stock with ensilage in abundance is a cutting box, the purchase of which could be handled by the community or a group of farmers, so that the cost would be a very small amount for each member of the 'Silo Association' as it might be termed."

"In conclusion I simply want to point out that this matter has been sufficiently tested to remove doubt as to its feasibility. We have at hand in western Canada means by which the cost of production of dairy products can be reduced twenty to thirty per cent. in areas which have been dairying under former methods, which includes practically all western Canada. Figures indicate that a reduction of twenty per cent. in the cost of production of dairy products in the three prairie provinces would mean a saving of nine million, six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars."



Write for illustrated travel books, rates and dates of sailings, or consult the Cunard Agent in your town.

The Robert Reford Company, Limited

General Agents

Quebec Montreal Toronto

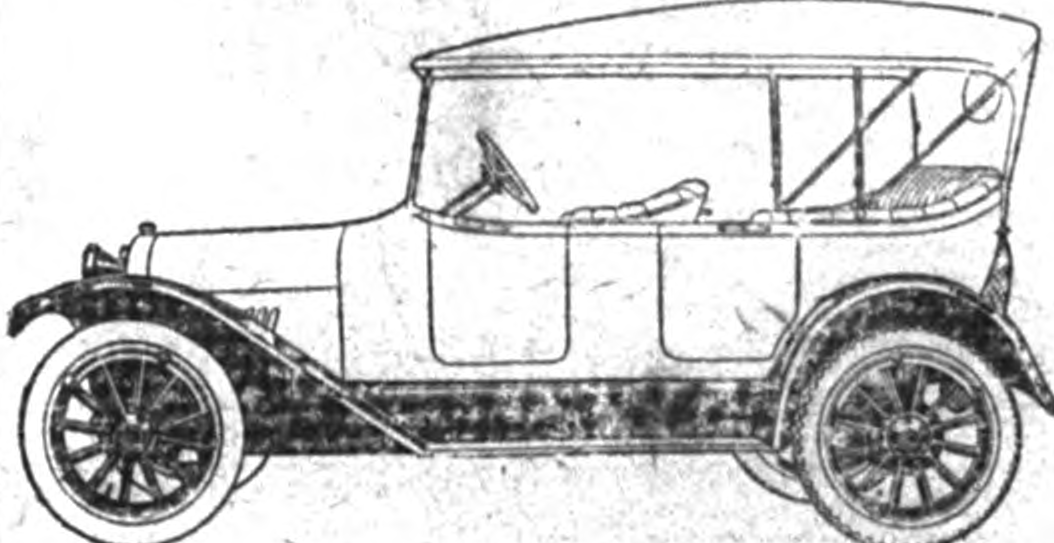
St. John, N.B. Halifax

Cunard Line

CANADIAN SERVICE

Greatest Car Values are Proven in the McLaughlin!

Give Comfort in Riding and Saves Money in Operation and Up-keep. What more do you want?



Our Up-to-date Garage and Service Station is at your Command. Competent workmanship for all repairs and prompt attention to your requirements.

A. LAROCQUE, Tel. 16, LACHUTE, QUE.

dealer for district from Ste. Scholastique to Papineauville.

Why is the Bolshevik Party Getting Strong?

What is their reason for being against the Trusts? Because they never think of anything only to take the money in any way that they want to.

We ask the Public to visit our New Store in the West End and see our Goods and Prices which will defy competition. I have been in business for over eighteen years and have learned well how to buy to business for the best advantage, so that I always try to choose the line of goods to suit the public and give them the best values in Lachute.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

Special for this week we offer 50 doz. Cups and Saucers with Gold Bands and Clover Leaf. Reg. \$3.75 now \$2.40. 100 Ladies' Spring Hats, reg. \$6.00, \$8.00 for \$3.90.

MICHEL MALACKFT, Near Fish's Bridge.

250,000 FARMERS

Receive "Seasonable Hints" Free!

Are you one of them? If not, cut this out, fill in and mail in an envelope addressed—

Publications Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

(No stamp required.)

Enter my name for "SEASONABLE HINTS"—a free publication containing useful facts for farmers—and also send me your list of other free farm pamphlets issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Name.....

Post Office.....

R.R. No.

Province.....

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, and the name-plate from the dog's collar. Ewart telegraphs for his friend, Dennis Burnham. At Chemist's Rock, Garnesk sees the green flash and Ewart is suffocated.

CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd.)

"Further back!" I cried. "How? I don't see how you can be." "I'll tell you what my theory was about all this affair, and it struck me as a good one—strange, of course, but then, this is a strange business," said Garnesk.

"It is indeed," I agreed ruefully. "Well, go on."

"I had an idea, Ewart, that we should find some sort of wireless telegraph at the bottom of this business. I had almost made up my mind that I had stumbled across the path of some inventor who was working with a new form of wireless transmission. I felt that in that way we might account for Miss McLeod's blindness and the blindness of the dog. It also seemed to hold good as to the disappearance of Sholto. The inventor hears of the extraordinary effect of his invention, and is afraid he will get into a mess if it is found out. The yacht to experiment from fitted in beautifully. But now all that's knocked on the head."

"Why?" I asked. "It seems to me, Garnesk, that you are doing all the thinking in this affair, as if you had been used to it all your life. Your only trouble is that you're too modest. I take it that because you didn't see the yacht when you noticed the green flash you are taking it for granted you were wrong to expect it. I must say, old chap, I think you've done thundering well, as the General would put it, and even if you are prepared to admit your theory has been knocked on the head I'm not—at any rate, not until I have a jolly good reason. Yet it doesn't seem to matter much what I say or do if I'm going to faint like a girl at the first sign of danger. If you hadn't come to my rescue I might still be lying there waiting to come round, or something," I finished in disgust.

My companion looked at me thoughtfully.

"Ewart," he said, and solemnly shook his head, "you have brought me to the very thing that made me say my theory was exploded."

"What thing?" I asked. "Surely my fainting can't have made any difference to conclusions you have already come to?"

"But then you see," my friend replied, "you didn't faint. And if I had not seen you were in difficulties you would probably never have recovered."

"Didn't faint?" I exclaimed. "Well, I don't know what the medical term for it is, and I daresay there are several technical phrases for the girl's business I went through. That idea of being dumb was simply imagination, but I assure you it was just what I should call a fainting fit."

"I don't want to alarm you if you're not feeling well," he began apologetically. "Go on," I urged. "I'm as fit as I ever was."

"Well," the young specialist responded, in a serious tone, "if you want to know the truth, Ewart, you were suffocated."

"Suffocated!" I shouted, jumping to my feet. "What in heaven's name do you mean?"

"I can't tell you exactly what I mean because I don't know, but you were certainly not an ordinary fainting fit. To put the whole thing in non-medical terms, you were practically drowned on dry land!"

I sat down again—heavily at that. Should we never come to an end of these mysterious attacks which were hurled at us in broad daylight from nowhere at all?

"I'm not sure that you hadn't better rest before we go into this fully, Ewart," Garnesk remarked doubtfully. "You're not by any means as fit as you've ever been, in spite of your emphatic assurance."

"Tell me what you think, why do you think it is? What you feel we ought to do. Why, man, Myra might have

"Why afraid?" I asked, for although I had been glad to believe that we were faced with a problem which would prove to have a human solution, the revelation had come, and I should have welcomed the knowledge that some weird, freakish application of natural power might be held accountable.

"Afraid?" queried Garnesk, with a note of surprise. "I am very often afraid of Nature. She is a devoted slave, but a cruel mistress. I don't think that I should ever be very much scared by a human being, even in his most fiendish aspect, but Nature—I tell you, Ewart, there are things in Nature that make me shudder!"

"Yes," I agreed heavily, "you're right, of course. That's how I have felt for the past twenty-four hours. It was a tremendous relief to me to feel that we were men looking for men. But the last few minutes I have had an idea that it would be comforting to explain it all out of a text-book of physics. Still, you're right. It is better far to be men fighting men than to be puny molecules tossed in the maelstrom of immutable power which created the world, and may one day destroy it."

"I'm glad you agree," he said simply. "You see you could not possibly live for a second in electrically produced atmosphere which was so thick that you couldn't hear yourself speak. Death would be instantaneous. It couldn't have been our unknown professor's wireless experiments after all. Yet it seems impossible that a sudden new power should crop up suddenly at one spot like this. Imagine what would happen if this had occurred in a city, in a crowded street. Hundreds would have been stricken blind, then hundreds would have been suffocated. Vehicles would have run amok, and the result would have been an indescribable chaos of the maimed, mangled and distraught. A flash like this green ray (which blinded Miss McLeod and her dog, deluded the General, and nearly suffocated me) at the mouth of a harbor, say, the entrance to a great port—Liverpool, London, or Glasgow—would be responsible for untold loss of life. If this terrible phenomenon spread, Ewart, it would paralyze the industry of the world in twenty-four hours. If it spread still farther the face of the globe would become the playing-fields of Bedlam in a moment. Think of the result of this everywhere! Some suffocated, some blinded, and millions probably mad and sightless, stumbling over the bodies of the dead to cut each other's throats in the frenzy of sudden imbecility."

"Don't, Garnesk," I begged. "It won't bear thinking about. We have enough troubles here to deal with without that!"

"Yes," my companion admitted, "we need not add to them by any idle conjectures of still more hideous horrors to come. But it is an interesting, if terrible speculation. And it means one thing to us, Ewart, of the very greatest importance. We must solve the riddle somehow."

"You mean," I cried, as I realized the tremendous import of his words—"you mean that the sanity of the universe may rest with us! You mean that if we can solve this riddle we, or others, may be able to devise some means of prevention, or at least protection? You mean that we are in duty bound to keep at this night and day until we find out what it is?"

"That is just what I do mean," he replied seriously. "It is a solemn duty; who knows, it may be a holy trust. Ewart, we agree to get to the bottom of this? We have agreed once, but are we still prepared to go on with this now that we know we may be crushed in the machinery that controls the solar system and lights the very sun?"

(To be continued.)

Dye Faded Sweater Skirt, Draperies in Diamond Dyes

Every "Diamond Dyes" package tells how to dye or tint any worn, faded garment or drapery a new rich color that will not streak, spot, fade, or run. Perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes even if you have never dyed before. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. For fifty-one years millions of women have been using "Diamond Dyes" to add years of wear to their old, shabby waists, skirts, dresses, coats, sweaters, stockings, draperies, hangings, everything!

Poison We All Eat.

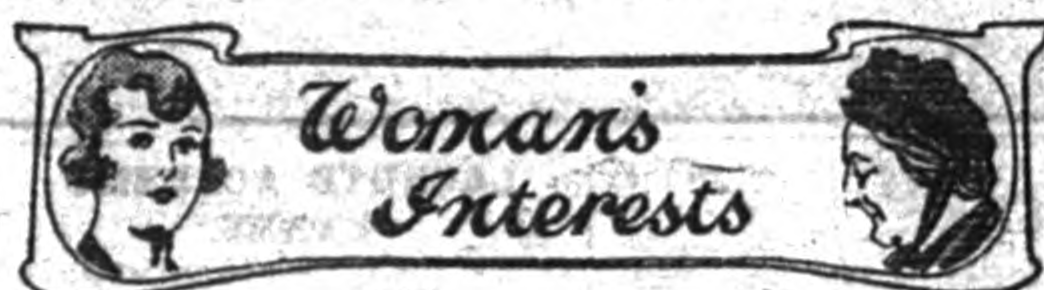
Few people know that in its original state tapoca is a deadly poison. The root of the manioc plant, from which it is prepared, is full of poisonous juice when freshly dug. The root is grated and subjected to great pressure, which eliminates every trace of the poison, and ultimately gives us the familiar tapoca of commerce.

There is no need to worry about the chance of being poisoned the next time you take a helping of tapoca pudding, for the natives have been preparing farinha for centuries for their own consumption, and know exactly how to make the poison root perfectly safe. Farinha consists of grains of similar size and appearance to the tapoca of our shops, and both are products of the same root.

Tapoca, however, is the purest product of the poison root. Farinha has a little woody fibre in it which gives it a yellowish color, and its hard, dry grains contain no gluten and very little starch, and crumble like earthy matter when mixed with water. Yet this product of the poison root is the staple food of the poorer classes in countries where manioc grows.

Some animals can detect noises inaudible to human beings.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries



Woman's Interests

The Child and His Fear of Death.

"Why should we be afraid?" asked Charles Frohman on the sinking Lusitania, as he helped a trembling actress to her place in the lifeboat. "Death is the greatest adventure of life."

It is this great adventure of life that puzzles us from the time of our first acquaintance with it until the hour that we meet it. Those of us who are mothers must face this mystery not for ourselves alone, but for the little ones under our care; though not one of us understands the phenomenon.

Children are often obsessed by the fear of death. There is nothing strange about this. The instinct of self-preservation is strong in us all. However weary we may be of life, however much we might intellectually desire the end of the earthly day, if a bandit entered the room with his gun pointed toward us, we should feel one moment of fear, one flinch that is purely physical. And it is well indeed that the instinct for life is so strong. Were it otherwise, who of us would grow to our fullest maturity? For to each of us there come moments of such agonizing disappointments, that nothing but the strong instinct to live could restrain us from severing the thread of life. In children that instinct seems doubly strong. That again is natural. They have not the experience which teaches them real from imagined danger; they have not lived long enough to learn the self-control which helps us to conceal physical fears; they do not look with comfort to the life to come, for they would prefer the continued life of the earth to the changed, unknown condition of spiritual existence.

With all his dread of death, the very little child who has been told of immortality will not question the possibility of the eternal life, because great is his faith in his parents' knowledge. Yet he will be mystified, as we are all, and will fancy, of course, that hands like our hands will come with the resurrection, and that faces like our own will be ours after death. All in all are we not each of us very like these children; for who can conceive of a disembodied spirit? Even St. Paul could not when he spoke of us as clothed with immortality. We are foolish then to try to force the child's mind to grasp that which our own cannot. Why not let the child fancy the new life in terms of this life? As his mind grows, his concepts will mature.

Very little children, to be sure, will accept without question our faith in immortality. Yet earlier than mother's dream, sometimes, arises the question: "How do we know that the soul lives on?" Often we have tried to make this plain to children by a study of the plant life of the world, by comparisons to the seed that falls and is buried, and comes up a living organism. That analogy may satisfy the troubled mind for a time. But it may later see a false analogy. For is not the mystery of the seed more like our mystery of child and parent, than like the miracle of life and death and life again? This explanation may answer for a few years, but the older child, whose faith requires more than mere analogy, will demand a new proof for his hope of immortality. And we may find it for him in the theory once advanced by a bishop who found himself obliged to argue his faith with a scientist. The bishop was wise in his arguments, for he based his proofs not upon the Holy Scriptures, in which the scientist did not believe, but on the principles of psychological reactions. The human mind, it has been found, desires life after death, which we call immortality. But the mind has never yet desired that which did not exist in whole or in part. No man would ask for gold, if gold were unknown. No one would long for courage if courage did not lodge in some men's hearts. Man could not think to desire that which does not exist. It follows, therefore, as the bishop said, that we could not think to desire immortality, were immortality non-existent. In this proof there is comfort and assurance for us all, young and old; for those who believe in the Hebrew revelations, and for those whose faith can be satisfied by science alone.

After the proof for immortality has been established, the child's mind may still be worried by the thought of the time taken for the transition from this world to the other. If modern psycho research still seems too experimental to be urged as conclusive evidence of immediate transition, turn with the child again to science. The great principle upon which physical science rests is this: "Energy is nowhere lost." Then why not tell the child frankly that the old school of philosophers has long argued that the soul lay asleep until the earth should pass away, and the day of universal resurrection should come. But tell him, too, that the newer school of philosophers believe that the soul never sleeps in the grave, that it passes at once from the corporeal body into the spiritual life, and in the transition loses no consciousness. A long sleep in the grave, or complete annihilation, would mean a loss of energy. The soul, therefore, argue the scientists of the newer day, must

pass at once to its new environment.

To many, the Bible is the great and final source of faith. But a little proof from the scientific world helps the child through the years when he must naturally doubt the truth of the things he most desires. Let not a child be troubled because he is in doubt. Every normal mind has had its days of questioning. No intelligence and no faith ever grew strong without the troubling comradeship of doubt.

Short Cuts.

To get all the juice from lemons, put them in the warming oven until quite hot, then roll, being careful not to break the skin. Cut a small hole in one end and every drop of juice can be easily gotten out.

A drop of blood on a dainty new georgette blouse was removed by patting it carefully with a bit of cotton saturated with hydrogen peroxide. Buns—One cup of dough taken from loaf before putting in pans. Set in a cool place until ready to use two or three days or longer, when ready to use add a piece of lard the size of an egg, to the dough, half cup of sugar, one cup of warm water, mix stiff, raise, then form into buns.

It is said that a little salt added to an over-sweetened dish will neutralize the sugar, and that a little sugar added to a too-salt dish will have the same effect.

Orange Syllabub—Whip one-half pint of cream and beat one egg white and fold into cream. Then add one cup of marshmallows cut in small pieces, one cup of broken walnut meats and pulp of two oranges. Sweeten to suit and serve in sherbet cups.

Add a tablespoonful of water and a pinch of salt to the white of an egg before you beat it for frosting. It only takes half the time to beat it and is very nice.

Modern Invisible Writing.

Early in the war the French secret service became so familiar with the more common forms of invisible ink that German spies used in sending information to The Fatherland that the Germans were forced to seek more sensitive and less conspicuous substances. Liquids that were used for secret writing were no longer carried pure, but were often diluted from fifty thousand to five hundred thousand times.

Frequently socks, shoe laces and other articles of clothing were impregnated with minute quantities of a solution, and when a spy needed to write he had simply to soak the tip of his sock or his shoe lace in a glass of water and use the innocuous-looking water as ink.

It was not easy for the French to discover the process by which the message, which was usually written between the lines of an ordinary letter, could be made legible. In the course of a particularly damaging secret correspondence a French investigator happened to notice that several suspected persons seemed to guard certain articles of their baggage with particular care. In July, 1917, he seized a handkerchief and submitted it to a chemist, who, after three months of experimenting, discovered that it contained invisible ink so powerful that one part in one hundred million parts of water made a solution strong enough to write with. But in the course of his research the chemist made another and even more valuable discovery: he learned what the substance was that would make the writing visible, and as a result the government hunted down and exposed many spies.

Another important result of the experiment was that the investigator was able to present the French government with an excellent secret formula for making an invisible writing fluid. A message written with it can be revealed only by applying four additional substances in a specific order, and unless every step of the process is attended to with the utmost care and precision the writing remains invisible.

Farmer—"So you are an experienced milker, are you? Well, now, which side of the cow do you sit on when you milk her?" Applicant (from the city)—"Well, I'm not a bit particular, if the cow isn't."



SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

is indispensable in treating

Influenza, Distemper, Coughs and Colds

so prevalent among horses at this season of the year. For nearly thirty years "SPOHN'S" has been given to prevent these diseases, as well as to relieve and cure them. An occasional dose "conditions" your horse and keeps disease away. As a remedy for cases actually ailing, "SPOHN'S" is quick and certain. For sale at drug stores.

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, GOSHEN, INDIANA, U.S.A.



The RITZ-CARLTON

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

THE NEWEST HOTEL

AT THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS RESORT

European plan. Novel Ritz innovation; unique color scheme throughout; Restaurant overlooking Beach and Ocean. Dancing in Trelis Room and Ritz Grill.

Single Rooms \$5.00 up

Double Rooms \$8.00 up

All rooms with Private Bath and full Ocean View

ALBERT KELLER Managing Director

GEORGE TOTT Assistant Manager



Baby's Own Soap

so fragrant and refreshing

Scotland Saved by a Thistle.

One of the military rules of the early Danes was that it was cowardly to attack an enemy during the night, and because of this the Scots did not consider it necessary to keep a watch during their encounters with the invading army of Denmark. Sunset was supposed to mark the close of all hostilities for the day.

On one occasion, however, the Danes deviated from their rule and determined to launch an onslaught against one of the Scottish strongholds. On they crept, barefooted, noiseless, unobserved—until one of them set his foot upon a thistle and cried out with pain. The alarm was given, the Scots fell upon the invaders and defeated them with terrible slaughter.

From that time onwards, the thistle was the Scottish emblem, the motto being, "No one wounds me with impunity!"

Be content with what you have; never be with what you are.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

SEND A CARD FOR THIS FREE BOOK OF 80 HOME PLANS

Build Your Home

Prices are Down

WRITE FOR PRICES ON BUILDING MATERIALS. PRICES ARE DOWN—LET HALLIDAY SHOW YOU.

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY LIMITED, HAMILTON, DEPT. W. CANADA.

RHEUMATISM

This is an old Root and Herb Remedy with highest endorsement from leading drug trade in the States for 15 years—for Rheumatism, Gout, Stomach, Bowel and Kidney Trouble. Now sold by National Drug Co., Hamilton, Ont., through your home drug store. Minard's Friend, Rheumatic Remedy Co., 24 1st Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

CROWTOW

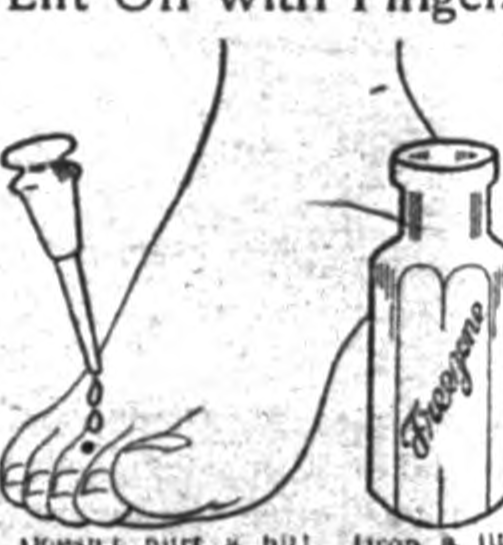
REMARKABLE REMEDY FOR OBESITY

Get back that girlish figure by taking Crowtox and following the Crowtox diet. Reduce eight pounds a month. Plenty to eat, but a scientific diet which does not produce fat. Crowtox is absolutely harmless.

Sold by all druggists, or by mail on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box, from THE ROSE MEDICINE COMPANY, 75 Jarvis Street, 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

CARBURETOR DEMANDS CAREFUL SANITATION.

The carburetor is the lungs of the automobile engine. Perhaps some time when you have been eating crackers you have accidentally breathed a few crumbs into your lungs. The result is an immediate suspension of operation of your faculties while the lungs expel the intruding substance. Something like this happens when you get a crumb of something in the needle valve, or in the intake valve of the vaporizer. One little good-for-nothing, insignificant speck of dirt, so small as to be almost invisible, will put the best carburetor literally out of business, the only thing to do is to remove the speck.

One of the frequent and most annoying troubles to which automobile engines are subject has to do with the carburetor. This is particularly true on those frosty days when the gasoline and air do not mix properly.

There are several good makes of gasoline strainers which reduce carburetor trouble to a minimum, provided one will drain off the strainer occasionally to let the dirt run off. Straining the gasoline supply through wire, gauze or chamols does not always entirely obviate the difficulty, for gasoline tanks are prone to acquire a slight sediment.

Water Fails to Vaporize.

A few drops of water in the gasoline which reaches the carburetor will make trouble likewise, for it will not vaporize and, what is more, it will not allow anything else to vaporize. Probably no one is trying to dilute the gasoline with water and sell you such a mixture, but there are some mighty careless men in the gasoline trade.

The chamols skin will remove this impediment, for water will not pass through it.

The vacuum tank is a favorite resort for water, and if the plug or drain cock in the bottom of this tank is opened occasionally the water may usually be eliminated before it gets to the carburetor.

Another trouble which afflicts the automobile motor has to do with the weather. The carburetor requires frequent slight adjustments, due to changes of the weather. On a dry, warm day the gasoline vaporizes easily and the maximum charge is readily exploded in the cylinder, giving a maximum of power. On a wet, cold, heavy day gasoline requirements are different, and a slight adjustment of the control on the dash is necessary, but the variation is never enough to make changes in adjustments at the carburetor necessary.

A very slight leak in the intake manifold gaskets likewise makes all sorts of trouble, since the supply of mixture to the cylinders will vary according as the vibration opens up the gasket and stops the suction by which the cylinders are supplied. A leaky piston ring will do this for one of the cylinders. If worn, or frozen fast by carbon, it will fail to keep the piston tight, the mixture passes by the leak, if sucked in, and there is no compression and no explosion or irregular firing. This will make one think sometimes that the carburetor is at fault,

Living But Not Alive.

A few weeks ago there came the culmination of a slow death. It was that of a hermit who lived near Traverse City, U.S.A. This performer of the past tilted his farm with the primeval till and with his steer as motive power. He lived in a semi-dug-out which he shared with his steer and now in winter in order to get the heat of their bodies for warmth. His idle hours, which were many, were given to the study of history, a record of the past.

Some men become recluses so that they may give to the world the value of silent thought. They live for they give thoughts which add to progress. But when a man lives entirely in the past he is as one dead, for the past is dead and the one who lives in it adds nothing to posterity.

We live as fully as we are active in progress. From this standpoint many of us are half dead and do not know it, for we dig rats for ourselves so deep that they may well be called graves.

While living, let's live as fully as possible for our own enjoyment and for the benefit of posterity.

Aerial Progress.

Two British and two French aeroline companies now provide a daily service between London and Paris, a Dutch company's airships ply between London and Amsterdam, a Belgian company's between London and Brussels. Other French companies provide intermittent service to most of the large Continental cities, and German companies fly over a network of routes in Germany. All of the companies are dependent on government aid. Great Britain in its budget for 1921-22, besides providing landing fields and customs facilities, grants a subsidy of £1,000,000. Italy, on the other hand, having failed to extend government aid, has almost no commercial aviation left. The only important air service in the United States is the mail between New York and San Francisco.

Big Fortunes from Small Inventions.

A Baltimore man named Palmer was the inventor of a cap for soda-water bottles which made him a millionaire. He carried the patent in his pocket for six years before he succeeded in getting it on the market.

Another man made a can with a seam just below the top. When the tin was to be opened it was only necessary to strike the top and it came off. A Chicago packer ordered ten millions as an experiment, and the idea worked so well that the inventor made a big fortune.

It was a man named Heatin who devised the little metal staple which holds on boot buttons, and he made a fortune out of his idea; whilst another huge pile accrued to the man who first thought of combining a lead pencil with which to write and a piece of rubber to erase what was written!

The difference between the old straight and the newer crinkly hairpins made a fortune for the man who noticed that his wife shed her hairpins as she walked about the house. Another fortune awaited the man who made a little blob on the points of hairpins in order that they should not "prick."

A new kind of glove fastener made another man rich, and a sleeve link which could be put in and removed more easily than others made its inventor a present of an income of \$50,000 a year.

The man who invented the little dress fastener with a hump to replace the old hook-and-eye accumulated a vast fortune.

The ostrich, the biggest bird in the world, has a proportionately small brain.

Dishonesty hurts the cheated less than it hurts the soul of the cheat. The railways may not know or feel the loss of a fare, but the cheat knows that he is dishonest, and his self-respect suffers accordingly. Money has little purchasing power—there are so many things that it cannot buy.

An Intrepid British Explorer

The fame of Sir Ernest Shackleton rests chiefly on the first of the expeditions he commanded in 1907-1909 in quest of the South Pole, when he located the magnetic pole and got within ninety-seven miles of the geographical pole. He commanded a second quest in 1914.

Shackleton was born in 1874 in Killybegs, Ireland, of an old Yorkshire family. He entered Dulwich College in 1886, but while there did not distinguish himself by application. His chief interests lay in the direction of athletics, in which he acquired considerable proficiency.

The sea called him early and he was scarcely past sixteen when he entered the merchant service, circumnavigating the world at least four times. His first real chance for distinction came in 1901 when he was chosen third lieutenant in the Antarctic expedition which sailed south that year under Captain Scott. He was one of the four members of the party which attempted to reach the pole by sledge, and which penetrated several hundred miles nearer the objective than had any previous explorers.

Violated Many Precedents.

Shackleton's second trip into the Antarctic was made in 1907, when, after overcoming every kind of difficulty, he organized the famous Nimrod expedition. On this trip the intrepid explorer violated many established precedents for polar explorations. The Nimrod was a little whaler of ancient date, but with an unusually stout hull. Much lighter clothing than was used by the Scott expedition was taken, a thing which caused King Edward to gasp with amazement when he inspected the vessel at Cowes on the eve of its journey, presenting the crew with a silken flag which was destined to be hoisted at the "furthest south" to be reached until that time. Shackleton also showed his resourcefulness in substituting manchurian ponies for dogs and trying out a specially designed motorcar. The motor proved only partially successful, but the ponies took him within a hundred miles of the South Pole.

Lost Ship in Ice.

The second expedition undertaken by Shackleton was in 1914, shortly before the outbreak of the World War. This expedition was prolific of valuable geologic and scientific surveys.

The ship *Endurance*, on which Shackleton made the voyage, was crushed in an ice field in October, but drifted until mid-winter, when the explorer and his party made a landing on Elephant Island, in the South Shetland group. Shackleton, in a small boat and with a company of five men, left Elephant Island for Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, seeking aid for the twenty-two men who had been left behind. Ultimately the entire party was rescued.

Shackleton was knighted in 1909 and

various societies throughout the world from time to time honored him for his work of exploration. It was his lecturing tour through Canada and the United States early in 1910 that drew attention of the public to his work. Financially ruined by expenses of his 1907 expedition, he undertook by a series of lectures and the publishing of a book to wipe out indebtedness and recoup losses of more than \$70,000. Public anger at the British Government for its parsimony resulted in his official recognition. His American tour was aided and encouraged by Earl Grey, then Governor-General of Canada, and by President Taft.

During the recent war Shackleton was attached to the Murmanak Expedition of the British Army and greatly assisted in keeping the Allied forces engaged in the venture in good health. He was attached to General Maynard's staff as an adviser on equipment.

The 1921 Expedition.

On board the little 200-ton ship *Sir Ernest Shackleton* left England last September on what was to have been a two-year voyage. Large crowds gathered on the docks in London to wish the party a successful voyage.

The expedition was to have covered 30,000 miles of uncharted sections of the South Atlantic, the Pacific and the Antarctic Seas. It had as its objective not only oceanographic research, but the exploration of a petrified forest and the location of a "lost" island—Tuanaki—the adjacent waters of which had not been sailed for more than ninety years. In addition, soundings were to have been taken of the ocean plateaus surrounding Gough's Island, in an effort to determine the truth regarding a supposed underwater continental connection between Africa and America.

The expedition has had rather hard luck almost from the start and the death of its leader will increase the misgivings as to the wisdom of continuing the undertaking. While Shackleton and his men regarded their equipment as the most perfect ever devised for Antarctic work, there was much criticism of the small size of the vessel in which they embarked and of the fact that none of the party was a professional seaman. The vessel suffered severely in a storm off the Portuguese Coast and many other unexpected delays have caused it to depart from its itinerary.

Sir Ernest Shackleton died suddenly on board the "Quest" on January 5. Death was due to angina pectoris and occurred when the "Quest" was anchored off South Georgia Island, at the gateway to the Antarctic. The body of the famous explorer was laid to rest on the island, beside the English church at Grytviken. He leaves a widow and two children.

The expedition continues its voyage under the leadership of Captain Frank Wild.

A Sulphur Mountain.

Looking on a map of the South Seas one finds the New Hebrides about 900 miles east of Queensland (Australia) and southeast of the Solomon Islands. At the north end of the group is an island called Vanua Lava. This island is a mountain; a big one, 1,600 feet high and covering an area of 100 square miles. But the remarkable thing about it is that it is composed wholly of sulphur. Nothing like it is to be found anywhere in the world.

Sulphur is a volcanic product. The material (99 per cent. pure sulphur) was thrown up through the floor of the ocean at some time in the past. Think of a mountain of brimstone! What a pity that Slobad the Sailor did not come across it on one of his voyages! By a happy coincidence there are two islands not far away, Nauma and Ocean, which have enormously rich deposits of phosphate of lime. Sul-

phur is the stuff required to convert this material into the "superphosphate" which, in powdered form, is used by farmers as a fertilizer.

The opportunity thus offered is not to be neglected, and advantage of it is to be taken by a British-Australian company which is even now preparing to start operations.

Restoring Palestine.

The difference between a desert and a land deserted is well shown in Palestine. Where the new Jewish colonies have settled and have begun to carry on farming by irrigation the results are comparable to those in southern California. Nearly every plant both of the temperate and of the tropic zone seems to flourish, and before many years the whole land, now untitled and waste, will be covered with crops.

The Harp in Canada



LAKE LOUISE
ALBERTA



M. A. HARGADON

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 Pre," 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 unfeigned there."
The French-Canadians are described as:

"Branch of a splendid race trans-
planted here
Blurring life through all this
lovely land
In Nova Scotia Mr. Hargadon is in-
spired to write lines that are par-

ticularly 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 gown 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.

The Last of the Quills.

After the marriage of Princess Mary of England Mr. Bull will see himself under the painful necessity of abandoning his superb turkey quills.

For more than fifty years Mr. Bull has been the general secretary of the Archbishop of Canterbury, where are prepared all the indispensable licenses for important weddings.

Thus for half a century Mr. Bull has been writing these licenses with a particular care, with a true artist's scrupulousness. He has never employed a vile metal pen, but has always used turkey quills. On his writing table he possesses about thirty of all varieties. Each has its proper use.

For the marriage of Princess Mary Mr. Bull means to execute a masterpiece, a little from pride—it is the

question of a royal princess—and much from sadness. It will, in fact, be the last license which the honorable secretary will write. Henceforth these official acts will be executed—with the typewriter.

Mr. Bull is overwhelmed with grief, not only because he loses an occupation to which he devoted the best of himself, but also—and above all—because thus disappears a secular tradition of Great Britain.

Progress has its martyrs.

In England about 40,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of hops.

B. C. berry-growers claim that there will be a 5 per cent. reduction in strawberry acreage this year and an increase of about 20 per cent. in raspberry acreage.

Comedy of a Royal Letter

After a command performance it is customary for a letter expressing the Royal thanks and appreciation to be sent to the manager of the company honored. One of Queen Victoria's secretaries was in the habit of sending a similar letter in every case.

Consequently, the proprietor of a troupe of performing geese, which had entertained the Royal children at a Windsor garden party, was astonished to receive a communication expressing the Queen's thanks, and her hope that "the ladies and gentlemen of your company returned safely to London."

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, is a worthy rival of Mark Twain, who, on reading his obituary notice in a paper, wrote to tell the editor that "the account of my death is greatly exaggerated." A rumor had been circulating through the United States that "B.P." was undergoing imprisonment in the Tower for espionage, and in order to ascertain the facts the United Press cabled to its London office. The latter in turn wrote to the Boy Scouts' Headquarters. The Chief Scout replied:

"Dear Sir—The report that I am sojourning in the tower of London under a charge of espionage cannot be correct, as I was taken out and shot over a month ago (according to a Chicago paper)."

But even this does not reach the high-water mark of quiet sarcasm. A famous man in the United States, who is not exactly open-handed, received a present of a very rare, vintage, and sent a bottle to a judge of the Su-

preme Court, with a note asking his honor's opinion of it.

The donor received next day the following letter: "My dear Sir—I beg to thank you for the confidence you repose in my judgment, as shown by asking my opinion. But, inasmuch as I am a lawyer, many years of training and experience make it impossible for me to give an opinion on anything but a case."

Disraeli's reply to the author who sent him his latest book: "Dear Sir—I shall lose no time in perusing your delightful volume," has been beaten by the editor of a well-known humorist's journal. A budding humorist sent him a joke for illustration, and, as it did not appear, the anxious contributor wrote to learn of its welfare, saying: "I sent you a joke about ten days ago, and should be glad to hear whether you have seen it."

The editor's reply was: "Your joke arrived safely, but up to the present we have not seen it."

This was equaled by a famous newspaper artist. When he walked into his office he found waiting him a large envelope endorsed "Income Tax." He opened it with a beating heart and found the amount so heavy that, waiting for the editor's unoccupied desk and selecting a "rejection form," he slipped it into the envelope. Then he resealed the envelope and posted it. Thus the income tax official received his papers back next day with the printed slip attached. "The editor presents his compliments to the sender of the enclosed article, but regrets that he can find no use for it."

—and the worst is yet to come



Phone Queen 360.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VO LVI

LACHUTE FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1922.

NO. 8



Now is the Time to think of Buying a Truck or Touring Car.

Why not a Reo?

We also have for Sale a second-hand 5 passenger Reo in first-class condition, for Sale Cheap.

T. McOUAT & SON,
Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills

FOR SALE.—A quantity of good pressed Hay at \$10.00 a ton, so pick it up sharp. Apply to Geo. Fraser, Lachute, or Phone 200.

FOR SALE.—Hatching Eggs for Sale, all from pure stock. Rhode Island Reds, also two incubators of 100 egg size. A snap to ready buyer. Apply to H. Lavigne, West End, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—We have just received a car load of Redpath Sugar which we are offering at reasonable prices. Now is the time to get your supply. Apply to H. Pilon, Baker, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—On Grace Street, house of eight rooms, good out-buildings, iron fence, cement sidewalk and large garden. Apply to Isidore Carriere at Lachute Mills, Box 46.

FOR SALE.—A good house of 6 rooms, electric light water and toilet, situated on Melville Street. Apply to Norman Campbell.

FOR SALE.—A good frame house, on Foundry Street, all modern conveniences, good out-buildings, lots 70 x 150, also a big reduction in Ladies' Hats. New Spring and Summer Stock will be sold at the very lowest prices. Apply to Miss A. A. Lavigne, Milliner.

WANTED.—By the 1st of May, a small house in Lachute. Apply Watchman Office.

NOTICE.—On and after April 1st, 1922, all business will be conducted **Strictly Cash.** W. J. Graham, Flour and Feed, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE.—One six horse power Percival Gasoline Engine and Saw. A Bargain. Apply to Geo. Y. Deacon.

"SILOS 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, Dutcher, Lachute.

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

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.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Wm. Ball is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Messrs. Owen and Douglas Todd were in Montreal this week.

Miss Winnie Silver spent the week-end in East Settlement.

Mr. Ross Muir was the guest of his parents for the week-end.

Mrs. Woodin, of Ottawa, was the guest of Mrs. Yelland this week.

Mr. A. Homer Vipond of Montreal, was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Liza Paul of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her parents.

Miss Alma Dixon spent the week-end with her parents in Dalesville.

Mr. G. Leonard Morrison, of Montreal, spent the week-end at Hill Head.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ivell, of Mille Isles, visited friends in Brownsburg.

Mr. A. Prouse, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss E. Creswell this week.

Mr. Shannon, of Lost River, is the guest of Mrs. A. McVicar this week.

Mr. Cecil Tomalty, of Montreal, spent the week-end visiting friends in town.

Mr. Felix Touchette, of St. Hermas, spent a couple of days in Montreal last week.

Mr. Elmer Giles, of McDonald, was a week-end guest of his mother Mrs. H. Giles.

Mrs. Wm. Heatie is visiting her many old friends in Ogdensburg during a making.

Mr. Jas. Morrison, of Hawkesbury, was visiting his sister Miss Lydia Morrison this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Cameron, of Cranbrook, B.C., were recent guests of Mrs. Chas. Calder.

Miss Aggie Hay, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Hay.

Miss Mary Hope, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Hope.

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

Miss Allison Cottingham spent the week-end in town the guest of her mother Mrs. J. W. Cottingham.

Mrs. Ernest Tomalty, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reilly.

The Ladies of the Methodist Church Lachute, are having a Bazaar about the end of April. Particulars later.

Mr. Dave Campbell, who has been spending the winter months in Berlin, Vt., was home for the week-end.

Mr. Sherritt and Miss Mildred Sherritt of Lakefield, were in Montreal last week attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Paquin have returned home, after their three months visit to California and British Columbia and report a most pleasing time.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute, will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Mar. 19th, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. There will be no service in St. Simeon's Church in the afternoon.

The many friends of Mr. Chas. McBurney, of Quebec, were pleased to see him in town this week, having stopped off while on a visit to Ottawa and district for the purpose of assisting Inspector Parker in the School Inspections.

Services in the Baptist Church next Sunday will be conducted as follows:—Dalesville 11 a.m., Brownsburg at 3 p.m. and at Mount Maple at 3 p.m. which services are being resumed for the summer and Lachute at 7 p.m.

Signs of spring appear everywhere, particularly in the millinery shops. But it is the period of the year in which one is frequently persuaded to believe that at last spring is here, only to wake up one morning to find winter firm and coolly reiterated.

The Ladies of St. Simeon's Church Lachute, will hold a sale of good Irish Home-made Cooking and Candy in Victoria Hall on Friday Mar. 17th and will serve from 3 to 6 p.m., a good honest Irish afternoon tea. Come and bring your friends.

A Special Evangelistic Mission for two weeks will be held in the Methodist Church, Lachute, commencing Monday March 20th at 7.30. The services will be conducted by the Pastor Rev. A. Matthews assisted by Rev. J. J. Johnston, or by singing, Gospel preaching. Everybody welcome.

In the Presbyterian Church next Sunday March 19th, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the morning service beginning at 11 o'clock. The minister will conduct the service and will be assisted by Rev. J. R. MacLeod, D.D. The minister will preach again in the evening at 7 o'clock, when he will conclude a short service on the Epistle to the Philippians. Rev. Dr. MacLeod will preach in Brownsburg at 3 p.m. A preparatory service will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, when the Rev. John Burgess of St. Andrews East, will give the address. Everyone is invited to attend.

The "Kosy Korner" is getting in line for supplying the summer requisites and on Saturday you will be able to procure the Purity Ice Cream in bricks or bulk, so don't fail to call in.

The Evans Property on Main Street, better known as the Dunderberg-Mitchell Estate was sold on Monday to Mr. J. McFaul at public auction, held in Montreal, and was knocked down to him for the price of \$6,700. This gives one a little idea of values in town as the property in question was offered for sale a very few years ago, and went begging for \$250.

Saturday last wound up the Hockey Season by an exciting game as has been witnessed in the Rivk this winter, and there sure have been some good ones. Several weeks ago the Shamrocks of Montreal visited Lachute and put up a very strong game, but the home team succeeded in winning out. The visitors were game alright, but keen on a victory and for that purpose promised another game, but "Dave" happened to drop in on Saturday and knowing that the visitors had come prepared to redeem their promise he made his appearance on the ice which put more ginger into the home team and they went to it for fair, winding up with the score of 5 to 2. The record of their work for the season has been really good and the management are to be congratulated upon the games throughout.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the above Council was held on Wednesday evening last, there were present the Mayor C. Tremblay and councillors H. M. Gall, E. Jousse, G. H. Creswell, J. D. Lemay and W. A. Morrison. The following committees were appointed:

Finance.—Councillors G. Valois, H. M. Gall, G. H. Creswell, E. Jousse, W. A. Morrison and J. D. Lemay.

Road.—Councillors H. M. Gall, G. Valois, T. Dallaire, G. H. Creswell, C. Dariche.

Health.—Councillors G. H. Creswell, G. Valois, H. M. Gall, T. Dallaire, W. A. Morrison and E. Jousse.

Water and Light.—Councillors E. Jousse, T. Dallaire, J. D. Lemay, G. H. Creswell, W. A. Morrison.

Relief.—J. D. Lemay, E. Jousse, R. McFaul, P. Durocher, W. A. Morrison.

Police.—W. A. Morrison, G. H. Creswell, C. Dariche.

Alfred J. D. Lemay was elected pro Mayor for the next 3 months.

A resolution was passed adopting the Daylight Saving, commencing Sunday, April 30th, to Sept. 30th.

Rev. Mr. McKinnon appointed Moderator of Presbytery.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Montreal held in Knox-Crescent Church, Montreal, on Tuesday last, March 14th, Rev. A. George McKinnon, B.A., D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church in Lachute, was unanimously elected to the position of Moderator of the Presbytery of Montreal for a period of one year.

The following is from the Montreal Gazette:—A new method of electing the moderator is also to be inaugurated at this meeting. Formerly every minister took the chair in turn, election being entirely in rotation, and this was for six months. Now it has been decided that the election shall be for one year without any reference to rotation, the appointment being entirely in the light of suitability.

The appointment is received by Mr. McKinnon's Lachute friends with much satisfaction and pleasurable pride.

BIRTHS

BIGELOW.—At Mount Maple on Monday Feb. 20th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Bigelow, a daughter, (nee Ada Calder.)

PARKER.—On February 28th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Parker, of Dunany, a daughter.

DEATHS

GREEN.—At Brownsburg, on March 1st, Clarence, Keith Green, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Green, of Brownsburg Que., aged eight weeks. Interred at Lachute Cemetery.

LADOUCEUR.—At Greco's Point, Mar. 15th, Mary Ann Ladouceur, wife of Telephore Ranger. Funeral service at St. Andrews, Que., on Saturday at 10 a.m. March 18th. Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend.

IN MEMORIAM

BLACK.—In loving memory of our dear husband and father, the late Robert Black, who departed this life March 15th, 1920.

Our father in his wisdom called
The one his love had given
And though on earth the body lies,
His soul is safe in heaven,
Inserted by his wife and family.

SHEPHERD.—In loving memory of our dear Mother, Mrs. Wm. Shepherd, who departed this life Mar. 15th, 1914.

Our loving mother, true and kind
No friend on earth like her we find,
We cannot forget her, we loved her too
dearly
But the lips need not speak,
When the heart mourns sincerely,
Inserted by her family.

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.



AN INVIGORATING HOT DRINK

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, and the name-plate from the dog's collar. Ewart telegraphs for his friend, Dennis Burnham. At Chemist's Rock, Garnesk sees the green flash and Ewart is suffocated.

CHAPTER XI. (Cont'd.)

"I shall certainly go on," I replied eagerly. "But we can hardly expect you to run risks on our behalf."

"It may be in the interests of civilization," he answered, "and in that case it is our duty. Now look here, Ewart, this will have to be a secret. It is essential that we should not get ourselves laughed at because for one thing, the scoffers may get into serious trouble if they start investigating our assertions in a spirit of levity. You and I must keep this to ourselves entirely. What about your friend?"

"I can trust him," I replied simply. "Then let him everything," Garnesk advised. "If you know you can rely upon him he may be of great assistance to us."

"What about Hilderman?" I asked.

"He knows a good deal already," I said. "There is no need for him to know any more. He may be of some use to us. I had thought he might be able to help us still. We should decrease, rather than augment, his usefulness by telling him these new complications."

"How do you mean?" I asked.

"Well, for instance, he might think we are mad, although he's a very shrewd fellow."

"Yes," I agreed. "I think he's pretty shrewd. Funny that Americans so often are. Anyway, he's been cute enough to make sufficient to retire on at a fairly early age, and retire comfortably, too."

"H'm," was my companion's only comment.

After dinner that evening we discussed all sorts of subjects, mainly the war, of course, and went to bed early.

"Now, Ron," exclaimed Myra, as we said good-night. "If Mr. Garnesk is really going to leave us on Monday, you mustn't let him worry about things to-morrow. Do let him have one day's holiday while he is with us, anyway."

"I will," I agreed. "We'll have a real holiday to-morrow. Suppose we all go up Loch Hourm in the motor-boat in the afternoon?"

So it was arranged that we should have an afternoon on the sea and a morning's fishing on the loch. Garnesk fell in with the idea readily.

"It will do you good," he declared. "You won't be feeling too frisky in the morning after your adventure this afternoon."

As it turned out he was quite right, for I awoke in the morning with a slight headache and a tendency to ache all over. So we fished the loch

in a very leisurely fashion for an hour or two, and after lunch the four of us went up to Kinlochhourm. We took a tea-basket with us, and very nearly succeeded in banishing the green ray altogether from our minds. I had taken my kodak with me, and we ran in shore, and otherwise altered our course occasionally in order to enable me to record some choice peep of the magnificent scenery. When we got back to the lodge we were all feeling much the better for the outing. After dinner Myra, who had taken the greatest interest in the photographs, although, poor child, she could not see what I had taken, and would not be able to see the result either, was anxious to know how they had turned out.

"I should love to know if the snapshots are good," she said, "particularly the one at Caolas Mor. Develop them in the morning, Ronnie, won't you? If you don't you'll probably take them away, and forget all about them."

Garnesk looked at me. He was always on the qui vive for any opportunity to give Myra a little pleasure. He felt very strongly that she must be kept from worrying at all costs.

"Why not develop them now, Ewart?" he suggested.

"Certainly," I said, "if everybody will excuse me."

"Dad's in the library," Myra replied, "but everybody else will come with you if you ask us nicely. Besides, I shall have to tell you where everything is. There's plenty of room for us all."

"Right you are," I agreed readily, and went out to get a small folding armchair from the verandah. We went up to the dark-room at the top of the house, and Myra sat in the corner, giving me instructions as to the position of the bottles, etc. I prepared the developer while Garnesk busied himself with the fixing acid.

"Now we're ready," I announced, as I made sure that the light-tight door was closed, and lowered the ruby glass over the orange on Myra's imposing dark-room lamp; she believed in doing things comfortably; no messing about with an old-fashioned 'hock-bottle' for her. I took the spool from my pocket and began to develop them on black.

"How are they coming along?" Myra asked, leaning forward intently.

"They're beginning to show up," I replied; "they look rather promising."

"It's rather warm in here," said the girl presently; "do you think it would matter if I removed my shade, Mr. Garnesk?"

"Not if you put it on again before we put the light up," the specialist answered. Myra took off the shade and the heavy bandage with a sigh of relief, and leaned her elbow on the table beside her.

"There's a glass beaker just by your arm, dear," I said; "just a minute and I'll put it out of reach."

"All right," said Garnesk, moving forward. "I'll move it; don't you worry."

But before he could reach the table there was a crash. The beaker went smashing to the floor. I turned with a laugh, which died on my lips. Myra was standing up with her hand to her head.

"What is it, darling?" I cried, dropping the length of film on the floor. Garnesk made a grab for the shade. Myra gave a short, shrill little laugh, which had a slightly ominous, hysterical note in it.

"Don't be alarmed, dear," she said quietly, in a curiously tense voice. "I can see!"

CHAPTER XII.

Who Is Hilderman?

I must admit that I was so de-

lighted to find that Myra had recovered her sight that I very nearly made what might have been a very serious mistake. I gave a loud shout of triumph and made a dive for the light, intending to switch it on. This might, of course, have had a very bad effect upon my darling's eyes, but fortunately Garnesk darted across the room and knocked up my arm in the nick of time.

"Not yet, Ewart, not yet," he warned me. "We must run no risks until we are quite sure."

"But, Ronnie, I can see quite well," Myra declared delightedly. "I can see everything just as easily as I usually can by the light of the dark-room lamp."

"Still, we won't expose you to the glare of white light just at present," Miss McLeod said Garnesk solemnly. "We must be very careful. Tell me, how did your sight return, gradually or suddenly?"

"Suddenly, I think," the girl replied. "I took off the shade and laid it down, and then when I looked up I could distinctly see the lamp."

"Immediately the shade was removed?"

"No," she answered, "not just immediately. You see, I was looking at the floor, which is so dark, of course, that you couldn't see it in the ordinary way. Then as soon as I looked up I could see the lamp. For a moment I thought it was my imagination, but when I found I could see Ron stooping over the developing-dish I knew that I was all right again."

"This is very extraordinary, you know," said Garnesk. "Can you count the bottle on the middle shelf?"

"Oh, yes!" laughed Myra. "I can make them out distinctly. Of course, I know pretty well what they are, but in any case I could easily describe them to you if I'd never seen them before."

"What have I got in my hand?" the specialist queried, holding his arm out.

"A pair of nail-clippers," Myra declared emphatically, and Garnesk laughed.

"Well," he said, "you can obviously see it pretty well; but, as a matter of fact, it's a cigar-cutter."

"Oh! well, you see," the girl explained airily, "I always put necessity before luxury!"

So then the oculist made her sit down again and cross-questioned her at considerable length.

"I'm puzzled but delighted," he admitted finally. "It's strange, but it is at the same time decidedly hopeful."

"I suppose it means that she will always be able to see in a red light at any rate?" I suggested.

"Probably it does," he agreed, "and, of course, her sight may be complete-

ly restored. There is also a middle course; she may be able to see perfectly after a course of treatment in red light. I will get her a pair of red glasses at once. We can see how that goes. But I feel that it would be advisable to introduce her to daylight in gradual stages, in case of any risk."

"Oh, if we could only find poor old Sholto!" Myra exclaimed eagerly. Garnesk turned to her with a look of frank admiration.

"You're a lucky young dog, Ewart," he whispered to me, "by Jove you are!"

So Myra graciously, but a little regretfully I think, placed herself in the hands of the young specialist and replaced her shade. Then we left the dark-room, allowing the films to develop out on the floor, and went downstairs. We took her out on the verandah and removed the shade for a moment, but the chill air of the highland night made her eyes smart after their unaccustomed imprisonment, and we gave up the experiment for that night.

As Garnesk and I bathed together in the morning we were both brighter and more cheerful than we had been since his arrival.

"I shall catch the train for Mallaig," he declared. "Can you take me in and meet your friend without having long to wait?"

"If you insist on going," I replied, "I can get you there in time to meet him and you will have an hour or more to wait for your train."

"Oh, so much the better! We can tell him everything and give him all the news in the interval."

"Are you still determined to go?" I asked.

"Yes," he said, "I must go. It will be necessary for me to make one or two inquiries and get a pair of glasses made for Miss McLeod."

"I shall be very sorry to lose you, Garnesk," I said earnestly. "Don't you think you could write or wire for the glasses? You see, if we have come to the conclusion that this green ray is some chemical production of Nature unassisted there isn't the same reason for you to leave us."

"No, that's true," he agreed, "but we were both a bit scared yesterday, old chap, and the more I think of this old business the less I like it. It was mere conceit on my part that made me say it was bound to be some natural phenomenon merely because I couldn't understand how the effect could have been humanly produced."

"Perhaps," I suggested, "our best course would be to keep an open mind about the whole thing."

"Yes," he replied, "I'm with you entirely. And in that case my going

away is not going to aggravate the effects of a natural phenomenon, while it may restrain the human agency by removing the necessity for further activity."

"Well, that's sound enough," I acquiesced; "but I shall hear from you, I hope?"

"Of course, my dear fellow," he laughed, "we're in this thing together. You'll hear from me as often as you want, and who knows what else besides. I have no intention of dropping this for a minute, Ewart. But I think I can do more if I am not on the spot. We're agreed that my presence here may be a source of danger to you all?"

"Yes," I said, "I think yours is the best plan. What do you propose to do?"

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

Baby's Own Soap



freely with Baby's Own Soap



For CONSTIPATION

Take Dr. Ross' Kidney and Liver Pills. The small pill for the small price. The best pill at any price. A prominent Toronto physician once said: "For indigestion I can find nothing to equal Dr. Ross' Pills." A Presbyterian minister's wife says she finds Dr. Ross' Pills the nicest medicine she can take. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, on receipt of price, from THE ROSS MEDICINE COMPANY, Toronto, 75 Jarvis Street.

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.



250,000 FARMERS

Receive "Seasonable Hints" Free! Are you one of them? If not, cut this out, fill in and mail in an envelope addressed: Publications Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. (No stamp required.) Enter my name for "SEASONABLE HINTS"—a free publication containing useful facts for farmers—and also send me your list of other free farm pamphlets issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Name: Post Office: R.R. No.: Province:

INVENTIONS

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Patents have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet on request. HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS 231 BANK STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

LAYERS

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

Vaseline CAMPHOR ICE

Going from the warm, steamy kitchen to the cold, windy yard is sure to chap your face and hands. "Vaseline" Camphor Ice keeps them smooth and soft. It's invaluable for housekeepers. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Consolidated) Montreal 1880 Chabot Ave.



IMPERIAL MICA AXLE GREASE

An old standby with farmers and teamsters. Even if it contained no mica it would still be a good axle grease—but the mica makes it better, because it fills in and smooths up the microscopic roughness of spindle and hub, enabling the grease to wear longer and do its work better. Use only half as much as of ordinary grease. Comes in sizes from 1-lb. tins to barrels.

IMPERIAL EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Equally well known and a great favorite. Puts new life in old harness and doubles the life of new harness. Fills the pores of leather, protecting it from the effects of dust, sweat, moisture and heat. Keeps harness strong, flexible and new looking. Prevents cracking, breaking of stitches, and reduces repair bills. Sold in convenient sizes by dealers everywhere.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED Canadian Oil Company Canadian Capital Canadian Workmen

Housewives!
Use SMP Utensils and Save Work
Buy Diamond Ware or Pearl Ware kitchen utensils and save work. They are so clean, with a flint-hard, smooth surface that wipes clean like china. No scouring, no scraping or polishing. Just use soap and water.
Every conceivable pot and pan is made in either Pearl or Diamond Ware, the two splendid quality SMP Enamelled Wares. Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside, snowy white inside. Pearl Ware is enameled steel with two coats of grey and white enamel inside and out. Either ware will give long service. Ask for
SMP QUALITY
Pearl Ware or Diamond Ware
THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

The Automobile

YOU CAN HARDLY CARRY TOO MANY TOOLS.

It is always best to have too many rather than too few things in an automobile by way of equipment and accessories. It is a well known fact that a woman can fix almost anything with a hairpin. But this fact does not apply to the male of the species, and the female may not always be along when there is something the matter with a car. Nevertheless, a hairpin is a good thing to include among the accessories, or if not this, at any rate a spool of soft iron wire.

Most cars come well equipped with necessities. These often include two head lights, two side lights, tail lamps, windshields, top cover, side curtains, speedometer, horn and clock. Then there is usually a tool outfit for tire restoration and mechanical repairs, which includes tire pump, jack, tire-repair kit, a variety of wrenches to fit all nuts and bolts, oil can, set of spark plugs and generally an extra one, hammer, screwdriver, cold chisel, magneto-adjusting wrench and some other things, varying with the car.

There are any number of additions which may be made in the way of tools, or of devices, which some motorists deem desirable. Some of these things are a trouble lamp attachable to a socket on the dash, a mirror, to enable the driver to see what is going on back of him, cigar lighters, foot warmers, and elaborate lights for the limousine. The owner should not, however, load up his battery with a lot of electrical devices which use up current very fast. Not so as to tools; one may err in having too few rather than too many.

Owners Often Careless.

Some owners of a new car fail to appreciate the value of these accessories and consequently through carelessness this and that important article may get misplaced or lost. It does little good to know what ails a car when it fails to go, if one does not have handy the tools and materials to do the necessary repair work or adjustment.

On the other hand, some owners become obsessed with an uncontrollable desire to have every possible accessory made, which results in their automobile looking more like a machine shop than anything else. There is a happy medium that tends to enjoyment in motoring.

A wise selection of tools for the car will provide everything at all likely to be needed on tour, and yet capable of being packed in such a compact space that it does not become an annoyance through the room occupied, nor weigh down the car. The special tools furnished should be preserved with great care, because nothing else fills the bill quite so well. To these might be added some few tools and parts not needed often, but when they are, their absence is a source of great annoyance.

A special file is manufactured for the particular purpose of cleaning off the interrupter points. If one of them is not in the car when they become glazed, so that no spark is produced, it is necessary to disassemble the spark timer completely, take out the points, and then find a piece of flat hard stone upon which the points can be cleaned. This may do the work all right, but much time would be saved if the interrupter point file was carried in the car.

Many owners have had the experience of being caught out on the road by a storm and having to put on non-skid chains. How often have they found that, though these chains were in good condition when leaving the garage and when they were put on, after running awhile over rough roads at a fair speed, some of the links were through and began to thrash against the mud guards. This is not only annoying, but often does real damage to the guards. Most owners have stopped more than once to wire the loose ends to the side chains to stop the banging, and it certainly would be more satisfactory to carry a supply of links and a chain tool, so that the broken ends could be removed and new links inserted.

Take a Folding Pail.

A folding pail is very useful, especially when one has to go up very long hills and finds the water in the radiator has boiled away. The cooling systems for automobile engines to-day are very efficient and it is only in exceptional cases that the water will boil out of the radiator, and that is just the reason why an occurrence of that sort is disastrous, because one is not expecting it and is not prepared for it.

In sandy country and on dirt roads one often will have occasion to jack up a wheel to change a tire, and will find that the jack sinks into the loose sand or dust instead of lifting the car. A block of wood an inch thick and about six inches wide and a foot long will be found a big help under such circumstances.

Working about an automobile means a lot of grease and grime on the hands and possibly oil or grease upon parts of the car, so that it is well to carry a small bag for rags.

It is a good idea to have a three-in-one or similar tire-valve tool, with which it is possible to remove the valve plunger, cut threads in the valve

stem so that the plunger may be properly seated, and cut threads on the outside of the stem so that the cap will screw down tight. In some cases where the valve stem is battered in changing a tire air cannot be got into the tire if these threads are damaged.

Electric Lamp Is Useful.

Many persons object to carrying a tow rope for fear it will be understood that they have doubts of their ability to get home under their own power; but in addition to affording a connection to some other source of power, a tow-rope may be used to help a brother in distress and is superior to chains in very sandy or muddy places, when wrapped about the tire.

An extra set of electric light bulbs may save considerable trouble and annoyance, because the traffic policeman to-day will accept no excuse when at least one light is not burning.

At least one extra rim to carry a spare tire is practically essential. An electric lamp is tremendously valuable when something goes wrong with the car in the night. An arrangement on the wind shield for clearing the glass of rain or snow is a great convenience when driving in stormy weather. Shock absorbers are often found to increase the easiness with which a car runs.

A good automobile first-aid kit should also include a wrench for adjusting ignition interrupter points, one set of ignition brushes (in box labeled), several extra spark plugs, cleaned and adjusted ready to use, half-dozen valve plungers for inner tubes, tire pressure gauge, squirt can full of oil, instrument for testing battery, box of assorted nuts, box of assorted cotter pins, box of assorted cap screws, box of assorted washers.

On the Grand Banks.

A fisherman on the Newfoundland banks is said to have a sense of direction as sure as that of an Indian in the great woods. Though many fishing captains can navigate by solar and stellar observations, writes Mr. Frederick William Wallace, most of them find their way about by dead reckoning, and their accuracy is often startling. The depth of the water and a sample of the bottom that the soap or the tallow on the lead brings up give most skippers an exact position after two casts.

When they have baited the gear, and if the weather favors, the skipper sings out, "Dories over!" As each dory is launched two fishermen jump into it with their tubs of baited lines and drift astern. Fully equipped with oars, mast, sail, and so forth, the boats are made fast to one another. Then the schooner tows them and finally lets them go, one at a time. A schooner "running" tea dories will have them distributed at equal distances along a four-mile or five-mile line, and No. 1 dory is often out of sight of No. 10. When the schooner has dropped the last boat the skipper sits "jogs" down the line again or remains afloat.

While one man in the dory rows to the point that the skipper has indicated the other makes the end of the first tub of baited line fast to a light iron anchor, to which a stout line with a buoy keg is attached. That he throws overboard, and the fisherman proceeds to whirl the coils of line and hooks dexterously out of the tub.

Three or four tubs, with the lines joined together, may be set in that fashion, and another anchor and buoy made fast to the last end. The long line now lies on the bottom of the sea, and the anchors prevent it from drifting or snarling. Sometimes the fishermen in the dory stand by the last anchor until it is time to haul the gear; sometimes they go away from it altogether and pull back aboard the schooner, leaving a flag thrust into a buoy keg to mark the place. To pick up those tiny buoys and flags, which are scattered over five or six miles of ocean, requires a certain knack. Sometimes schooners have been forced to leave their gear and run for shelter during gales; but two or three days afterwards they will return and pick it up again without much trouble.

When the fishermen are ready to haul the long line they insert a lignum-vitae roller into the gunwale and pull up the anchor. The end of the line made fast to the anchor is detached, and the fisherman, standing in the bow, begins to haul the long line out of the water. His dory mate stands behind him, and as the line comes in he knocks off the untouched bait and coils the line back into the tub again. The fisherman hauling the line over the roller disengages the caught fish with a dexterous twist of his arm. When the lines have been hauled, and the anchor is up, the fishermen put for the schooner. The painter is passed up to one of the crew, the tubs of long lines are hauled up, and the fish are picked out on the deck of the schooner. Within a week, if the schooner is in the green-fish trade, her catch is in the Boston market.

Prison Turned Into College.

New South Wales has turned a convict prison into a huge technical college, capable of housing 8,000 students.

and the worst is yet to come



The Last Word.

Woman proverbially likes to have the last word in an argument. A devoted French couple who in the main were most harmonious sometimes found each other a trifle irritating, in general owing to monsieur's absurdities, especially those of dress. Pockets in particular moved him to ridicule. When fashion permitted a woman's pockets to be placed outside he was wont to declare that she left them empty, lest they should bulge and destroy the effect of her costume. When they were not outside either there were none, and she went pocketless, or they were inserted in inaccessible places.

Madame became restless under his repeated teasing. One day during the war the climax came. She had a headache after the nervous tension of an air raid and was reclining upon the divan, when a tradesman came with a small bill. Monsieur could not make the right change; so he went to his wife.

"My purse is in my pocket," she said, and began fumbling and searching.

But she could not seem to reach the opening of the pocket; and monsieur began to laugh. She became flustered and therefore clumsy; moreover, she became cross.

"Ah," monsieur glibly, "the nice handy little pocket. So modest, so retiring, so inconspicuous, so safe! True, one cannot always find it when it is wanted, but what of that? Doubtless it was so planned as a check upon expenditure—only there are unfortunately bills that one must really pay."

"Nonsense!" snapped madame, exasperated. "There is nothing the matter with my pocket!"

She made a final effort and, the better to reach the elusive opening, rolled over on the wide divan. As, lying upon the extreme front edge of it, she at last reached her purse, there was an appalling crash. The air raid had been resumed. A bomb penetrated the ceiling and went on through the floor, shearing off the rear half of the divan.

A stunned silence followed the uproar; madame was the first to speak. "Now, Henri, will you say that my pocket was not in the right place?" she demanded tremulously.

"My angel," said Henri, embracing her, "I bless that foolish pocket with all my heart!"

"But it is not a foolish pocket," cried madame. "Do you desire me annihilated, then, that you call it foolish?"

"No, no!" Henri conceded hastily. "Only, my little cabbage, not all women who have such pockets will experience the need of using them just when it is necessary to roll over to escape bombs; therefore, it does not seem precisely logical to—"

"Logic!" echoed madame scornfully. "Logic! It is inhuman, your logic!"

"And women are very human," said Henri. "Indeed, as you say, logic is but a small matter, since you are alive. Let us forget the pockets of other women. Yours, my Lucille, is wholly to be admired."

"But certainly," said Lucille, "didn't I always tell you so?"

Long Ears Sign of Beauty.

Long ears are deemed a striking beauty in Peru, and indispensable to recognized loveliness in the gentler sex.

Love, charity, benevolence, kindness, good will towards others, all arouse the noblest feelings and sentiments within us. They are life-giving, uplifting. They make for health, harmony, power. They all tend to the normal, to put us in tune with the Infinite.

Starshine.

The well at our old home was forty feet deep and walled with rough stone. One bright summer day, I remember, the girls were looking down into it when one of them accidentally dropped the big wooden butter bowl over the edge. We boys got the long rope from the barn, and, tying it round my waist, I began to climb down the rough wall. I reached the water in perhaps ten minutes, and, loosing the rope from round me, tied it to the butter bowl and called to the boys to pull it up.

How far away they seemed! The well was so deep and the top so small that I felt almost as if I were looking through a big telescope. And how dark it was all round me! I could hardly realize that the sun was shining brightly in the world above. The thought made me turn my eyes upward again, and suddenly in the dim circle of light I saw tiny bright specks. At first I did not realize what they were. Then all at once I knew that I was seeing the stars in the middle of the day!

Soon the rope came dangling down, and in a few minutes I was up again. We went into the house, and as we ate dinner I told of what I had seen from the bottom of the well. The young folk laughed incredulously, but father nodded gravely. "Yes, it is true," he said. "You can see the stars from the bottom of the well. I noticed them when we were digging it thirty years ago."

"Many times since," he continued, "I have thought of seeing the stars from the bottom of the well. I have got some comfort out of it too, for there have been times in my life when it seemed as if my soul had dropped out of the light of day into the darkness. I have passed through times of doubt and great trouble, but I have found that, even if life became dark, I could always see the stars by looking upward in prayer. I have never known the time when God forsook me. If I could not see the sun, I could at least see the stars, and I knew that the light of a perfect day would return."

No Birds, No Forests.

Insects are among the worst enemies of the human race. They destroy millions of dollars worth of farm crops annually in Canada and their destruction of timber in the forests is also very heavy. The officers of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior are constantly working to reduce the damage from this cause. So far as the general public is concerned, and this applies particularly to boys and girls, the best help they can give is to protect the birds. In some cases in England owners have saved their planted forests by putting up bird-houses and inducing certain kinds of birds to come to their plantations. In Canada in the past insects have been kept in control by birds. If the birds are destroyed or driven away, the insects multiply exceedingly and the farms and the forests suffer. Cats are inveterate bird killers and cat owners both in the city and the country should be on the alert to prevent such destruction.

Cured Utterly.

"How about that new heaven medicine you tried?"

"Well, you know that fellow said it cured by gettin' at the cause."

"Yep, I remember."

"I figured it out since that he was right. Breathin' is the cause of heaven—that is, it's only when a horse breathes that he heaves."

"I getcha."

"Well, two doses o' that stuff plumb cured my horse of breathin'."

It is as easy to suppress a first desire as it is hard to satisfy the desires that follow.

Progress in the Eastern Provinces

Reports from the headwaters of the St. John River state that the lumber cut will in many cases be up to the average, and that some individual operators will increase their cuts considerably.

Reviewing the agricultural situation in the province of New Brunswick during 1921, Hon. D. W. Messersau, Minister of Agriculture, stated that four varieties of New Brunswick apples had taken two first and two third prizes in London last fall, and in spite of the last year's drought there was still more livestock in the province than in 1919. He further stated that fourteen creameries and twenty-four cheese factories produced a million dollars worth of goods in 1921.

Further statistics covering the towns and cities in the province of Quebec have been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The population of Quebec city is given as 94,058, an increase of 15,868, compared with the 1911 figures; Granby 6,777, increase 2,027; Thetford Mines 7,815, 554; Bagotville 2,204, 1,193; Actonville 2,330, 925; Berthier 2,184, 849; Chicoutimi 3,925, 3,045; Drummondville 2,351, 1,126; Jonquiere 4,851, 2,497; La Tuque 5,603, 2,569; St. Jerome 5,491, 2,018.

Quebec province received \$308,968 in 1921 from the rental of lakes, rivers and hunting territories and from fur trading licenses and royalties on furs, according to the annual report of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

It is planned to commence construction at Montreal this year on what will eventually be the largest elevator in the world, with a capacity of ten million bushels. The enormous growth in the volume of grain in and out of the port of Montreal has made more elevator space absolutely essential, as during the past year business was refused by the Harbor Commission owing to lack of accommodation.

Construction work on the new oil refining plant to be erected for the Red Star Refinery, Ltd., Montreal, will be started soon, according to F. A. Hilborn, manager of that concern. The first unit to be built will cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000. It is the intention to start the plant with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day, later increasing the total capacity to 10,000 barrels daily.

A thorough fortnightly service between England and the Orient via Canada will shortly be inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, according to C. E. Benjamin, passenger traffic manager. Mr. Benjamin stated that fairly heavy through bookings for this service at both ends had already been made, most of them by diplomatic, military and business men.

The 1921 census returns give Toronto a population of 519,290, an increase of 137,390 over 1911, or 35.71 per cent. The above figures include all persons within the municipal boundaries of the city on June 1, 1921. Other census figures are: Port William 20,521, increase over 1911, 24,37; Hamilton, 113,594, increase 38,94; Owen Sound 12,174, 3,07; St. Thomas 15,924, 13,30.

During 1921 a total tonnage of 3,076,966 passed through the Welland Canal, an increase of 800,000 tons over 1920. The number of vessels passing through was 3,757. Fifteen new boats passed through on their way to the Atlantic. The principal increases in tonnage were: barley, 7,732; oats, 122,238; rye, 45,034; wheat, 502,923; iron and steel, 14,415.

A new establishment, known as the Canadian Aluminum and Brass Company, has been incorporated with headquarters at Windsor, Ont. It is the intention of the new concern to manufacture aluminum and brass castings. Most of their products will be used by motor industries in the Border Cities.

The trouble with most men is that they think they must improve their business as a whole, in order to get ahead. They do not know the magic of keeping everlastingly at the little improvements everywhere. It is the effort to improve little things in one's business that counts. It is the gradual betterment, evolution, not the great spasmodic strokes that, in the long run, count most.

Books No One Has Read.

The librarian blessed with a sense of humor finds the day's routine enlivened through the mistakes of patrons. The Kansas City Star has recently recorded a few requests for books that fell within the experience of one library worker. These are samples:

"Her," by Rider Haggard.

"John Bunyan," by the pilgrim.

Some one also asked vaguely for a poem by Longfellow "which means hay." That was a poser until the librarian finally decided that the inquirer wanted Excelsior.

A high-school student asked innocently for "Shakespeare's latest."

A request came for "Tales of Shakespeare's Lamb."

No less ludicrous was the request for a copy of Lew Wallace's "Her Ben."

Another inquiry was for Kipling's "Light That Went Out."

By almost too happy an accident The Raven, by Poe, was demanded under the title, "The Ravings of Edgar Allan Poe."

Shakespeare was misrepresented as "King Lear" and "The Turning of the Screw" (Taming of the Shrew).

The Hoosier Schoolmaster became "Who's Your Schoolmaster?"

The influence of the movies often shows in the requests. It was in an ancient city of New England, broken to books for at least two centuries, that a youthful citizen of foreign extraction recently asked at the librarian's desk for "Charley Chaplin's Christmas Present." The librarian was bright and experienced. She scarcely hesitated before handing out Charles Dickens' Christmas Carol, and her guess was right. If Dickens had survived into the movie era, how amused and delighted he would have been! He would have been scarcely less amused probably with an incident of several years ago when a very little girl at a New York branch library eagerly inquired for "A Tale of Two Kitties." She had seen the title and had sounded the "C" hard; but the librarian easily turned her attention to a tale that really was of "kitties," and she deferred her acquaintance with Dickens to go and read of the pussycats suitable to her years.

Expenses Deducted.

John Henry was about as careful of a quarter as a man could be. He married a widow worth \$20,000. Shortly after the ceremony an old friend met him.

"Allow me," he said, to congratulate you. I believe your wedding was worth a clear \$20,000 to you."

"No," replied John Henry, "not quite so much."

"Indeed, I thought it was every penny of it."

"Oh, no," said the benedict. "I had to pay sixteen dollars for the ring."

Mathew the Miller and His Sons.

Many a Canadian family takes pride in its "grandfather's clock," whether it is in good running condition or not. But the oldest clock in Canada seems an infant compared with some of the clocks of Europe. If you should visit the city of Exeter, in England, you would see in the tower of the church of St. Mary Steps a clock that, with now and then a short rest for repairs, has been running ever since the middle of the sixteenth century. The famous Strasbourg clock, part of the works of which date back to 1574, has not been running so long.

In a canopied alcove above the dial of the Exeter clock are three automatic figures. The middle one, which bears a strange likeness to Henry VIII, is in a sitting posture and when the clock strikes the hour solemnly nods his head at every stroke. At his right and left stand two soldiers who hold a javelin in one hand and in the other a hammer with which they alternately strike the quarters on a bell at his feet. The three figures are known as Mathew the miller and his two sons, for it seems that in Exeter there once lived a miller so remarkable for his punctuality that his neighbors set their timepieces by his going to work and returning. Some time after his death, when the clock was placed in the church tower, the town poet linked the miller's name to it in the following jingle:

Mathew the miller's alive,
Mathew the miller's dead;
But every hour on west-gate tower
Mathew nods his head.

Order at Any Cost.

Whenever a teacher in the sixth grade of a certain public school was obliged to leave the room, he always left one of his pupils in charge of the class. One day he called on Janet to act as monitor. "Keep order, Janet," he admonished her as he left her at his desk.

Some time later, hearing a great commotion in his room, he hastened back and softly opened the door. At that instant a boy burst from the cloak room and dashed down the aisle. After him clattered Janet, thrashing him with the blackboard pointer. While the other pupils cheered lustily Janet and the boy ran up one aisle and down another, and at every step Janet breathlessly demanded, "How dare you leave your seat!" At last the boy, having got much the worst of it, was glad to slide into his place. A congratulatory shout from the delighted spectators hailed Janet's triumph.

As the little disciplinarian turned to take her place at the desk who saw the teacher and marched straight to him and handed him the pointer.

"That boy went to the cloakroom without asking my permission," she said. "You asked me to keep order and I sure did."

"That's right, Janet," he replied. "I heard it."

Every man builds his own world, makes his own atmosphere. He can fill it with difficulties, fears, doubts, despair and gloom, so that his whole life will be influenced to gloom and disaster; or he can make the atmosphere clear, transparent and sweet by dispelling every gloomy, envious, malicious thought.

FRIDAY MARCH 17, 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 50c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

WHAT SHARMAN SAID about War, is very nearly what Bernhardi, and his school of Prussian Junkers, used to think about Peace.

Of the other two opinions, emphatically expressed, Sharmans is likely to continue the more popular. It had in it the elements of permanence, which resists the corroding influences of victory, while the other idea has been subjected to the many modifying influences which now make the left of peace, according to Bernhardi, appear a heaven compared to the inferno of a lost war.

The belief that Peace is demoralizing to nations may not be entirely removed from men's minds, but if the followers of peace cannot convince their bellicose fellowmen that war is a survival of savage and ignoble instincts which the twentieth century ought to have outgrown, it remains possible for them to make an impression by showing proofs that war is the greater of two evils.

The civilized world to-day is coming to that conclusion, and is rapidly absorbing proofs. The present high price of peace is a natural result of profligate expenditure upon war. Whether in victory or in defeat, the resultant cost of war emphasizes the advantage of making reasonable sacrifices for the preservation of peace, provided always that no groveling capitulations are made which would reduce national rights and aspirations to a state of ignominious surrender.

In the light of the more recent of past events the world is seeing things to which, a decade ago, it was blind. It is counting the cost, and the appalling array of figures are fast reaching a point where they will cease to impress the finite mind of the bewildered accountant.

After the Berlin Conference, in 1873, when the phrase "Peace with Honour" passed into the common language of the people, the motto Peace, Retrenchment and Reform" was painted upon the banners which hung upon the outer walls of certain political parties, and its advantages were preached for a time with commendable assiduity, but like most heraldic mottoes and devices that do not perpetuate an obvious and immediate application, it lost its virtue. To-day, the wide world is acting upon that ancient motto, under the compelling impulse of necessity, and the movement is so intense that it may grow to be a disorderly rush the momentum of which may carry it beyond the limits of discretion and control. When shooting rapids, it is necessary to make instant decisions, but they must be also correct decisions, therefore, at this perilous passage upon which we are embarked, it is important that thoughtful men should be at the helm of every business enterprise, and that visionaries and theorists on tangible national affairs, should be chained up, until the boats are floating again on even keel.

AN ORPHOT LESSON of this has recently come to hand. Krupps has been carried through the shoals of disaster and mercantile menace, by the cool skill and the reasoning ability of its control. Hundreds of smaller concerns wearier home have done quite as well, but this one from its former power and standing, looms large in the public eye and is remarkable for its size, and the completeness of its metamorphosis. A concern which employed over 90,000 operatives, confronted by the complete cessation of its output—war material, has been transformed into a "bustling factory of peace," paying a dividend. It sounds like a story from the "Arabian Nights."

Instead of producing guns, armor-plate turrets and shells, Krupps now employs its full complement of hands in the production of forged tubes, boiler-plate, cream separators, locomotives, carriages and agricultural machinery. The fine work on cannons and war instruments is now replaced by cash registers, adding machines, and medical instruments; while textile machines and turbine locomotives, under new patents, are being manufactured.

That this hive of peaceful and diversified industry should have grown out of an arsenal condemned to be dismantled, seems hardly possible, yet there it is, working to the full extent of its former capacity. True, the conditions may be somewhat different. It is just possible that the present output may be subject to an artificially low production cost, which will make "adaptations" in the capital a count, but Krupps has shot the rapids, and has kept its pole during the ordeal, and the result is a story to all concerned, for the workmen are becoming partners, under a new arrangement, in the balance between capital and labor has adjusted itself.

This sort of news about the defeated Germans, coming on the top of information that watches, automobiles, cutlery, and other things, are being imported into this continent, and the world over,

in tremendous volume, and that "genuine German firearms" are being advertised, here at half the prices of home products, shows in clear type the virility of the Germans,—a fact we already know from experience in peace and war, and it shows also that they have an adaptability and a cohesion which we would do well to consider attentively.

We have been prone to regard Fritz as a being branded with the mark of Cain: The "Mark" is there, but it is more like that of Tubal-Cain. (Six generations later than the Cain of old, see Genesis 4, 16-22.) who was "The forger of every cutting instrument of brass and iron, and—" An Instructor of every artificer."

The attitude of the disillusioned Fritz may well be likened to that of his original prototype, as depicted by Charles Mackay, L.L.D., Editor of the Glasgow "Argus," 1844-47.

1.

Old Tubal-Cain was a man of might
In the days when Earth was young;
By the fierce red light of his furnace bright

The strokes of his hammer rung;
And he lifted high his brawny hand
On the iron glowing clear,

Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet showers,

As he fashioned the sword and spear,
And he sang—"Hurra for my handi-work!"

Hurra for the spear and sword!
Hurra for the hand that shall wield them well,

For he shall be king and lord!"

2.

To Tubal-Cain came many a one,
As he wrought by his roaring fire,
And each one prayed for a strong steel blade

As the crown of his desire:
And he made them weapons sharp and strong,

Till they shouted loud for glee,
And gave him gifts of pearl and gold,
And spoils of the forest free.

And they sang—"Hurra for the Tubal-Cain,

Who hath given us strength anew!
Hurra for the smith, hurra for the fire,
And hurra for the metal true!"

3.

But a sudden change came o'er his heart
E'er the setting of the sun,
And Tubal-Cain was filled with pain

For the evil he had done;
He saw that men, with rage and hate,
Mide war upon their kind,

That the land was red with the blood they shed
In their lust for carnage blind,
And he said—"Alas! that ever I made,
Or that skill of mine should plan,
The spear and the sword for men whose joy

Is to slay their fellow man."

4.

And for many a day old Tubal-Cain
Sat brooding o'er his woe;
And his hand forebore to smite the ore
And his furnace smoldered low.

But he rose at last with a cheerful face,
And a bright courageous eye,
And bared his strong right arm for work,
While the quick flames mounted high,
And he sang—"Hurra for my handi-craft!"

And the red sparks lit the air:
"Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made;"

And he fashioned the first ploughshare.

5.

And men, taught wisdom from the past,
In friendship joined their hands,
Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall,

And ploughed the willing lands,
And sang—"Hurra for Tubal-Cain!
Our staunch good friend is he;
And for the ploughshare and the plough
To him our praises shall be,
But while oppression lifts its head,
Or a tyrant would be lord,
Though we may thank him for the plough,
We'll not forget the sword!"

THE LINKMAN.

ST. ANDREWS

Miss Madeleine Neve was a Montreal visitor during the past week.

While in St. Andrews Rev. Mr. Powles was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Howard.

Christ Church W. A. will meet at the Misses Albrights this Thursday afternoon.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Allen Mathews this Thursday afternoon.

Miss May Neve, returned to her home Saturday evening after spending some weeks with her brother-in-law and sister Mr. and Mrs. C. Say, N. de G., Montreal.

On Monday evening the Rev. P. S. C. Powles, gave a most interesting illustrated lecture on Japan, in the Town Hall. Those who had the good fortune to hear him, certainly had a treat.

On Saturday evening March 18th the Managers of the Presbyterian Church will give a concert under the direction of Mr. Bourdon of Ottawa, assisted by Mr. S. R. Maley, Baritone; Mr. A. R. Taylor, Bass; and Mr. Nestor Ivinney Accompanist. These are all professional singers, and the expectations are for the best musical Concert ever held in St. Andrews. Those who had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Bourdon last year, will find the other performers equal him, agree in the above statement. Every one come and have a real treat.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. CHAS. BARKER.

The death of Mr. Chas. Barker, a retired farmer of Dalesville took place on Tuesday evening at the age of 65 years, after an illness of a few weeks. A few hours before his death his daughter Rosina was taken to the hospital in Montreal to be operated on for appendicitis. Further particulars of the funeral will be inserted in our next issue.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

A Knowledge of Farmers' Needs

Eighty-nine years of banking in Canada has given The Bank of Nova Scotia an experience and insight into the Banking requirements of farmers which enables it to provide a thoroughly satisfactory service to its farmer customers.

A call on the nearest branch manager will prove to you that it would be an advantage to have an account in The Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832 J. R. PARRIS, Manager, Lachute
Paid up Capital \$ 2,700,000 Branches at Brownsburg, Calumet,
Resources 200,000,000 Grenville and St. Andrews East.

SPRING 1922.

Now is your time to prepare for Spring by purchasing your

Northway Garments

In Suits and Coats for Ladies and Misses. New lines are just received and at Very Reasonable Prices.

Invictus and Astoria Shoes for both Ladies and Men

"Cooper" Caps for Men.

See our many lines before buying elsewhere.

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.

Spring Footwear! For Men, Women and Children.

We want to announce that we are displaying the largest and choicest stock of Boots and Shoes for the Spring Season. Having bought direct from Berd Canadian Manufacturer and I am in a position to offer you great values at lower prices than elsewhere. Extra special for Men and Boys, every pair guaranteed. The choicest novelties of the season in Felt Hats and Caps. Ready-made Clothing for Men & Boys. Suits made to order. Semi-Ready Suits keep their shape and give real service to the last. Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 66.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.

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

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE MOLSONS BANK

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

It is not necessary to make a special trip to the nearest branch of The Molsons Bank every time you want to deposit money. Send your deposit to the Bank by mail. Write today to the nearest manager of The Molsons Bank for information.

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.

Novelties! Novelties!

New Costumes, Tricotine or Serge, Coats for Spring in the New Shades. Blouses in Georgette, trimmed with laces, very latest. Boots and Shoes, in the style you like, and nice hosiery to combine your toilet. All in stock now! Just what you are looking for! New Men's Suits, made in the newest material and style. Also Boy's Suits Serges and Tweed. All at very interesting prices.

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

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

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

Your inspection is most cordially invited with no obligation to purchase.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 72 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Deadly Germs Breed in Filth.

We want every reader of this column to recognize the danger of filth-germ infection and adopt measures for the protection of animals. Similar precautions should be taken to prevent infection of wounds on man, for many a death occurs from blood-poisoning and tetanus (lockjaw) that might readily be prevented by prompt cleansing and disinfection of the wounded part.

A mischievous germ known as "Bacillus necrophorus" is present in all places contaminated by hog manure. This germ is the cause of canker of the mouth in little pigs; hollowness or snuffles, which distorts the bones of the snouts of swine and causes difficult, loud breathing in those animals; an intestinal disease akin to hog cholera and known by veterinarians as necrotic stomatitis, and the skin disease termed necrotic dermatitis of hogs.

This bacillus also causes the worst form of foot-rot in sheep and cattle; causes the tails of pigs and calves to drop off; makes black, scabby sores on the lips and legs of sheep; infects the hoof-horns of horses, causing the most severe form of boils or furunculosis. Then, too, it may invade little abrasions or lacerations of the teats of the cow, sow or ewe, and induce a serious condition that is difficult to cure, or even ruin the parts invaded.

To prevent diseases due to these germs, stock barns must be kept clean, sunny and perfectly ventilated, for all germs hate cleanliness, sunshine and oxygen; indeed, germs are killed quickly by the direct rays of the sun and by free action of the oxygen of fresh air; cheap remedies, surely. Dirty teats cause mouth canker in new-born pigs. Navels may also become invaded by germs and pus abscesses result. Feed must come from clean troughs and other utensils. Hogs fed ear-corn from dirt-covered yards contract necrotic enteritis, and getting the infected filth upon their bodies develop necrotic dermatitis, which causes sores and makes patches of skin slough off. The old filthy hog-wallow is a fertile source of such diseases.

Sheep wound their lips and muzzles eating dry or frozen corn-stover, then the Bacillus necrophorus gets in its work and causes sores.

All feeding-floors, pens and yards used by livestock on farms should, where possible, be made of concrete, so that they can be kept clean.

Test Every Egg Before Setting.

If there is one rule above all others to be followed in hatching, it is this: Test every egg before setting. Set only the eggs that are clear when held in front of the tester. Thirty-six hours after the eggs are put under the hens, test out all infertile eggs which look fresh.

It is not hard to tell which eggs are fertile and which are infertile. A yolk will show in the fertile egg, but

it will look somewhat separated and to one side, and will resemble a half-moon in shape, though not distinctly. If you can see a yolk when you roll the egg in front of the tester lens, that egg is fertile and will probably hatch.

In a thin, white-shelled egg, such as a Leghorn egg, you can sometimes see a yolk in a fresh egg, but there will be a change after the eggs have been under the hen or in the incubator for a few days. If a thermometer is laid on the eggs in the incubator, the fertile eggs will have a higher temperature than the infertile ones. It takes more heat for infertile eggs, and if enough heat is applied to bring them up to the required temperature, the fertile eggs will be overheated. Hence the importance of testing out infertiles (which are cold eggs) at an early date. An infertile egg is not hurt by three days of incubation, but a fertile egg is spoiled for food purposes at this stage.

Set two or three hens at the same time you start the incubator, and as the infertiles are tested out of the trays, replace them with fertile eggs from under the hens. Trays should always be kept full of eggs.

In ten days test again, taking out all spoiled eggs, dead or weak germs, and replacing again with good eggs from under the hens. If in ten days the germ does not move freely in the shell of a warm egg, it is too weak to be saved, and will never live to hatch. Full trays of strong, live eggs will hatch strong chicks that, barring an accident, will live. It is a waste of time to care for an incubator one-half or one-third full of good eggs for three weeks (the rest being unhatchable). In the end there will be trays full of spoiled eggs, chicks dead in the shell, just pipped or half out; those that hatch may seem all right, but begin dying in two or three days with bowel trouble, for which the incubator is not to blame. The trouble comes from spoiled eggs left in the incubator. These eggs throw off a poisonous gas, destroying and weakening good eggs. There are often half-developed chicks which die in the shell. If not tested out, a single egg will poison an entire hatch.

To detect a dead chick, look for the red veins running from the germ to the different parts of the egg; if only a black blotch is seen, without red blood veins, it indicates a dead chick. In an egg subjected to ten days or two weeks incubation, a dead chick looks just like what it is—a big, black, lifeless body in the shell, when seen through the lens in the tester.

If the unhatchable eggs are tested out carefully with a tester which reports correctly, and the temperature kept between 103 and 104 deg., very few chicks will die in the shell at pipping time, and there will be no bowel trouble among the flock. That impure eggs left in the incubator will poison the good eggs, I have learned by actual experience, and almost all

incubator people will bear me out in this assertion. With a good egg-tester the chick can be seen to move around in the shell, like a fish in water, after seven or eight days of incubation, provided the germs are strong enough to be saved. If the egg is warm and the germ does not move freely, reject it; the egg will never hatch.

Were these directions carried out, two incubators would be sold where one is sold to-day, as the only objections to the incubator would be removed, these objections being: Chicks die in the shell at pipping time, and of bowel trouble after hatching, which often takes the entire flock.

A little practice and experimenting will enable one to test out all infertile eggs in thirty-six hours after the egg reaches the temperature of 103 deg. Have a good egg-tester, with a magnifying lens attachment, which can be used in daylight. A pasteboard box with holes in it and a coal-oil lamp, which must be used in a dark, hot room, are only an excuse, as this tester does only part of the work necessary to a successful hatch.

People will never know what the modern incubator can do until they attend more carefully to this important feature of testing the eggs, in a reliable way. They will never be successful in hatching and raising strong incubator chicks, unless more stress is put on keeping the trays full of good eggs, during incubation. A poor hatch means poor chickens, which, if grown to maturity, will be unprofitable.

Hogs

There are many ways of destroying the lice which are sure to be present wherever hogs are, unless some effective measure is adopted to prevent. We used to think that if we could once eliminate them entirely we would be free from them ever after but the job of eliminating is still going on. I sometimes think they may be a blessing in disguise, for in the process of destroying or preventing them, the hog's body and his bed gets a renovating that, in the absence of such an instigator, might be neglected. It matters little the method one uses, just so he gets the lice. I have tried the dipping tank, and found it effective but almost impossible to get the hogs through it after the first experience. I have seen dozens of patient hog owners in operation, and where one of them has been giving service the other eleven have been dry. Some people fix a rubbing post and wrap it with gunny sacks which are saturated from time to time with dip or oil. I find an ordinary watering pot with the holes in the nozzle enlarged with a small nail, and a can of good coal tar dip handy to the water supply about the easiest and surest method. One can do a thorough job in a good-sized herd of hogs in less time and with less effort than it would take to put one willful pig into the dip tank, or clean up and reload one patent hog oiler. I like to go over the shoats while at the trough, or in a close pen. The big heavy hogs will flop down to rub themselves when the dip begins to bite and give one a good opportunity to do a thorough job.

Smoke

OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

1/2 LB. TINS—and in p'kgs.

Maple Sugar and Syrup Profits

A Properly Handled "Sugar Bush" Will Pay Good Dividends.

BY E. A. WILLIAMS.

The making of maple sugar and syrup has become but a memory to too many farmers where wood lots have given place to cultivated fields and pastures. Upon hundreds of farms, are found the best kind of a sugar bush, yet the farmer is not equipped to collect nature's liquid sunshine and convert it into one of the most delicious market products for which there is an unanswerable demand at profitable prices. This, too, in view of the fact that one season's good run would pay for the outfit, leaving a dozen years' clear profit for the future.

On many farms the sugar bush is simply the woodlot that has been preserved to supply fuel for the household, to afford a bit of beauty and shelter in the midst of a wind-swept country and to provide an annual crop of sugar and syrup to be used as a delicacy or sold to regular customers at a high price. Such bushes usually contain trees of several varieties, but the maples are the last to be taken.

It is not from these small mixed groves that the great marketable supply is secured, but rather from the more rugged areas where the plow and the harvester are not so easily operated. The groves as found in the principal sugar sections are chiefly maple trees, the other kinds having been removed for fuel or for the saw. This is the condition that obtains in many sections.

Big Leaf Surface Necessary.

The production of sap of a sugar-making quality depends on a large leaf area. From this it follows that the number of trees per acre must be consistent with the greatest crown development of each tree in the grove. A maple tree, which is a forest species, growing under this condition will produce a good length of trunk and this is necessary to a productive yield because the elaborated sugar is stored in the trunk of the tree for use during the next season; thus the trunk becomes a storage tank. The typical tree for sugar making is a tree with ample root system to supply an abundant amount of crude sap; a broad, spreading top with big leaf surface to elaborate the sap and a big, long body in which the sap may be stored.

A sugar grove requires some attention to keep it in good condition. Apart from the maintaining of roadways to facilitate collecting the sap, thinning out may be necessary from time to time. In a usual mixture the trees of species other than maple may be gradually removed and the reproduction of the maple encouraged. In making such a thinning, the work should be done gradually, the trees which crowd the best maples being taken out first, a few trees from a place at a time so as not to expose the largest maples to danger from wind storms. If the maples themselves stand too thickly those with small crowns or unsoundness should be removed. The promising saplings should be given every opportunity for growth.

More Valuable as Sap Producer. Unfortunately the stripping of even our rocky lands of their trees has gone to an unprofitable degree. A maple tree that will cut two cords of wood is worth on the stump for that purpose about \$6 at the present price of wood. The annual interest on this sum is thirty cents. The tree left to grow into considerable value for itself will yield an average of three pounds of sugar worth anywhere from forty cents to \$1, according to the intelligence of the maker. To clear off the maple timber from stony land unsuitable for farming purposes is like killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

Sap as it comes from the maple tree is a very dilute solution containing from ninety-five to ninety-eight per cent of water and about three per cent of sugar and small quantities of mineral constituents. The making of maple syrup or sugar consists primarily of "boiling out" the water and skimming off the foreign matter. To make a good sugar or syrup it is necessary, therefore, to have an equipment which will allow for the least

possible contamination of the product in all stages of manufacture. Not only must thorough cleanliness be observed but transformation of the new sap to the finished product must be direct and as speedy as possible.

The sugar house of a modern plant is not only for making and putting up the products but also for storing buckets, pails, spouts and other equipment from one season to the next. One farmer with a one-thousand-tree bush has a very satisfactory house. This is forty-two feet long by thirty feet wide. The walls are built of house siding and painted; the floor is of cement and the ceiling of shingles wood. It has a lean-to twelve feet wide on the east side for protecting the storage tank. It is built on sloping ground so that the gathering tank empties by gravitation into the storage tank and from there into the evaporator.

It has been a long stride from the iron kettle, used in sugar making by our grandfathers, to the modern evaporator that is necessary for the making of a high-priced product. The modern evaporator is designed for rapid evaporation and economy of fuel. There are several makes in use but all are similar in principle. When purchasing an evaporator it is important to provide for expansion of the plant and the taking care of heavy runs of sap. An experienced maker believes in providing ten square feet of boiling surface for every one hundred trees tapped.

Cover Your Buckets.

At the beginning of the season all the sugar utensils should be cleaned even though they were well washed, dried and stacked away at the close of the season previous for the dust which collected during the year would damage the first run. Having distributed the buckets and spouts, the tapping is started. The sap is forced out by internal pressure, and a very small opening will relieve that pressure, causing the sap to flow as rapidly as from the larger opening. The three-eighths, seven-sixteenths and half-inch bits are used. The hole is bored in slightly upward about one and one-half inches in the medium-sized tree, and two inches in the large tree. The point of tapping should be about thirty inches above the ground where the bark has a healthy look.

We still find farmers who do not think that it pays to cover their sap buckets. But one neighborhood had such a good illustration of the value of covers recently, that nearly all the sugar makers there now have them. A heavy rain storm came on and a man with a thousand trees tapped, buckets covered, was able to make six hundred pounds of sugar, while across the line fence, the next farmer, without covers, passed through his bush and emptied the sappy water out.

Bulk in Green Food Necessary

Green food cannot be given to the poultry in the form of tablets dissolved in water. The value of the green food consists in its bulky nature and such material is needed to mix with the more concentrated feed. Just as human beings need vegetables such as celery, beets and onions, the hens do better if they have mangels, cabbages and clover to go with their grain ration and beef scrap. Certain chemical elements of the green food might be in the tablets but the bulk is not there.

Twenty or thirty minutes of drying is usually enough to make Bordeaux stick to the trees, even in the rainiest weather. Don't let the prospect of rain delay spraying. Only actual rain should stop it.

Feeding mares in foal: I give feeds rich in mineral matter. Oats, bran, clover and alfalfa, are to be preferred. A grain ration may consist of five parts ground oats, four parts wheat bran, and one part linseed-meal, with bright clover or alfalfa hay for roughage. I find the above formula a good one and believe it will bring good results when fed in the way just mentioned.—M. B.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Honesty Wins.

At School of the Woods a great competition was in full swing. The head teacher, Miss Browne, had, one month previous, received a letter from Sir Stephen Langton stating that the best composition written on "A Bird's Life" would be rewarded with \$500 and a gold medal. Of all the girls, Roseleen Monarch was the most excited, for composition was her hobby. Immediately the girls set to work with great energy.

The rules were few, but strict. Each girl must not get help from another. Each competitor must every night keep her composition in her desk, securely locked.

Roseleen at once hunted up books on the subject. Her intimate friend, Lenore Gray, found it hard to keep from dropping hints of what her essay contained.

Roseleen's and Lenore's only enemy in the school was a sneaky, shy girl about one year older than the two. She was Rose Green, who hated Roseleen for her riches, pretty clothes, and because she was the school's favorite. Lenore was disliked by Rose because she was Roseleen's bosom friend.

It was the day before "Competition Day." Roseleen went to her desk in the schoolroom, locked up her composition and went away after exchanging a few words with Miss Browne, who was busily piling books inside of the schoolroom cupboard.

A few minutes after she left, the lean face of Rose peeped in the door. She glanced hastily around and, as Miss Browne was inside the room's cupboard, completely hidden, gave a sigh of relief. Immediately she went to Roseleen's desk, unlocked it with a duplicate key, took out the precious essay, and soon had copied it all out in an old work book. Miss Brown had seen it all and she gave a gasp of amazement. At first she decided to tell her assistant and get advice, but on second thought she knew it would be wise to keep the news to herself until after Rose's competition had been read next day.

Next day dawned bright and clear. Only a few lazy, fluffy clouds hung over the surface of the sapphire sky. At half past two the compositions were to be read before an assembled crowd. Soon after two o'clock Roseleen, wearing a dainty, simple muslin dress, went arm in arm with Lenore down to the auditorium. Then Miss Browne rang the bell and the first girl called read her essay. All this time, Rose, in the waiting room, was copying down and adding to her notes as the other girls read. When Roseleen read the applause was great. She went blushing down the aisle to where Lenore was sitting. Then she whispered to Lenore: "Oh, I hope I get the money. Jinnie, the gardener's daughter, is almost blind and the \$500 will just cover the cost for an operation."

Then came Rose's turn and the applause was deafening. She cast a triumphant glance at Roseleen, who smiled back in congratulation. Of course the people expected Rose to get the prize, but just then Miss Browne in a clear voice called order. She told of what she had seen and the audience murmured against the sneak.

The prize was then given to Roseleen and the cheers, circled, echoed and re-echoed through the room for her.

Meanwhile Rose was hastily taken from the school by an angry and indignant mother and was seen no more at School of the Woods.

Two weeks later Jinnie was taken to a specialist, the operation performed, and she recovered her sight, much to the joy of Roseleen.

"Oh, I'm glad I won the prize. If I hadn't Jinnie would still be blind," said Roseleen a month later.—Written by Florence Dare, aged 14.

Red cedars and apple orchards are poor bedfellows. Cut out red cedars and windbreaks around apple orchards unless you want rusty apples.

You can use lime and fertilizer in the most approved way, plow at the proper time, cultivate till the shoots shine like silver, yet your harvest will be thorns and thistles if you overdo the one single factor—good seed.

The Leading Life Company of the Dominion

1921

THE MOST PROFITABLE YEAR IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

Results for Year Ended 31st December

ASSETS	\$129,372,127.33
Increase for year	14,532,682.85
CASH INCOME	31,107,149.16
Increase for year	2,355,570.73
SURPLUS over all liabilities and capital	10,383,909.10
Increase for year	2,019,241.95
PROFITS paid or allotted to policyholders	1,849,089.95
PAYMENTS to Policyholders, Death Claims, etc.	11,967,069.62
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	536,718,130.53
Increase for year	50,076,895.36
NEW ASSURANCES issued and paid for in cash	90,030,035.66

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

HAS NEVER FELT FINER IN HIS LIFE

"TANLAC MADE A CLEAN
SWEEP OF MY TROU-
BLES," DECLARES TO-
RONTON CITIZEN.

Wife and Daughter Also Greatly Benefitted by Mas- ter Medicine.

"Tanlac fixed me up so fine that I
quit taking it three months ago, and
I've been feeling great ever since,"
said Thomas Brown, of 140 Hamilton
Street, Toronto, employee of the Wm.
Davies Co.

"Indigestion and stomach disorder
was my trouble, and for three years
before I got Tanlac I was in mighty
bad shape. Why, if I drank a cup of
tea and ate a little buttered bread for
breakfast I would bloat terribly and
be in awful distress. I had to let meat
and pies alone, and after meals I felt
as though I had a big lump in the pit
of my stomach. I had headaches a
great deal, too, and there was sharp,
shooting pains around my heart that
nearly worried the life out of me.

"After taking Tanlac my wife and
daughter thought so much of it that
they got me to try the medicine, and
it proved to be the very thing I need-
ed. Why, it has made a clean sweep
of all my troubles and given me the
very best kind of an appetite. I can
eat just anything I want now and I
feel as fit and fine as I ever did in my
life. Tanlac is what did the work in
my case and I don't make any secret
of it."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

Search others for their virtues, and
hurry for thy vices.—Fuller.

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money
Order. If lost or stolen you get your
money back.

Better to hold your tongue to-day
than regret your words to-morrow.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Marine-Engine Condenser of Novel Construction.

Considerable attention has been at-
tracted to a surface condenser for
marine engines that has been invented
in Belgium, and patented in several
countries. The object of the inven-
tion is to eliminate automatically all
causes for engine breakdown due to
defective feed water, preventing the
entrance of salt water into the boilers,
and maintaining in the condenser a
constant state of cleanliness. The
condenser has a steam chamber at one
end connected to the engine exhaust,
and another at the other end connect-
ed to the air pump. Between these
two chambers, in the main body of the
condenser in which the water circula-
tes, are series of pipes, divided into
two or more separate groups, so that
one group can be cut off by a shut-off
valve from the other, and can be at-
tended to without requiring the stop-
page of the engine. In connection with
each of these groups is a specially de-
signed salinometer—an instrument for
measuring the quantity of salt that
there may be in solution in the water
of the condenser—that is electrically
connected with an instrument board in
the engine room, containing warning
lamps that by ignition indicate a dan-
gerous condition of the water.

STORMY WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which
we have during February and March
is extremely hard on children. Con-
ditions make it necessary for the moth-
er to keep them in the house. They
are often confined to overheated, bad-
ly ventilated rooms and catch colds
which rack their whole system. To
guard against this a box of Baby's
Own Tablets should be kept in the
house and an occasional dose given
the baby to keep its stomach and
bowels working regular. This will
not fail to break up colds and keep
the health of the baby in good condi-
tion till the brighter days come along.
The Tablets are sold by medicine
dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box
from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont.

Never criticize that which you could
not do better.

Seeing Both Sides of the Shilling At Once.

An ordinary shilling piece, a con-
tributor tells us, was largely respon-
sible for the origin of the present-day
motion picture.

Some hundred years ago Sir John
Herschel asked his friend Charles
Babbage whether he could show both
sides of a shilling at once. Babbage
replied by taking a shilling from his
pocket and holding it in front of a mir-
ror. Sir John was not satisfied and
set the shilling spinning on a large
table; at the same time he explained
that if you placed your eye on a level
with the coin you could see both sides
of it at once.

Babbage was so much impressed
with the experiment that the next day
he described it to his friend, Dr. Flit-
ton, who immediately made a working
model. It was a cardboard disk with
the picture of a bird on one side and
of an empty bird cage on the other.
When the card was whirled on a silk
thread the bird appeared to be inside
the cage. The model, which is called
a thaumatope, showed that the eye
retains the image of an object for a
fraction of a second after it has been
removed.

Following the thaumatope came the
zoetrope, or "wheel of life." A cylin-
der was perforated with a series of
slots, and a band of drawings of dan-
cing men was placed inside it. When
the apparatus was rotated the figures
seen through the slots seemed to be in
motion. About 1872 Edward Muy-
bridge made the first systematic photo-
graphs of men and animals taken at
regular intervals with a view to show-
ing them in motion.

Beauty.

Oh, I had sought for Beauty,
And dreamed that it might be
At the end of distant pathways
Beyond a tropic sea—
In radiant silver moonways
By a golden tropic sea.

But when I went to seek there,
The panting waves did lie
Beneath a pall of darkness
Under a moonless sky—
Sadly we turned us home again
My tired heart and I.

And there above my doorway
A young moon laughed at me,
Caught in the tangled branches
Of mine own willow tree—
From its green and silver branches
Beauty smiled down on me!

—Edna Valentine Trapnell.

Shifting the Responsibility.

The children of a young college pro-
fessor had been sent upstairs and told
to keep quiet while their parents were
entertaining guests at dinner.

During a lull in the conversation the
youngest boy appeared in the dining
room doorway.

"Mamma," he said, "there's nothing
but clean towels in the bathroom.
Shall I start one?"

Progress, Anyhow.

"I'm not at all sure," said the pro-
fessor's wife to the head master of one
fashionable preparatory school, "how
your school is going to suit my dear
boy."

The head master smiled confidently.
"You need not worry about that,
madam," he said, "We've taught him
how to hold his knife already."

In the given name of Annette, for in-
stance, but which was equally appli-
cable to masculine and feminine
names.

When we say that these family
names may come either from Ann,
John or Anthony, we mean that doubt
exists only in the individual instance,
for the old records clearly establish
that they actually did come variously
from all three of these sources.

TREAT RHEUMATISM THROUGH THE BLOOD

Liniments and Rubbing Only Give Temporary Relief.

Rheumatism is a trouble extremely
difficult to get rid of. If a tendency
to rheumatism is established in the sys-
tem it makes itself manifest by a re-
turn of the acute pains with every
spell of bad weather. This is why so
many people think the trouble is due
to cold or damp. The fact is known,
however, to medical men, that with
the appearance of rheumatism there
is a rapid thinning of the blood, and
that the rheumatic poisons are only
expelled from the system when the
blood is restored to its normal condi-
tion. This means that to drive rheu-
matism from the system it must be
treated through the blood, and for this
purpose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have
been very successful, as they build up
and enrich the blood, thus easing the
aching, swollen joints, and benefitting
the health of the sufferer in other
ways as well. Among the rheumatic
sufferers who have satisfactorily used
this medicine is Mrs. James Gillan,
Charlottetown, P.E.I., who says: "For
three long months I suffered terribly
from rheumatism. I was so bad that I
could not do my housework, and
even to attempt to walk caused me
agony. I spent a great deal of money
on liniments and medicines without
getting the least benefit, and my con-
dition was pitiable. At this stage my
attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking this
medicine, and shall always praise the
day I did so. Before long there was
no doubt that I had at last found
something that would give me relief.
I gladly continued using the pills with
the result that I am now as well as
ever I was, able to do my housework
and care for my children. Since that
time one of my daughters fell into an
anemic condition and was obliged to
discontinue going to school. I gave
her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now
she is as healthy a girl as there is in
the city. You may be sure I lose no
opportunity in praising this medicine."

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

An Improvement

"Where you goin', Ma?"
"To a surprise party, dear."
"Aren't you goin' to take all of us?"
"No, dear, you weren't invited."

"But, ma, don't you think they'd be
a lot more surprised if they saw all
of us comin'?"

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 your-
self how thoroughly it works all the
sour bile, and undigested food out of
the bowels and you have a well, play-
ful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California
Fig Syrup" handy. They know a tea-
spoonful to-day saves a sick child to-
morrow. Ask your druggist for genu-
ine "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.

The Manitoba Legislature has been
asked to vote \$50,000 for the coming
anti-grasshopper campaign.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

The House of Worth.

Worth, the most famous of Parisian
dressmakers, whose name for half a
century has suggested everything that
is tasteful and sparkling in the art of
dress, was not a Frenchman at all, but
an Englishman. His full name was
Charles F. Worth, and he was born at
Bourne, Lincolnshire, in 1825. He was
the son of a lawyer's clerk, and his
first start in life was as a salesman in
a London drapery shop. Dissatisfied
with his position, he crossed to France
and entered the service of Mme. Ga-
gelin, at that time one of the foremost
modistes in Paris; he worked for her
as designer. It is said he came to
Paris with only one sovereign in his
pocket.

He left Mme. Gangelin to start for
himself and took a flat in the Rue de
la Paix, where his firm is still situated.
At that time—during the Second Em-
pire—it was a fashionable residential
street, and the inhabitants objected to
the presence of a business man among
them. The Empress Eugenie took an
interest in the young man and helped
to make his fortune. Besides his de-
signs, his particular contribution to
the business of dressmaking was to in-
troduce the modern custom of the
dressmaker's supplying the materials
as well as cutting and making them
up. Before his time women of all
ranks chose their stuffs themselves at
the silk merchants' or the linen drap-
ers'. On his death his business de-
scended to his sons, and it is a grand-
son that is now at the head of the
firm.

If you are not good-looking, why not
look good?

Navy blue was a fashionable color
for women's clothing 2,000 years ago.

ISSUE No. 8-22.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

THIN, FLAT HAIR

GROWS LONG, THICK
AND ABUNDANT

"Danderine" costs
only 35 cents a bottle.
One application ends all
dandruff, stops itching
and falling hair, and
in a few moments
you have doubled the
beauty of your hair.
It will appear a mass
so soft, lustrous, and
easy to do up. But what
will please you most
will be after a few
weeks use, when you see
new hair—fine and
downy at first—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. The delightful,
stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless,
faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy
and luxuriant.

SLOAN'S RELIEVES NEURALGIC ACHES

FOR forty years Sloan's Liniment
has been the quickest relief for
neuralgia, sciatica and rheuma-
tism, 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-staining.

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

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Made in Canada.
Sloan's
Liniment (Pain's
enemy)

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY SCALP

Was Sore and Red. Hair
Fell Out. Head Disfigured.

"From using the same brush and
comb as my sister, whose scalp was
troubled with dandruff, I caused my scalp
to become itchy. My scalp was
sore and red, and the
dandruff scaled off and
could be seen on my
clothing. My hair fell
out gradually and my
head was disfigured. This trouble
lasted six months. Then I sent for
a free sample of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. I afterwards bought more,
and I only used two cakes of Soap
and two boxes of Ointment when I
was healed." (Signed) Miss Frances
Burns, St. Basile, Quebec.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and
Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Send for free sample of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. Write to: "Cuticura,"
Dept. 344, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. Hold every-
where. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, Talcum 10c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without ras-

ing.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and
Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Send for free sample of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. Write to: "Cuticura,"
Dept. 344, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. Hold every-
where. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, Talcum 10c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without ras-

ing.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and
Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Send for free sample of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. Write to: "Cuticura,"
Dept. 344, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. Hold every-
where. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, Talcum 10c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without ras-

ing.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and
Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Send for free sample of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. Write to: "Cuticura,"
Dept. 344, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. Hold every-
where. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, Talcum 10c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without ras-

ing.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and
Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Send for free sample of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. Write to: "Cuticura,"
Dept. 344, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. Hold every-
where. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, Talcum 10c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without ras-

ing.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and
Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Send for free sample of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. Write to: "Cuticura,"
Dept. 344, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. Hold every-
where. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, Talcum 10c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without ras-

ing.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and
Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Send for free sample of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. Write to: "Cuticura,"
Dept. 344, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. Hold every-
where. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, Talcum 10c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without ras-

ing.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and
Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Send for free sample of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. Write to: "Cuticura,"
Dept. 344, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. Hold every-
where. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, Talcum 10c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without ras-

ing.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and
Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Classified Advertisements.

FAIRM WANTED: SEND DISCHIP-
tion and price. John J. Black,
Calipawa Falls, Wis.

IS THERE A VULCANIZER IN YOUR
town? You can earn \$10.00 to \$25.00
per day. We teach you. Write for par-
ticulars. Chief Instructor, Canada Vul-
canizer and Expt. Co., Ltd., London.

50% TIRE TROUBLE ELIMINATED.
Greatest invention out. STOPLIK
tire Valve. Stops and prevents all leaks.
Fits all tires. 5 Years Guarantee. Agents,
dealers, garages, car and bicycle owners,
write for particulars. Sample 50c. Auto
Specialty Mfg., Peterboro, Ont.

PURITY LAUNDRY TABLETS.
New washing discovery. Positively
cleans clothes without rubbing. 15
cents per week. Our premium insure
large sales and 85% repeat orders. Big
advertising campaign. B. & E. Mfg.
Co., London, Ont.

DISTRICT AGENTS FOR ONTARIO
to sell to farmers and gardeners a
scientific treatment for the soil, guar-
anteed to increase production at a cost
of from one to two dollars per acre. We
want good, substantial men, who can
sell 10% of their territory; earning from
\$1,000 up per year, and able to assume
full responsibility for success of terri-
tory. Apply Soil Vaccine Company of
Ontario, Limited, 87 Yonge Street, To-
ronto.

CANADIAN MATRIMONIAL PAPER.
25c. No other fee. A. McCreey,
Guthrie, Ont.

BEYLING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED
belting, pulleys, saws, cables, hose, packing,
etc., shipped subject to special order. Lowest
prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO.,
115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

The beginning of reformation is
self-condemnation.

For Spanish Influenza

The Liniment That Relieves All
Ailments



BEFORE BABY COMES

Watchful Care Necessary

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound is a splendid medicine and
should be taken by the expectant
mother. It will assist her in keep-
ing well and strong. This is very
necessary, not only for her own com-
fort but for the future as well.

Read the experience of Mrs. Bar-
ton of New Brunswick, and please
bear in mind that every letter pub-
lished recommending Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound is genuine
and unsolicited. It is the expression
of gratitude from women who have
been helped.

Cumberland Bay, N. B.—"I was
troubled with weak feelings, head-
ache, all the time, a cough, fainting
spells and pains in my back and
side. I could not do a single bit of
work and had to be helped out to
the hammock where I lay in the
fresh air from morning until night
and I had to be carried up and down
stairs. After other medicines had
failed a friend advised me to take
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound as she said it was excellent
for anyone in the family way. Be-
fore the first bottle was taken I
could walk alone and as I kept on
with it I got stronger, until I was
able to do all my work. My baby is
now six weeks old and is a big fat
healthy fellow. I am sure Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has
done wonders for me and I recom-
mend it."—Mrs. MURRAY J. BARTON,
R. R. No. 1, Cumberland Bay, N. B.

CASCARETS 10¢

For Constipated Bowels—Bilious Liver

The nicest cathartic-laxative to
physic your bowels when you have
Headache Biliousness
Colds Indigestion
Dizziness Sour Stomach
is candy-like Cascarets. One or two
to-night will empty your bowels com-
pletely by morning and you will feel
splendid. "They work while you
sleep." Cascarets never stir you up
or gripe like salts, Pills, Calomel, or
Oil, and they cost only ten cents a
box. Children love Cascarets too.



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 of Mono-
acetic acid of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin's marks Bayer
manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company
will be stamped with their General Trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Why does any healthy person want to be kicked into wakefulness in the morning?

Many people feel that they
have to be agitated into wake-
fulness in the morning. They
think that without the tea or
coffee they take in the morning
that they will not be able to
meet the tasks and duties of the day.

Nothing could be more false
than this reasoning. Any doctor
can tell you this. For a healthy
body does not need or require
a stimulant. It gets all the stimu-
lant it needs from food.

The thein and caffeine found
in tea and coffee are irritating to
the heart and nervous system.
They jolt the nerves into undue
activity. The result is a reac-
tion. This is why regular tea
and coffee drinkers think they
must have their stimulant the
first thing in the morning to
wind them up for the day.

If you will stop using tea and
coffee for a week, and drink

Postum, the pure cereal bever-
age instead, it will give Nature
an opportunity to rid the system
of the irritating substances that
harass your nerves, upset di-
gestion, increase your heart
action, and make you nervous
and irritable.

Many people who have tried
Postum say that inside of a
week they wake in the morn-
ing without that "all gone" feel-
ing that they used to have, and
are full of energy, strength and
endurance.

Order Postum from your
grocer today, and make it ac-
cording to directions. Your first
sip of Postum will surprise
and please you.

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 pre-
pared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.



Postum for Health—"There's a Reason"

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

Groceries & Hardware

Lowe Bros. High Standard Mixed Paints

Also Pratt & Lambert's Effects Auto Finish and their famous No. 61 Floor Varnish.

White Lead,	Turpentine
Paint Oil	Engine Oil
Nails	Rope
Dry Felt	Roofing Paper
Tarred Felt	Putty

Alabastine in all shades, Paroid Ready Roofing

GROCERIES

A large assortment of Choice Fresh Groceries always on hand. Sole agents for the "Soleil Brand" Canned Vegetables. - - - Tea and Coffees our Specialty.

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.



Four Days from Land to Land

Three days on the glorious St. Lawrence - four on the open ocean - that is the Cunard-Canadian way to Europe. When the actual sea is reached, you have acquired your "sea legs" and have little to fear from sickness.

State-rooms containing 1, 2, 3 and 4 berths, with large wardrobes; some rooms fitted with rectangular windows instead of portholes; electric lights and running water. Hot and cold water for both showers and tub baths.

See the Cunard Agent in your town for particulars of sailings, rates, etc., or write to:

The Robert Reford Company, Limited

General Agents
Montreal - Toronto
Quebec - St. John, N.B. - Halifax

Cunard Line

CANADIAN SERVICE

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

Bridles $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch with snaps and slides.

Belly Bands $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 20 inches.

Traces $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches strongly sewn 7 link heel chain length over all 6 ft. 4 in., a very strong trace that will give perfect satisfaction.

Pads $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch billets housings $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

Z. N. RAYMOND, LL.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

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

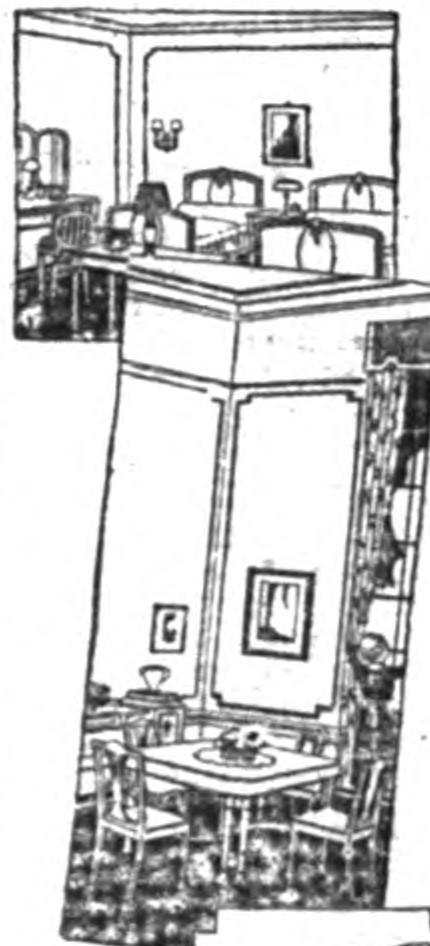
E. A. DEAN, Principal.

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

Lunches Served at all Hours.

Mr. H. Coté, opposite Deacon's Store in the West End, announces that he is prepared to serve lunches, hot drinks such as Coffee, Bovril, Hot Beans, Hot French Fried Potatoes, etc.

How to Have Beautiful Walls



THE most economical and satisfactory way is to paint them with Mellotone - a flat wall paint made by Lowe Brothers.

Mellotone is easily applied with a brush. Dries quickly with that soft, dull velvety finish that is so much desired.

Using it, you can have a different color scheme in every room, yet all will be in perfect harmony.

Mellotone colors are as soft as the tints of the rainbow.

Easily cleaned with soap and water.

Come in and see the sample panels and ask for literature.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Lowe Brothers
Paints - Varnishes

Melotte CREAM SEPARATOR

Sold for over 30 years in Quebec. Recognized as the world's most efficient machine.

R. A. Lister Distributing Agency

122 ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL

Engines, Lighting Plants, Milking Machines, Grain Grinders, Ensilage Cutters

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.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MacCARTNEY

MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA

CHINERY.

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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 ins. also a good stock of rack sleighs.

Dr. G. A. CLUNIE,

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store

Here Every Day.

Boot Repairing.

Guaranteed and delivered at the

following prices:-

Sole and Rubber Heel, nailed, 50¢
Sole and Leather Heel, nailed, 1.00
Sole and Rubber Heel, sewed, 1.00
Sole and Leather Heel, sewed, 1.00
Cement Patch, guaranteed, 1.00
Cement Patch, sewed, 1.00
Sole and Heel, Toe-cap nailed, 1.00

Joseph Deslauriers,

Boot-maker and Repairer

Lachute Mills - QUE.

WANTED.-Mr. Dectar, of Montpelier, wishes to announce that he is ready to buy all kinds of Furs, Hides, Chickens, Lumpy Bags, etc., which he is ready to pay you the best market price. He sure and sure before selling to others. You will find us at Delorme's Hotel, Front Street, Bell Telephone No. 149.

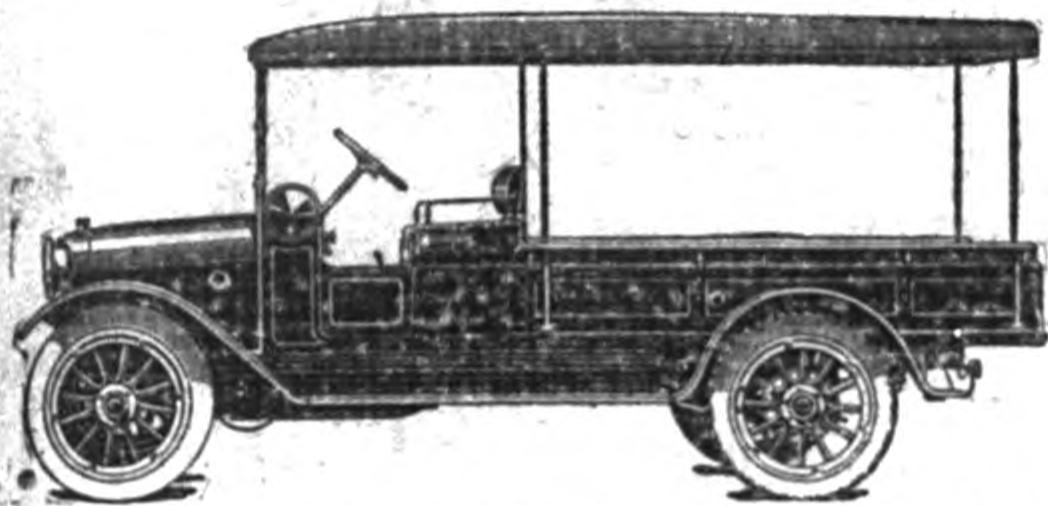
The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1922.

NO. 9



Now is the Time to think of Buying a Truck or Touring Car.

Why not a Reo?

We also have for Sale a second-hand 5 passenger Reo in first-class condition, for Sale Cheap.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

FOR SALE.—A quantity of good pressed Hay at \$10.00 a ton, so pick it up sharp. Apply to Geo. Fraser, Lachute, or Phone 100.

FOR SALE.—Pair of Mares, weighing about 1100 lbs. aged five and six years. Guiraud sound, and can be seen any time. Apply to J. Penfold, Hill, head Lachute. Tel. 117-r-4.

FOR SALE.—Hatching Eggs for Sale, all from prize stock. Rhode Island Reds, also two Incubators of 100 egg size. A snap to ready buyer. Apply to H. Lavigne, West End, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—We have just received a car load of Redpath Sugar which we are offering at reasonable prices. Now is the time to get your supply. Apply to H. Filon, Baker, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—On Grace Street, house of eight rooms, good out-buildings, iron fence, cement sidewalk and large garden. Apply to Isidore Carriere at Lachute Mills, Box 46.

FOR SALE.—A good house of 6 rooms, electric light water and toilet, situated on Meikle Street. Apply to Norman Campbell.

FOR SALE.—A good frame house, on Foundry Street, all modern conveniences, good out-buildings, lots 70 x 150, also a big reduction in Ladies' Hats. New Spring and Summer Stock will be sold at the very lowest prices. Apply to Miss A. A. Lavigne, Millner.

NOTICE.—On and after April 1st, 1922, all business will be conducted **Strictly Cash.** W. J. Graham, Flour and Feed, Brownsburg.

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

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.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Good property in the West end of the Town. Store and Dwelling combined, first class business opportunity. Reason for selling on account of sickness. Communicate with Felix Paquette, Lachute Mills.

LACHUTE GARAGE
DISTRIBUTOR



Battery repairing and charging.
Rental Batteries in stock.
Vulcanizing and tire repairs.
Car Repairing and Car For Hire.

A. E. BISHOP, Prop.
Main St., Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Dean spent a few days in Ottawa this week.

Mr. J. W. Boyd, of Montreal, was a recent guest in town.

Miss Sparrow spent the week-end at her home in Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hamilton spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss J. Stevens, of Montreal, is visiting her aunt Mrs. John H. McPaul.

Mr. Robert Beers, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of his parents.

Miss Ula Filoon, of Calumet, is the guest of Miss Hilda Sutton this week.

The Misses Irene and Gertrude Ridell, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Robinson, of Shawbridge, are visiting in town this week.

Miss Jessie Cruise, of Montreal, spent this week at home the guest of her parents.

Miss Stella Armstrong, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town as the guest of Mrs. Stewart McPaul.

Mr. Willard Wilson, of Brownsburg, left this week for Strathclair, Man., to spend the summer months.

The allurements of "taffy" brought a larger number than usual of our young people home for the week-end.

Mr. Clifford Boyce, of McGill was here over the week-end, as the guest of his uncle Mr. Andrew Goodfellow.

The young people of the Deane Business College gave a dance in the Arthur's Hall recently which was greatly enjoyed, about 60 guests were present.

Mr. Russell Rogers has leased Mr. Thibault's Barber Shop on Railway Ave., where he will in the near future, carry on his Agricultural Implement business.

A very healthy sign is evidenced in the number of new homes in course of erection and in prospect. Lachute is going ahead in spite of those who are croaking instead of boosting.

There is keen disappointment by a good many in our neighboring district over the fact that the Court House and jail are to be removed from Ste. Scholastique to the town of Ste. Jerome.

Although it was thought that last week would finish up the skating and curling rinks, the weather tightened up considerably on Friday last and enabled the enthusiasts to prolong their sport.

Church of England service in the parish of Lachute will be conducted (D.V.) on Sunday March 25th, by Rev. R. F. Hutchings, as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Kearns, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn, to Mr. Robert Bolton Jones, son of Mr. C. F. Jones, Dalmeir, Scotland. The marriage will take place on April 19th.

Special Evangelistic Services are being held in the Methodist Church this week and next at 7:30 p.m. The Pastor is assisted by Evangelist J. J. Johnston. Services on Sunday next will be conducted by Rev. A. Mathews at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. W. A. Ball wishes to announce to the Ladies of Lachute, that she attended the Spirella School of Corsetry held recently in Montreal, and is now prepared to give entire satisfaction to those wishing the World's Best Corsets. These Corsets have been awarded highest honors since 1911.

Mr. Frank H. Greetham, of Montreal, is spending a week here, inspecting the making of Maple Syrup. Mr. Greetham has travelled considerable in Ontario and spent years in the West travelling and reporting that the quality of the syrup is very high, and the trees appear to be yielding a good supply of the wonderful sap.

Mr. Phileas Desjardins of Vide Sac, suffered a severe loss last Thursday evening when his home was destroyed by fire which broke out while he and his family had been visiting his son at the old homestead close by. Just how to account for it is hard to know as when Mr. Desjardins arrived the place was one mass of flames and there was no possibility of saving anything. The loss is considerable as there was only \$1000 of insurance.

Clarence Barker was brought before Magistrate G. P. Calder on Wednesday morning and charged with unlawfully entering the store of Mr. Urban in the West End. Two Sundays in succession Mr. Urban has noticed that petty thefts have been perpetrated in his store and decided that a stop must be put to the practice, so on Tuesday he thought he would do a little detective work on his own. Closing the store a little earlier than usual, on the pretence of going to Brownsburg, Urban engaged a couple of men who secreted themselves in the store and waited, with the result that some little time after the window was quietly pried open and Barker was caught caught and handed over to special constable Rogers. Upon information given by Barker George T. Holt was also implicated but was able to prove by three witnesses that he was home at the time. Barker was then committed to stand trial and Holt was discharged.

Mrs. Tait and daughter, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. McCullough this week.

The Ladies of the Methodist Church will hold their bazaar on Friday afternoon April 28th. Fan y and useful articles, home cooking and candy. Afternoon tea will be served.

The "Kosey Korner" is getting in line for supplying the summer requisites and on Saturday you will be able to procure the Purity Ice Cream in bricks or bulk, so don't fail to call in.

Presbyterian Services on Sunday Mar. 26th will be conducted as follows.—The minister will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. and in East Settlement at 3 p.m. and in Lachute at 7 p.m. Mr. A. T. McIntyre of the Presbyterian College (who was assistant here two years ago) will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m., in Thomas' G. at 3 p.m. and in Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

After the glowing reports in the city papers of so many deer actually being chased through the streets of Lachute recently, the sportsmen of Montreal are casting covetous eyes upon our town with the assurance of paying us a visit as soon as the hunting season comes around. Game Warden Inspector Griffith was in town last Saturday on information received that dogs were chasing the deer out of the bush. Investigation proved this to be true, and owners of certain dogs have been asked to keep their dogs tied up. One deer had been so hard chased on the Brownsburg road that it missed its footing on the icy road and injured itself so badly that it had to be shot.

Saved by her Cat!

The residents of the East Ward suffered a bad scare last Friday night, when they were turned out to a blaze that might have terminated with very serious and most probably fatal results, for a few minutes more and Mrs. Murray would have been suffocated. Mrs. Murray keeps a small grocery and confectionery in the store of the late Jno. Stewart, and retiring about her usual hour, was in a sound sleep when she was awakened by the pitiful crying of her cat. The bedroom was full of smoke and throwing some scanty attire Mrs. Murray crossed Mrs. Lavigne is the house adjoining.

The alarm was first turned in by Mr. Ricard turned in the fire alarm to the telephone and with great promptness and ready response the night operator, Miss Beatrice Cunningham, soon had the Fire Brigade notified and others who could be of any assistance. Chief Deacon and his men were on the scene in some fifteen minutes and fought the fire for an hour and a half before getting it under control, but they were able to ply two good streams, with high pressure, which doubtless saved the whole of the adjacent properties which would have entailed a loss of many thousands of dollars. As it was they confined the fire to the ore building with only about \$1000 damages. The stock carried by Mrs. Murray was very small as they were going out of business and intended moving to the city in the near future. The Fire Brigade are doing good work and merit our very best consideration and gratitude.

ST. ANDREWS

The usual Litany and address in Christ Church—Friday afternoon.

Miss Davis was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Owens, of Montreal, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. McClure, of Spokane, Wash., are the guests of their sisters, the Misses Davis.

Little Miss Margaret Barclay of Montreal, is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robertson.

Christ Church Branch W.A. met at the home of the Misses Albright, on Thursday afternoon, with a very good attendance.

There was a very good attendance of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid, at the home of Mrs. Alan Mathews on Thursday afternoon last.

While in St. Andrews the Messrs. Bourdon, Maley, Taylor and Scott of Ottawa, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman MacGregor.

Saturday evenings Musical Entertainment under the auspices of the Managers of the Presbyterian Church, was certainly a treat, as those who were fortunate enough to be able to be present will testify.

This little community was shocked to hear of the death, at the Montreal General Hospital on Friday, from Typhoid fever, of Miss Annie Dogon, and the sympathy of all is tendered the invalid mother and other relatives. The funeral took place Monday, on the arrival of the afternoon train from Montreal.

BIRTHS

BOA.—At East Settlement, on Friday, March 10th, to Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Boa, a 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, scarlet 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.

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,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

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 Agrionomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Skim-Milk Tops the Feed List.

Though few farmers seem to appreciate the fact, skim-milk, a common, too often wasted dairy by-product, is a composition of body-building combinations not contained in any concentrated ration that can be mixed and fed. In face of these facts, demonstrated beyond the experimental stage, we find in many dairy communities skim-milk being poured into the creeks and sewers, because its value is unappreciated.

And so the real value of skim-milk, from a feeding standpoint, for farm animals is very often overlooked by those who are fortunate enough to have this product on their farms. Quite a few breeders of live stock, especially dairy farmers, when using milk for raising their calves, use skim-milk.

The dry matter in one hundred pounds of skim-milk is usually less than ten pounds, but it is concentrated and easily digested, and the elements in its composition are the kinds needed that make them unusually efficient, when properly balanced. These elements are in the approximate proportions: Protein (muscle-building material), four per cent; sugar, five per cent; mineral matter or ash (bone-building material), nine per cent, and fat, ten per cent. It is, therefore, essentially a protein feed, with a nutritive ratio of one to two, and is preferably supplemented in feeding animals with feeds less concentrated like cereals, shorts, etc.

There are certain constituents that are absolutely essential to life. Some feeds contain constituents that produce only one essential in the life process, such as growth or maintenance. Therefore, a ration must have proteins or muscle-building feeds, essential for maintenance and growth. Experimenters have found with pigs, particularly, that the growth and maintenance constituents were most available in skim-milk followed by corn, wheat, oats, linseed meal, etc.

Skim-milk is used exclusively for feeding calves and pigs more than with any other class of farm animals. It is sometimes fed to poultry also. Some people have expressed disfavor on the appearance of calves fed skim-milk and blame this condition on the removal of the fat from the milk. However, in a great majority of the cases the feeder is to blame, as it is usually due to his ignorance and carelessness.

In a trial at the Kansas Experiment Station some time ago with dairy type steer calves, one lot was fed skim-milk, another lot whole milk, while a third lot ran and sucked their dams at pasture. In addition, the calves receiving skim-milk and whole milk were given equal parts of corn meal and kaffir corn meal with alfalfa hay. The skim-milk fed calves up to weaning time, made average daily gains of about one-quarter pound less than the other calves. But the total feed cost for all calves for one hundred pounds of gain, that of the calves receiving skim-milk was only 16.5 per cent, as compared to 31.5 per cent, for the whole milk calves, and thirty-two per cent, for the calves running with their mothers.

After weaning, the whole group of calves were placed in a feed lot and fed the same rations and the skim-milk calves made the highest daily gains and required less feed for one hundred pounds of gain than the other calves. An interesting sidelight of this experiment is that the suckling calves after weaning, lost four pounds in weight each the week following.

In hog feeding, the feeding values of skim-milk are perhaps more clearly demonstrated. Everything considered, it is safe to assume of all supplementary feeds, it is one of the very best. It is especially fine for suckling sows, and particularly for the young growing pigs, and can also be used for bred sows, breeding boars and show stock.

A summary of work done by seven experiment stations, comparing corn alone as contrasted to corn supplemented with skim-milk, shows some rather interesting results. The data involves the use of one hundred and six pigs averaging about one hundred pounds in weight when the experiments started. One-half of these pigs received corn alone and the other half corn and skim-milk.

Those receiving the milk supplement gained practically sixty per cent, faster than the pigs fed corn alone,

effecting a savings of thirty-six days in time required to produce each one hundred pounds gain. The average weight of the corn and milk-fed pigs at the close of the feeding trials was two hundred and twenty-nine pounds, that of the corn-fed pigs one hundred and eighty-four pounds. To have made the latter equal in weight to those receiving the milk supplement would have required forty-three days more.

This summary shows that practically eight hundred pounds of skim-milk saved one hundred and ninety-one pounds of corn, or in other words, a trifle over four pounds of milk is the equivalent to one pound of corn.

There is a limit to the ratio of feeding skim-milk to corn from the standpoint of greatest efficiency of the feeds involved. When feeding corn only and skim-milk, it has been found by several feeders that the skim-milk has its greatest utilization when fed in the proportion of from one to three pounds of skim-milk to one pound of corn. If fed in amounts of three to five pounds to one pound of corn its efficiency is decreased twenty-six per cent, and if the proportion is five to seven pounds of skim-milk to one of corn, the efficiency decreased forty-three per cent, over the one to three to one combination. Naturally, if the skim-milk and corn are cheap and plentiful, the best thing to do is a quick finish as desired, is to feed as much of both as it is possible to get the hogs to consume.

Certain precautionary measures are essential in feeding skim-milk, as follows:

Never feed sour milk one day and sweet milk the next. This results in disordered digestive systems, decreased gains and subsequent larger amounts of feed for a pound of gain.

Feed milk from tuberculin-tested cows only, or have it pasteurized.

Keep all buckets, pails and feed as clean as possible.

Feed regularly at a stated time each day.

In feeding poultry skim-milk, especially the hatched kind, is the very best feed possible. This is more particularly true with the little chicks, since it not only puts more gain on them than any other ration, but it serves to carry off the dangerous and poisonous gases, which otherwise retard their growth, oftentimes causing their untimely death.

Locating the Incubator.

The ideal place for the incubator is in the cellar. But some poultry breeders do not have a cellar suited for an incubator. In such cases they may try to do without the machine. By experience and observation we have found that many fine hatches can be brought off in upstairs rooms. It means some co-operation from the family to prevent careless walking or the banging of doors. Hatching eggs are injured by vibration and unnecessary jars.

The machine should not be located near a stove as this may cause too high a temperature during the day, followed by a chilling at night. The fresh air from the outside must be constantly passing through an incubator so the temperature of the machine is always influenced by the amount of heat in the room where it is operated. Some breeders have managed machines in large kitchens by using a small oil stove for cooking instead of operating a cooking stove during the period of incubation. In such cases the machine is handy and can be given regular attention without running up and down stairs from the cellar.

An incubator should be placed on a level floor. Often a kitchen floor will not be level near the wall, but the machine can be properly regulated by the use of old shingles. Place a spirit level on top of the machine and shove shingles under the short legs until the machine is level and on a firm foundation where it cannot slip.

It is not best to operate an incubator in a living-room that must be used all day. The fumes from the machine and the burning of the large lamp help to exhaust the air. In a kitchen that is not used more than a few hours a day the machine will not cause serious inconvenience. It does not pay to try and do without an incubator just because the conditions for running it are not absolutely ideal.

pounds of milk per milking day. In other words, one man got thirty-eight pounds of butter-fat and 900 pounds of milk per cow for each 100 days milking while his neighbor got 183 pounds of butter-fat and 2,500 pounds of milk for the same number of days' work. This does not take into account the fact that the feed cost of producing butter-fat in the low-producing cow was 37.8 cents per pound while the good cow produced it at 17.3 cents per pound.

Is it any wonder that some men can own cars and build modern homes while others cannot? The cow-testing associations are building up production and profits. They constitute a powerful factor for benefiting the dairy farmer.

Hammer handles all in? Soon he'll be a millionaire.

Poultry

Adequate ventilation helps to keep the house free from moisture. Plenty of ventilation without drafts keeps the fowls healthy and vigorous. When fowls are allowed to roost in a draft they catch cold easily.

Hens to be marketed are those that have a decidedly crooked breast-bone, scaly legs or long toe-nails, or are "broken down" behind, or have abdomens that are fat and hard.

Any poultry house should be so constructed that it may be easily cleaned and disinfected. Most common poultry diseases are highly contagious. Mites breed rapidly, and in houses which are hard to clean are extremely hard to eradicate.

Sunlight is a good germicide, helps to keep the house dry and warm, and therefore helps to approximate spring conditions. Provision should be made so that the sunlight will strike all parts of the floor of the house at some time during the day.

All feed and litter should be strictly sweet, clean and free from mustiness, mold or decay. Serious losses frequently occur from decayed or moldy feed or litter, due to the spores which may develop into fungous molds in the lungs or intestines of the fowls.

Dressing ducks ordinarily is a tiresome job, but it can be made less tiresome by first dipping the duck in hot water and then sprinkling powdered resin over it. This will cause the feathers to come out in handfuls.

Sudden changes of temperature lower production. It is therefore necessary to protect the poultry house from north winds. This may be accomplished by locating it in the lee of another farm building, an orchard, or a row of trees. Shade should be provided for the fowls in hot weather.

A hen too closely confined soon becomes restless and uneasy. Restlessness results in discomfort and the development of such vices as egg-eating, feather-pulling and cannibalism. There should be plenty of room in the house for proper exercise, not less than four square feet per bird in flocks of fewer than 100.

The damp, cold house saps the vitality of the fowls, lowers production and aids the spread of disease. The hen can eliminate moisture from the body only through the respiratory organs. A damp, cold atmosphere causes the fowl to be uncomfortable, breathe rapidly, pant, and finally to become completely exhausted. Fowls weakened or in an exhausted condition are easily susceptible to disease.

To give castor oil or other liquids to poultry, where individual birds are to be treated, put the dose into a two or three-ounce vial, open the bird's bill and pour it down, being careful not to pour fast enough to cause choking. In the case of castor oil, set the bottle and contents in quite warm water for a short time, until the bottle is comfortably warm and the oil flows freely, but not hot enough to give discomfort to the patient.

Keep your eye on the spot where the frost goes out, and get something in that will grow.

Walk out in the orchard and notice how the fall-sown clover crop has caught and held snow and leaves. This serves as a winter overcoat for the tree roots, and is a good thing in more ways than one.

If a heavy load of snow or ice comes on the berry bushes and shrubbery, go around and knock off what you can with a pole. May save their breaking down. The careful fruit culturist keeps a watchful eye on his plants and bushes at all times.

Management of the Dairy Herd.

Breeding, feeding and culling, are the three cardinal points in keeping dairy herds with profit. In an address before the Nova Scotia Dairymen's Association, Mr. A. H. White, Senior Dairy Promoter for the Dominion, dealt largely with these three points, showing emphatically how much each meant to the successful dairyman. The object of the dairy farmer should be to obtain the greatest quantity of marketable products with the least expense. This could be accomplished only by careful observation of the maxims laid down. A poor cow costs as much to feed as a good cow and in the long run a great deal more. To breed well, a pure-bred sire is essential; to feed well is to see not only that the food is nutritious and well balanced, but that it is sufficient to enable the cow to produce as much milk as she is capable of giving; to weed or cull well, involves the keeping of records of production—to eliminate the low producers and to retain only those animals that are worth while.

The speaker referred to the help the cow-testing associations had been in connection. He gave examples of what had been accomplished, but regretted that many farmers and breeders had not continued as they should have done to keep records and therefore had failed to make returns. He knew of a herd of four cows, one of which produced 410 lbs. of fat and another 137.9 lbs. in the same period. In the case of a three-year-old in the same herd, one produced 3,899 lbs. of milk and 146.1 lbs. of fat in ten months. These instances were quoted in proof of the advantage in culling. By turning the poor producers adrift, the average production and average profit would be greatly increased.

Mr. White gave examples of a like tenor as regards the use of pure-bred bulls, and as regards the cost of feed and its bearing on the quantity and quality of production. If one cow, he said, returns three dollars from a dollar's worth of feed and another only two dollars it is rarely noticed, and yet the difference within a year would easily amount to a hundred dollars. The only way to arrive at an understanding in these matters was to use the Babcock test and the milk scales. Another thing to remember was that good feeding must begin with the calf. Another point was that cows should be studied individually and not be fed promiscuously and all alike.

Did you ever figure how much your farm yields you per acre in a year? Just get out pencil and paper some evening and see. Then say, and say it as if you meant it: "I'll make it more this year."

How are the timothy and clover coming through the winter? If you can scatter a bit of manure over the new seeding where it is a little thin, and where the snow does not lie, it will bring excellent results.

Preparedness is the national watchword. Are you prepared for the spring work? Is your seed cleaned and ready to sow? Are your work harnesses and farm tools ready for use? No time to go to town after repairs when the rush begins.

The man who made our fine farm tools knew a lot more about them than we do; but we can find out all the different parts are for if we set out about it. Now is the time to study up on all such things. Worth it, too, for a well-adjusted implement does better work and does it easier than one which is not quite in rig.

Parents as Educators

The Significance of Child Education—By Ellen Creelman

There is no question in the minds of intelligent persons regarding the deep significance of education during the first six years of life. To be fully appreciated, however, this period must be considered in the light of its relation to the sum total of all education.

In the first place, as life is a continuous process, so education should be a continuous guiding of life to its highest fulfillment.

The various stages of life, infancy, childhood, youth and manhood, should merge naturally into one another.

The goal of the entire process of education is good character, realized through the acquisition of good habits, and it may readily be seen that this fact should be kept in mind by every educator of the infant, child or youth. The educator must also bear in mind the fact that the foundation of education is laid in infancy and childhood.

Physiologists and psychologists agree that many of the physical weaknesses and harmful mental habits of late years may be traced to faulty guidance in childhood.

During childhood a fund of resistance, physical and mental, should be acquired through observance of the laws governing development. In order, however, that these laws be observed in the nursery, they must be understood by the parent, and that they be understood, they must be as systematically taught as other subjects of education.

An educator recently made the following statement: "My brother and his wife are both University grad-

uate. When the first baby came to their home neither of them knew anything about the care of it, physically or mentally." The speaker went on to say: "It is incredible that students should be permitted to graduate from our higher institutions of learning without any knowledge of one of the most important subjects of education—the care of the child."

Observation of young mothers at their task reveals the fact that many of them do not realize that their work calls for especial preparation, and frequently the crowning joy of parenthood, true satisfaction, is missed. But sadder still is the fate of the small pupil, who, commencing life with an impulse to realize his inborn possibilities, is handicapped not only by his own short-sightedness, but also by the faulty guidance of one who loves him but does not understand him; one who cannot discriminate between the natural impulses that should be cherished and strengthened, and those that should be eliminated.

Until the fact is recognized that the first six years of life comprise the most important period of all education, a heavy handicap will continue to be placed upon the efforts of the pupil both in the home and in the school. Every high school, college and university should offer a thorough course in child education, physical and mental, and this study should be second to none on the required list of subjects for graduation. In this way parents could be prepared for their special work as educators, and the child permitted to realize his innate possibilities.

SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality
1/2 LB. TINS
and in packages

Advantages of the Consolidated School

Every reform measure has had its bitter antagonists. When the reaper was introduced into England, the farm laborers wrecked and burned the machines because it was thought it would throw them all out of work. Far be it from me to criticize the antagonists of the consolidated school. They are sincere and no doubt very kindly folks. I write this with the hope that it will shed some light upon this debated question.

Here are some arguments against the one-room rural school; I speak from knowledge born of experience.

The rural schools are unsanitary. There is rarely any provision for ventilation. The floors are in a filthy condition. The toilets are unspeakably filthy; this last is especially true of the boys' toilet, if the teacher is a woman and no adult janitor is employed. Investigate for yourself if you doubt this.

The water supply is almost always poor. Very few rural schools are equipped with sanitary drinking fountains, and where there is one, it is almost always out of order. Individual drinking cups are not a success. They are used for about the first week and then you will find most of the pupils drinking water from a common cup.

In the last rural school I taught there was a water pail and one cup. Two of the pupils had tuberculosis, yet all drank from the same cup. Five of the pupils have died from tuberculosis since I taught there a few years ago.

The rural schoolhouse gets cleaned once a year whether it needs it or not. Between times the janitor—often one of the boys—sweeps without sweeping compound and dusts with a feather duster. As a consequence the dust of ages settles on everything, that is, the dust which does not find its way into the pupils' lungs.

The teacher in the rural school must hear at the least twenty-four classes a day, and some have over thirty. Divide the actual school time into twenty-four parts and it leaves but a very few minutes to a class. Class periods in the consolidated school

average forty-five minutes, with ten minutes more for supervised study.

In rebuttal people will say: "All those things were true of the schools we older ones attended, yet we made strong and healthy adults." That is true enough, but it was the work of the old law of the survival of the fittest. Study the old graveyards and read the pitiful records of the little ones. Note again how the number of little mounds is all out of proportion with the natural number of large mounds.

There is but little if any playground supervision in rural schools, and as a consequence inquiry abounds. Right now my wife and I are struggling impotently against the rotten filthiness which is being dinned into the ears of our little girl who is attending a rural school for the first year.

It is better for the children to wade a mile or two through mud or snow or be taken in a school bus. The old argument against the school bus is not applicable now that we are rapidly building improved roads.

Too large a proportion of pupils in rural schools quit school at the end of the fourth book. This is because there is no connection between the public and high schools. In the consolidated school, especially with the junior high school, there is no perceptible break between the fourth book and form I. of the high school.

Teachers in consolidated schools are hired for their fitness for a special work. The primary teacher is trained for that one work, the high school teacher ditto. In the rural school one teacher teaches all subjects and all classes, regardless of her training. Obviously she cannot be good in all subjects. The pupils reflect her weakness in any one or more subjects.

I do not condemn all rural schools. Here and there we find a teacher of exceptional merit and her school reflects her personality. There are many good rural schools but the best of them are not as good as a consolidated school. In their very nature they cannot be. No one teacher can do it all, no matter how good she may be.—L. B. Reber.

Information for the Farmer.

A new series of pamphlets emanating from each branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is to be issued. Number one of this series comprises a full list of the publications which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa. Incidentally it might be mentioned that these applications, if mailed direct to the branch, do not need postage. Glancing over the list, it is impossible to avoid the thought that if farmers, merchants, shippers and others interested in agriculture and its products were to study this class of literature more than they do, and act on the information therein contained, they might suffer less in seasons of depression. As showing the wide variety of the publications on agriculture which are obtainable by the simple process of dropping a line to the branch, the present list gives the titles of half a dozen reports of the Department, including those of the Minister, itself embracing some account of the doings of every branch of the Agricultural Instruction Act, of the Dominion Entomologist, of the Veterinary Director General, of the Record of Performance of Pure-bred Dairy Cattle, of the Record of Performance of Pure-bred Poultry, and of thirty-two divisions, farms, stations and sub-stations of the Dominion Experimental Farm System; also of 63 bulletins, circulars, and pamphlets relating to field crops; 49 relating to live stock, 34 relating to dairying, 43 relating to insect pests

and plant diseases, 47 relating to the orchard and the garden, including all kinds of fruits, vegetables and flowers, and 85 relating to poultry. Thirty-six are placed under the heading of Miscellaneous, and include information on a variety of subjects in which farmers and their wives and families are particularly interested. There are thus no fewer than 348 publications available, all dealing with agriculture and its multitude of problems. In addition there is an especially timely informative periodical "Seasonable Hints," the circulation of which runs up into the hundreds of thousands.

It never pays to overload bobs or wagons. You may spoil them entirely. Far better go twice.

It is easy to be too economical in splitting post timber, and try to make too many out of a cut. They will not last so long as they would if larger around.

More than one barn has a roof that lets the rain right down through the hayrack to the floor. Pretty costly business that. The holes in those roofs spoil enough hay in one winter to pay for shingles to cover the whole thing. Let's get at it and stop all such leaks.

In the reign of Louis XV, the royal apartments were differently perfumed each day—one day smelling of roses, another of ambergris and cloves, another of musk, and so on. This was good for the perfumers, but rather hard on the poor taxpayers.

The Dairy

Some men waste enough time milking scrub cows that they are lucky to be outside the poorhouse, according to E. M. Harmon, dairymen. Few of us realize the tremendous amount of time and effort lost in feeding and milking the scrub cow. Cow-testing associations are throwing some interesting sidelights on this subject.

For instance, they found last year that the cow that averaged 100 pounds of fat per year produced only 0.88 pounds of butter-fat and nine pounds of milk for each milking day. The cows that averaged 200 pounds of fat per year averaged 0.88 pounds of butter-fat and fifteen pounds of milk for each milking day. Those that averaged 400 pounds of fat per year produced 1.33 pounds of butter-fat and 25.3

WHAT DOES YOUR MIRROR REVEAL?

Does it Tell You That Your Blood is Thin and Watery?

When a growing girl becomes pale, complains of exhaustion, dizzy spells, headache and stomach trouble, she should know that these things are evidences of anaemia or bloodlessness. A glance in the mirror will tell the story. There is immediate need for a tonic, a system builder that will completely restore the missing qualities to the blood that every part of the body will share in the benefit.

A good example of the result of wise treatment in cases of this kind is given by Mrs. George R. Smith, of Queensport, N.S., who says: "I can't praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly for what they have done for my three daughters. My eldest daughter, Eena, at the age of 14, became run down, and I got her three boxes of the pills, and by the time she had taken them she was in good health, and is now a healthy married woman. My second daughter, Martha, at the age of 16, was awfully run down and pale. In fact she had always been a delicate child, but gradually became worse. At last she could not go upstairs without having to sit down and rest, and could not even do any kind of light work without being greatly fatigued. Finally I gave her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking them we found they did her more good than all the other medicine she had taken, and she is now in good health. Then my younger daughter, Greta, now 15, became so run down that she had to stop going to school. But after taking eight boxes of the pills she is now a big, healthy girl. I feel that after what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done in my home there can be no doubt of their value, and I hope someone else will benefit from our experience."

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

Birds Rob Chickens.

Any observant person may notice that sparrows are no longer numerous in the streets of our cities. It is because food is lacking. The sparrows, thus driven from their urban haunts, have sought to pick up a living in the suburbs and outlying farming districts. They have become a very serious nuisance to poultry raisers, especially in winter, when they invade chicken yards in flocks, and even make themselves at home in poultry houses, devouring the feed provided for the fowls.

It is so trifling matter, for fifty sparrows will eat a quart of grain per day and will spoil three times as much as they consume. But the chief trouble is that they spread disease, particularly the dreaded chickenpox.

Poultry keepers find themselves obliged to make their chicken houses sparrow proof with wire net. Many of them have resorted to systematic trapping. Sparrows are easily trapped and can be skinned with a mere twist of the fingers. Thus dealt with, and with the wings and legs pulled off, they make, when boiled, most excellent food for chickens.

Planes Hunt Fish.

The airplane service of the United States Fisheries Bureau has proved especially useful in locating, for the benefit of fishermen, the menhaden, which travel about in schools numbering millions at the surface of the sea, their presence being indicated by a widespread rippling. Menhaden are not good to eat, but their oil has high commercial value, and, after it has been pressed out, the residue makes an excellent fertilizer. During the last year the production of menhaden oil in the United States was 3,876,453 gallons. This was more than the output of whale oil, which was 3,073,574 gallons. The production of herring oil was 380,379 gallons, and of cod-liver oil 196,108 gallons. Other oils of marine origin, including that derived from sharks' livers (commonly sold as cod-liver oil), totalled 1,040,322 gallons.

Unreasonable.

Angry Customer—"See here, you overcharged me for that suit and it was full of moths."

Tailor—"What do you expect for fifteen dollars. Humming birds?"

A Love Feast.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.

The first key which opens the door of success is the trading instinct, the knowledge and sense of the real value of any article.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Stock of Western Australia shows that there are no fewer than 5,995 camels in that section of the Commonwealth.

Think this over. The Great War lasted from August, 1914, to November, 1918. The estimated cost (not including loss of property) was \$186,000,000,000. A total of 12,990,000 men were killed and 20,300,000 men were wounded. And still some men refuse to believe in limitation of armament.

Minard's Liniment prevents Spanish Flu

Surnames and Their Origin

MacKINLEY

Variations—Mackinlay, Macinally, Macinally, MacNally, MacGinley. Racial Origin—Scottish and Irish. Source—A given name.

The origin of these family names is more or less confused, concerning the clans from which the various forms come, so that the following explanation must be accepted as general, and allowances made for the fact that there are numerous individual exceptions.

For the most part, then, these names are founded on the Gaelic given name of "Findla" or "Fionnladh," which has given rise to the Scottish family names of Findlay, Finlay, Finley, Finlayson, and the like.

In fact, Mackinlay is but another form of "MacFinlay" (which spelling is not to be met with, the Gaelic form being "MacFionnladh.") Such forms as Mackinley, Mackinlay and Macinally are to be found mostly among descendants of the Clan Buchanan, but there was also a small sept of this name in the Clan MacFarlane. Sometimes, too, these names are changed spellings of "Macan-Leigh," an entirely different name, which is found principally among the Stewarts of Appin. But this name should more properly be rendered in English by MacLay or MacLeay.

The forms MacGinley and MacNally (occasionally) are also derivatives of the foregoing Scottish sept names transplanted into Ireland in many cases, though there are other channels through which similar names have been developed in Ireland.

DRUMMOND

Racial Origin—Scottish. Source—A locality.

Ask the average person the nationality of the family name of Drummond and he is likely to opine that it is English. The Scot knows better, as does anybody familiar with the names of the principal Highland clans.

Still, if you want to be unusually particular, and trace the name back to its real origin, when it was first used as a descriptive surname, you'll find that it is neither English nor Scottish, but Hungarian.

"Dryman" was the form in which it was brought into England from Hungary prior to the advent of the Normans to that island.

Do you wonder what Hungarians were doing in Anglo-Saxon England? Royal marriage has established the connection between the two countries. The mother of Edgar Atheling, the fugitive Anglo-Saxon successor to the English Crown at the time of the Norman invasion, was Agatha, daughter of the King of Hungary. With Edgar in his flight to Scotland and the court of King Malcolm III, Malcolm Ceann-Mor went one "Maurice de Drymen," a Hungarian nobleman. De Dryman won favor with the Scottish monarch and received from him grants of land in the Highlands. From his first followers there was formed the clan which bears the name of a place in Hungary under the changed spelling of Drummond. This clan played a prominent part in the battle of Bannockburn under Robert the Bruce, and in the rebellions of "15" and "45," losing their lands and their chiefs, who fled to France until the restoration of the rights of the Scottish nobles.

A Doll That Swims.

Altogether a novelty is a swimming doll which owes its invention to an Illinois man. It can dive, and out all sorts of capers in the water.

In the body of the manikin (which is made of wood) is a hollow chamber that extends up into the head. Similar chambers are provided in the upper arms, the forearms, the thighs and the lower limbs. In these cavities small quantities of lead shot are placed.

The arms are pivoted at the shoulders and elbows, the legs likewise at the hips and knees. Thus the doll is jointed, and the limbs may be made to assume any position desired. They have, however, a frictional grip sufficient to hold the joints fixed when set. If the manikin is to dive, the arms and legs are adjusted suitable for that action. Then, when it is plunged into water the shot in the body-and-head chamber gravitate to the upper end thereof, and it sinks head foremost until, as it assumes the horizontal, the head rises; the shot presently falling into the lower part of the body cavity and causing the doll to ascend on a slant to the surface like a real diver.

Marvel of the Tongue.

When we speak of the "sense of taste" we think at once of the tongue, for here is the seat of the principal nerves of taste, transmitting the sensation which we call "taste" directly to the brain and registering an impression there precisely as sound or pain register.

But, in order to be apparent, the object tasted must be at least partially dissolved, either in water or in the natural fluid—saliva—secreted by the glands of the mouth, for even substances with marked tastes, such as salt or quinine, will not make the "taste impression" upon the brain unless applied in the form of solution to the nerves of the tongue or throat. These nerves are not regularly distributed through the mouth, but are closer together at the tip of the tongue and at the back than they are at the centre and the sides.

The difference in tastes noticeable in different kinds of substances is due to the effect which these solutions have upon the brain cells which control our nerve reactions, just as sounds have varying intensities and the nerves of feeling indicate different degrees of pain or pleasure.

The Christian indeed is allowed to rejoice where other men rejoice; but he is also bound to rejoice where others cannot.—Leroy M. Vernon.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.



25-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.

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.

Blockhead.

Sergeant—"Now, then, don't you know how to hold a rifle?"

Recruit—"I've run a splinter in my finger."

Sergeant (exasperated)—"Oh, you 'ave, 'ave you? Been scratchin' your 'ead, I suppose!"

Minard's Liniment for Coughs and Colds

Grazing on Dominion Forest Reserves. About one hundred thousand head of stock—cattle, horses and sheep—graze every season on the Dominion forest reserves in Western Canada. This grazing keeps down the fire hazard and at the same time is of great value to the farmers and ranchers in the vicinity of the reserves.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

A Great Feat.

Robert—"Mother, was Robinson Crusoe an acrobat?"

Mother—"I don't know. Why?"

Robert—"Well, this book says that after he had finished his day's work he sat down on his chest."

Pensions are being paid to three and a half million men, women, and children by the British Ministry of Pensions.

USE SLOAN'S TO EASE LAME BACKS

YOU can't do your best when your back and every muscle aches with fatigue. Apply Sloan's Liniment freely, without rubbing, and enjoy a penetrating glow of warmth and comfort.

Good for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and strains, aches and pains, sciatica, sore muscles, stiff joints and the after effects of weather exposure.

For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor. Keep Sloan's handy. At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment

PILES

Don't suffer with this complaint any longer. Write and I will tell you FREE how I rid myself of Piles by an old family remedy, after years of suffering.

W. F. ALLEN

Box 30WL Yarmouth, N.S.

ISSUE No. 9-22



Quite True.

"I see that Marconi has invented a device by which you can see through brick walls."

"Somebody invented that long ago."

"Who was it?"

"The man who first thought of putting windows in 'em."

Unique.

"The way to run this country," said Knowlton, "is to put thoroughly wise, capable, alert and honest men in control of affairs."

"Yes," answered Miss Keen, "but what are we to do—there is only one of you?"

Still Missing.

Johnny—"Say, paw, I can't get these 'rhythmic' examples. Teacher said somethin' 'bout findin' the great common divisor."

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

A Guess.

A leading citizen of an Ohio town was stricken with appendicitis and an operation was deemed necessary. The editor of the local paper, a pessimistic sort, heard of this and printed this "personal" about it:

"Our esteemed fellow citizen, Rufus G. Gethem, will enter the hospital tomorrow to be operated upon for the removal of his appendix by Dr. Smithers. He will leave a wife and two children."

Her Good Idea.

A little girl in a poor family has to wash a great many dishes. Someone began sympathizing with her one day, remarking what "drudgery" it must be.

"No," she replied. "It's great fun. I have given each dish a name, and they are all my children—my dolls. I talk to them while I am washing them and drying them. I pretend that I am dressing them. I like to have them all nice and clean. And I'm sure they like me for looking after them so well. It's lots of fun."

The man who is not afraid of failure seldom has to face it.

Mother! Move Child's Bowels With California Fig Syrup

Hurry mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful to-day may prevent a sick child to-morrow. If constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

Spanish Flu

Claims Many Victims in Canada and should be Guarded Against

Minard's Liniment

Is a Great Preventative, being one of the oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment has relieved thousands of cases of Grippe, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma and similar diseases. It is an Enemy to Germs. Thousands of bottles being used every day. For sale by all druggists and general dealers. Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

MRS. CLARE WILSON GAINED 20 POUNDS

NEIGHBORS ARE AMAZED BY HER WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

Many Friends of Tankville Resident Are Taking Tanlac After Seeing What it Did For Her.

"My recovery by taking Tanlac was so remarkable that my neighbors were all amazed and many of them started taking it," said Mrs. Clare Wilson, Tankville, West Co., N.B. "My health began to fail five years ago and I grew gradually worse right along. To make bad matters worse I was stricken with influenza and that left me in a truly deplorable condition. "It was certainly a lucky day for me when my husband persuaded me to try Tanlac, and it was no easy task, either, for I was so thoroughly discouraged that I didn't believe anything could help me. I am like a different person in every way, my digestion is perfect, I have gained twenty pounds in weight and I am in the best of health and spirits now."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

Character is what you are; reputation is what you try to make people think you are.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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



Cuticura Complexions Are Usually Healthy

The daily use of the Soap prevents clogging and irritation of the pores, the usual cause of pimples and blackheads, while the Ointment soothes and heals. Cuticura Talcum is delicate, delightful, distingué.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyons, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. 250¢ Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

CASCARETS 10¢

For Constipated Bowels, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Bilious Liver

The nicest cathartic-laxative in the world to physic your liver and bowels when you have Dizzy Headache, Colds, Biliousness, Indigestion, or Upset. Acid Stomach is candy-like "Cascarets." One or two to-night will empty your bowels completely by morning, and you will feel splendid. "They work while you sleep." Cascarets never stir you up or gripe like Salts, Pills, Calomel, or Oil and they cost only ten cents a box. Children love Cascarets too.



ASPIRIN

WARNING! Always say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.

Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Neuralgia Rheumatism
Toothache Neuritis Lumbago Pain! Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturing of Monacopoland (Germany). 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."

Classified Advertisements.

EARN \$10.00 TO \$50.00 PER DAY vulcanizing. Be independent, we teach you. Write for particulars. Chief Instructor, Canada Vulcanizer, London, Ont.

FAIRM WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

CANADIAN MATRIMONIAL PAPER, 28c. No other fee. A. McCready, Chatham, Ont.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cables, hose, packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO., 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,
W. Clay Glover Co., Inc.,
129 West 24th Street
New York, U.S.A.

SEIGEL'S SYRUP
In thousands of cases
Mother Seigel's Syrup has proved
effective in permanently banishing
digestive troubles even
when they have been
of long standing. If you
suffer, put it to the test after your
next meal.
REMOVES
INDIGESTION
STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

WOMAN TAKES EVERY CHANCE

To Recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for It Helped Her So Much

Frederickton, N. B.—"I was weak and had some troubles women often have, and usually I was unfit for my work. I saw your advertisement and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am very much pleased with the result and recommend your Vegetable Compound whenever I have a chance. You may use this letter for the benefit of others."—Mrs. WANDERER, 260 Church St., Fredericton, N. B.

Mrs. Wanders, like many, many other women who have found relief by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is anxious to let other women know of this splendid medicine. So by word of mouth and by letter, one woman to another, its virtues are made known.

Women suffering from female ailments, indicated by such symptoms as backache, nervous troubles, hot flashes, pain in the side and a general run-down condition of the whole system, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For nearly fifty years it has been helping women. Let it help you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY MARCH 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.

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT is admittedly one of the hardest problems which the industrial world has to solve, and while that is so, it is perplexing to learn that there are other problems claiming attention, which, in the presence of the master problem of unemployment, appear to be as incongruous as a snowstorm in midsummer.

I read in the newspaper today, that a strike had been called, by British engineers, on the subject of overtime. I gather from the report that the men have denied the employers the right of "exercising managerial functions in regulating overtime." A ballot has been taken by forty seven other allied unions, and indications are coming through that the strike is likely to collapse, and that the men will sign a memorandum to the effect that the employers will be permitted to have a voice in the matter.

This sort of report is likely to set us wondering why some folks are in a position to dictate the terms upon which they will condescend to put in overtime, when there is not enough work to go round and other workmen are wearing away their souls in the unsuccessful quest of work.

Let us look into this overtime business for a minute. Many workmen regard the regular number of working hours, as "mean" time,—too mean for anything. They want to put in as much overtime as possible, even to the extent of keeping another man out of work, because it reckons as time and half, and occasionally, double time, and they want to grab as much as they can. Others think full time quite enough. It is normal, and they are satisfied with it. There is the better view, for there are really two sorts of bad time,—Short time, and Over time, both being digressions from that which is for the common good.

The fact that some industries must occasionally go upon short time shows that in some respect they have gone below the standard, and if it be long continued, some sort of redistribution is necessary to restore the average. On the other hand, when places of production run overtime as a regular thing, then again the need for distribution becomes obvious, for they are away over the normal point, and their cost of production is out of reasonable proportion, while at the same time they are forcing into the street a number of men employable at standard pay. Short time, in some measure, casts reflections upon the management, as providers of work, although it is more frequently the result of conditions over which they may have no control, economic, or political, or commercial conditions which will run their course despite the efforts of employers and employees.

Considered from the same point of view, overtime, unless it be an emergency measure of a temporary nature, should continue only during an unexpected spurt in business, and until better arrangements can be made. There have been times when employers could not get extra hands for love or money. Under such conditions highly paid overtime would become necessary, and might cause friction, but these times are past, as unemployment statistics amply prove, and it is therefore the more surprising that a strike on the question of overtime should arise.

I would imagine that an employer, for his own benefit, would try to keep his regular hands fully employed, and that when his business showed sufficient sign of sustained increase, he would start other men at standard wages, rather than have to pay 50 and 100 per cent more, for overtime, provided always that his equipment could be made equal to the taking on of extra hands. Inadequate machinery, appliances, and space, are, as every business person knows, conditions which must sooner or later be altered, and which no employer would postpone any longer than he could help.

That is what I would think about it, but it would appear, from the present strike, that it is not the employers' business to act in such manner unless the men permit them. It's a funny world.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE has, I notice, been hard at work in a practical and noiseless way. A portion of its "output" to be commended is the sound and practical advice it has given to Canadian workmen on the subject of Unions, and the rights of labour; advice which, if followed, will give to organized labor in Canada a dignity and self respect that other countries might well envy.

And in the meantime, the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa is running full time,—on a loose pulley. A debate on a Speech from the Throne affords to re-elected and new members an opportunity of delivering a revised version of what they said, and intended to say, at the election time. The newspapers provide for them a wider audience, and on

occasions like the present they can set forth their whole political views, and stand well with their constituents, even if they never do anything else. The papers are full of their speeches, and if the future is to be measured by the volume of their present output of talk, there will not be much time left for work. One catches the "speaker's eye" and discourses for an hour or so, another jurgles for two hours, several spout for, from 3 to 5 hours, and still there's more to follow. One of them, a new comer, talks for a couple of hours, at the rate of two hundred words a minute, until the whistle blows and he has to knock off, thank goodness, but the newspapers say "Mr. C. was still speaking at six o'clock when the house adjourned," and adds, with ominous brevity "He will continue to-morrow." And sure enough he does. He opens the ball with another two hours harangue on nothing in particular and everything in general. Then appears a portly figure, whose deliberate style, in contrast to that of his predecessor, reduces the output to half the quantity in twice the time. And so on it goes, day by day, yesterday, to-day and to-morrow, sometimes flowing swiftly over falls, sometimes swirling and eddying in pools, talk, talk, and nobody knows just whether it will stop this week or next. I would not be surprised if this exuberant verbosity resulted in some inconvenient incident or other, some untoward event like backfiring in the carburetor, or failure of the sparking plug, or trouble with the inlet valves, a little bust-up of the tires, or any of the unexpected things which just happen and upset the harmony.

I notice that the budget estimates are due. The fiscal year ends with March, and new money must be voted.

It was the custom of the Borden and Meighen Governments to secure on a block vote a percentage of the entire estimates to tide the country over while the details of requirements were gone into. The process was vigorously criticised by Mr. King and his followers while in opposition and there is a desire to have the money voted in the ordinary parliamentary way. If the debate runs into the middle or the end of next week it will be a practical impossibility to get the estimate through an time and for this session Mr. Fielding will probably have to follow the example to which he objected so strongly only a year ago.

The habit of throwing stones, acquired during a prolonged period spent in the open, is likely to prove perilous when the promiscuous thrower comes to living in a glass house himself.

THE LINKMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Honours.—Elizabeth Murray and Elsie Todd 95.

Class I.—Alta Macdonald 82.5, Irwin Bain and Gertrude Gilmour 79, Hilda Hardie 75.

Class II.—Marion Stewart 72.

Class III.—James McAllister, Elsie Townsend and Milton Townsend 52.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH

Honours.—Kenneth McGibbon 95.5 Wallace Wilson 94.

Class I.—Wilhelmina Clarke 88, Gladys Warwick 81.

Class II.—Alex. Mason 70, Violet Green 60.

Class III.—Russel Silvester 50.

GRADE VI.

ENGLISH

Honours.—Sarah McVicar 92.

Class I.—Doris Golpin 86, Marion Bain and Cuthbert McQuig 83, Alta Fletcher 75.

Class II.—Arthur Heale 71, Jack Stewart 67, Kenneth Stewart 65, Alwyn Stewart 61.

Class III.—Eileen McGibbon 59.

GRADE V.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours.—Grace Moncreiff 93, Fred Witham 91.

Class I.—Ivan Monk 89, Wilbert Hardie and Doris Reid 87, J. Gialbraith and Leona Thompson 85, Alex. McGibbon 82, Mansiel Wilson 81, Harry Ball 80, Ida Fletcher 78, Willie Mott 76.

GRADE IV.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours.—John Brown, V. Golpin and Alex. McCullough 96, Dorothea McDonald 90.

Class I.—Lorne Martin 89, Mildred Heale and Florence Wilson 87, Eveline Highfield 85, Theodore Zimmers 85, W. Woods 84, Joseph Cumbers 83, Douglas Stewart 76, Agnes Duncan 75.

GRADE III.

RECITATION

Honours.—Hazel Boyd 100, Edna Woods 98, Walter McQuat 95.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC

Class I.—Audrey Monk and Howard Tonsally 84, Lorne Ball and Oscar Clouthier 83, Agnes Rillott 81, Nellie Hazel 75.

Class II.—Daisy Seary 74, Wyman Hazel 71, Willie Green, M. Chambers and Ward Moncreiff 68.

GRADE II.

ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Maud Seary 95.

Class I.—Frank McGibbon and A. Clouthier 85, Francis Kettyle 79, Gordon Anderson 77, Kenneth McAllister and L. Beecroft 76.

Class II.—Lily White 73, Lizzie Seary and George Green 62.

Class III.—Wilma Tonsally 59, Harold Campbell 56, Mildred Cooper 53, Herbie Graves 51, Ivy Steer 50.

GRADE I PART II.

WRITING

Honours.—G. Gilmour 93, Harry Beckingham 91.

Class I.—Edith Gilmour 89, Hilda Jackson 88, Winnie White 86, Geraldine McQuig and Charlie Kennedy 81, David Golpin 80, Norman Beckingham and Eira Roberts 77, Lily Chambers 76.

Class II.—Stanley Seary 72, Patsy Seary 71, Earl McGibbon and Willie Hazel 68, Lily Green 65, Ethel Kettyle 64, Ina Campbell 62.

Class III.—David Girling 58.

A Knowledge of Farmers' Needs

Eighty-nine years of banking in Canada has given The Bank of Nova Scotia an experience and insight into the Banking requirements of farmers which enables it to provide a thoroughly satisfactory service to its farmer customers.

A call on the nearest branch manager will prove to you that it would be an advantage to have an account in The Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid up Capital \$ 9,700,000

Resources 233,000,000

J. R. PARRIS, Manager, Lachute

Branches at Brownsburg, Calumet,

Grenville and St. Andrews East.

SPRING 1922.

Now is your time to prepare for Spring by purchasing your

Northway Garments

In Suits and Coats for Ladies and Misses. New lines are just received and at Very Reasonable Prices.

Invictus and Astoria Shoes for both Ladies and Men
"Cooper" Caps for Men.

See our many lines before buying elsewhere.

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.

Spring Footwear!

For Men, Women and Children.

We want to announce that we are displaying the largest and choicest stock of Boots and Shoes for the Spring Season. Having bought direct from Berd Canadian Manufacturer and I am in a position to offer you great values at lower prices than elsewhere. Extra special for Men and Boys, every pair guaranteed. The choicest novelties of the season in Felt Hats and Caps. Ready-made Clothing for Men & Boys. Suits made to order.

Semi-Ready Suits, keep their shape and give real service to the last. Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 66.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

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.

Novelties! Novelties!

New Costumes, Tricotine or Serge, Coats for Spring in the New Shades. Blouses in Georgette, trimmed with laces, very latest. Boots and Shoes, in the style you like, and nice hosiery to combine your toilet. All in stock now! Just what you are looking for! New Men's Suits, made in the newest material and style. Also Boy's Suits Serges and Tweed. All at very interesting prices.

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

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

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

Your Inspection is most cordially invited with no obligation to purchase.



ALL THAT IS GOOD IN BEEF

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 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 heel-marks on the beach, and the name-plate from the dog's collar. Ewart telegraphs for his friend, Dennis Burnham. At Chemist's Rock, Garnesk sees the green flash and Ewart is suffocated. While in the dark-room where the two young men are developing snap-shots, Myra discovers that she can see in the red light.

CHAPTER XII.—(Cont'd.)

"Well, to begin with, I shall devote an hour or two to knocking our panic theory on the head."

"You mean the natural phenomenon idea?"

"Precisely," said he. "I don't think that it will be able to exist very long in the light of physical knowledge—not that that is a very powerful light, but it should be strong enough for our purposes. As soon as I have convinced myself that our enemy is a mere human being, I shall take such steps as I may think necessary at the time. Then, of course, I shall acquaint you with the steps I have taken, and we shall work together and round up our man, and, figuratively speaking, make him swallow his bladders green."

"What sort of steps do you mean?" I asked.

"Well, that all depends," my friend answered, "on what sort of man we have to deal with. But it will certainly include providing ourselves with the necessary means of self-defence, and may run to calling in the assistance of the authorities."

"I'm not sure that the presence of the police in a quiet spot like this might not have a disastrous effect on our plans," I pointed out.

"I shouldn't worry about the police," he laughed. "I should make for the naval chaps. I'm rather paler with them just now; I'm booked up to do some work of various descriptions for the period of the war, and I think if I can give them the promise of a little fun and excitement they would be willing to help."

"Which indeed they could," I agreed readily. "Any attempt our enemy might make to get away from us would probably mean a bolt for the open sea, and a few dozen dreadnoughts would be cheerful companionship."

Garnesk laughed, and we strolled up to the house, putting the finishing touches to our toilet as we went. Shortly after breakfast we made ready for our trip to Mallaig. Myra was very anxious to come with us until I explained that we should have to wait there till we had met Dennis and seen the specialist off. She was naturally sensitive about appearing in public with the shade on, poor child, so she readily gave up the idea.

"I'm very sorry you're going," Mr. Garnesk said Myra, as she shook hands.

"I shall see you again soon," he replied. "I have by no means finished with your case, and as soon as you report the effect of the glasses I shall send you'll see me come tripping in one afternoon, or else I shall ask you to come down to me."

"It's very good of you to take so much trouble about it," said Myra gratefully.

"Not at all," he responded lightly. "It is a pleasure, Miss McLeod, I assure you."

The old general was still more effusive of his gratitude, and as he waved good-bye from the landing-stage his face was almost comically eloquent of regret.

"By the way," said Garnesk as we passed Glasnabrin, "don't tell Hilderman much about what has happened. We feel we can trust him, but you never know a man's propensity for talking until you know him very well."

"Right," I agreed. "I'll take care of that. We can't afford to get this asked about. It would be very painful for Myra and her father if it became the chatter of the country-side."

"Besides," Garnesk pointed out, "it will be much safer to be quiet about it if we are dealing with men who will probably prove to be desperate men, and we don't want to run any risks that we can avoid."

"No," said I, "this is going to be quite unpleasant enough without looking for trouble."

So when we arrived in Mallaig and met Hilderman on the fish-table I was careful to remember my companion's advice.

"Ah, Mr. Ewart!" the American exclaimed in surprise. "How are you? And you, Professor?" I hope your

visit has proved entirely satisfactory. How is Miss McLeod?"

"Just the same, I am sorry to say," Garnesk replied glibly. "There is no sign at all of her sight returning. I can make nothing of it, whatever."

"Dear, dear, Professor!" Hilderman exclaimed, with a shake of the head. "That is very bad, very bad indeed. Haven't you even any idea as to how the poor young lady lost her sight?"

"None whatever," said Garnesk, with a hopeless little shrug. "I can't imagine anything, and I'm not above admitting that I know nothing. There is no use my pretending I can do anything for poor Miss McLeod when I feel convinced that I can't."

"So you've given it up altogether, Mr. Garnesk?" Hilderman asked, as we strolled to the station.

"What else can I do?" the oculist replied. "I can't stop up here forever, much as I should prefer to stay until I had done something for my patient."

"You have my sympathy, Mr. Ewart," said Hilderman in a friendly voice. "It is a terrible blow for you all. I fervently hope that something may yet be done for the poor young lady."

"I hope so too," I answered, with a heavy sigh, but the sigh was merely a convincing response to the lead Garnesk had given me, for, as a matter of fact, I was quite certain that we had found the basis of complete cure.

"Yes," Hilderman muttered, as if thinking aloud. "It is a very terrible and strange affair altogether. Have you had any news about the dog?"

"None whatever," I replied, this time with perfect truth.

"Surely you must suspect somebody, though," the American urged. "It is a very sparsely populated neighborhood, you know."

"We can't actually suspect anybody, nevertheless," said I. "On the one hand, it may have been an ordinary, uninteresting thief who stole the dog with a view to selling him again. On the other hand—"

"Well," said Hilderman with interest, as I paused, "on the other hand?"

"It may have been someone who had other reasons for stealing him," I concluded.

"I don't quite follow you."

"Ewart means," said Garnesk, cutting in eagerly, evidently fearing that I was about to make some indiscreet disclosure of our suspicions, though I had not the slightest intention of doing so. "Ewart means that it may have been someone who regarded the dog as a personal enemy. Miss McLeod informs us that there was a man in the hills, ostensibly a crofter, who disliked Sholto quite unreasonably. He drove the dog away from hiscroft and was very rude to Miss McLeod about it. She suspected an ill-fitting still, and thought the fellow was afraid Sholto might nose out his secret and give the show away."

"Ah!" said Hilderman. "An ill-fitting still, eh? Where was this still, or, rather, where was the crofter?"

I remembered that Myra had told us it was somewhere up Suardalun way, above Tor Beg, and I was just about to explain, when I felt my friend's boot knock sharply against my ankle. Taking this as a hint and not an accident, I promptly lied.

"It was miles away," I announced readily, "away up on The Saddle. Miss McLeod wanders pretty far afield with Sholto at times."

"Indeed," said the American, "I should think that might be quite a likely explanation, and rather a suitable place for a still, too. I climbed The Saddle some months ago with an enthusiastic friend of mine. We went by water to Inverloch, and then drove up the Glen. I should like to walk from Inverloch and back; there are several mountains in between, and surely there is no road."

Evidently our shrewd companion suspected that I had either made a mistake or deliberately told him an untruth, but I was quite ready for him. I had no time to consider the ethics of the matter. I was out to obey what I took to be my instructions, and obey them I did.

"Oh, there are quite a lot of ways of getting there," I replied airily; "but perhaps the easiest would be to take the motor-boat to Corran and walk up the Arisaig, or follow the road to Corran and then up the river. Miss McLeod has her own ways of getting about this country, though, and she may even know some way of avoiding the difficulties of the Gairloch and the other intervening mountains."

Hilderman looked at me in considerable surprise for a moment.

"You seem to know the district pretty well yourself, Mr. Ewart," he remarked.

"Well, I ought to," I explained; "I was born in Glenmore."

"Oh, I didn't know that," he murmured; "that accounts for it, then. And at that moment we heard the train approaching, and we hurried into the station to meet our respective visitors."

"Fact or fancy?" asked Garnesk in an undertone as we strolled down the platform, Hilderman having hurried on ahead.

"Fancy," I replied. "I took it you wanted me to avoid giving him the precise details."

"Yes, I did," he laughed. "But you certainly made them precise enough."

It is better to be careful how you explain those things to strangers."

"Why?" I asked. "If we suspected Hilderman I should be inclined to agree with you that we should feed him up with lies; and if you think it will help us all to suspect him I'm on at once. But as we both feel that his disposition is friendly and that we have no cause to doubt him, what is your reason for putting him off the scent every time? I know you well enough by this time to feel sure that you haven't been making these cryptic remarks for the sake of hearing yourself speak."

"Here's the train," he said. "I'll tell you later."

I looked along the carriages for Dennis, but I had evidently missed him, for as I turned back along the platform I found him looking round for me, standing amid the moles of tourists and fisherfolk, keepers and valets, sportsmen and dogs, which is typical of the West Highland terminus in early August, and which seemed little affected by the fact that a state of war existed between Great Britain and the only nation in the world which was prepared for hostilities.

"Well, old man," I greeted him as we shook hands heartily. "You got my wire, of course. I hope you had a decent journey."

"Rather, old chap, I should think I did!" he replied warmly. "Slept like a turnip through the beastly parts, and woke up for the bit from Dumbarton on. I also had the luck to remember what you said about the breakfast, and took the precaution of wiring for it. Here I am, and as fit as a fiddle."

"That's great!" I exclaimed cheerily, for Dennis's bright attitude had exactly the effect on me that it was intended to have—it made me feel about twenty years younger. "This is Mr. Garnesk, the specialist, who very kindly came from Glasgow to see Myra, Mr. Garnesk—Mr. Burnham."

The two shook hands and the oculist suggested lunch. We left the station to go up to the hotel, but we saw Hilderman and his newly arrived friend—the same man who had seen me taking Myra up to London—walking leisurely up the hill in front of us. Garnesk took my arm.

"Steady, my boy, steady," he said quietly. "We don't want to be overheard giving the lie to your dainty conversation of a few minutes ago. Isn't there anywhere else we can lunch, because they are evidently on the same tack?"

"Yes," I replied, turning back. "There's the Marine just behind you. That'll do us well. Then we can come out and talk freely where there's no chance of our being overheard."

So we lunched at the Marine Hotel, after which we strolled round the harbor, along the most appalling "mad" in the history of civilization, popularly and well named "the Kyber." Safely out of earshot, I made a hurried mental précis of the events of the past few days, and gave Dennis the resultant summary as tersely as I could.

(To be continued.)

Don't Go Stale!

"I went stale," would be a fitting epitaph for multitudes of failures. Stale brains are responsible for a large part of the failures in the world, and stale brains are not only caused by overwork, but by idleness, inaction, and slovenly, slipshod use of the brain. These things will make the most promising brains go stale.

I know a business man who has tremendous brain power, but much of his work is exceedingly ordinary and tame, because he does it when his brain is padded and fagged. He is constantly working under a great strain.

The result is that his judgment, which is very remarkable when he is rested, is much of the time poor; and he is frequently irritated because he makes foolish, unaccountable blunders.

No man can do his best work when he is obliged to spur on his faded faculties; when he feels his mentality lagging and is compelled to force it to yield by pressure. There must be spontaneity in the thought or there will be no vividness of imagination, no certainty of memory.

Thousands of employees go to their work in the morning so completely used up, their faculties so jaded, their spirits so low, that they are incapable of accuracy or efficient effort. They have no enthusiasm in their work; their minds wander; they make all sorts of mistakes because they are in no condition to focus their powers upon their tasks. In fact their brain cells are in a constant state of exhaustion, and the result is mediocrity in work instead of a high standard of excellence of which many are really capable.

The average brain is capable of sustained effort and great efficiency when all the physical standards are up when all the tissues are wholesomely nourished; but, the moment there is an accumulation of poisonous material in the blood, efficiency is immediately lowered.

If you want your brain to be at its best you must live a balanced, poised life. See that you get sufficient rest, sleep, and recreation, and that the body and mind are properly fed and exercised. This is imperative to success in your work.—Success.

Beauty is from within.

If every human being would cultivate a gracious mentality, not only would what he expressed be artistically beautiful, but also his body. There would indeed be grace and charm, a superiority about him, which would be even greater than mere physical beauty.

—Success.



Woman's Interests



Economical Meat Dishes.

A pot-roast is deliciously flavoured by the addition, while the piece of beef is cooking, of half a bay-leaf, six cloves, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a few slices of onion and a handful of celery leaves. Strain these flavoring ingredients out of the juices before making the gravy.

Delicious and quickly-made corned beef: Dissolve six tablespoonfuls of salt, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a piece of salt-peter the size of a large pea, in sufficient water to cover a five-pound piece of beef. Soak the beef in this solution for twenty-four hours, then cook in the same way until the meat is tender.

Creamed ham on toast is very toothsome. To make, chop the remnants of cold boiled or fried ham very fine; make a thin white sauce with one tablespoonful of flour and one cupful of milk, with salt and pepper for seasoning; add the ham to the sauce and pour it over buttered toast.

Ham and potatoes may be prepared thus: Place a layer of cooked ham which has been cut into dice, in a baking pan, cover with a two-inch layer of thinly sliced uncooked potatoes, well seasoned. Pour over this a cupful of milk and a few bits of butter, place in the oven and bake until the potatoes are thoroughly done. This is an uncommonly appetizing dish.

Cannelloni of beef: Run two pounds of round or flank steak through a meat-grinder. Add one-third of a cupful of soft bread-crumbs, one tablespoonful of minced parsley, one level teaspoonful of salt, pepper to taste and one beaten egg. Mix well, shape into a roll, lay in a pan and bake for forty minutes, basting frequently with hot water and salt pork drippings. Serve on a hot dish with tomato or mushroom sauce. Garnish with sliced mushrooms browned on both sides. Pour about one pint of boiling water over the steak and cover the pan tightly. Cook for forty-five minutes until the meat is tender. Remove to a platter, spread with butter, salt and pepper. Serve heaped with onions sliced very thin and fried in butter until slightly brown. The liquid left in the pan should be thickened and poured over the whole dish.

Use a shank bone thus: Boil in plenty of water until the meat falls from the bone, remove the meat and stand the liquid aside to cool. Skim off and save the fat that forms on top of the liquid. Add to the jelly liquid a few slices of onion and a can of tomatoes and any left-overs, such as oatmeal, rice, macaroni, grits, beans, or peas, and a good vegetable soup is obtained. The meat can be chopped with cold boiled potatoes and made into an excellent hash. The fat saved from the liquid makes good shortening for cookies.

Meat turnovers: Almost any kind of cold cooked meat can be chopped and used in turnovers, and if the quantity on hand is small, the meat may be mixed with potato or cooked rice. This filling should be seasoned to taste with salt and pepper, onion, or whatever is desired, and laid on pieces of short-biscuit dough, rolled thin and cut into circles about the size of an ordinary saucer. The edges of the dough should be moistened with the white of an egg, the dough then folded over the meat and the edges pinched closely together. About half an hour's baking in a hot oven is required. Serving the turnovers with a brown sauce increases the flavor and moistens the crust. The brown sauce is made with two tablespoonfuls of flour browned in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add a cupful of water or stock and a half-teaspoonful of salt.

Hamburg steak may be broiled like any other steak if properly done. Have the meat chopped with a little suet, which will make it tender. Then mix it well with salt and pepper to taste, and form into a flat cake about the size of a small steak. Heat the broiler well, grease the bars with suet, place the steak on it and cook near the flame until well seared; then turn the steak, and cook quickly on the reverse side. Finish at sufficient distance from the flame to avoid burning. Turn on to a hot platter, brush over with melted butter, season and garnish to taste.

For beef cutlets use the bottom part of the round cut one-half inch thick and then cut in strips about two by four inches. Prepare the following mixture: One egg, one-half cupful of water, one-half teaspoonful of salt, pepper to suit taste. Dip the cutlets in this and then in crumbs. Fry very slowly until brown, turn and brown on other side. Put the cutlets in another pan to keep hot and make a brown gravy in the first pan. Add one pint of hot water to this, put the meat back into the gravy and place on the back part of the stove to simmer for one and one-half hours.

The Charm of the Chicken Lies in the Stuffing.

Stewed chicken has its place, but what can compare with a tender, delicately browned and deliciously stuffed? The stuffing of a chicken is the most important factor in its success after its preparation.

will increase the palatability many times, and besides it makes the servings of chicken go farther.

Stuffing is more than the mere filling of a yawning cavity, as some housewives apparently consider it when they merely fill the fowl with bread crumbs. A real stuffing adds to the flavor of the chicken and increases its nutritive value, especially if an egg is used in its preparation.

The foundation of a stuffing is either bread, crackers, or potatoes. The following recipes are all variations by which different flavors are added to the same foundation. If marjoram or sage or onions are disliked they may be omitted from the recipe. When a cracker stuffing is used, do not fill the chicken completely, as the crackers swell. If any stuffing is left over, it may be browned and served instead of potatoes at another meal.

Half small loaf of stale bread, 1 egg, 1 onion, 2 slices of bacon, salt and pepper, a few springs of parsley, marjoram or sage (if desired).

Cut or break the bread into small pieces, soak in cold water for about five minutes and drain, squeezing to remove as much water as possible. Cut the bacon and onion in small pieces and brown. Add the bread and stir for five minutes, in order to remove the surplus water, but do not brown. Remove from the fire, add the seasoning, chopped parsley and egg, mixing thoroughly.

Oyster stuffing—A welcome change in the winter: 1 cup bread crumbs, 1-3 cup butter or bacon fat, 1 cup oysters (without liquor), few slices of onion, salt and pepper. Melt the fat, add the onion chopped fine, brown slightly. Add the other ingredients and mix well.

Chestnut stuffing—1 cup chestnuts, 1-4 cup butter, 1-3 teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, 2 tablespoons cream or milk 1 cup cracker or bread crumbs. Shell and blanch the nuts, cook in boiling salted water until soft. Drain and mash. Add the melted butter to the crumbs and mix all the ingredients.

Potato stuffing—1 cup mashed potatoes, 1/2 cup bread crumbs, 1/4 cup finely chopped salt pork, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon sage, 1 onion. Brown the salt pork and chopped onion. Mix with the bread crumbs and then add the other ingredients.

Nut stuffing—1/4 cup cracker crumbs, 1/4 cup shelled peanuts or walnuts (finely chopped), 1/2 cup cream or milk, few drops of onion juice, salt and pepper. Mix the ingredients in the order named.

Look for Virtues.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life; And even when you find them It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind, And look for the virtue behind them. For the cloudiest night has a hint of light Somewhere in its shadows hiding; It is better by far to hunt for a star Than the spots on the sun abiding. It is only a glad "good-morning" As she passed along the way, But is spread the morning's glory Over the livelong day.

—Carlotta Perry.

Plant Trees.

The young should plant trees in recognition of the obligations they owe to those who planted trees for them. The old should plant trees to illustrate their hope for the future, and their concern for those who are to come after them. The economist should plant trees, especially in the prairie country, and beautify the landscape and ameliorate the sweep of the north wind.

Do not hurry; do not flurry; nothing good is got by worry.



RHEUMATISM

This is an old Root and Herb Remedy with high endorsement from leading drug trade in the States for 15 years—for Rheumatism, Gout, Stomach, Bowel and Kidney Trouble. Now sold by National Drug Co., Hamilton, Ont. through your home drug store. **Hernia's Friend Rheumatic Remedy Co.** 54 1st Ave., Hamilton, Ont.



GROWTOL

A REMARKABLE REMEDY FOR OBESITY

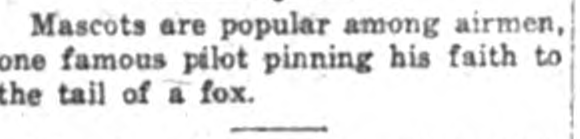
Get back that girlish figure by taking Growtoll and following the Growtoll diet. Reduce eight pounds a month. Plenty to eat, but a scientific diet which does not produce fat. Growtoll is absolutely harmless. Sold by all druggists, or by mail on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box from **THE ROSS MEDICINE COMPANY** 75 Jarvis Street, 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.



Mascots are popular among airmen, one famous pilot pinning his faith to the tail of a fox.

The demand for goat milk in B.C. still exceeds the supply in spite of a 40 per cent. increase in yield in the past year.

Use Minard's Liniment for the Flu.



Spohn's Disterper Compound

DISTEMPER AMONG HORSES successfully treated with Spohn's Disterper Compound

During the winter and spring months horses are again more liable to contract contagious disease—DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, COUGHS and COLDS. As a preventive against these, an occasional dose of "SPOHN'S" is marvellously effective. As a remedy for cases already suffering "SPOHN'S" is equally effective. Give it as a preventive. Don't wait. For sale at drug stores. **SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, GOSHEN, INDIANA, U.S.A.**



The RITZ-CARLTON

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

THE NEWEST HOTEL

AT THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS RESORT

European plan. Novel Ritz innovation; unique color scheme throughout; Restaurant overlooking Beach and Ocean. Dancing in Trellis Room and Ritz Grill. Single Rooms \$5.00 up Double Rooms \$8.00 up

All rooms with Private Bath and full Ocean View

ALBERT KILLER, Managing Director EUSTACE TOTT, Resident Manager

250,000 FARMERS

Receive "Seasonable Hints" Free!

Are you one of them? If not, cut this out, fill in and mail in an envelope addressed:—

Publications Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

(No stamp required.)

Enter my name for "SEASONABLE HINTS"—a free publication containing useful facts for farmers—and also send me your list of other free farm pamphlets issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Name.....

Post Office.....

C. E. No.

THE AUTOMOBILE

—and the worst is yet to come

Are These Solomon's Mines?

TAKING THE JAR OUT OF THE MOTOR CAR'S EXISTENCE.

The first tires were of the single tube variety and the driver carried a quick repair outfit to use in case of a puncture. This consisted of a bottle of cement, an assortment of plugs, and a pair of pliers to insert the plug. This kind of tire was all right so long as cars were of light weight. With heavier cars, run at much higher speed, owners soon found that something better must be devised for a road cushion.

Several Sorts of Cushions.

Of course, there are several other cushions used to make the modern automobile easier riding. There are very carefully devised springs. To reinforce the springs there are shock absorbers of various kinds, and lastly, there are luxuriously upholstered cushions to sit upon. They all are needed.

Gradually the "double tube" tire of the present day was adopted, consisting of an outer casing built to stand the hard wear, and an inner tube of elastic rubber to provide inflation. Constant improvements have been made in the matter of construction and no one has devised a better system than this far.

The casing, or shoe, consists of alternate layers of fabric and rubber, with a rubber composition tread. These layers vary according to the size of the tire and the weight to be sustained. The construction of the casing is fairly simple. Upon a tubing ring, called a mandrel, of the proper diameter, the workman starts with layers of tough fabric, thoroughly impregnated with rubber. There are several layers which are cemented together with rubber in solution. They are stretched and shaped, just as they are seen on the inside of the casing.

Upon this fabric is placed a thin layer of soft rubber to act as a cushion. While this is being put on, the bead of the tire is also formed of fabric and rubber.

Over the cushion rubber, but not extending the full cross section of the casing, is placed a stretch of fabric known as the breaker strip, and upon this, in turn, is molded the tread. This is made of as tough a combination as can be devised. Usually it is largely rubber and talc, with coloring matter, and the outer surface may be smooth or molded into a variety of designs intended to minimize skidding.

The tire thus built up, with mandrel and outer mold, is placed within a huge drum where a temperature of approximately 300 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained by steam pressure, and they remain in this heat chamber for about an hour to cook. The steam has no part in the cooking or curing process other than to maintain a uniform heat. Too little heat results in imperfect curing and too much heat in a burning or disintegration. In either case the tire wears out rapidly.

The Tire's Job.

The objects sought in manufacturing the casing are, first, strength to support the weight of the car, sufficient rubber for cushioning, and a quality of rubber which will withstand the constant grind of the pavements. The strength is needed most in the side walls of the casing, because the flattened tire produces a wrinkling or berating of these side walls.

To prevent this break-down of the side walls, which means ruining the tire, manufacturers adopt a standard pressure which they require drivers to maintain if they are to have the benefit of tire mileage guaranty. This pressure is usually so high that it makes the tire as hard and unyielding as solid rubber. A great many owners who prefer a little more comfort, even at the expense of tire mileage, will run their tires at ten to twelve pounds less pressure, knowing full well that the tire will not last as long.

The inner tube is made in a much similar manner, over an iron mandrel, which may be a straight piece or a curved piece. On these mandrels nearly pure rubber is placed in thin strips, building it up to the proper thickness. This is then wound with strip of cloth and cooked or cured. Then the two ends are vulcanized together and the valve stem is inserted.

Tubes must be of the right size for the casing. If too small they will stretch too much, and if too large, they wrinkle and wear or break. To prevent their chafing against the casing, talc or French chalk is used as a sort of lubricant. They are ordinarily long-lived if properly cared for. When punctured they are easily repaired by one of the quick vulcanizing outfits,

and if there is a bad blow-out a new section may be readily vulcanized in. They should be kept in the casings as far as possible, and if carried in the machine should be carefully folded and wrapped and kept away from tools and grease.

Casings coming in contact with roadways of varying character are subject to much wear, and yet they are, if properly cared for, wonderfully efficient. The wheels must run true or they grind on the pavement somewhere. The tread may become cut from a variety of causes. Even small cuts should be closed, after proper cleaning, with one of the cements to be procured in any supply house, and large cuts should be attended to by a vulcanizer. If neglected, water and sand will work into the fabric and in a short time produce a blister, and this again in an incredibly short time will cause a blow-out.

Inspection Needed.

Tires should be inspected every little while for cuts and given proper attention. The careful driver will save his tires by going around corners and curves slowly to prevent the wear from even a slight skidding and keep off car tracks, which look smooth, but have a way of slashing up a tire, and will drive slowly on a wet day on a road on which fresh rock has been newly placed. The workman in rubber wets his knife to make it cut readily. Water on the sharp edges of crushed rock gives a knife sharpness.

In cord tires, in place of multiple layers of fabric in the carcass upon an inner fabric are laid cords in two layers at right angles, the whole being impregnated with rubber. The rubber cushion breaker strip and tread follow as in the fabric tire.

Careful inspection, proper inflation and care in driving will make for the life of the tire far beyond the manufacturer's guaranty, besides eliminating the nuisance of having to change a tire when on tour.

Winter Sports at Quebec.

Quebec, historic town and one of the oldest in North America is in gala attire. It is celebrating a winter carnival of sports.

Quebec has usurped a place for many years honored by Montreal alone. Ice-skating, dancing on skates and in moccasins, skiing, tobogganing and bob-sledding are only a few of the attractions for the layman.

For initiated it is possible to take a turn at the real Northern "mushing." The Chateau Frontenac, which is the recognized headquarters for visiting sport folk, now quarters the most pretentious kennel of the Dominion. Something like 100 dog teams with their sledges and equipment are available to the transient. The drivers over the mountainous terrain naturally bring out the best that is in these Northern dogs. They are Hudson Bay huskies or the get of them.

The toboggan slide at Quebec is perhaps the most famous in the world now that the one down the side of Mount Royal in Montreal has been closed. It is a triple track slide that drops one down a steep incline from under the muzzles of the guns on the King's Bastion, 300 feet above the ice floes, drifting down the wide St. Lawrence and shoots one with the speed of a cannonball 1,500 feet along Dufferin Terrace.

Cross-country hikes on skis and snowshoes are also popular features of Quebec's winter life. Ski-joring is a lazy style of skiing. The skier stands on his long runners and lets himself be hauled along by a good-natured horse. Ski-dogging is a variation of this form of sport when a dog is allowed to drag the sleigh instead of the horse.

In direct contrast to this lazy form of sport can be found the finest amateur and professional hockey played anywhere. Another sport that is finding great favor is dog racing. This has no reference to "mushing" such as is customary to the North and West but embraces competition among sporting-cutters (or sulkeys rigged on runners) and drawn by dogs.

Ants, believed to have been imported accidentally from America, are seriously damaging the floral beauties of the Riviera.



Odd Tally Ways.

To keep score and to keep tally are common enough phrases; but few of the ardent boys and girls who keep the score of an exciting game of baseball, and afterward compare score cards to see if their records tally, have any idea whence these two words are derived.

Originally they were exact synonyms; a score being a scar or notch upon a tally-stick, while tally comes directly from the French *tallier*, to cut, whittle or notch. The use of tally-sticks, one would think, must belong either to remote antiquity or to regions beyond civilization and its accompanying school arithmetic; yet such is by no means the case. That is still survives in rural France is attested by an American educator who has traveled much in that country.

Sitting among a group of blue-bloused peasants before the fireplace of a country inn, the landlady of which also conducted the village bakery, he noticed hanging from the mantel two great bundles of sticks. Examining them, he found that each rod was about 18 inches long and was split up more than three-quarters of its length, the split portion being covered with notches, while upon the handle was inscribed a name.

The mistress of the inn observed him puzzling over these mysterious objects and good naturedly explained that they were tallies and that all the bakery accounts were kept in that manner.

Every customer was provided with a hazel stick split through the greater part of its length and with his name on the handle. The split off piece of wood was retained by the customer; the principal stick by the baker. When the customer desired a loaf or two he came to the shop with his stick, it was placed in connection with the piece from which it had been originally taken and then with a knife a notch was cut at the point of contact at one side, so as to mark both pieces of wood. When one side was thus scored full the score was carried down the other junction.

As soon as the account was paid the tally-stick was thrust into the fire. The visitor carried away a tally as a curiosity, but on showing it in England he was surprised to learn that a farmer's wife in that part of the country in which he was staying kept her account for butter and milk on a notched stick.

I Am—

A builder and a destroyer.
The greatest power in men's lives.
Old as the stars and young as the new born babe.

Everything that has been accomplished by the hand of man had its birth in me.

The silent forces of nature are the greatest. I am that silent force in man that makes or mars him.

Men rise or fall; are good or bad, happy or miserable, well or ill, grave or gay, according to the use they make of me.

I am always with you, working for you day and night, helping or hindering you in accordance with the lead you give me.

You can train me to obey your will, or you can let me run wild, never learning my marvelous power and possibilities, and allow me to make havoc of your life.

I am always at your service, ready to boost you, to fill your life with sunshine and good cheer; but through ignorance of what they are really doing many people make me their worst enemy.

I draw men together and I drive them apart. I make war and peace, poverty and riches; I make hovels of palaces and palaces of hovels.

Look well to me, for I am the stuff of which life is made.

I AM THOUGHT.

The word "thought" in the seventeenth century meant anxiety so intense that it amounted to anguish.

LEARN WHILE YOU SLEEP!

If you want to bed one night and get up the next morning with a knowledge of Latin, French, Italian, or any other subject of which you previously knew nothing, you might think you were still dreaming.

Yet it is believed that "sleep-learning" may one day be within reach of everyone.

When a man who lives near a railway line goes to sleep, the noise of the trains does not wake him, because he has become accustomed to it. But the movement of a mouse, the creak of a door, or any slight unusual noise might arouse him. That is because his subconscious mind never sleeps.

Teaching by Gramophone.

It is this fact which certain scientists take into account in their belief that people may be trained to learn things in their sleep without the slightest conscious mental effort, and without any effect on their repose.

Such an achievement, if it becomes possible, would be an inestimable boon to humanity; but what form would it take?

The present idea is that a gramophone could be invented which would carry out the work. It would be connected to the ears of the sleeper by two rubber tubes, and all night it would keep instilling into his brain a wealth of knowledge.

The study would, of course, be a gradual process. At the first attempt the sleeper would doubtless awake startled, but if the sounds were carefully modulated he would probably get accustomed to them in a week or two, and sleep quite peacefully.

As soon as the sleeper became accustomed to the noise the likelihood is that his subconscious mind would begin to take note of the sentences the gramophone recorded. After a few months he would begin to remember when he awoke some of the things he had learned during the night. The recollections would come easily to him, and he would find that he was learning things in his sleep quite unconsciously.

The perfected gramophone would contain a number of records, each devoted to a different subject. Each record would go into position automatically as soon as another had finished, and several records would give the sleeper enough material for a whole night's work.

It would thus be possible to vary the studies according to requirements.

Good News for Schoolboys.

Some people can remember the contents of a book when they have read it once. It takes others two or three readings to remember it well. If the "sleep-reader" thought that not enough impression of one subject has been made by one attempt, there would be no difficulty in repeating it the next night, or as many nights as he desired until he had absorbed that particular subject completely.

The normal life covers a period of some seventy years. The average adult sleeps about eight hours a day, or, roughly speaking, about one-third of his life; so that a man at seventy may be said to have lived only forty-five years, the other twenty-five having been spent in sleep.

All those wasted years of sleep would not be lost to the "sleep-reader," for his education would continue all the time.

The most enchanting feature of sleep-learning to most schoolboys would be that they would not find education a troublesome task. They would be educated automatically and unconsciously!

If people would concentrate on their work as wholeheartedly as they concentrate on their worries success would be assured.—Mr. Eustace Miles.

Rhodesia, or British Zambesia, ranks among the chief gold-bearing countries of the world. The ancients mined and carried away enormous quantities of the precious metal, but under the scientific mining systems of the present day their operations will be greatly surpassed.

Perhaps Rhodesia was the ancient land of Ophir, the land of the mysterious "King Solomon's mines," but the theory is strongly combated by some investigators. The ancient gold workings are the basis of modern workings. For every ten square miles of Rhodesia there was one ancient mine; that is, there are 75,000 old holes, which means that stupendous wealth was dug out of the earth in those remote days. Much of this wealth must have gone to the north and east.

Experts assure us that the ancient smelting furnaces are still easy to recognize. They are sunk into the ground. The furnace blowpipes are made of the finest granite powder cement, and the nozzles of the blow-

pipes are covered with splashes of gold. When the first lining became worn by the heat a fresh lining of cement of an excellent quality which has outlasted lime was smeared around on top of the old lining. One can take an old lining, split off the layers with a knife, and find gold splashes in abundance.

Apparently the ancients wasted gold lavishly. Gold has been found in large quantities in the form of pellets as large as buckshot near the furnaces, and also thrown away on the debris heaps outside of the old buildings.

The tools of the ancient workers which have so far been discovered include a small soapstone hammer and burnishing stones of water-worn rock, to which gold still adheres. There are evidences that the ancients carried on an extensive industry in the manufacture of gold ornaments and utensils. Thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of gold ornaments were taken in five years from the ruins of Matabeleland alone.

If you would be healthy, look to your thought. The health stream, if polluted at all, is polluted at the fountain-head—in the thought, in the ideal. You cannot hold ill-health thoughts, disease thoughts, in the mind without having them outpictured in the body. The thought will be expressed in the body somewhere, and its quality will determine the results—sound or unsound, healthful or unhealthful. There cannot be harmony ease in the body with disease in the mind. Never affirm or repeat or think about your health what you do not wish to be true.

Stories of Famous People.

Do you know that, when Mr. Bonar Law was young, he had literary aspirations? He made this confession recently, when watching the tennis at Cannes, and confessed that he had once gone to the length of writing a short story. Apparently, it was not a very good short story—not good enough, at any rate, to satisfy the demands of the public.

"The editor sent it back," said Mr. Law sadly, "but he wrote that it showed promise."

"What was the plot?" someone asked.

Mr. Law has a good memory, but he could not remember that.

"I forget," he replied. "But I know there was a storm at sea and a girl."

Then the cynic chipped in.

"The storm at sea was unnecessary," he observed.

There is no truth in the rumor that M. Briand resigned because he did not like the golf-links at Cannes. It is true, nevertheless, that the first intimation of his resignation occurred on the green. Mr. Lloyd-George was giving him and the Italian Premier, Signor Bonomi, a golf lesson, and each of the pupils distinguished himself.

Signor Bonomi was particularly good on the putting-green, and M. Briand shaped excellently as a driver, sending the ball twenty-five yards at his first attempt.

But M. Briand was not so successful on reaching "the little hole." He missed an easy putt and turning to Mr. Lloyd-George with a despairing gesture, he exclaimed:

"I resign!"

Mr. Lloyd-George regarded the turf he had knocked up, and shook his head gravely.

"Let's call an urgent meeting of the Reparations Committee!" he suggested.

Mr. Alfred Noyes, the famous English poet, at a dinner party the other evening met the editor of a certain weekly journal.

Pretending to be annoyed at the rejection of a poem, Mr. Noyes called across the table to the editor in a loud voice:

"I saw a good thing in that sheet of yours the other day."

"Yes? What was it?" the editor asked.

"A pound of fish," said the poet, beaming back.

The conviction that you can will furnish the power that can. The conviction that you can't will paralyze whatever ability you have.

"Garage," now used exclusively as a name for the housing for a motor vehicle, was originally used in France to denote a place for keeping boats, rolling stock, etc.

Vegetable Fuel for Motor Cars

The question of growing crops for the production of alcohol to be used as liquid fuel has been under discussion at a conference of agricultural bureaus held in South Australia.

Petrol has increased in price considerably and there is little chance of it becoming cheaper, but under present conditions, Prof. Perkins, Director of Agriculture said, there does not seem to be much prospect of making a commercial success of growing crops for the production of alcohol for fuel. It is just possible if spirit could be retailed at 2s. 6d. per gallon that a profit might be made from growing crops from which it might be produced. However, if the raw material cost more than 1s. a gallon to produce, the spirit could not be sold profitably at 2s. 6d. He based his calculation on the following figures: For manufacture, 3d. a gallon; for distribution, 6d.; for the retailer, 3d.; leaving only 1s. a gallon for the raw material.

With regard to products from which alcohol might be extracted, he stated that maize costs 2s. 1½d. a bushel, and therefore could not be grown profitably for the purpose. Wheat, if converted to this use, would not realize more than 2s. 3d. a bushel, while the maximum to be obtained for barley, if utilized in the same way, would be 1s. 7d. a bushel. Potatoes if converted into alcohol would produce only 20s. a ton and sugar beet 15s. To his mind the only crop that could be grown at a profit for this purpose

would be sorghum, and even with this very big yields would be necessary. However, if the Commonwealth Government offered some encouragement he thought it might be found possible to grow profitably something that would help to overcome the trouble.

Prof. Perkins of course was speaking only of crops in cultivation, but the Commonwealth of Australia Institute of Science and Industry has been carrying out experiments with the object of producing commercial alcohol from the prickly pear. If this can be done there is a vast field to be exploited, and in addition to benefiting by the manufacture of the spirit Australia will have found a means of checking the spread of the greatest of all her vegetable pests. At present there are nearly 22,000,000 acres covered by the prickly pear, an area greater than the whole of the area under all crops, and the pest is spreading at the rate of 1,000,000 acres a year.

In regard to the possibility of opening up new oil fields, the Commonwealth Government has made arrangements in conjunction with the Imperial Government to carry out exploratory work in Papua and what was formerly German New Guinea. The Imperial Government has agreed to contribute \$50,000 toward the cost of experimental work and boring for oil, and a geologist, a field manager and a party of drillers have been engaged.

"Shooting" Houses from a "Gun"

"Shooting" houses out of a "gun" is the startling latest wrinkle in concrete construction. This radical method of building dwellings in short order, not only has proved successful in the first two houses on which it was tried, but has shown itself to have a number of advantages not possessed by other methods of construction. The gun itself consists of a nozzlelike affair at the end of a 3-in. hose. Dry concrete is put into a container and water forced through it. The mixture is thus made at the last moment before it is applied.

In building the first of the houses in this fashion, a one-sided framework of tar paper and chicken wire was erected. Iron reinforcing rods were placed against this and the concrete shot against it with the use of the gun. A wall 2 in. thick was "shot" in this way, allowed to dry, and the tar paper and chicken wire peeled off. The result was a solid concrete wall. Doors, windows, and plumbing were put in place and the wall shot around them.

In similar fashion, ceilings, floor, a fence around the yard, and other parts of the house and yard were shot. Seats were shot into the wall at one place, decorative designs in another, and so on. The resulting house and yard was a complete home in one piece—a monolith.

With the gun method, the walls of a five-room bungalow can be completed in two days. The concrete is applied at a pressure of 30 lb. to the square inch, thus packing it as no other force could do. Concrete improperly mixed is automatically rejected—it does not stick—therefore there is no chance of imperfect materials going into the house. The concrete is practically mixed at the instant of application; thus there is no loss of strength in the concrete, due to partial drying before it is applied. There are a few of the outstanding advantages of the shooting method of house erection. There are many others which must be obvious. Within a few years, a concrete construction may be by the gun method.

Groceries & Hardware

Lowe Bros. High Standard Mixed Paints

Also Pratt & Lamberts Effects Auto Finish and their famous No. 61 Floor Varnish.

White Lead,	Turpentine
Paint Oil	Engine Oil
Nails	Rope
Dry Felt	Roofing Paper
Tarred Felt	Putty

Alabastine in all shades, Paroid Ready Roofing

GROCERIES

A large assortment of Choice Fresh Groceries always on hand. Sole agents for the "Soleil Brand" Canned Vegetables. Tea and Coffees our Specialty

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

PROVINCIA BAN OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$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.

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,

TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Heavy Team Harness

Whittles & box loop checks, strong and neat.

Hames 1 inch, 20 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 1/4 inch with snaps and slides.

Belly Bands 1 1/2 inches by 20 inches.

Traces 1 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.

Pads 1 1/2 inch bill-its housings 4 1/2 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.

Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main 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 78.

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.

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.

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.



Trade Your Old Furniture for New

TRADE it for new, but still keep the old. Thousands of people have done it, and are doing it every day.

They do it by doing over their old furniture with Vernicol varnish stain.

Vernicol comes in a can. Is quickly and easily applied with a brush. Made in all the popular finishes, one of which is sure to meet your fancy.

It stains and varnishes with each stroke of the brush. Makes old discarded furniture look like new. Anybody can do it.

No matter whether you prefer mahogany, walnut or oak, there is a Vernicol stain for each. And because it has such long-lastingness it's fine for floors.

Come in and see the sample panels and ask for interesting literature.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Lowe Brothers
Paints - Varnish

Melotte CREAM SEPARATOR

Sold for over 30 years in Quebec. Recognized as the world's most efficient machine.

R. A. Lister Distributing Agency

122 ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL

Engines, Lighting Plants, Milling Machines, Grain Grinders, Ensilage Cutters

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.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MacCARTNEY

MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA

CHINERY.

Bell Telephone No. 21

ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P.Q.

Mr. H. Cadioux, 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. Cadioux, St. Philippe.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store

Here Every Day.

Boot Repairing.

Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:-

Sole and Rubber Heel, nailed,	\$1.10
Sole and Leather Heel, nailed,	1.75
Sole and Rubber Heel, sewed,	1.65
Sole and Leather Heel, sewed,	1.15
Cement Patch, guaranteed,	10
Cement Patch, sewed,	10
Sole and Heel, Toe-cap nailed,	1.75

Joseph Deslauriers.

Boot-maker and Repairer

Lachute Mills - Que.

WANTED.-Mr. Decker, of Montreal, wishes to announce that he is open to buy all kinds of Furs, Hides, Hens, Chickens, Empty Bags, Etc., for which he is ready to pay 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.



Canadian National Railways

ACROSS CANADA

THROUGH TRAIN
ALL STEEL
EQUIPMENT

THE CONTINENTAL LIMITED

Daily in Either Direction Between Montreal and Vancouver

Leave Montreal (Bonaventure Station) 9 p.m.

Through All-Steel Compartment-Observation-Library Car; Standard and Tourist Sleeping and Dining Cars; Colonist Cars and Coaches.

Standard Sleeping Car between Montreal and North Bay

For tickets and information apply to nearest Canadian National or Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Agent.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1922.

NO. 10

We Have It!

If its anything in the hardware line
Our prices are away down.

If you are Building, Repairing or Cleaning up
Call or Phone Your Orders.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinisists,

Lachute Mills

FOR SALE.—A car load of aggar just in, also a large quantity of horse and cattle hay. You can get it at J. D. Campbell's, Main St.

FOR SALE.—Good House and Shop attached Good barn and garden, mares and colts, buggies and cutter. Apply to Dr. H. Murphy, Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE.—A Ford Truck and a Reo Touring Car. Both in good order. T. McOUAT & SON.

FOR SALE.—Pair of Mares, weighing about 1100 lbs. aged five and six years. Guaranteed sound, and can be seen any time. Apply F. J. Penfold, Millhead, Lachute Tel. 117-7-4.

FOR SALE.—Hatching Eggs for Sale, all from prize stock. Rhode Island Reds, also two incubators of 100 egg size. A snap to ready buyer. Apply to H. Lavigne, West End, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—On Grace Street, house of eight rooms, good out-buildings, iron fence, cement sidewalk and large garden. Apply to Isidore Carriere at Lachute Mills, Box 46.

FOR SALE.—A good frame house, on Pondry Street, all modern conveniences, good out-buildings, lots 70 x 150, also a big reduction in Ladies' Hats. New Spring and Summer Stock will be sold at the very lowest prices. Apply to Miss A. A. Lavigne, Milliner.

NOTICE.—On and after April 1st, 1922, all business will be conducted. **Strictly Cash.** W. J. Graham, Flour and Feed, Brownburg.

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

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.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Good property in the West end of the Town. Store and Dwelling combined, first class business opportunity. Reason for selling on account of sickness. Communicate with Felix Paquette, Lachute Mills.

LACHUTE GARAGE DISTRIBUTOR



Battery repairing and charging. Rental Batteries in stock. Vulcanizing and tire repairs. Car Repairing and Car For Hire.

A. E. BISHOP, Prop.
Main St., Lachute.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MISS E. M. TODD.

The death occurred on Monday last of Miss Elizabeth Mary Todd, thru daughter of Mr and Mrs Wm Todd of Lachute Road. Deceased young lady had been in poor health for some few years, but was taken seriously ill with the gripple last week, and despite all that medical skill and loving care could do, the dearly loved daughter and sister passed to that home the Christian believes is the fulfillment of life everlasting. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon and was conducted by Rev. Mr Burgess of St. Andrews in the midst of sorrowing friends and relatives. Besides her loving parents she leaves three sisters Mrs. G. Hamilton, Mrs. A. Gates of St. Andrews, and Miss Emma at home and one brother Stewart to mourn her loss.

The Molsons Bank.

Owing to the remarkable growth of their business The Molsons Bank has long since outgrown their present office and find it necessary to move to more commodious quarters. They have leased the main floor of the Desjardins Block and will move there about May 1st. Considerable alterations are now being made. Another window will be added to the front of the building, old partitions are being taken out, new fixtures and new lighting system will be installed and every convenience will be afforded the Customers of the Bank. It is very gratifying to the Community at large and it speaks well for the Community, that such a splendid institution as The Molsons Bank should have made such progress in the few years that they have been located in our Town.

FOR SALE.—Ford Touring Car, in good running order. Apply to Alex. Bothwell, Lachute, P. Q.

Mrs. Beaumont, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. H. Stater.

Mr. Harace Lafleur, of Hull, formerly of the Local Branch of the Provincial Bank here, was in town on Sunday with his bride and received the congratulations of their many friends.

The C. G. I. T. will give an afternoon tea in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church on Saturday a tennoon next, from 4 to 6 p.m. Proceeds in aid of the Russian Relief Fund. Come and help the girls and show your sympathy in the good work they are trying to do.

DEATHS

LORTIE.—At the home of Dr. A. Rodrigue, Lachute Mills, there passed away on March 26th inst., Mrs. Henri Lortie, at the age of 74 years. She leaves to mourn her loss three daughters, Mrs. Dr. A. Lortie, and Miss Lortie of Lachute and Miss R. M. Talbot, of Quebec. She had two sons deceased, Rev. Father J. Lortie, of Curran, Ont and Rev. Father S. A. Lortie, Professor of the Laval University of Quebec. The remains were taken to Quebec for interment where a second service was celebrated.

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

—A choice lot of early spring hats in satin and straw, suitable for present season. Miss Hampton.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Florence McMillivray was home for the week end.

Mrs. Barr and Mrs. R. Hamilton spent Tuesday in Montreal.

Mr. Guy Todd, of Montreal, was a week-end guest in town.

Miss Annie Hume, of St. Telesphore, is spending this week at home.

Mr. Jas. Griffith, of Arnprior, was in town the early part of the week.

Mr. Geo. Calder Jr., spent the week-end visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. John Miller left on Monday to spend the summer in Winnipeg.

Miss Helen Houston, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Houston.

Mr. Jas. Duncan, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. T. Foreman.

Mrs. Wright and daughter, of Montreal, were week end guests of Mr. Stewart McFaul.

The Misses Jessie and Willow Laffery, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Deacon.

Mrs. F. M. Jordan, of Highatd, Que., was the guest of Mr. B. Williams for a few days.

Mrs. Hardiman and Miss Edna Hardiman, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon this week.

Mr. Clifford McFaul is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Leonard Partridge, and other friends in New York for a few weeks.

Mr. John P. Middleton, Manager of the Argenteuil Lumber Co. Morris Heights, spent the week-end in Point Fortune.

—Miss Hampton announces her spring millinery opening for Wednesday April 5th and follows days. All are invited.

The many friends of Mrs. W. H. Hume who was operated upon this week for appendicitis, will be pleased to know she is doing well.

Miss Hendry, of the Children's Memorial Hospital staff, who has been spending the past month in town left for Montreal on Wednesday.

—The Ladies of the Methodist Church will hold their Bazaar on Friday afternoon April 28th. Fan y and useful articles, home cooking and candy. Afternoon tea will be served.

—The "Kosky Korner" is getting in line for supplying the summer requisites and on Saturday you will be able to procure the Purty Ice cream in bricks or bulk, so don't fail to call in.

The many friends of Dr. H. Murphy will be sorry to learn that he and his family are leaving the town to become residents of Kingston, Ont., which offers a larger field in which to carry on his veterinary practice.

Mrs. Bailey of Buffalo, and Mrs. H. Roy of Toronto, who were called home by the serious illness of their mother, returned this week. The many friends of Mrs. Banford will be pleased to know that she is slowly improving.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be conducted (D.V.) on Sunday April 2nd by the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, as follows:—Holy Communion, Lachute 11 a.m. and Brownburg 7 p.m. There will be no afternoon service in St. Simeon's Church.

Mr. David Lauer, of Montreal, Provincial manager of the Continental Life Insurance Co., was in town on Tuesday last. He is desirous of procuring a live agent for this county and anyone in position to give full time in the Company's interest may write to him at 180 St. James St., Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. McColl returned to Lachute on Monday and were the guests of Mrs. A. Bishop. Owing to the loss of their little daughter, Mr. & Mrs. McColl have disposed of their home here and left for Montreal the same evening. Mrs. McColl expects to leave for her home in Scotland early next month to spend the summer.

Presbyterian Services will be conducted on Sunday April 2nd as follows:—Rev. A. George MacKinnon will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. the subject of the coming sermon is "Jonah's disobedience." Mr. A. O. Lloyd from the Presbyterian College will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Brownburg at 7 p.m. Everybody is welcome at these services.

Evangelistic Services will be held in the Methodist Church Brownburg, commencing Monday April 3rd at 7:30. The Pastor will be assisted by Rev. Victor Collins. Every one is invited to attend Sunday Services in the Methodist Church Lachute are as follows:—Morning 10:30, Rev. A. Mathews; Sunday School 11:45; Evening 7 p.m. Rev. Morrison; East St. Clements, 3 p.m. Rev. Mathews.

There are rumors of a large Canning Factory being established in the near future, in Lachute. Mr. H. Slater ex-M.P.P. has been asked to accept the office as President and Managing Director, having had considerable experience in such business in early life. He is leaving to day for England and other European market and other matters, combining business with pleasure to which latter we feel he is fully entitled after his indefatigable labors in the interests of all his many friends in the County with whom we join in most heartily wishing him "bon voyage."

Miss Sparrow spent a few days in Hunt- ington this week, owing to the death of her brother.

Mr. T. Stewart has purchased the property of Mr. Norman Campbell, on Water Street.

Much sympathy is left for Mr. Joseph Berniquet and family in the death of his daughter Miss Alice Berniquet, who passed away this (Thursday) morning after a few days' sickness of pneumonia. A bright lovely girl and the only daughter at home she will be greatly missed.

—To insure publication in the first of The Watchman, any notices, of whatever nature, must be accompanied by the money, either in stamps or P.O. or money orders. It is impossible to charge up these small accounts. The tariff is plainly marked on editorial page so that one may be guided as to number of lines required. This does not apply to those having open accounts.

CARILLON

In connection with the development of power at Carillon an unusual event that transpired Friday, caused a good deal of interest and speculation. A special train left Windsor Station at eleven o'clock Saturday morning and made the run to Point Fortune in an hour and a quarter. The train represented what is best in the Canadian service, it consisted of several parlor cars, observation and dining car.

The Montreal Public Service Corporation were the hosts of the occasion, with Mr. E. R. Thornton, Chief Engineer, as director of ceremonies. The guests numbered about thirty and were fully representative of New York and Boston capitalists, Hydro Electric engineering and operating experts and construction engineers. Mr. E. A. Robert, President of the National Hydro Electric Company, and others interested in Hydro Electric development, were of the party. The dining service of the Railway Co. was at its best and the luncheon was concluded after the special had reached the terminus at Point Fortune Station.

The party then crossed the Ottawa River and made an inspection where the borings had taken place—passed up the canal bank and had a good view of the wonderful volume of water pouring over the existing dam and at the other end of which could be seen, in the distance the small power of the National Hydro Electric Co.

A call was made upon Mr. Girard, the popular Mayor of Carillon Village. Mr. George Lalonde, Post Master and of the Council of Point Fortune, traversed the river with the party. The ice on the river, while still thick and solid, presented some difficulties in the crossing—cracks on the roadway and some open spaces of water not far from the roadway. In returning to Point Fortune one of the larger vehicles capsized. Fortunately no one suffered through this accident and it left alone the amusing features to be referred to.

The visitors on their inspection tour then went to the Power house above Point Fortune on the west side of the River. Here again all were interested with a nearer view of the wonderful volume of water going over the dam and to waste until the energies of many of those present would have been made available for the commercial and industrial benefit of Montreal District and Eastern Ontario. The office of the Company was then visited in the village of Point Fortune, plans were referred to and local information afforded. At the same time the result of the borings of the river and adjacent shores were shown to the visiting gentlemen interested. The operations of boring are about complete and cover a wide range at a great depth, the object naturally affording the construction engineers the necessary information as to the formation at the proposed site for the new dam and as to its stability.

A brief visit was made by some of the guests to the National Farm, a model undertaking of some five hundred acres, the property of Mr. Miles. The return trip of the train occupied an hour and twenty minutes and during which tea was served to the guests.

The inhabitants of Point Fortune and Carillon were naturally interested in a great degree with this visitation of strangers and the purport, with little explanation was quickly understood as spelling prosperity for Carillon and Point Fortune and indeed the whole district, in the near future. The guests expressed themselves as delighted with the tour of inspection they had made and in expressing thanks to Mr. Robert for the delightful manner in which they had been entertained during their trip of business inspection, expressions could be gathered of the most satisfactory and encouraging nature. There were prominent men present from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other centres in the Eastern States. Some of them, in their particular walks or enterprises, of outstanding, nation-wide reputation. To an onlooker following information given to the public in recent months, and one who followed the passage of Mr. Robert's Company Bill at Quebec, this seems indeed a most important event, fortifying impressions already current and increasing, as it will in the public mind, the hope and anticipation that this huge power will within measurable time be available for industry and greatly help progress and development in Montreal and Western Quebec, as well as in Eastern Ontario.

The Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario will without doubt hail the outlook of having so important a power in sight and applying directly, incalculable benefit to Eastern Ontario, new lacking what this will furnish.

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.

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

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, Gigarette 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

R. Creswell Regist'd

Soils and Crops

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

Fills Its Silos With Sunflowers.

Sunflowers are to-day one of the most important silage crops in Western Canada, and one in which Ontario farmers are rapidly becoming interested. The rise of this once despised weed to a position of recognized value in the economics of a nation has been one of the most interesting agricultural developments of recent years.

Only a little while ago, one perhaps might have seen in Western Canada a few tall sunflowers nodding their big blossoms in some neglected fence corner where they had escaped the reaper or mower. Now on hundreds of prairie farms every summer broad fields of sunflowers make the landscape gorgeous with their masses of yellow blooms.

Sunflowers have greatly increased the number of silos. Since they have become a cultivated crop, the prairies are becoming dotted with silos. Every prosperous farmer has a silo or is planning to build one.

Time was when Western Canada was divided between wheat and cattle. The cattle pastured on the open range, the wheat was almost an exclusive crop. These were the days of the cattle king and the wheat baron. They were bonanza days when big farmers scored a fortune or a failure in a year.

To-day is the day of the small farmer and diversified farming in Western Canada. The settlers are raising not only wheat but other field crops and all kinds of live stock. Their prosperity is based on a diversity of farm products.

This era of diversified farming has helped the sunflower to its new place in agriculture. Silage is necessary as a winter feed for live stock and sunflowers have solved the silage problem for many farmers. There is a race between corn fodder and sunflowers for supremacy as a silage crop and sunflowers are gradually forging to the front.

"A conclusive test as to the relative merits of sunflowers, corn, oats and pea silage was recently made on a Canadian government experiment farm," said DeWitt Foster, superintendent of the industrial and resources department of the Canadian National Railway. "A herd of Holsteins was fed on the three silages two weeks at a time, each cow being given thirty pounds daily. On sunflower silage, each cow produced 27.24 pounds of milk daily of 3.6 per cent. butter-fat content and gained two pounds in weight per day; on peas and oats, 25.88 pounds of milk of 3.5 per cent. butter-fat and gained one pound per day; on corn, 26.4 pounds of milk of 3.4 per cent. butter-fat and gained 1.85 per day."

Two great advantages sunflowers have over corn as a silage crop. They cost much less to grow and their yield is very much heavier. On good land thirty tons of sunflowers may be grown to the acre. Corn is a hardy crop but sunflowers are harder. They will thrive on dry land where corn would be a failure. They flourish under soil and climatic conditions that would kill other crops. Twenty tons to the acre on poor land is not unusual. As for the cost of turning sunflowers into silage, one farmer who has been feeding his cattle sunflower silage for several years estimates that it costs him \$1.50 a ton to pack the sunflowers into the silo. Last year he fed his cows thirty pounds of sunflower silage a day and they averaged from forty to fifty pounds of milk a day.

The palatability of sunflower silage was a question at first which led some farmers to doubt its value. This is no longer a problem. It is sometimes a matter of a little difficulty to wean cows from corn silage when they have grown used to it and accustomed them to sunflower silage. Corn perhaps has a fainter flavor to the bovine palate

than sunflowers. But the question is solved quickly by feeding the cattle a mixture of corn and sunflower silage and gradually changing to an exclusive sunflower diet. When they have once acquired the taste for sunflower silage, it is said cattle seem to prefer it to corn silage. At least they eat it with equal appetite and with equal physical benefits.

By making silage cheap and abundant, sunflowers have aided the farmers of Western Canada in a very material way. Silos practically double the stock supporting capacity of land, and sunflower silage enables a farmer almost to double his dairy or beef herd without adding to the acreage of his farm.

Kill Your Quack Grass in the Spring.

Some six years ago I noticed a few patches of quack grass had worked their way into one of my fields from the highway. If I had the same condition to contend with now I would dig them early in the spring when the ground is soft, and burn the roots. It would have taken less than a day, and would have saved me considerable bother and expense. A person can dig a lot of quack grass in a day if it is just in patches. I had had no previous experience, however, so I tried killing it with a hoe and then tried pulling it. Then I seeded the piece to clover and let it go.

My first success was three years ago, when I set a somewhat infected piece to raspberries, and raised a crop of cucumbers between the rows. The cultivation was very thorough and both the berry plants and cucumbers made a vigorous growth. I do not remember thinking about the quack grass at all as we cultivated (my man did part of the work), but along in the summer it occurred to me that I had not seen any in that piece for a long time, and I began to wonder just what I had done to destroy it. I do not know yet, but I had a theory that I felt sure of, so I plowed up my clover piece the next spring with a determination that in the fall there would not be a spear left.

I planted the field to silage corn, hilling it so I could cultivate it both ways and hand-weed it. Our corn grew very high with lots of leaves for shade and we cultivated and hoed continually. But when the corn was in the silo and we could look over the field, I could not see that we had hurt the quack grass much. I sowed rye immediately to be plowed under in the spring for another crop of silage corn. My enthusiasm about getting rid of the pest was getting pretty well down, but I put in half a day digging out-lying patches, and made up my mind to do the best I could with the cultivator and let the hoeing go.

We cultivated before the corn was up, and three times more as rapidly as seemed advisable, and then rose hogs, leaf hoppers, grape berry moth, etc., took up our time. But this year when the corn was in the silo I could not see very much quack grass in the field. What there is left I can dig up in a few hours in the spring with a potato fork.

I have noticed while digging quack grass at this time, that many of the root stalks were dead, leaving only tender sprouts that seemed easy to destroy. It has also surprised me that wherever I dug these patches in the spring, that they were entirely destroyed, though it did not seem possible that I had gotten every root. It seems, therefore, that this must be the plant's most vulnerable time. The vitality of the root-stalk is at its lowest, after going through the winter, and it then makes a rapid growth, storing up food and moisture against the farmer's cultivator and hoe and the summer drought until it is nearly invincible; and we must destroy the plant if at all, before this new growth takes place.

hard to clean. The board floor is the driest and warmest but should have a concrete foundation to keep out rats. In making a concrete floor it pays to build it up on coarse field stone or cinders to prevent dampness. Then place strips of roofing paper in the cement and it makes a moisture-proof floor. On the cement floor it is possible to do thorough cleaning.

The use of a straw loft in a poultry house helps to prevent damp conditions. Such houses are cooler in the summer and warmer in winter. Hollow tile is considered a better material for poultry house walls than cement, but not as dry as lumber.

A Dangerous Practice.

Please permit me to call the attention of your readers to the dangerous practice of throwing boards down with nails sticking from them, and leaving them lying around, a constant danger to anyone with worn, thin shoes, or barefoot children in summer. This is a very common habit and causes many deaths from tetanus or lockjaw unless attended to promptly and skillfully.—A. L. P.

Milk is baby's building material.

The spraying season will soon be at hand. Have your equipment and materials ready.

A Garden for Every Home.

There are two ways in which the residents of cities, towns, and villages can make the surroundings of their dwelling attractive and thus benefit not only themselves but also the entire community. The first is by cleanliness and tidiness in their surroundings, including the back yards, and the second is by paying some attention to the planting of shrubs and flowers. At the recent convention of the Experimental Union held at the Ontario Agricultural College, the president of the Union, Mr. J. B. Spencer, laid particular stress upon the part that horticulture could be made to play in the improvement of the farm and urban dwellings, and indeed in the beautification of the whole countryside. He said that not only were the Horticultural divisions of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and of the Macdonald College, Quebec, ready to render every assistance in pursuance of this object, but that the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa through the Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, was prepared to give instruction and advice. The lessons acquired at the Experimental Farms during the past forty years were at the disposal of all enquirers by means of reports, circulars and bulletins, which could be had by application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. In these were given much information as to the characteristics, planting and cultivation of both ornamental and useful plants. There was also a lantern slide lending service, with accompanying information for lectures, on the planting and care of farm home grounds, available to responsible people for use in addressing meetings. The speaker urged that no opportunity should be lost by horticultural societies in helping, aiding, and assisting the beautification of urban and rural points in this way. Communities in Ontario were advised to take advantage of the new Community Hall Act, an Ontario Act which made provision for encouragement to horticulture. Ottawa, St. Thomas and St. Catharines were typified as cities that had given special attention to beautification through the laying out of land with plants, shrubs and flowers.

Housing the Tractor.

The tractor represents an investment which should be carefully conserved. Protection from the elements is absolutely necessary if efficiency is to be maintained. Too many farmers leave their tractor exposed during the winter months. Proper protection will aid materially in prolonging the life and usefulness of the machine.

Naturally the tractor will be used primarily for belt work during the winter time and if possible provision should be made for housing it in a dry and well lighted building adjoining the work shop or conveniently near it so that it may be readily accessible and in good condition whenever it is desired to use it. In laying up the tractor the following precautions will insure its being kept in good condition:

1. After running it into a well protected storage room and before stopping the motor, slowly pour about a pint of good clean oil into the bowl of the carburetor and continue running until the oil has all been sucked

into the motor. Then shut down the motor. The object of this is to coat the friction surfaces with a film of oil to prevent rust.

2. Open all drain cocks on the cooling system. Do not forget to drain the water tank and water line in a kerosene-burning machine. Also drain the air washer.

3. Clean off all dirt and grease from the outside of the machine. Wipe first with kerosene and then with gasoline.

4. At your first opportunity go over the tractor carefully and put it in good shape for the spring work.

Tractor Tips.

If you would be safe rather than sorry, don't overload. To run a straight furrow you must look a long way ahead.

Read, study and commit to memory the book of instructions.

Carelessness and abuse are at the bottom of most tractor troubles. Don't play with your tractor. Be serious. Make power farming a business.

Planning your work so that it can be done with the least possible effort is not laziness but good planning. Oil your tractor and keep it oiled. Keep the grease cups screwed down at all times.

Don't let the magneto wires get oil or water-soaked.

You will do more good work on your tractor with an oil can than you can with a monkey wrench.

"I know a place up country, In God's great out-of-doors, A quiet sheltered corner On which the springtime pours The wine of warmth and magic, And well I know the sun Has kissed the grove of maples, And the sap begins to run."

In raising calves for stock purposes the economical way is to use skim-milk after the calf is eight or ten days old. To this milk should be added a portion of flaxseed meal cooked into a porridge. This meal is excellent for the purpose since its fat content is large and its starch content low, while the rate of digestibility is high.

When the Son Marries

BY HILDA RICHMOND.

Every real mother likes to send her daughter forth on her wedding day with as nice an outfit as the family purse will afford, but many good mothers are really ignorant of the fact that their sons should have certain articles, as well as should the prospective bride. Many families innocently suppose that if they give the young man a sum of money to help buy his farming equipment and furniture, nothing else is necessary. Indeed many of them, and well-to-do people at that, provide nothing for their sons to take to their new homes. This comes about through lack of knowledge rather than stinginess many times.

One bride was amazed when she looked over her young husband's clothes to find that he owned nothing but garments thriftily patched and repatched by his frugal mother. Of course, he had a new suit to be married in, with new overcoat and new things from the kids out, but his entire wardrobe, which was small, was in poor condition. Now that mother would have given up her life for that boy if it had been necessary, but she did not hesitate to humiliate him by sending him forth with such an outfit, when she could well afford to make or buy new for the young man who had faithfully worked on his father's farm since returning from high school.

The mother of the young man about to be married should see that he has enough undergarments, night shirts, socks, shirts and personal articles, such as handkerchiefs, ties and little things, to last several years. Young men starting in life find many places for their hard-earned dollars, and the boy who does not have to pay out money immediately for working clothes and underwear is very grateful to the mother who foresees the difficulties and tight places of the first years of married life.

Every young man should have his own bedroom suite to take from his old home with him. Perhaps the bride

has hers to bring to the new home and one of the outfits can be for the guest room, which every country family needs. Along with his bed should go his mattress, pad, sheets, pillows, pillow slips, quilt, bedspread, pair of blankets and a comfort. Many country families would feel disgraced to let a boy go from home without a fully supplied bed, even to a feather bed, though the latter has gone out of style in many quarters. There is something delightful in being able to give each son fine new, clean bedding to go with his familiar bedroom suite, and no matter how well the young wife is fitted out with such things, the husband's pleasing always comes in handy. Only recently I saw a quilt pieced more than seventy years ago as a part of a son's bedding in pioneer days, and cherished all these years even to the fourth generation. That sturdy made quilt has seen much wear and shows signs of it in its faded blocks, but the tiny stars and diamonds quilted in by loving hands are as firm as the day it was finished.

The bedroom furniture is really all many families can afford and all they consider necessary to give, but many fond mothers, particularly mothers of only sons, add other things such as an easy chair, a bookcase for the family books, a rug, a stand, a bedroom lamp or any other thing the boy has used in the old home. Every mother should have saved up the school grade cards, the childish pictures, the toys with which the boys played and a few of the garments he wore. A little box of treasures for each child is a precious possession, but children never think to collect these things for themselves. Son doesn't need the table linen and the fancy articles that daughter saves up for her hope chest, but he will appreciate something that looks homey and familiar when he settles down in his new nest, a great deal more than he will appreciate a large sum of money saved up for him after his parents are gone.

Smoke

OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

1/2 LB. TINS-and in p'kgs.

Parents as Educators

Developing Good Judgment in Children

BY EDITH LOCKRIDGE REID.

Much of the inefficiency throughout the business world to-day is directly due to the lack of proper early training in the home. No business system or course of salesmanship and technique can ever quite overcome the habits and mind development acquired while the individual was passing through childhood and the most impressionable years of his existence.

One Monday morning I discovered that I was out of laundry soap because Jennie, our laundress, had not reported the fact before she left the previous week. There was just time for Robert to go to the store before school. "Get five bars of M. B. Laundry Soap," I told him as he started off. Meanwhile Jennie sat around waiting, all because she hadn't told me about the empty soap box the week before. However, while this fact is not exactly the point I am making in this article, yet nevertheless it proves that Jennie had not been taught to use her judgment when she was small.

But to go back to Robert. In the course of time he appeared in the kitchen with empty hands. I had told him to get M. B. Laundry Soap but the store had none, and although the grocer wanted him to bring the next best he decided not to spend his money for something I hadn't told him to get. Now Robert is nine years old, and he knew that the washing could not begin until we had the soap. But there was only twenty minutes between then and school time, so I dispatched Jennie herself for the soap and used ten minutes in trying to impress upon Robert when NOT to conform to implicit obedience. I showed him how to reason that the washing was soaking. And that there wasn't any soap in the house. Jennie was waiting. The clothes had to be washed. And to get them clean we must use soap.

Now it would have been much easier to have said, "Oh, Robert, run along to school; you do use such poor judgment." But some day Robert is going to work for an employer. And that employer will not always be on hand to tell him what to do when the right kind of material is not available. That employer will hire him for that very purpose, namely, to do his thinking for him and take some of the responsibility of his department. We can't always get the kind of soap we ask for in this world, and we must make quick decisions and wise ones in choosing the next best thing.

But I was rewarded the very next

week. The soap ordeal made its impression on Robert.

One evening "Daddy" telephoned out that he was bringing home a guest for supper. My first thought was, "No bread." So I sent Robert to the store for two loaves of bread. But it was late in the day, and the store had nothing left but graham bread. Robert walked out and started home, then he reflected—actually reflected—as I had suggested to him. There was no bread in the house. A guest was due. Something in the nature of bread food was necessary. So he returned to the store and said he would take the graham bread. "Two loaves!" asked the grocer. Again Robert used his brain. Our family does not care for graham bread. So we would not want any left over for the next day, and he came home with one loaf. I was pleased I could have hugged him. For joy I hadn't been such a dreadful hurry to get a hasty meal prepared. But the next day I had a nice talk with Robert, and I found that he had reasoned about the bread question just as I have indicated above, and he said, "Mother, I would have come home without ANY bread and the store would have been closed before you could send me back, IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR THE SOAP."

How I did feel repaid for taking that few minutes on a busy Monday morning to explain How To Use Good Judgment!

Mothers and teachers can recall instances after instance similar to the two mentioned when a child had to make an independent decision. If he had been wisely trained he made a wise decision. If not, he probably came home without the soap. It pays to have patience and spend a little time teaching logic even to the tiny. Eventually the time saved by such instruction will be multiplied a hundred fold, and even though we get no immediate results, we owe it to the future of the boy and girl to expose this energy in stressing the vital importance of using good judgment. If they do not learn to weigh and measure and decide things for themselves at the impressionable age, they will not have this faculty developed when they are grown. Habits are not made in rooms that grow over night. They are oak trees that must be planted many years before they are actually needed for shade. But the acorn must drop where the soil is fertile.

Sheep Notes

When Ewes Refuse To Own Lambs.

A ewe frequently refuses to own her lamb. She should be confined to a small pen. If she shows a disposition to fight her lamb and refuses to allow it to suckle, a stanchion should be constructed in one corner and the ewe closely confined until she makes up her mind to mother her offspring. This sometimes takes a week but invariably she will submit and give little further trouble. When a ewe drops

twin lambs and one weaker than the other, the shepherd should be on hand to assist the weaker one until able to care for itself. Sometimes a ewe dies in lambing and leaves a strong, healthy offspring. If there is another ewe in the flock that has lost her lamb she may be induced to act as a foster-mother. It is profitable to rear motherless lambs on cow's milk.

Better overhaul the incubator.

Says Sam: Tell me what your family does after supper and I'll tell you where your boys and girls are.

TRY THEM IN YOUR GARDEN

DE LUE'S GOLDEN GIANT SWEET CORN, one to two weeks earlier. Ear half as long again and 12 to 14 rows where Golden Bantam is 8 rows. Better quality, more productive. Pkt. 25c. 1/2 lb. 40c. 1/4 lb. 65c. 1 lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

NEW ALBINO TOMATO. Pure white in color, containing no acid. Pkt. 25c. postpaid.

New York Head Lettuce. A leader as a summer head lettuce. Pkt. 10c. oz. 50c. 2 oz. 85c. postpaid.

BRUCE'S SPECIAL FLORAL COLLECTIONS

In Asters, Sweet Peas, Tall and Dwarf Nasturtiums, Floral Gems. 6 Pkts in each. 50c. each postpaid.

FARMERS, LOOK!

Hubam Annual White Blossom Sweet Clover.

It is the greatest fertilizing plant known, a wonderful hay and pasture crop and unsurpassed as a honey producer. 1 lb. \$2.10. 10 lbs. \$18.50 postpaid. Write for copy of our big catalogue. Free for the asking.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.
HAMILTON, LIMITED CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1850

"SEEDS THAT GROW"

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 75 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Fills Its Silos With Sunflowers.

Sunflowers are to-day one of the most important silage crops in Western Canada, and one in which Ontario farmers are rapidly becoming interested. The rise of this once despised weed to a position of recognized value in the economics of a nation has been one of the most interesting agricultural developments of recent years.

Only a little while ago, one perhaps might have seen in Western Canada a few tall sunflowers nodding their big blossoms in some neglected fence corner where they had escaped the reaper or mower. Now on hundreds of prairie farms every summer broad fields of sunflowers make the landscape gorgeous with their masses of yellow blooms.

Sunflowers have greatly increased the number of silos. Since they have become a cultivated crop, the prairies are becoming dotted with silos. Every prosperous farmer has a silo or is planning to build one.

Time was when Western Canada was divided between wheat and cattle. The cattle pastured on the open range, the wheat was almost an exclusive crop. These were the days of the cattle king and the wheat baron. They were bonanza days when big farmers scored a fortune or a failure in a year.

To-day as the day of the small farmer and diversified farming in Western Canada. The settlers are raising not only wheat but other field crops and all kinds of live stock. Their prosperity is based on a diversity of farm products.

This era of diversified farming has helped the sunflower to its new place in agriculture. Silage is necessary as a winter feed for live stock and sunflowers have solved the silage problem for many farmers. There is a race between corn fodder and sunflowers for supremacy as a silage crop and sunflowers are gradually forging to the front.

A conclusive test as to the relative merits of sunflowers, corn, oats and pea silage was recently made on a Canadian government experiment farm," said DeWitt Foster, superintendent of the industrial and resources department of the Canadian National Railways. "A herd of Holsteins was fed on the three silages two weeks at a time, each cow being given thirty pounds daily. On sunflower silage, each cow produced 27.24 pounds of milk daily of 3.6 per cent. butter-fat content and gained two pounds in weight per day; on peas and oats, 25.88 pounds of milk of 3.6 per cent. butter-fat and gained one pound per day; on corn, 26.4 pounds of milk of 3.4 per cent. butter-fat and gained 1.85 per day."

Two great advantages sunflowers have over corn as a silage crop. They cost much less to grow and their yield is very much heavier. On good land thirty tons of sunflowers may be grown to the acre. Corn is a hardy crop but sunflowers are harder. They will thrive on dry land where corn would be a failure. They flourish under soil and climatic conditions that would kill other crops. Twenty tons to the acre on poor land is not unusual. As for the cost of turning sunflowers into silage, one farmer who has been feeding his cattle sunflower silage for several years estimates that it costs him \$1.50 a ton to pack the sunflowers into a silo. Last year he fed his cows thirty pounds of sunflower silage a day and they averaged from forty to fifty pounds of milk a day.

The palatability of sunflower silage was a question at first which led some farmers to doubt its value. This is no longer a problem. It is sometimes a matter of a little difficulty to wear cows from corn silage when they have grown used to it and accustom them to sunflower silage. Corn perhaps has a daintier flavor to the bovine palate

than sunflowers. But the question is solved quickly by feeding the cattle a mixture of corn and sunflower silage and gradually changing to an exclusive sunflower diet. When they have once acquired the taste for sunflower silage, it is said cattle seem to prefer it to corn silage. At least they eat it with equal appetite and with equal physical benefits.

By making silage cheap and abundant, sunflowers have aided the farmers of Western Canada in a very material way. Silos practically double the stock supporting capacity of land, and sunflower silage enables a farmer almost to double his dairy or beef herd without adding to the acreage of his farm.

Kill Your Quack Grass in the Spring.

Some six years ago I noticed a few patches of quack grass had worked their way into one of my fields from the highway. If I had the same condition to contend with now I would dig them early in the spring when the ground is soft, and burn the roots. It would have taken less than a day, and would have saved me considerable bother and expense. A person can dig a lot of quack grass in a day if it is just in patches. I had had no previous experience, however, so I tried killing it with a hoe and then tried pulling it. Then I seeded the place to clover and let it go.

My first success was three years ago, when I set a somewhat infected piece to raspberries, and raised a crop of cucumbers between the rows. The cultivation was very thorough and both the berry plants and cucumbers made a vigorous growth. I do not remember thinking about the quack grass at all as we cultivated (my man did part of the work), but along in the summer it occurred to me that I had not seen any in that place for a long time, and I began to wonder just what I had done to destroy it. I do not know yet, but I had a theory that I felt sure of, so I plowed up my clover piece the next spring with a determination that in the fall there would not be a spear left.

I planted the field to silage corn, hilling it so I could cultivate it both ways and hand-hoe it. Our corn grew very high with lots of leaves for shade and we cultivated and hoed continually. But when the corn was in the silo and we could look over the field, I could not see that we had hurt the quack grass much. I sowed rye immediately to be plowed under in the spring for another crop of silage corn. My enthusiasm about getting rid of the pest was getting pretty well down, but I put in half a day digging out-lying patches, and made up my mind to do the best I could with the cultivator and let the hoeing go.

We cultivated before the corn was up, and three times more as rapidly as seemed advisable, and then rose hogs, leaf hoppers, grape berry moth, etc., took up our time. But this year when the corn was in the silo I could not see very much quack grass in the field. What there is left I can dig up in a few hours in the spring with a potato fork.

I have noticed while digging quack grass at this time, that many of the root stalks were dead, leaving only tender sprouts that seemed easy to destroy. It has also surprised me that wherever I dug these patches in the spring, that they were entirely destroyed, though it did not seem possible that I had gotten every root. It seems, therefore, that this must be the plant's most vulnerable time. The vitality of the root-stalk is at its lowest, after going through the winter, and it then makes a rapid growth, storing up food and moisture against the farmer's cultivator and hoe and the summer drought until it is nearly invincible; and we must destroy the plant if at all, before this new growth takes place.

hard to clean. The board floor is the driest and warmest but should have a concrete foundation to keep out rats. In making a concrete floor it pays to build it up on coarse field stone or cinders to prevent dampness. Then place strips of roofing paper in the cement and it makes a moisture-proof floor. On the cement floor it is possible to do thorough cleaning.

The use of a straw loft in a poultry house helps to prevent damp conditions. Such houses are cooler in the summer and warmer in winter. Hollow tile is considered a better material for poultry house walls than cement, but not as dry as lumber.

A Dangerous Practice.

Please permit me to call the attention of your readers to the dangerous practice of throwing boards down with nails sticking from them, and leaving them lying around, a constant danger to anyone with worn, thin shoes, or barefoot children in summer. This is a very common habit and causes many deaths from tetanus or lockjaw unless attended to promptly and skillfully.—A. L. P.

Milk is baby's building material.

The springing season will soon be at hand. Have your equipment and material ready.

A Garden for Every Home.

There are two ways in which the residents of cities, towns, and villages can make the surroundings of their dwelling attractive and thus benefit not only themselves but also the entire community. The first is by cleanliness and tidiness in their surroundings, including the back yards, and the second is by paying some attention to the planting of shrubs and flowers. At the recent convention of the Experimental Union held at the Ontario Agricultural College, the president of the Union, Mr. J. B. Spencer, laid particular stress upon the part that horticulture could be made to play in the improvement of the farm and urban dwellings, and indeed in the beautification of the whole countryside. He said that not only were the Horticultural divisions of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and of the Macdonald College, Quebec, ready to render every assistance in pursuance of this object, but that the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa through the Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, was prepared to give instruction and advice. The lessons acquired at the Experimental Farms during the past forty years were at the disposal of all enquirers by means of reports, circulars and bulletins, which could be had by application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. In these were given much information as to the characteristics, planting and cultivation of both ornamental and useful plants. There was also a lantern slide lending service, with accompanying information for lectures, on the planting and care of farm home grounds, available to responsible people for use in addressing meetings. The speaker urged that no opportunity should be lost by horticultural societies in helping, aiding, and assisting the beautification of urban and rural points in this way. Communities in Ontario were advised to take advantage of the new Community Hall Act, an Ontario Act which made provision for encouragement to horticulture. Ottawa, St. Thomas and St. Catharines were typified as cities that had given special attention to beautification through the laying out of land with plants, shrubs and flowers.

Housing the Tractor.

The tractor represents an investment which should be carefully conserved. Protection from the elements is absolutely necessary if efficiency is to be maintained. Too many farmers leave their tractor exposed during the winter months. Proper protection will aid materially in prolonging the life and usefulness of the machine. Naturally the tractor will be used primarily for belt work during the winter time and if possible provision should be made for housing it in a dry and well lighted building adjoining the work shop or conveniently near it so that it may be readily accessible and in good condition whenever it is desired to use it. In laying up the tractor the following precautions will insure its being kept in good condition:

1. After running it into a well protected storage room and before stopping the motor, slowly pour about a pint of good clean oil into the bowl of the carburetor and continue running until the oil has all been sucked

into the motor. Then shut down the motor. The object of this is to coat the friction surfaces with a film of oil to prevent rust.

2. Open all drain cocks on the cooling system. Do not forget to drain the water tank and water line in a kerosene-burning machine. Also drain the air washer.

3. Clean off all dirt and grease from the outside of the machine. Wipe first with kerosene and then with gasoline.

4. At your first opportunity go over the tractor carefully and put it in good shape for the spring work.

Tractor Tips.

If you would be safe rather than sorry, don't overload.

To run a straight furrow you must look a long way ahead.

Read, study and commit to memory the book of instructions.

Carelessness and abuse are at the bottom of most tractor troubles. Don't play with your tractor. Be serious. Make power farming a business.

Planning your work so that it can be done with the least possible effort is not laziness but good planning.

Oil your tractor and keep it oiled. Keep the grease cups screwed down at all times.

Don't let the magneto wires get oil or water-soaked.

You will do more good work on your tractor with an oil can than you can with a monkey wrench.

"I know a place up country, In God's great out-of-doors, A quiet sheltered corner

On which the springtime pours The wine of warmth and magic, And well I know the sun Has kissed the grove of maples, And the sap begins to run."

In raising calves for stock purposes the economical way is to use skim-milk after the calf is eight or ten days old. To this milk should be added a portion of flaxseed meal cooked into a porridge. This meal is excellent for the purpose since its fat content is large and its starch content low, while the rate of digestibility is high.

When the Son Marries

BY HILDA RICHMOND.

Every real mother likes to send her daughter forth on her wedding day with as nice an outfit as the family purse will afford, but many good mothers are really ignorant of the fact that their sons should have certain articles, as well as should the prospective bride. Many families innocently suppose that if they give the young man a sum of money to help buy his farming equipment and furniture, nothing else is necessary. Indeed many of them, and well-to-do people at that, provide nothing for their sons to take to their new homes. This comes about through lack of knowledge rather than stinginess many times.

One bride was amazed when she looked over her young husband's clothes to find that he owned nothing but garments thriftily patched and repatched by his frugal mother. Of course, he had a new suit to be married in, with new overcoat and new things from the skin out, but his entire wardrobe, which was small, was in poor condition. Now that mother would have given up her life for that boy if it had been necessary, but she did not hesitate to humiliate him by sending him forth with such an outfit, when she could well afford to make or buy new for the young man who had faithfully worked on his father's farm since returning from high school.

The mother of the young man about to be married should see that he has enough undergarments, night shirts, socks, shirts and personal articles, such as handkerchiefs, ties and little things, to last several years. Young men starting in life find many pieces for their hard-earned dollars, and the boy who does not have to pay out money immediately for working clothes and underwear is very grateful to the mother who foresaw the difficulties and tight places of the first years of married life.

Every young man should have his own bedroom suite to take from his old home with him. Perhaps the bride

has hers to bring to the new home and one of the outfits can be for the guest room, which every country family needs. Along with his bed should go his mattress, pad, sheets, pillows, pillow slips, quilt, bedspread, pair of blankets and a comfort. Many country families would feel disgraced to let a boy go from home without a fully supplied bed, even to a feather bed, though the latter has gone out of style in many quarters. There is something delightful in being able to give each son fine new, clean bedding to go with his familiar bedroom suite, and no matter how well the young wife is fitted out with such things, the husband's pleasing always comes in handy.

Only recently I saw a quilt placed more than seventy years ago as a part of a son's bedding in pioneer days, and cherished all these years even to the fourth generation. That sturdy made quilt has seen much wear and shows signs of it in its faded blocks, but the tiny stars and diamonds quilted in by loving hands are as firm as the day it was finished.

The bedroom furniture is really all many families can afford and all they consider necessary to give, but many fond mothers, particularly mothers of only sons, add other things such as an easy chair, a bookcase for the familiar books, a rug, a stand, a bedroom lamp or any other thing the boy has used in the old home. Every mother should have saved up the school grade cards, the childish pictures, the toys with which the boys played and a few of the garments he wore. A little box of treasures for each child is a precious possession, but children never think to collect these things for themselves. Son doesn't need the table linen and the fancy articles that daughter saves up for her hope chest, but he will appreciate something that looks homey and familiar when he settles down in his new nest, a great deal more than he will appreciate a large sum of money saved up for him after his parents are gone.

Smoke

OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

1/2 LB. TINS-and in p'ks.

Parents as Educators

Developing Good Judgment in Children

BY EDITH LOCKRIDGE REID.

Much of the inefficiency throughout the business world to-day is directly due to the lack of proper early training in the home. No business system or course of salesmanship and technique can ever quite overcome the habits and mind development acquired while the individual was passing through childhood and the most impressionable years of his existence.

One Monday morning I discovered that I was out of laundry soap because Jennie, our laundress, had not reported the fact before she left the previous week. There was just time for Robert to go to the store before school. "Get five bars of M. B. Laundry Soap," I told him as he started off. Meanwhile Jennie sat around waiting, all because she hadn't told me about the empty soap box the week before. However, while this fact is not exactly the point I am making in this article, yet nevertheless it proves that Jennie had never been taught to use her judgment when she was small.

But to go back to Robert. In the course of time he appeared in the kitchen with empty hands. I had told him to get M. B. Laundry Soap but the store had none, and although the grocer wanted him to bring the next best he decided not to spend his money for something I hadn't told him to get. Now Robert is nine years old, and he knew that the washing could not begin until we had the soap. But there was only twenty minutes between then and school time, so I dispatched Jennie herself for the soap and used ten minutes in trying to impress upon Robert when NOT to conform to implicit obedience. I showed him how to reason that the washing was soaking. And that there wasn't any soap in the house. Jennie was waiting. The clothes had to be washed. And to get them clean we must use soap.

Now it would have been much easier to have said, "Oh, Robert, run along to school; you do use such poor judgment." But some day Robert is going to work for an employer. And that employer will not always be on hand to tell him what to do when the right kind of material is not available. That employer will hire him for that very purpose, namely, to do his thinking for him and take some of the responsibility of his department. We can't always get the kind of soap we ask for in this world, and we must make quick decisions and wise ones in choosing the next best thing.

But I was rewarded the very next

week. The soap ordeal made its impression on Robert.

One evening "Daddy" telephoned out that he was bringing home a guest for supper. My first thought was, "No bread." So I sent Robert to the store for two loaves of bread. But it was late in the day, and the store had nothing left but graham bread. Robert walked out and started home, then he reflected—actually reflected—as I had suggested to him. There was no bread in the house. A guest was due. Something in the nature of bread food was necessary. So he returned to the store and said he would take the graham bread. "Two loaves!" asked the grocer. Again Robert used his brains. Our family does not care for graham bread. So we would not want any left over for the next day, and he came home with one loaf. I was so pleased I could have hugged him for joy if I hadn't been in such a dreadful hurry to get a hasty meal prepared. But the next day I had a nice talk with Robert, and I found that he had reasoned about the bread question just as I have indicated above, and he said, "Mother, I would have come home without ANY bread and the store would have been closed before you could send me back, IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR THE SOAP."

How I did feel repaid for taking that few minutes on a busy Monday morning to explain How To Use Good Judgment!

Mothers and teachers can recall instances after instance similar to the two mentioned when a child had to make an independent decision. If he had been wisely trained he made a wise decision. If not, he probably came home without the soap. It pays to have patience and spend a little time teaching logic even to the tots. Eventually the time saved by such instruction will be multiplied a hundred fold, and even though we get no immediate results, we owe it to the future of the boy and girl to expend this energy in stressing the vital importance of using good judgment. If they do not learn to weigh and measure and decide things for themselves at the impressionable age, they will not have this faculty developed when they are grown. Habits are not mushrooms that grow over night. They are oak trees that must be planted many years before they are actually needed for shade. But the acorn must drop where the soil is fertile.



When Ewes Refuse To Own Lambs.

A ewe frequently refuses to own her lamb. She should be confined to a small pen. If she shows a disposition to fight her lamb and refuses to allow it to suckle, a stanchion should be constructed in one corner and the ewe closely confined until she makes up her mind to mother her offspring. This sometimes takes a week but invariably she will submit and give little further trouble. When a ewe drops

twin lambs and one weaker than the other, the shepherd should be on hand to assist the weaker one until able to care for itself. Sometimes a ewe dies in lambing and leaves a strong, healthy offspring. If there is another ewe in the flock that has lost her lamb she may be induced to act as a foster-mother. It is profitable to rear motherless lambs on cow's milk.

Better overhaul the incubator.

Says Sam: Tell me what your family does after supper and I'll tell you where your boys and girls are.

TRY THEM IN YOUR GARDEN

DE LUE'S GOLDEN GIANT SWEET CORN, one to two weeks earlier. Ear half as long again and 12 to 14 rows where Golden Bantam is 8 rows. Better quality, more productive. Pkt. 25c. 1/2 lb. 40c. 1 lb. 65c. 1 lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

NEW ALBINO TOMATO. Pure white in color, containing no acid. Pkt. 25c. postpaid.

New York Head Lettuce. A leader as a summer head lettuce. Pkt. 10c. oz. 50c. 2 oz. 85c. postpaid.

BRUCE'S SPECIAL FLORAL COLLECTIONS

In Aster, Sweet Pea, Tall and Dwarf Nasturiums, Floral Corns. 6 Pkts in each. 50c. each postpaid.

FARMERS, LOOK!

Hubam Annual White Blossom Sweet Clover. It is the greatest fertilizing plant known, a wonderful hay and pasture crop and unsurpassed as a honey producer. 1 lb. \$2.10. 10 lbs. \$18.50 postpaid. Write for copy of our big catalogue. Free for the asking.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.
HAMILTON, LIMITED CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1850

"SEEDS THAT GROW"

ROSY CHEEKED HEALTHY WOMEN

Know the Full Value of Rich,
Red Blood.

Robust, healthy, red-cheeked women seldom worry. Their condition of mind and body is such that they can rise above the causes that bring melancholy and brooding. It is the woman with weak, watery blood who is thrown into nervous unrest by little annoyances that grow so great in the imagination that it seems as if she must scream to relieve her feelings.

A woman's health quickly falls her when her blood becomes thin and weak. The stomach is disordered and all appetite vanishes. The nerves lose their strength and so sleep is not regular and does not refresh the body. A state of weakness arises that increases gradually and gives further cause for worry. Good blood is necessary to every woman who has grown pale and weak, and in this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found of great benefit, because they enrich and purify the blood. Women who are anemic, suffer from indigestion, palpitation, headaches and nervous attacks will find new strength through a fair use of these pills. Among the women who have proved the value of this medicine is Mrs. Enos Levy, Hackett's Cove, N.S., who says, "About two years ago I began to fail in health and was very weak. My constitution was all run down, and my blood was weak and watery, as was manifest every month. I had heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and what they would do for the blood, and being in such a low condition I decided to try them. By the time I had finished the fourth box I found to my great delight that I was a great deal stronger, and my blood a deep red color. I have a lot of work to do besides taking care of my little one, and with my good health I enjoy it, and I can truthfully say I owe this condition to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

Avenging Kitchener.

The London Times tells in a recent issue how the British steamship Palmbranch—laden most inauspiciously for her name, with ammunition, poison-gas, and high explosives—destroyed in the Arctic Ocean—the submarine which sunk the cruiser bearing Lord Kitchener.

It was a quarter to four of a clear, sunny afternoon. Land had already been sighted about fifteen miles distant. Captain Malling, the master, had received no warning that submarines were about. But he was an alert officer who left nothing to chance, and had his ship and crew organized to a man-of-war's pitch. The gun's crew were standing by the gun, an American 18-pounder, with a cartridge inserted but the breech open, and they were ready for anything.

Suddenly one of the gun's crew saw a stationary periscope sixty yards distant on the port beam. At the same moment a white track of bubbles revealing a torpedo's course raced towards the ship. The track passed two or three feet from her stern; the torpedo had gone under the ship, running too deep to strike her. The men at the Palmbranch's gun slammed to the breech and laid their sights to zero. As they did so, the conning-tower of a submarine rose on the port quarter, barely forty yards away. Then the deck itself emerged from the water.

Naval gunners are rarely gifted with such a target at point-blank range. They accepted it with due thanksgiving. A flash, a roar; the Palmbranch's first shell struck the U-boat at the base of the conning-tower, just where it joined the deck, and tore great gaps and rents. Five seconds later a second shell burst against the waterline forward. Two rounds with a small gun. They sufficed. The submarine, which appeared to be stopped, rolled slightly. Then, taking a heavy list, and tilting on end with stern high out of the water, she sank vertically out of sight.

Point.

Teacher—"William, what is income tax?"

Willie—"It is when you sit on a tack."

Teacher—"No, I'm afraid you don't see the point."

Willie—"You don't sir, you feel it."

Ice Can Now Be Compressed.

Experiments recently made with enormously high pressures—up to 20,000 atmospheres, or the equivalent of 300,000 pounds per square inch—have developed results as remarkable as they were unexpected. Up to now 5,000 atmospheres was the maximum tried. Under a pressure of 6,000 atmospheres mercury passed through walls of massive steel.

Hitherto water has been supposed to be an incompressible substance, but under 12,000 atmospheres it was reduced 20 per cent. in volume. Nor was it previously known that liquids could be made to freeze by mere compression.

Water, when the pressure is pushed high enough, turns to ice, no matter how high the temperature. Water at 150 degrees Fahrenheit will freeze under a pressure of 20,000 atmospheres. Ice, under a pressure of only 2,000 atmospheres, collapses 18 per cent in volume, assuming a different appearance and new physical properties. A piece of it will sink in water. If more pressure be applied another kind of ice is produced. Phosphorus under 12,000 atmospheres turns black and assumes an appearance resembling graphite. Under the same pressure soft rubber becomes harder than mild steel.

Inasmuch as all materials far down toward the centre of the earth are subjected to tremendous pressures, the laboratory observations above quoted must be particularly interesting to geologists.

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 grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds, and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Payment Deferred.

Alice, the five-year-old, entered the general store of Mr. Smith, with whom she was a great favorite, and announced that, to make her doll a dress, she needed "some red, blue and yellow."

When Mr. Smith had brought out the required amount of material she asked how much it was.

"That will cost you just one kiss," replied the storekeeper.

Whereupon Alice answered: "Mamma will come in and pay you to-morrow."

The human brain contains 300,000,000 nerve cells.

Cape Horn was so named by the Dutch navigator who discovered it in 1616, and called it Cape Horn after his birthplace.

cended from kings, all earls from earls, or all Keyzers from keyzers. There weren't enough kings, even if you counted in those of Ireland, to account for all the kings among English-speaking races to-day.

The alternative, and undoubtedly the true explanation in the vast majority of cases, is that men were given such nicknames as "the prior," "the king," and so on, either from peculiarities of bearing or from taking part in the very popular "mystery plays" which in medieval times were held in every little village.

BLUNDEN IS BACK ON JOB EVERY DAY

DARTMOUTH CITIZEN
FEELS YOUNG AND
ACTIVE AS A BOY.

Was Losing Much Time From
Work Because of Stomach
Trouble But Eats Any-
thing on Table Now.

"Think of it, a short time ago I could hardly push a plane or use a hand saw and to-day I feel as young and active and vigorous as I ever did in my life," said Harry J. Blunden, well known carpenter of Hester St., Dartmouth, N.S.

"For three years before I started taking Tanlac I didn't know what it was to have a single day's good health, and for the last two years my stomach has been in such a disordered condition that I was just in misery all the time. Nothing in the world will pull a man down as quick as not being able to digest what he eats, and I lost weight and strength all the time."

"I am on the job now working every day and feeling fine all the time. I certainly enjoy making the shavings fly now. Tanlac has just made a brand new man out of me."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists. —ADVT.

Tone Producer for Violins
and Similar Instruments.

It is said that a modern violin, of any ordinary make, can be converted into the equivalent of a Stradivarius, or other violin of Italy's golden days of string-instrument making, by the attachment to it of a newly invented tone producer. The device is applicable to any kind of string instrument, is made of specially prepared wood, and is so constructed that it conforms to the shape of the instrument to which it is attached.

Mother, Quick! Give
California Fig Syrup
For Child's Bowels

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

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

Green.

"Your grandfather lived to a green old age, didn't he?"

"I'd certainly call it that. Why, the old gentleman allowed himself to be outrageously swindled a dozen times after he was seventy."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

The harp is believed to have originated from the hunting bow, the tightly stretched string of which will emit a musical note.

Minard's Liniment prevents Spanish Flu

Here is a Useful Tree.

Probably no other tree in the world, unless it is the bamboo, is useful in so many different ways as the carnauba, a species of palm that grows in northern Brazil. Not only is the tree pretty, says Mr. Harry A. Franck, but it is useful from root to crown.

Fibres and wax from the leaves were used to make the first phonograph records and some of the first electric-light filaments. The wax indeed is one of the important exports of Brazil. To get it the natives thrash the leaves until the wax falls from them in the shape of a white powder. The powder is later worked up into many forms, from seals to shoe polish. The natives make their candles of it.

The fibres of the leaves they weave into hats, mats and baskets. They also make brooms of them, and they use the leaves to roof their houses and to make palm-leaf fans. Useful fibres also come from the inside of the trunk, the iron-hard wood of which they use to make many things, from musical instruments to water pipes. From the roots they make a purgative and a kind of farina that is of inestimable value to them in times of famine.

The pulp of the fruit has an agreeable taste; and from the seed, which is of agreeable taste when roasted, comes a saccharine substance that can either be used as food or turned into wine or vinegar. Finally they use the seed as birros; that is, the knobs to which the lace makers tie the ends of their threads. The clickety-click of the birros can be heard all over northern Brazil.

No one is useless in the world who lightens the burden of it for anyone else.

ISSUE No. 10-22

The coast of Heligoland, which measured 120 miles in A.D. 1800, had been reduced to three miles in 1900 by coast erosion.

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 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.

America's Pioneer Dog Medicine
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Ad-
dress by the Author,
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.,
118 West 34th Street,
New York, U.S.A.

A Health Saving Reminder
Don't Wait

until you get the
Spanish Influenza

USE

Minard's Liniment

At the first sign of it. Its Healing
Qualities are Amazing. THE
OLD RELIABLE.

FACE COVERED

Hard and Red, Festered and
Itched Badly. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble began with a roughening of the skin and itching scalp. Later hard, red pimples broke out on my face and completely covered it. Some of the pimples festered and itched badly at times. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after a few days my face felt better. I continued using them and in three weeks was completely healed, after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Leslie Gray, 10 Chestnut St., Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 28, 1921.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume.

CASCARETS 10¢

For Constipated Bowels—Bilious Liver

The nicest cathartic-laxative to physic your bowels when you have
Headache Biliousness
Colds Indigestion
Dizziness Sour Stomach
is candy-like Cascarets. One or two

to-night will empty your bowels completely by morning and you will feel splendid. "They work while you sleep." Cascarets never stir you up or gripe like salts, Pills, Calomel, or Oil, and they cost only ten cents a box. Children love Cascarets too.



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 of Chemicals and Allied Industries. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assure the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Classified Advertisements

IS THERE A VULCANISER IN YOUR town? You can earn \$36.00 daily. We teach you. Write Chief Instructor, Canada Vulcaniser, London, Ont.

CANADIAN MATHEMATICAL PAPER, 25c. No other fee. A. McCroskey, Chatham, Ont.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cables, hose, packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO., 118 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

The man who feels certain he will not succeed is seldom mistaken.

Minard's Liniment for Coughs and Colds

COARSE SALT
LAND SALT

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

ACHES AND PAINS— SLOAN'S GETS 'EM!

AVOID the misery of racking pain. Have a bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy and apply when you first feel the ache or pain.

It quickly eases the pain and sends a feeling of warmth through the aching part. Sloan's Liniment penetrates without rubbing.

Fine, too, for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and strains, stiff joints, lame back and sore muscles.

For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment

SO WEAK
COULD HARDLY
DO ANYTHING

Now Looks After Home,
Thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

He beat the train to the crossing a good many times

"It's never touched me yet," he explained when they pointed out the risks.

That's the answer a good many people make when they hear that the drug element in tea and coffee often harms nerves and health. They say it's never touched them yet.

Sometimes they only think it hasn't.

Wakeful nights, drowsy days, headaches that keep coming more frequently—often are blamed on bad luck when the blame belongs on bad

judgment in taking needless chances with harm.

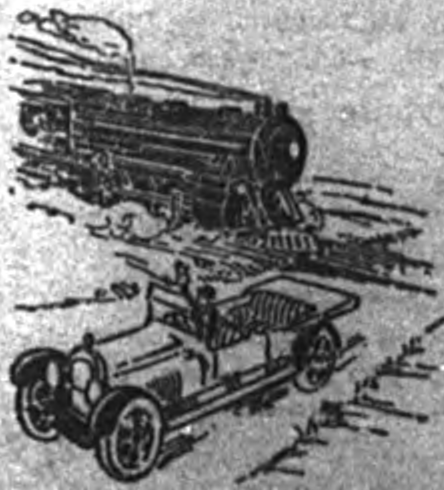
Over on the safe side is Postum, a pure cereal beverage, delicious and satisfying—containing nothing that can harm nerves or digestion. Thousands who used to try their luck with tea or coffee are enthusiastic over having found safety and satisfaction in Postum.

It's worth your while to make the test with Postum for ten days. Postum is a delightful drink for any member of the family, at any meal.

Your grocer has both forms of Postum: 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.



ROSY CHEEKED HEALTHY WOMEN

Know the Full Value of Rich,
Red Blood.

Robust, healthy, red-cheeked women seldom worry. Their condition of mind and body is such that they can rise above the causes that bring melancholy and brooding. It is the woman with weak, watery blood who is thrown into nervous unrest by little annoyances that grow so great in the imagination that it seems as if she must scream to relieve her feelings.

A woman's health quickly falls her when her blood becomes thin and weak. The stomach is disordered and all appetite vanishes. The nerves lose their strength and so sleep is not regular and does not refresh the body. A state of weakness arises that increases gradually and gives further cause for worry. Good blood is necessary to every woman who has grown pale and weak, and in this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found of great benefit, because they enrich and purify the blood. Women who are anemic, suffer from indigestion, palpitation, headaches and nervous attacks will find new strength through a fair use of these pills. Among the women who have proved the value of this medicine is Mrs. Enos Levy, Hackett's Cove, N.S., who says: "About two years ago I began to fall in health and was very weak. My constitution was all run down, and my blood was weak and watery, as was manifest every month. I had heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and what they would do for the blood, and being in such a low condition I decided to try them. By the time I had finished the fourth box I found to my great delight that I was a great deal stronger, and my blood a deep red color. I have a lot of work to do besides taking care of my little one, and with my good health I enjoy it, and I can truthfully say I owe this condition to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

Avenging Kitchener.

The London Times tells in a recent issue how the British steamship Palmbranch—laden most inconspicuously for her name, with ammunition, poison-gas, and high explosives—destroyed in the Arctic Ocean—the submarine which sunk the cruiser bearing Lord Kitchener.

It was a quarter to four of a clear, sunny afternoon. Land had already been sighted about fifteen miles distant. Captain Malling, the master, had received no warning that submarines were about. But he was an alert officer who left nothing to chance, and had his ship and crew organized to a man-of-war's pitch. The gun's crew were standing by the gun, an American 13-pounder, with a cartridge inserted but the breech open, and they were ready for anything.

Suddenly one of the gun's crew saw a stationary periscope sixty yards distant on the port beam. At the same moment a white track of bubbles revealing a torpedo's course raced towards the ship. The track passed two or three feet from her stern; the torpedo had gone under the ship, running too deep to strike her. The men at the Palmbranch's gun slammed to the breech and laid their sights to zero. As they did so, the conning-tower of a submarine rose on the port quarter, barely forty yards away. Then the deck itself emerged from the water.

Naval gunners are rarely gifted with such a target at point-blank range. They accepted it with due thanksgiving. A flash, a roar; the Palmbranch's first shell struck the U-boat at the base of the conning-tower, just where it joined the deck, and tore great gaps and rents. Five seconds later a second shell burst against the waterline forward. Two rounds with a small gun. They sufficed. The submarine, which appeared to be stopped, rolled slightly. Then, taking heavy list, and tilting on end with stern high out of the water, she sank vertically out of sight.

Point.

Teacher—"William, what is income tax?"

Willie—"It is when you sit on a tack."

Teacher—"No, I'm afraid you don't see the point."

Willie—"You don't sir, you feel it."

Surnames and Their Origin

MacCAUSLAND

Variations—MacCauslan, Caslon, MacAslan, MacAnselan.
Racial Origin—Scottish.
Source—A given name.

You would not think, perhaps, that the family name of MacCausland had anything to do with the given name of Anselm. But it has.

The forms MacCausland and MacAslan appear to be the ones most frequently met with to-day, though you will often run across the others. These names are all derivatives of the Gaelic given name of "Anselan," which is equivalent to "Anselm," the latter being the Teutonic form, with "Anselmus" as the Latin rendition.

It is interesting to note in this connection that many given names have been developed independently in the Gaelic and Teutonic tongues, but along virtually parallel lines, and when you trace back the connection you do not find it until you arrive at that prehistoric and misty speculative period before the Celts and the Teutons branched off from the parent Aryan stock and subsequently split again into many races and nations. For comparative analysis of Celtic and Teutonic tongues as well as the Latin and Greek shows that a large proportion of their fundamental vocabularies, stripped of their variations, inflections and changes, are from the same word roots. In other cases, however, given names have been imported from one language into another, and subsequently have developed into different forms.

The family name of MacCausland or "MacAnselan," which is the Gaelic form, appears to have developed in the Clan Buchanan of the Scottish Highlands.

PRYOR

Variation—Prior.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A title, or a nickname.

Here is another of the type of family names which cause the evil-minded of limited knowledge concerning medieval social conditions to smile knowingly and refer to what is termed "the bar sinister," in short, to illegitimacy. What the origin of a family name is in the specific, individual case, only a dependable genealogical tracing of it back to its source will establish.

About the family name of Pryor or Pryor, this much is certain: It was in most cases founded upon the word "prior," with its well-known meaning in religious life. The explanation that the name was first borne by actual children of priors, assumed to have been bound by vows of celibacy, is plausible, but it doesn't bear deep analysis, any more than does the shallow theory that all kings are descended from kings, all earls from earls, or all Keymers from kalmers. There weren't enough kings, even if you counted in those of Ireland, to account for all the kings among English-speaking races to-day.

The alternative, and undoubtedly the true explanation in the vast majority of cases, is that men were given such nicknames as "the prior," "the king," and so on, either from peculiarities of bearing or from taking part in the very popular "mystery plays" which in medieval times were held in every little village.

Ice Can Now Be Compressed.

Experiments recently made with enormously high pressures—up to 20,000 atmospheres, or the equivalent of 300,000 pounds per square inch—have developed results as remarkable as they were unexpected. Up to now 3,000 atmospheres was the maximum tried. Under a pressure of 6,000 atmospheres mercury passed through walls of massive steel.

Hitherto water has been supposed to be an incompressible substance, but under 12,000 atmospheres it was reduced 20 per cent. in volume. Nor was it previously known that liquids could be made to freeze by mere compression. Water, when the pressure is pushed high enough, turns to ice, no matter how high the temperature. Water at 180 degrees Fahrenheit will freeze under a pressure of 20,000 atmospheres. Ice, under a pressure of only 2,000 atmospheres, collapses 18 per cent in volume, assuming a different appearance and new physical properties. A piece of it will sink in water. If more pressure be applied another kind of ice is produced. Phosphorus under 12,000 atmospheres turns black and assumes an appearance resembling graphite. Under the same pressure soft rubber becomes harder than mild steel.

Inasmuch as all materials far down toward the centre of the earth are subjected to tremendous pressures, the laboratory observations above quoted must be particularly interesting to geologists.

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.

Payment Deferred.

Alice, the five-year-old, entered the general store of Mr. Smith, with whom she was a great favorite, and announced that, to make her doll a dress, she needed "some red, blue and yellow."

When Mr. Smith had brought out the required amount of material she asked how much it was.

"That will cost you just one kiss," replied the storekeeper.

Whereupon Alice answered: "Mamma will come in and pay you to-morrow."

The human brain contains 300,000,000 nerve cells.

Cape Horn was so named by the Dutch navigator who discovered it in 1616, and called it Cape Horn after his birthplace.

Descended from kings, all earls from earls, or all Keymers from kalmers. There weren't enough kings, even if you counted in those of Ireland, to account for all the kings among English-speaking races to-day.

The alternative, and undoubtedly the true explanation in the vast majority of cases, is that men were given such nicknames as "the prior," "the king," and so on, either from peculiarities of bearing or from taking part in the very popular "mystery plays" which in medieval times were held in every little village.

BLUNDEN IS BACK ON JOB EVERY DAY

DARTMOUTH CITIZEN
FEELS YOUNG AND
ACTIVE AS A BOY.

Was Losing Much Time From
Work Because of Stomach
Trouble But Eats Any-
thing on Table Now.

"Think of it, a short time ago I could hardly push a plane or use a hand saw and to-day I feel as young and active and vigorous as I ever did in my life," said Harry J. Blunden, well known carpenter of Hester St., Dartmouth, N.S.

"For three years before I started taking Tania I didn't know what it was to have a single day's good health, and for the last two years my stomach has been in such a disordered condition that I was just in misery all the time. Nothing in the world will pull a man down as quick as not being able to digest what he eats, and I lost weight and strength all the time."

"I am on the job now working every day and feeling fine all the time. I certainly enjoy making the shavings fly now. Tania has just made a brand new man out of me."

Tania is sold by all good druggists.

Tone Producer for Violins and Similar Instruments.

It is said that a modern violin, of any ordinary make, can be converted into the equivalent of a Stradivarius, or other violin of Italy's golden days of string-instrument making, by the attachment to it of a newly invented tone producer. The device is applicable to any kind of string instrument, is made of specially prepared wood, and is so constructed that it conforms to the shape of the instrument to which it is attached.

Mother, Quick! Give California Fig Syrup For Child's Bowels

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

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

Green.

"Your grandfather lived to a green old age, didn't he?"

"I'd certainly like it that. Why, the old gentleman allowed himself to be outgenerally swindled a dozen times after he was seventy."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

The harp is believed to have originated from the hunting bow, the tightly stretched string of which will emit a musical note.

Minard's Liniment prevents Spanish Flu

Here is a Useful Tree.

Probably no other tree in the world, unless it is the bamboo, is useful in so many different ways as the carnauba, a species of palm that grows in northern Brazil. Not only is the tree pretty, says Mr. Harry A. Franck, but it is useful from root to crown.

Fibres and wax from the leaves were used to make the first phonograph records and some of the first electric-light filaments. The wax indeed is one of the important exports of Brazil. To get it the natives thrash the leaves until the wax falls from them in the shape of a white powder. The powder is later worked up into many forms, from seals to shoe polish. The natives make their candles of it.

The fibres of the leaves they weave into hats, mats and baskets. They also make brooms of them, and they use the leaves to roof their houses and to make palm-leaf fans. Useful fibres also come from the inside of the trunk, the iron-hard wood of which they use to make many things, from musical instruments to water pipes. From the roots they make a purgative and a kind of farina that is of inestimable value to them in times of famine.

The pulp of the fruit has an agreeable taste; and from the seed, which is of agreeable taste when roasted, comes a saccharine substance that can either be used as food or turned into wine or vinegar. Finally they use the seed as birros; that is, the knobs to which the lace makers tie the ends of their threads. The clinkety-clink of the birros can be heard all over northern Brazil.

No one is useless in the world who lightens the burden of it for anyone else.

ISSUE No. 10-22.

The coast of Heligoland, which measured 120 miles in A.D. 1800, had been reduced to three miles in 1900 by coast erosion.

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.

Amateur's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,
E. C. Sawyer, D.V.M.,
135 West 34th Street,
New York, U.S.A.

A Health Saving Reminder Don't Wait

until you get the
Spanish Influenza

USE
Minard's Liniment

At the first sign of it. Its Healing
Qualities are Amazing. THE
OLD RELIABLE.

FACE COVERED

Hard and Red, Festered and
Itched Badly. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble began with a roughening of the skin and itching scalp. Later hard, red pimples broke out on my face and completely covered it. Some of the pimples festered and itched badly at times. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after a few days my face felt better. I continued using them and in three weeks was completely healed, after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Leslie Gray, 10 Chestnut St., Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 23, 1921.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume.

Solely Sold by E. C. Sawyer, D.V.M., 135 West 34th Street, New York, U.S.A. Sold every-where. Beware of cheap imitations. The Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

CASCARETS 10¢

For Constipated Bowels—Bilious Liver

The nicest cathartic-laxative to physic your bowels when you have

Headache Biliousness
Colds Indigestion
Dizziness Sour Stomach
is candy-like Cascarets. One or two

to-night will empty your bowels completely by morning and you will feel splendid. "They work while you sleep." Cascarets never stir you up or gripe like salts, Pills, Calomel, or Oil, and they cost only ten cents a box. Children love Cascarets too.



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 Manufacturing of Monacopolis, Germany. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to avoid the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

He beat the train to the crossing a good many times

"It's never touched me yet," he explained when they pointed out the risks.

That's the answer a good many people make when they hear that the drug element in tea and coffee often harms nerves and health. They say it's never touched them yet.

Sometimes they only think it hasn't.

Wakeful nights, drowsy days, headaches that keep coming more frequently—often are blamed on bad luck when the blame belongs on bad

judgment in taking needless chances with harm.

Over on the safe side is Postum, a pure cereal beverage, delicious and satisfying—containing nothing that can harm nerves or digestion. Thousands who used to try their luck with tea or coffee are enthusiastic over having found safety and satisfaction in Postum.

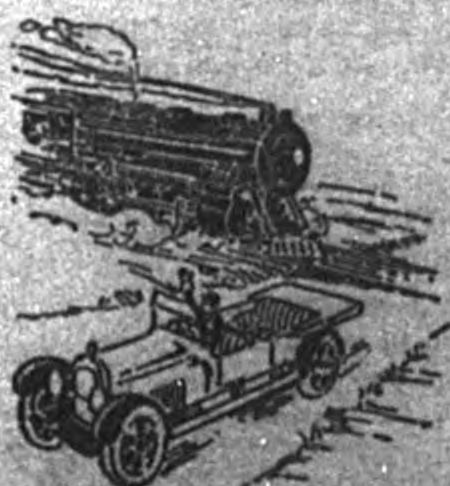
It's worth your while to make the test with Postum for ten days. Postum is a delightful drink for any member of the family, at any meal.

Your grocer has both forms of Postum: 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.



The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY MARCH 31, 1922

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

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

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

So a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"The best laid schemes of mice and men Gang aft agley" (Burns)

Bell the Cat

"THE MICE IN COUNCIL"—Aesop Once upon a time the Mice being sadly distressed by the persecution of the Cat, resolved to call a meeting, to decide upon the best means of getting rid of this continual annoyance. Many plans were discussed and rejected; at last a young mouse got up and proposed that a Bell should be hung round the Cat's neck, that for the future they might always have notice of her coming, and so be able to escape. This proposition was hailed with the greatest applause, and was agreed to at once unanimously. Upon which an old Mouse, who had sat silent all the while, got up and said that he considered the contrivance most ingenious, and that it would, do doubt, be quite successful; but he had only one short question to put, namely, which of them it was who would Bell the Cat?

It is one thing to propose, another to execute."

BURNS, as quoted above, neatly puts the resemblance or correspondence between the affairs of the widely different objects. He completes the analogy, the equality of the ratio, in the terse phrase, "mice and men," and the mind opens to the similarity with a pleased and gratified sense of the perfect association of the failure of their calculations and well-laid schemes."

The "Mice in Council," as depicted by our old friend Aesop, is a miniature picture of parliament, Boards of Directors, City and Town Councils, (not forgetting the Rural ditto) Family Conferences, and even in personal resolves. At such functions there are often proposals made and "carried unanimously," which when put to the test of performance, proves difficult of achievement as that of Belling the Cat, an excellent proposition, as the Old Mouse said, but lacking the essential provision for getting itself put into practical operation.

WHETHER WE be Mice or Men, either of the white, brown or black variety, if we could contrive a way to Bell all the Cat-cares that disturb the serenity of our mouse holes, we would be in for a strenuous time. We would need all the Bells from the Belfry of Bruges for the big ones, for some of our "Cats" to be belled would include Strikes, Civil Wars, Revolutions, Unrest, and all the Alarms which we find on the front page of our Daily Paper. We would also wish to include the petty jealousy and meanness, the envy and malice of ourselves and our fellow men. These may only be kittens at present, but they grow up into cats of the future, and they increase our individual and collective "continual annoyance" as they grow.

THE ONE MAN who bulks largest in the public eye just at present has proved that he possesses more courage than a whole Council of mice-men. Smuts has "Belled the Cat" in South Africa.

This is not the first time that General Jan Smuts has performed a similar office, but on this occasion it appears that he has also captured the kittens. A little while ago his advice was asked concerning the troubles in Ireland. We do not know all the advice he gave to the "Council," but I think that if Craig and Collins, the present figureheads, were imbued sufficiently with his spirit, they would Bell the Cat in Ireland.

They have an excellent opportunity, and once they get their hands in they could join up with Smuts and tour the rest of the world, which is waiting for them. India has the greatest strike cat of the century running loose, unbelled. Russia has a numerous litter growing up, and no apparent means of getting rid of them. In fact, the whole world is half a universal benefactor, the "who" that would Bell the Cat for it.

UNTIL such a deliverer arises, perhaps it would help to improve the present grim aspect of things if we could contrive to Bell a few of the Grimaldies that disturb the serenity of our mouse immediate areas. We have troubles enough in Canada to keep a bell factory in full blast, and no town or village can say that it has no troubles of its own. All are more or less menaced by the prowling feline whose sly insidious approach does not proclaim its plans. As an Old Mouse, myself, I would say, certainly, Bell the Cat, but I would also ask who is to Do it? Until Belio sets up a separate and antediluvian language of its own, I am not likely to expect this cor-

rect answer, therefore I would suggest an alternative plan as a temporary expedient. Pools like to wear bells. I have seen a cat quite complacently proud of the silk ribbon and tiny tinsitabulating bell hung around her glossy neck, and I have then thought, as the mice in the neighborhood doubtless did, that

Vanity and Wisdom are Poor Companions.

THE LINKMAN LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ALGEBRA

Class, —Phoebe McQuat 87, Bessie Rodgers 76.

Class II, —Blanche Smith 72, Neil McQuat 64.

Class III, —Geo. Fuller 57, Muriel Burk 55, K. Campbell 52.

GRADE X.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Class I, —Ivy Graham 86, Irene Whitfield 85.

Class II, —Arnold Matthews 71, Ivy Johnson 70, Donald Clarke 66, Truman Clarke 63.

Class III, —Esther Morrison 59, Alice Bain 58, Evelyn Creswell 58, May Robinson 58, Grace Morrison 53, Mabel Gordon 52, Flora MacDonald 50.

GRADE IX.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Class I, —Margaret Scott 85, Kathleen Morrison 85, Irene Rogers 83, Laurence Cruise 78, Duncan Cumming 78, Jean McQuat 77, Melville Smith 77, Corinne Hancock, Jack Golpin 76.

Class II, —Paul Doig 75, Elsie Riddell 71, Muriel Peet 70, John Dobbie 69, S. Black 65, Donald Hay 65, Maria Westgate, Willie Cottingham 62.

Class III, —Edna Graham, Beatrice McKell, Gladys Mosley 58, Marguerite Heatlie 56, Ruby Nichols 54, Hazel Leishman 52.

GRADE VIII.

HISTORY

Honours, —Lloyd Somerville 95.

Class I, —Norma Boyd 85, Bessie Rodgers 84, Hazel Copeland 80, P. Cooke 76.

Class II, —Janet Whitfield 74, Evelyn Matthews 66, Ethel McQuat 65, Hazel Kettyle 64, Lillian Armstrong, Charlie Miller 62, George Miles 61, A. Burke 60.

Class III, —Hilda Hume 59, Annie Millor 56, Bessie Black 55, Grace Seale, Grant McHardy 54, Ethel Doig 55, Edith Jones 52, Mary Cruise 51, Anna Black, Harold Calder 50.

GRADE VII.

Class II, —Edward Morrison 73, P. Armstrong 71, Cameron McQuat 67, B. Scott 65, Elizabeth MacKimmie 62, N. Hay, Inez McKiddie 60.

Class III, —Henry Miles 57, Ernest Copeland 55, Violet Paul 54, Anna Miller, Edmund Smith 50.

GRADE VI.

FRENCH

Honours, —Rene Charron 100, Dorothy Morrison 99, Elsie McCoy 95, H. Doig 94, Erma Morrison, Elsie Stewart 93, Bessie Morris 90.

Class I, —Reta Jones, Janet McQuat 85, Russell Elliott 84, Mildred Mark 80, H. McKiddie 79, Evelyn Cruise 77, Lila McKiddie 75.

Class II, —Willis Staniforth 73, Grace Rodgers 67, Lizzie Hay, Lorne Morrin 66, James Wilson 58, Gordon Dobbie 53.

GRADE V.

ARITHMETIC

Honours, —Helen Hutchinson, Jim Veiland 95.

Class I, —James Logan 86, Quintin Black 83, Agnes Duncan 78.

Class II, —Eric Middleton, Gordon McQuat 71, Lloyd Cruise 70.

Class III, —Roy Cruise 58, Stuart Armstrong 57, Laura Noble, Gordon Hay 51.

GRADE IV.

FRENCH

Honours, —Georges Licop 97, Alma Duncan 95, Freda Mason 93, Gwen MacKinnon 92, Florence Hay 90.

Class I, —Stanley Boyd 86, Robert Fulton 82, Cecil McPaul 81, Christina McKenzie 79, Florence Elkington, H. Paul 77, Rowena Cowan 75, Kenneth McPaul 74, Leonard Carpenter 73, M. Matthews 69, Sam Cohen 55, Alma McCullough 63.

Class III, —Edgar Cruise 55, George Paul 51, Morton Morrison 50.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE

Honours, —Stewart Jones, Kathleen MacKinnon 99, Gladys Cruise, Lena Combie 98, Reta Boyd, Raymond Underhill 97, Eugene Jousse 95, Leola Pelanger, Willie Licop 92, Doris Armstrong, Maggit Chapman 91.

Class I, —Janet Hay 87, Edgar Dion 86, Frank Westwood, Gordon McPaul, Jas. Beuch 79, Elsie McPaul 77, Olive Staniforth 76.

GRADE II.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours, —Isabel Cleland, E. Goldworthy, Gordon Drysdale 100, Roland Dion, Eleanor Armstrong, Donald Murphy 94, Kenzie Cowan 94, Violet Falcoiler 90.

Class I, —Thelma West, Sam Raalcoovsky, Violet Belanger 88, Hugh McKinnon 85, Charles Lennon 84, Roland Cruise 82, Forbie Chapman, Verner Thompson 76.

Class II, —Jean Fulton, Hugh Gall, Winston Drew 70, Delmar Boyd 62.

GRADE I.

CUSHING

Miss Laura Cousins, of No. 2 School, spent the week-end with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Percy Nicholls spent a few days in the city last week.

Miss Ira Whelan, of Montreal, spent the week-end in Cushing.

Mr. Fraser Watson was in Lachute on Wednesday.

Grippe in a peculiarly aggravated form is very prevalent, in some cases whole families have been stricken.

Eighty-nine Years Banking Service

The service and policy of The Bank of Nova Scotia have been built up on the experience and training accumulated in 89 years of banking in Canada.

Customers of this Bank have the comforting assurance that their banking business is being conducted with a well-established, experienced institution capable of giving the most complete and up-to-date service.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid up Capital \$ 8,700,000 *J. R. PARRIS, Manager, Lachute
Reserve " " 18,000,000
Resources " " 220,000,000
Branches at Brownsburg, Calumet, Grenville and St. Andrews East.

SPRING 1922.

Now is your time to prepare for Spring by purchasing your

Northway Garments

In Suits and Coats for Ladies and Misses. New lines are just received and at Very Reasonable Prices.

Invictus and Astoria Shoes for both Ladies and Men

"Cooper" Caps for Men.

See our many lines before buying elsewhere.

McFAUL BROS.

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

G. J. CHARLAND Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist

Lachute Mills

Que.

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

LESAGE & VERMETTE
CIVIL ENGINEERS
QUEBEC LAND SURVEYORS

Lachute Office:
SEE NOTARY G. VALOIS,

Spring Footwear! For Men, Women and Children.

We want to announce that we are displaying the largest and choicest stock of Boots and Shoes for the Spring Season. Having bought direct from Berd Canadian Manufacturer and I am in a position to offer you great values at lower prices than elsewhere. Extra special for Men and Boys, every pair guaranteed. The choicest novelties of the season in Felt Hats and Caps. Ready-made Clothing for Men & Boys. Suits made to order.

Semi-Ready Suits keep their shape and give real service to the last. Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 66.

W. G. STANFORTH,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE MOLSONS BANK

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

Why Keep Surplus Money in the House?

It is dangerous! Better to take this money to the nearest Branch of The Molsons Bank and deposit it in a savings account where it will be absolutely safe. (Money may be deposited or 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.

Novelties! Novelties!

New Costumes, Tricotine or Serge, Coats for Spring in the New Shades. Blouses in Georgette, trimmed with laces, very latest. Boots and Shoes, in the style you like, and nice hosiery to combine your toilet. All in stock now! Just what you are looking for! New Men's Suits, made in the newest material and style. Also Boy's Suits Serges and Tweed. All at very interesting prices.

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

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

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

Your Inspection is most cordially invited with no obligation to purchase.

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 11.00 a.m., arrive Montreal 1.00.

Sunday Only.—Leave Ottawa U. on Station at 8.30 a.m., Staynerville 12.15 p.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 at 8.40 p.m., arrive Montreal at 10.30 p.m.

For tickets and information, apply to

J. S. GILES,

Town Ticket Agent, Lachute.

MABEL

Mr. Dave Black was a visitor in our midst this week.

Miss Mabel Heath spent Saturday the guest of Miss Bessie McAdam.

Mr. Raymond Warwick, of Upper Lachute spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Isabelle Black spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. J. Cousins of Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mason, of Brownsburg, spent Sunday with their family here.

Miss Maud Warwick is spending a few weeks the guest of Mrs. Stratton of Ottawa.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Mrs. W. Heath, we all wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. Harold Mison and Miss Bessie McAdam spent the week-end visiting friends in Montreal.

GRENVILLE

On Thursday March 16th a very pleasant and enjoyable entertainment took place in the Town Hall when the Ladies' of St. Giles Presbyterian Church held a fancy sale and supper.

The many articles and useful articles sold during the afternoon were the result of pleasant social meetings held during the winter.

A hot supper served from 5 to 7.30 was well patronized and evidently enjoyed and appreciated.

Following this a very pleasing programme consisting of several well rendered musical numbers by well known local performers and two or three very enjoyable recitation by Mrs. R. Currie of Hawkesbury, also addressed by Rev. Messrs. Currie and Carleton.

Proceeds amounted to the satisfactory sum of \$80.00.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

English.

Honors.—Elsie Todd 97.

Class I.—Gertrude Gilmore 87, Irwin Bain 83, Elizabeth Murray 79, James McAllister 78, Alta McDonald 75.

Class II.—Hilda Hardie 71, Elsie Townsend 72, Marion Stewart 71, Milton Townsend 65.

Class III.—Moyra Monk 55.

GRADE VII.

Composition.

Honors.—Wallace Wilson 90.

Class I.—Wilhelmina Clarke 84, Gladys Warwick 82, Alexander Mason 75.

Class II.—Kenneth McAllister 73, Violet Green 64, Russel Silvester 60.

GRADE VI.

Spelling and Dictation.

Honors.—Jack Stewart 94.5, Eileen McAllister 92, Marion Bain 91.5.

Class I.—Doris Golpin 83.5, Cuthbert McQuig 87, Sarah McVicar 84.5, Alwyn Stewart 84, Alma Fletcher 83.5, Kenneth Stewart 77, Arthur Heale 76.5.

GRADE V.

Arithmetic.

Honors.—Leona Thompson 99, Mansel Wilson 93, Grace Moncreiff 90.

Class I.—Ida Fletcher 76.

Class II.—Ivan Monk, Alex. McGibbon 68, Doris Reid, Fred Witham 65, Wilbert Hardie 61, John (Albion) 60.

Class III.—Harry Ball 53, Willie Mott 51.

GRADE IV.

French.

Honors.—Dorothea Macdonald 92, Violet Golpin, Willie Woods 90.

Class I.—Alex. McCulloch 87, Evelyn Highfield 85, Mildred Heale 83, Agnes Duncan 82, Theodore Zimmers 81, Joseph Chambers 76, Lorne Martin 75.

Class II.—Douglas Stewart 69, Irene Hazel 67.

Class III.—Theodore Zimmers 55, John Brown 51.

GRADE III.

Tables.

Honors.—Hazel Boyd, Walter McQuat 100.

Class I.—Edna Woods 82.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

Geography.

Honors.—Lorne Ball & Howard Tomalty 100.

Oscar Cloutier 98, George Connelly 97, Ward Moncreiff 96, Willie Green 94.

Class I.—Audrey Monk 81, Wyman Hazel 76.

Class II.—Morris Chambers & Johnny Kennedy 74, Nellie Hazel 72, Agnes Elliott and James Gilling 60, Daisy Seary 59.

GRADE II.

Geography.

Honors.—Alfred Cloutier 98, Frank McAllister 92, Wilma Tomalty 90.

Class I.—Lizzie Seary and Leslie Beecroft 89, Kenneth McAllister and Francis Kettley 88, George Green and Jack Seary 85, Gordon Anderson and Maud Seary 81, Ivy Seary 77.

Class II.—Lily White 72, Herbie Graves and Harold Campbell 70.

GRADE I, PART II.

English.

Honors.—Gladys Gilmore 100, Winnie White, Earl McGibbon, Hilda Jackson, Edith Gilmore 98, Charlie Kennedy 97, Bertie Green 96, Geraldine McQuig 94, Patsy Seary 93, Stanley Seary 91.

Class I.—Ethel Kettley, Willie Hazel 86, Elsie Roberts 85, Norman Beckingham 84.

Class II.—David Golpin 68, Lily Chambers 66, Lloyd Roberts 60.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA



Luxury Afloat

Once a trying ordeal, the journey now across the Atlantic is a brief experience of floating luxury—three days on one of the most wonderful rivers in the world; and four on the ocean.

The Cunard Canadian Steamships are amongst the best equipped in the world—state-rooms de luxe, containing one, two, three and four berths and large wardrobes—some rooms fitted with rectangular windows instead of portholes—electric lights and running water.

The dining rooms, lounges, writing, music, reading and smoking rooms are beautiful, spacious, and sumptuously furnished.

See the Cunard Agent in your town, or write to—
The Robert Reiford Co. Limited
General Agents

Montreal Toronto
Quebec St. John, N.B. Halifax

CANADIAN SERVICE

Cunard Line

J. S. GILES, — AGENT, — LACHUTE.

GRADE II.

THE LATE MRS. J. THOMPSON.

At her home in Brownsburg, March 16th, 1922, Elizabeth McEuff, wife of John Thompson, in her 88th year, passed away to her reward. She was a kind and devoted wife and mother and the sympathy of the community is with the bereaved family. She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, 4 daughters and 5 sons. The funeral service was held at her home, service being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mathews, and her remains were laid to rest in the peaceful little cemetery at Ogdenburg.

Dearest Mother though has left us And no one can fill your place, You shall never be forgotten And we hope to meet again.

Days of sadness still comes over us, Tears of sorrow often flow, Memory keeps our mother near us Who a God called to go, There a link death cannot sever Love and remembrance last forever.

Inserted by husband and children.

DALESVILLE

Mr. Thos. Smith visited friends here during the week-end.

Miss Alma Dixon, of Lachute, spent the week-end with her parents here.

The many friends of Miss Rosina Barker will be pleased to hear she is speedily recovering after her operation for appendicitis.

Mr. R. Kennedy spent a few days in New York last week where he attended the funeral of his uncle, the late Mr. Wm. Stewart.

Mrs. R. S. McArthur has returned home from Montreal where she spent a pleasant time visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Stelle and family were the guests of Mrs. D. Dixon on Sunday last.

Mrs. Jao Titley entertained the ladies of the West End at a quilting and afternoon tea on Thursday of last week.

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 Q. H. Hill's Store, East Ward, Lachute, Telephone No. 116 r 2-3.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Through the legal firm of Bull and O'Meara, of North Bay, who instituted proceedings for a divorce for me from Miss Eva May Lepine who was duly married to me on the 28th day of July, 1909, the divorce was consented to by the Governor-General and took effect on the 4th of June, 1921.

JAMES HENRY BIGROW,
Lachute Mills.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COY.

Schedule of Tolls proposed for year 1922.

The Improvements are divided into 15 sections and the amounts of the tolls have been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same as follows:

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

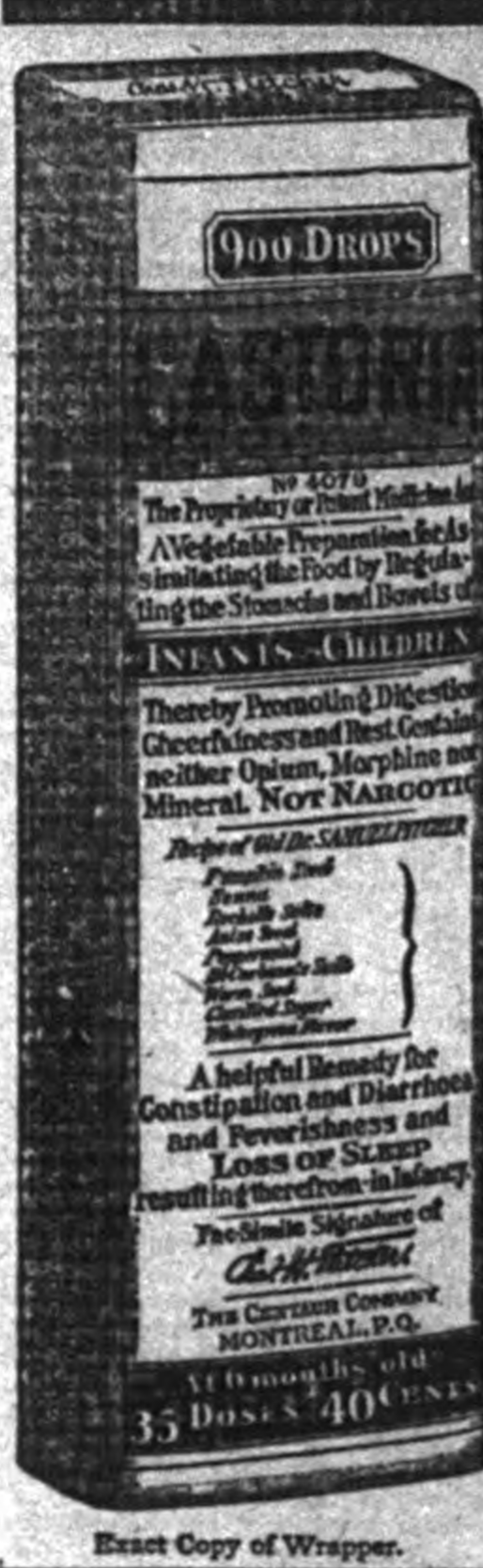
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or square, 10 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. 10 cts.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature

of

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE DENTON COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

ST. ANDREWS

The usual Litany and address was held in Christ Church, Friday afternoon.

The Messrs. W. and Geo. Simpson, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in the village.

The Misses Madeline and Florence Neve spent Monday and Tuesday of last week in Montreal.

Mrs. Allan Mathews and the Misses Walsh were Montreal travellers on Thursday of last week.

Mr. H. Nowlan, of the Bank of Montreal, spent the week-end with his mother in Carillon.

Mrs. E. B. Neve went to Montreal Saturday afternoon to meet Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson and family who had returned that morning from Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Orchestral Entertainment.

The Excelsa Orchestra of Vankleek Hill, are now open to accept engagements for any entertainment where instrumental music is required. Instrumentation as follows: two Saxophones, Violin, Cornet, Drums, (with Xylophone) and Piano. Terms moderate. Apply P. G. Hewitt, Vankleek Hill.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

RUEN WELDEN,
One and a half miles from Magnesian Station and 1 mile from C.N.R.

Stonefield.

To sell the effects belonging to Mr. Fred O'Brien, on

Friday, March 31st, 1922

One cow, 1 working horse, 1 driving horse, 1 heavy express, 1 set of heavy double harness, 1 set of heavy express harness, 1 set of single driving harness, 1 speeder, 1 buffalo robe, 20 cords of 18 inch mixed hardwood, 2 writing desks, a lot of dishes, 1 dozen pieces of glassware, 20 pieces of granite ware, cutlery, table linen, 1 baby rocking chair, 1 clothes rack, house pictures, 3 pairs of lace curtains and fixtures, 3 pairs of plain curtains, 1 extension table, 1 kitchen table, 1 parlor table, 6 dining room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 sideboard, 1 sofa, 1 rattan chair, 2 Morris chairs, about 40 lengths of stove pipes, 1 bed room set complete, 1 spring, 1 bed room set, 1 camp bed and mattress, 3 clocks, 1 washstand, 1 carpet rug, 2 carpet mats, 12 yards of stair carpet, 2 arch curtains. All the above articles are in first class condition.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

CREAM WANTED!

Highest price paid for cream.

Give us a trial. Ship to

PRODUCER'S DAIRY

275 KENT ST. - - - OTTAWA, ONT.

Phone Queen 360.

Insuring Your Motor Car Investments.

Your investment in the New Gray-Dort is backed by one of the oldest and strongest institutions in Canada—an organization successful for nearly three-quarters of a century—sounder financially than ever before—owned and managed entirely by the men who have built it up—Canadian in every way.

Insure your Motor Car Investment. Don't buy any car unless you until you have seen and investigated the New Gray-Dort.

GRAY DORT MOTORS LIMITED, CHATHAM, ONT.

Standard Touring Car	\$1235	\$ 360
Special Touring Car	1335	360
Roadster	1235	360
Coupe	1895	995
Sedan	1995	1005

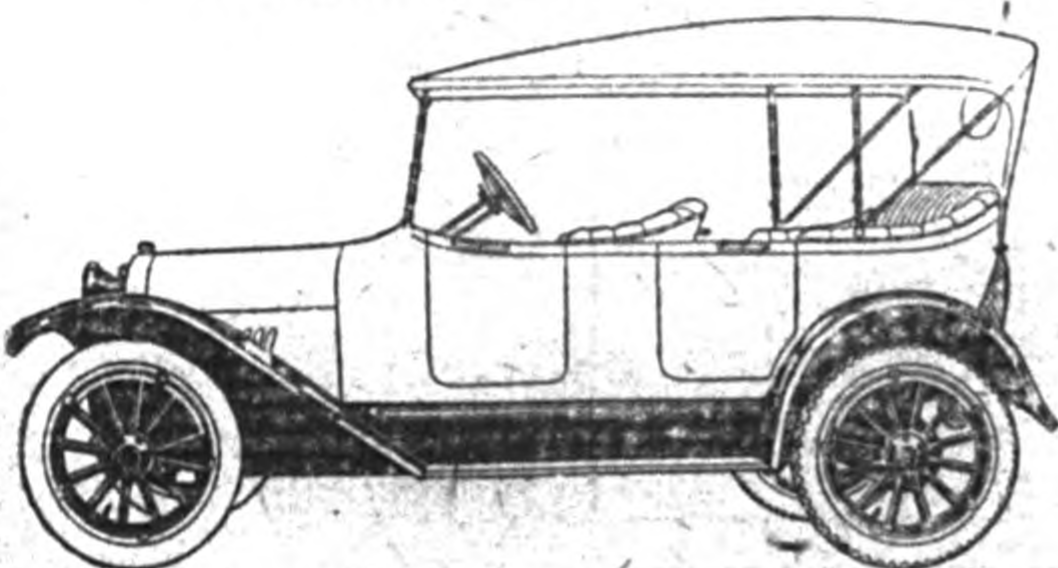
All Prices f.o.b. Chatham. Sales Tax Included.

These Models have all the new Gray-Dort improvements including—extra light-weight pistons, genuine leather upholstery, 31x14 anti-skid cord tires all round.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute, Que.

Greatest Car Values are Proven in the McLaughlin!

Give Comfort in Riding and Saves Money in Operation and Up-keep. What more do you want?



Our Up-to-date Garage and Service Station is at your Command. Competent workmanship for all repairs and prompt attention to your requirements.

A. LAROCQUE, Tel. 16, LACHUTE, QUE.

Dealer for district from St. Scholastique to Papineauville, inclusive.

Why is the Bolshevik Party Getting Strong?

What is their reason for being against the Trusts? Because they never think of anything only to take the money in any way that they want to.

We ask the Public to visit our New Store in the West End and see our Goods and Prices which will defy competition. I have been in business for over eighteen years and have learned well how to buy to the best advantage, so that I always try to choose the line of goods to suit the public and give them the best values in Lachute.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

Special for this week we offer 50 doz. Cups and Saucers with Gold Bands and Clover Leaf. Reg. \$3.75 now \$2.40.
100 Ladies' Spring Hats, reg. \$6.00, \$8.00 for \$3.90.

MICHEL MALACKFT, Near Fish's Bridge.

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, and the name-plate from the dog's collar. Ewart telegraphs for his friend, Dennis Burnham. At Chemist's Rock, Garnesk sees the green flash and Ewart is suffocated. While in the dark-room where the two young men are developing snap-shots, Myra discovers that she can see in the red light. Ewart explains the situation to Burnham at the station.

CHAPTER XII.—(Cont'd.)

"I'm very glad you had Mr. Garnesk with you," said Dennis at last, with a glance of frank admiration at the young specialist.

"Not so glad as I am," I replied fervently. "What I should have done without him heaven only knows. I can't even guess."

"Oh, nonsense!" cried Garnesk, in modest protest. "I haven't been able to do anything. Our one advance was a piece of pure luck—the discovery that Miss McLeod could see by the light of a red lamp. We have decided to keep that quite to ourselves, Mr. Burnham."

"Of course," agreed Dennis, so emphatically that I laughed.

"Why so decided, Den?" I asked, for I felt that I should like to climb to the topmost pinnacle of the highest peak in all the world and shout the good news to the four corners of the earth.

"I'm not a scientist, Ron," Dennis replied. "That may account for the heresy of my profound disbelief in science. I wouldn't cross the road to see a 'miracle.' The twentieth century is uncongenial to anything of that sort. Take it from me, old chap, there's a man at the back of this—not a nice man, I admit, but an ordinary human being to all outward appearances—and when we catch a glimpse of his outward appearance we shall know what to do."

"Yes, when we do," I sighed.

"You mustn't let Ewart get depressed about things, Mr. Burnham. He very naturally looks at this business from a different standpoint. With him it is a tragic, mysterious horror, which threatens the well-being, if not the existence, of a life that is dearer to him than his own."

"I'll look after him," said Dennis, with a grim determination which made even Garnesk laugh.

"When you two precious people have finished nursing me," I said, "I hope you'll allow me to point out that that very reason gives me a prior claim to take any risks or run into any dangers that may crop up from now on. If there is any trouble brewing, particularly dangerous trouble, then it is my place to tackle it. I am deeply grateful to you fellows for all you have done and are doing and intend to do, but the nursing comes from the other side. I can't let you run risks in a cause which is more mine in the nature of things than yours."

"I fancy," said Dennis, "that even your eloquent speeches will have very little effect when it comes to real trouble. If danger comes it'll come suddenly, and we shall be best helping our common cause by looking after ourselves."

"Hear, hear," said Garnesk, and I could only mutter my thanks and my gratitude for the possession of two staunch friends.

"To get back to business," I said

CHAPTER XIII.

The Red-Haired Man.

"I'll send the glasses at once," said Garnesk, as the train steamed out of the station. Dennis and I stood on the platform and watched him out of sight.

"He seems a good fellow," said Dennis.

"Splendid!" I agreed readily. "He's exceedingly clever and wide-awake, and very charming. What we should have done without him heaven only knows. I fancy his visit saved the entire household from a nervous collapse."

"We've no time for collapses, nervous or otherwise," Dennis replied. "We shall want our wits about us, and we shall need all the vitality we can muster. But at the same time I don't think there is any cause for nerves. You're not the sort of man, Ron, to let your nerves get the better of you in an emergency, especially if we can prove that our enemy is a tangible quantity, and not a conglomeration of waves and vibrations."

"Hilderman and his friend appear to be waiting for us," I interrupted.

"You may as well introduce me," said Dennis. "I'd like to meet the man. Who is his friend, do you know?"

"Haven't the remotest idea," I replied. "I have seen him once before, but that is all. I don't know who he is."

"Is he staying with Hilderman, or does he live in the neighborhood?"

"That I couldn't tell you either," I said. "I'm sure he doesn't live anywhere near Invermalloch."

As we strolled out of the station Hilderman and his companion were standing chatting by the gate which leads on to the pier. As we approached, Hilderman turned to me with a smile.

"Ah, Mr. Ewart," he exclaimed, "your friend has left you, then. I hope you won't let his inability to help Miss McLeod depress you unduly. While there's life there's hope."

"I shall not give up hope yet awhile, anyway," I answered heartily.

"May I introduce my friend Mr. Fuller?" he asked presently, and I found myself shaking hands with the round-faced little man, who blinked at me pleasantly through his glasses. I returned the compliment by introducing Dennis.

"On holiday, Mr. Burnham?" asked the American. Dennis was so prompt with his reply that I was convinced he had been thinking it out in the meanwhile.

"Well, I hardly know that I should call it a holiday," he replied immediately. "I have just run up to say good-bye to Ewart before offering my services to my King and country. We had intended to join up together, but he has, as you know, been detained for the time being, so I am off by myself."

"We are very old friends," I explained, "and Burnham very decently decided to come here to see me as I was unable to go south to see him."

"Never mind, Mr. Ewart," said Hilderman. "I guess you'll be able to join him very soon. I wish you luck, Mr. Burnham. I suppose it won't be long before you leave."

"He's talking of returning to-morrow," I cut in. "I wish you'd tell him it's ridiculous. Mr. Hilderman, fancy coming all this way for twenty-four hours. He must have a look round, to say nothing of his stingsiness in depriving me of his company so soon."

"Well, I can quite understand Mr. Fuller's anxiety to join at the earliest possible moment," he answered. "But I've no doubt Lord Kitchener wouldn't miss him for a day. I think he might multiply his visit by two, and stop till Wednesday, at any rate. Ah, here's the Fiona!"

I looked out to the mouth of the harbor and saw the steam yacht, which was in the habit of calling at Glasbinnie, gliding past the light-house rock. I was about to make some comment on the boat when Hilderman forestalled me.

"How are you going back?" he asked.

"In a motor-boat," I replied. "I am afraid Angus is getting weary of waiting already."

"I'm sure Mr. Fuller would be delighted to have you fellows on board. Why not let your man take Mr. Burnham's luggage to Invermalloch, and come to Glasbinnie on the Fiona? You can lunch with me, and when you tire of our company I will run you across in the Baltimore. Eh? What do you say?"

"I shall be delighted, of course," his companion broke in.

I hesitated for a moment, and glanced at Dennis. His face obviously said, "Accept," so I accepted.

"Thank you," I said; "we shall be very pleased. It will be more jolly than going back by ourselves."

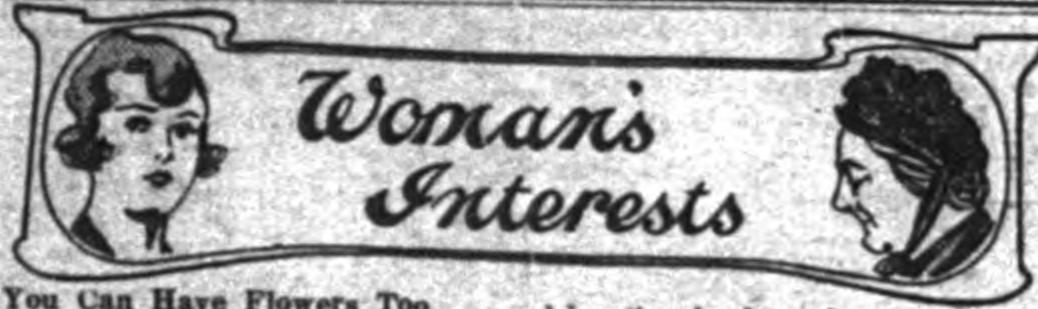
"Good!" cried Hilderman, "and I can show you the view from my smoking-room. I hope it will make you green with envy."

So I gave Angus his instructions, and the four of us waited at the fish-table steps for the dinghy to come ashore from the yacht. She was not a particularly beautiful boat, but she looked comfortable and strong, and her clumsy appearance was accentuated by the fact that her funnel was aft a commodious deck dining-saloon, on the top of which was a small wheel-house. Myra had been right, as it turned out; she was a converted drifter. The two men who came in to pick up the usual blue guernsey, with S. Y. Fiona worked in an arc of red wool across the chest. They were obviously good servants and useful hands, but there was none of that ridiculous imitation of naval custom and etiquette which delights the heart of the Cotton Exchange yacht owner. We boarded the Fiona with the feeling that we were going to have a pleasant and comfortable time, and not with the fear that our setting of a leather-soled shoe upon the hallowed decks was in itself an act of sacrilege. We were no sooner aboard than Fuller set himself to play the host with a charm which was exceedingly attentive and neither fussy nor patronizing.

(To be continued.)

Dye Dress, Skirt or Faded Curtains in Diamond Dyes

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



Woman's Interests

You Can Have Flowers Too.

For the busy woman who cannot spend as much time with flowers as she would like, but who still wants to beautify her home with summer annuals, a border bed along a fence is the most practical. A width of three feet makes a bed that is convenient to work with, and it can be any length, the longer the better. One of the prettiest borders of this kind I have ever seen was over ninety feet long, and contained about every tint of the rainbow.

The taller plants, of course, belong next the fence, making a splendid background for the shorter ones. It is best to start the seed in flats, transplanting later, thus getting the largest and best plants in the most conspicuous places. Much time can be gained in this way by avoiding all danger of frost.

One year I used cosmos for my backing with blue larkspur in front of them, and bush nasturtiums at the edge. These nasturtiums were the large flowering Tom Thumb variety, and stood erect, each individual plant a compact bush in itself. They bloomed abundantly from late spring until frost, the different shades of yellow blending well with the blue of the larkspur. Along a back fence that same year I planted dwarf sunflowers, which furnished feed for the chickens in addition to furnishing entertainment for the entire family. We loved to watch them turn with the sun.

Another quick grower giving splendid results is the old-fashioned zinnia. Seed houses are advertising a conical zinnia which, as the name implies, is cone-shaped, and rather blunted at the top. It grows to be about three feet tall, and comes in all shades of red, yellow, lavender, orange, and pink. A pretty combination with this is white candytuft, a low-spreading plant which, when covered with bloom, resembles a snowdrift.

A taller bed may be had by planting ten-weeks stocks, a flower something on the order of the hollyhock, using the double marigold and the Chinese woolflower to fill in.

The summer kosmia, sometimes called

ed burning bush, makes a restful pale green border. During the summer months it forms a hedge, two feet high, of the daintiest green imaginable, and does not develop any color until touched with frost, when it turns a lovely claret-red.

The portulaca goes well with this unusual green, furnishing plenty of color for the entire bed. This makes a "easy" a flower bed as the busiest woman could wish for, as the portulaca doesn't require the attention that most quick-blooming flowers do. They bloom and seed at the same time—quite different from the fragrant nasturtiums. To allow nasturtiums to seed is to shorten their life by about half.

At one time I found that I had cut out a big contract for myself when I covered a 40-foot fence with the climbers. They were beautiful, a brilliant mass of clean yellow and red blooms, hiding the fence completely and lightening up an otherwise dreary view. Sometimes I got almost a peck basket full at one picking, and I went over them at least every other day.

Perhaps the most satisfactory border is the one containing a reckless profusion of a dozen or more varieties. This can include verbenas, the broad-flowering zinnias, salvia, both red and pink, California poppies, as well as

Best for Baby Best for You



Baby's Own Soap

so fragrant and refreshing

WRIGLEY'S



Satisfies the sweet tooth, and—

aids appetite and digestion.

Cleanses mouth and teeth.

A great boon to smokers, relieving hot, dry mouth.

Combines pleasure and benefit.

Don't miss the joy of the new NIPS—the candy-coated peppermint tid bit!

Chew it after every meal.

Packed Tight—Kept Right

C16

Vaseline CAMPHOR ICE

Going from the warm, steamy kitchen to the cold, windy yard is sure to chap your face and hands. "Vaseline" Camphor Ice keeps them smooth and soft. It's invaluable for housekeepers.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Incorporated) 1889 Chabot Ave. Montreal



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.

Minard's Liniment for Grippe and Flu.

INVENTIONS

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Patents have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet on request.

HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS 231 BANK STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

For CONSTIPATION

Take Dr. Ross' Kidney and Liver Pills Price 25c box.

The small pill for the small price. The best pill at any price. A prominent Toronto physician once said: "For indigestion I can find nothing to equal Dr. Ross' Pills." A Presbyterian minister's wife says she finds Doctor Ross' Pills the nicest medicine she can take. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, on receipt of price from THE ROSS MEDICINE COMPANY 70 Jarvis Street, Toronto

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 ADVICE FREE Let us help you Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto



The RITZ-CARLTON ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

THE NEWEST HOTEL AT THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS RESORT

European plan. Novel Ritz innovation; unique color scheme throughout; Restaurant overlooking Beach and Ocean. Dancing in Trellis Room and Ritz Grill. Single Rooms \$1.00 up Double Rooms \$2.00 up All rooms with Private Bath and full Ocean View

ALBERT KILLER Managing Director GUYANE TOTT Resident Manager

Women!

Look for this Trade Mark when You Buy Kitchen Utensils

Would you buy a can of salmon if it had no label? Or a bag of flour? No, certainly not! Then be just as careful when you are buying kitchen utensils. Purchase only those articles of Enamelled Ware carrying the SMP trade-mark. It is your safeguard and your guarantee of quality. Ask for

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 a two-coated enameled steel, pearl grey and white inside and out.



MADE BY THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

The Automobile

SKIDDING: HOW TO SUBDUCE DRIVING'S GREATEST DANGER.

Choose a smooth bit of asphalt pavement when it is free from traffic and where it is nice and slippery from a spring shower. Speed up to the traffic limit, put on the brake and at the same time turn the steering wheel slightly to one side. See what happens. Then sit in the back seat and let some one else skid the car. You will be cured, at least until you forget the "gone" feeling.

The open season for skidding is spring, summer, fall and winter. It comes with late frost and cold rains, with the thunder shower and the street sprinkler, with the equinoctial and earliest snowflakes and with loose snow, packed snow and ice. But you may escape it or at least its dangerous phases and learn to neutralize the effect.

The chief cause of skidding is running on a wet pavement at dry pavement speed. Then you want to stop quickly and apply the brake, but the car does not stop. The rear end slews around and hits the curb or another vehicle, or the car goes straight on and drifts into a trolley, automobile or pedestrian. You should treat a car on a wet pavement the same as you treat yourself on ice, as though always expecting your feet to go out from under you.

Front wheel skids come chiefly from rounding a corner or curve at so high a speed that the front wheels lose their traction. To overcome it apply the brake gently, which will drag the rear wheels and give the front wheels a chance to take hold.

Dangers of Country Road.

Another cause of skidding, which comes chiefly in the country, is due to a crowned road, or one which is freshly oiled. The novice will find a crowned road—that is, one which is higher in the center than at the sides—is often dangerous when wet. A road which is much traveled accumulates quite a bit of oil, and water added makes it a mighty slippery proposition. One is likely to take a sudden slide into the ditch.

It is all right when you are driving in the middle of the road, but when you have to turn out for another vehicle it is hard to keep from tobogganing down the slope into the ditch. The oiled road, where it is nice and greasy, or where there has been a shower, will be worse than ice, and

if you see a warning "Newly Oiled Road," you would better believe in signs.

Anti-skid chains are necessary when traveling on roads such as I have described. Their use is not imperative on the front wheels ordinarily, although many careful drivers apply them there. Chains are the surest safeguard against skidding.

When a skid occurs, turn the front wheels in the direction of the skid, release the clutch and apply the brake gently when the wheels seem to take hold, not before. Do not apply the brake too harshly or you will increase the skid action.

Tendency to Skid.

Some cars have a decided tendency to skid. There are various reasons, and it would be a pretty good idea when buying a car to find out just how easily it does skid. Many times, however, this tendency may be traced to an adjustment of the brakes. The necessity for an even adjustment is that if one wheel is turning and the other dragging it does not require much to produce a skid.

Skidding often may be prevented by throttling down the engine and applying the brake while the clutch is still engaged. This will prevent the rear wheels from locking. It is a peculiarity of traction that revolving wheels are less likely to skid than where they are locked and sliding over the pavement. But when you try this method be very sure that when the brake is applied you do not twist the steering wheel.

The novice would do well to test this method on a wet pavement where there is no traffic. Make the skid as directed earlier in this article, but at a very moderate pace, and then try to correct it by this method, but don't blame me if you have a smash, for it probably would be because you were going too fast.

When one sees the large number of disabled cars along the curb on a wet day, and even along the country highways, with their wheels smashed, an axle broken, car overturned and possibly some one killed or injured, it is evident that more than ordinary caution should be exercised by the driver, especially the novice. He should master the skid; that is, he should understand its causes and ways to prevent it and how to counteract the danger when it comes unawares.

Jack Pine a Coming Wood.

Jack pine, formerly despised, is now recognized as a most useful wood. It is used in immense quantities for railway ties, being, in fact, the leading timber of Eastern Canada. It is also being used in increasing quantities for lumber. Jack pine is frequently attacked by a fungal disease, which, in the earlier stages of its development, causes a reddish discoloration often referred to as "red stain." In later stages the fungus breaks down the fibre of the wood and gives rise to "red rot." The Forest Products Laboratories of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior recently made a series of tests to determine the effect of "red stain" on the strength of the timber. The results of these tests show that no diminution

of the strength results from this condition and where the appearance of the wood is not important there should be no hesitation in employing it in timber structures.

Balloon Wanted.

A tyre company was giving away toy balloons to children.

They were beautifully colored balloons, and caught the kiddies' fancy. One little fellow asked if he might have two.

"Sorry," said the man in charge, "but we only give one balloon to each boy. Have you a brother at home?"

The youngster was truthful, but he did want a balloon.

"No," he replied regretfully, then added hopefully, "but my sister has, and I want one for him."

THE PROUD PARENT



A Novel Dwelling.

One of the oddest domiciles on earth is that erected at Yokohama by a noted Japanese bacteriologist. It may be described as a dustproof, airproof, germproof building of glass, which stands on the open, unshaded grounds of the hospital of Yokohama.

The house is forty-four feet long, twenty-three feet wide and seven feet high. Large panes of glass, one-half inch thick and about four inches apart, are set in iron frames so as to form the sides of a cellular building block. Of these blocks the walls are constructed.

There are no window sashes, the air escape being through several small openings around the upper part of the second story, but through which no air from the outside is admitted.

The air supply is obtained from a considerable distance, forced through a pipe and carefully filtered through cotton wool to cleanse it of bacteria.

To insure further protection and sterilization, the air is driven against a glycerine-coated plate of glass, which captures all the germs the wind carries. The few germs brought into the house in the clothes of the visitors soon die in the warm sunlight with which the place is flooded.

The place, between the glasses of the building blocks is filled with a solution of salts which absorbs the heat of the sun, so that the rooms of the house are much cooler than those protected by the thickest shades. In the evening the interior is heated by the salts radiating the heat they have absorbed during the day.

So effective is the system of regulating the temperature that a few hours of sunlight, even in freezing weather, will render the house habitable. It is only when several cloudy days follow in succession that artificial heat is needed. Then it is supplied by pumping in hot air.

Strange Customs Which Remain.

Although the world is gradually becoming more civilized, there are still spots where the natives retain their ancient customs.

There is a tribe in the central part of Africa which has a mania for anything made of glass. It is common for them to insert pieces of glass in the upper lip. This results in what appears to us a horrible disfigurement.

The natives of the South Sea Islands bore holes in the lobes of the ears, which gradually stretch until they reach down to their shoulders. In these openings are inserted such articles as pipes, etc.

Anything that comes their way, particularly European, or for which they cannot imagine a use, they are fond of suspending round their necks. China door handles, cartridge cases, wheels of alarm clocks, are often "worn" in this way.

One islander was observed wearing the leg of a couch complete with its casters round his neck.

First Sewing Machine.

The first sewing-machine was invented by Thomas Saint, an Englishman, in 1790. It could sew plain stitches and was designed chiefly for sewing on leather.

Some years later a French tailor named Thimmonier brought out an improved machine for sewing on cloth. He started a factory, but a party of tailors, fearing that the machines would ruin their business, broke in and destroyed them.

In 1833, William Hunt, an American, introduced the first "lock-stitch" machine, but neglected to take out a patent, and the invention was a failure. A little later, Elias Howe invented a somewhat similar machine. Being unable to overcome the prejudices of American tailors, the inventor took his machine to England.

Seals' Wonderful Noses.

Most of us when we go in for diving have the very unpleasant experience of getting our nostrils full of water. Nature did not design man to be a diving animal, otherwise she would have been as clever with his nose as she has been with the seal's.

The seal is, without doubt, the cleverest diver in the animal world, and his nose is a very ingenious contrivance indeed. Each nostril is provided with muscles which close it hermetically at the owner's will. And the shape of the nose is such that when the nostrils are closed not a drop of water can enter.

With seals the closing of the nostrils at the moment of diving has become an automatic process.

This is wonderful enough, but we can see a still more remarkable application of the same principle in an animal as far removed from the seal as chalk is from cheese.

The seal is a water animal. The other owner of trap-door nostrils is the camel, an inhabitant of the driest parts of the world, the waterless sandy deserts. Now why should the camel require such an apparatus? He is not troubled with water, but he is troubled with dust; not the dust that we see in this country but the fierce blinding dust storms of the desert.

These are so violent that tiny particles are driven into the works of even the most finely made watch, which becomes at once clogged and useless. If the camel had not nostrils which were perfectly dusttight, he could never endure the dreadful sand and dust storms.

Eating Their Own Weight.

What would be the result if we ate our own weight in food each day? The very idea is preposterous; yet there are many birds whose appetites assume these enormous proportions.

The robin, for instance, will easily devour twice its own weight in the course of a day, and the kingfisher, greedier still, consumes about three times its own weight in food per day.

It is a well-known fact that young birds in their nests have enormous appetites. A very interesting story was told some time ago about a young bird who tried to devour a worm much longer than itself. Eventually it succeeded, and certainly looked uncomfortable; so much so, that the worm wriggled out of its beak again. A second time the bird tried, and was no more successful; but at the next attempt the bird had learnt a lesson, and kept its beak closed, with satisfactory results—to the bird.

Particularly if they have been without food for some time, the buzzard and the raven will gorge themselves until it is difficult for them to fly—a practice which is also common among vultures and other birds of prey.

"All Aboard!"

At first glance, the origin of the phrase, "going on board" a ship would appear to have some connection with the boards or planks with which ships are constructed. But when we remember that we also speak of "boarding" a train, it is obvious that the expression must have some additional derivation.

The word "board," of itself, can be traced back to the Icelandic, and it was probably introduced into the Anglo-Saxon speech by some of the great adventurers from this little island in the North Atlantic. In the original tongue board was understood to mean the side of a ship, and it was in this sense that it was first employed.

When used in the connection of the supplying of food, the word "board" is simply a relic of the days when tables were made from a single plank, with rude supports at each end.

Wireless Waves Guide Air Navigators

World interest has centred upon recent developments which have proved to be of inestimable value to the art of practical aeronautics in solving one of its most perplexing problems—that of making a safe landing at night, in fog, or under other adverse weather conditions. Navigation of the air is being developed until it will soon be as safely carried on as is that of the sea, which through the invention of Earl C. Hanson, is made comparatively easy as far as pertains to narrow and dangerous waterways. In brief, the Hanson method consists in submerging a cable in the proper course for a ship to follow in entering a harbor, and then sending an electrical current through it. The waves radiating from the cable are picked up by receiving instruments on the ship, and the intensity of these serves as a guide to the pilot who sets his course over the cable.

Acting upon this principle, a French inventor, W. A. Loth, has perfected an arrangement for use with all types of flying craft. In the adoption of the electrical-cable idea, M. Loth differed to the extent that he buried it in the landing field. He had previously discovered, through personal investigations, that in the case of aviation at

sea, the "listening zone" in the air directly over a submerged cable, was nearly two miles in height. Having established this fact, the Frenchman equipped a plane with specially designed antennae, of the frame type, and conducted extensive experiments which resulted in the present practical application to aeronautics.

In making the tests, it was demonstrated beyond a doubt, that air craft could be guided just as effectually as seagoing vessels were controlled. When a current was sent through the buried cable, the electrical waves radiating therefrom impinged upon the receiving frames on the plane, and were then transmitted to receivers fastened to the ears of the pilot. Due to the character of the current and the instruments used, there was produced in the listener's ears a singing noise which has been likened to the sound of a miniature siren. The sound was heard in little volume when the machine was barely within range of the waves, but as the centre of the aerodrome was approached, there followed a steady increase in tone, until, from a position exactly over the cable, the notes became sharp and piercing. After passing beyond the cable, the sound gradually decreased until the plane traveled out of range.

The Oldest Mine of the World.

In the environs of Falun, in the north of Sweden, is what is held to be the oldest operated mine in the world. As early as 1225 copper began to be extracted from it. In the seventeenth century the mine constituted the principal source of copper of Europe. Today it no longer produces the same quantities, but in its deep shafts and galleries are found pyrites of sulphur, which are used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other chemical products. It is the least modern mine imaginable, for it is lacking elevators or even buckets and windlass for the workmen to descend and ascend.

For this purpose they use sloping galleries and long ladders. The walls of the mine are all the time covered with ice. Drainage and ventilation are obtained by means of a wheel pump, the like of which is seen nowhere else. Besides copper and pyrites the mine produces a little gold. The claim is made in Sweden that the gold for the crown and scepter of the king was extracted from the Falun mine.

The Printer's Own Imp.

Anyone who has seen a printer's apprentice, grimy, dishevelled, and splattered with ink, might well think that the term "printer's devil" arose from the fact that these youngsters appear to have the faculty of looking as if they had just emerged from the bottomless pit. But there was once a real printer's "devil."

Aldus Manutius, the celebrated Venetian printer, who lived during the latter part of the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth century, had a small black slave whom the superstitious believed to be an evil genius. To stop the rumor and satisfy the curious, the printer publicly announced in church:

"I, Aldus Manutius, printer to the Holy Church, have this day made public exposure of the printer's devil. All who think he is not flesh and blood are invited to step up and pinch him." The term "printer's devil" caught the popular fancy of the Venetians, and from Venice spread over a great part of the world.

Trust.

Sun-kissed and shadow-brooded,
My lilies slow unfold—
What lies within their close shut leaves,
Deep hidden there, I cannot see,
And yet full well I know they hold,
To be revealed, a heart of gold,
Like to my lilies fair,
Sun-kissed and shadow-brooded,
My father's plans unfold;
What purpose hidden lies
Within their close-shut leaves
I cannot see. He tells my eyes:
Yet, like to my lilies rare,
They hold, I know, a heart of gold.

When Dolls Acted Holy Plays

The famous Passion Play, to be presented anew at Oberammergau this year, is a survival of the sacerdotal drama of the Middle Ages. But in those bygone days such holy plays were commonly acted by dolls of the kind now called marionettes, which took the parts of saints and other revered personages, including the Virgin and even the Saviour himself.

Eventually, owing to scandals that arose, the puppets were expelled from most of the churches—though even at the present time the mechanical saint, off the stage, is not altogether unknown in some countries, its performances being calculated to stimulate faith and to excite the awe of all true believers.

Thus deprived of their sacerdotal function, the dolls became secularized and turned from grave to gay. They took up farce-comedy, and in 1785 a Frenchman named Marion obtained a great success by the exhibition of a troupe of them in Paris and other cities. From him, indeed, is derived the word "marionettes."

In Europe they have retained their popularity, and even now there are in Paris a number of marionette theatres in which high-class comedies are often given. The puppet actors are hand-

somely costumed and, with faces carved and painted, look quite human. Usually they are about three feet high; but all of the furniture and "props" on the stage are correspondingly proportioned, so that they appear life-size.

The head of an up-to-date marionette is of papier mache, the body and limbs of wood, with strips of lead inserted in the forearms and lower legs. It is provided with plenty of joints, even to the fingers, and its eyes can be made to turn up and down or sideways. Considered merely as a mechanical doll, it is a wonder of ingenuity.

The cleverest part of the business is the lifelike management of the puppet, which is moved about the stage by an iron rod that springs from the top of its head. The rod is a tube, through which pass a number of threads connected with various parts of the marionette's anatomy.

It speaks like a human being (the voice coming from the rear or side of the stage), and in all respects it conducts itself so like a real person that the illusion is admirable. The Italian school of puppet drama is famous for its marionette dancers, who reproduce with marvelous realism the most difficult steps and evolutions of the ballet.

When Princess Mary Carolled in the Street

Is Princess Mary, "the bride in the world's eye," temperamentally like her brother, the Prince of Wales?

Until recently one would have been likely to say rather that she was like her mother, but the newspaper publicity accompanying the wedding seems to take the line that Princess Mary is informal and unconventional at heart like her brother.

It is said that Princess Mary's marriage outside the royal circle is an indication of her desire to maintain her own personality rather than have it obliterated in any mere marriage for state reasons.

London papers say she does not relish the sort of existence prescribed for the court.

Her attitude to life reminds the Westminster Gazette of the difficulties of a royal lady, the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, who was "liberal" in her opinions, literary in her tastes, and intellectually curious about life. The Princess Mary has this same interest in new people and in new ideas. Her personal friends include the most motley circle imaginable of actresses, philosophers, explorers, soldiers, and clergymen of more or less unsound theology. "It is the old, old story of a conflict of an expanding nature with narrowing environment."

The Prince of Wales as a lad found the restrictions of the paternal roof overpowering. He was brought to terms when at college by a threat to make him live with his mother and sister at Windsor. He capitulated. The Princess Mary is said to ache with the same longing to escape the trammels of etiquette, an existence that forces her to do the same thing day after day. Hence the bewildering variety of her occupations and interests—nursing, typewriting, farming, riding, music, and fishing.

Princess Mary is unconventional even in her efforts to help charities.

In this connection her one appearance as a street singer is celebrated in the Paris "Humanite" because she paid a delicate compliment at the time to French taste. It was during the war. She joined a party of young people and carolled and yodled up and down a thoroughfare for two hours, impeding the charity of passers-by. A lady-in-waiting was horrified. "What if you had been recognized by these French?" she exclaimed. "You, a princess of England." "I hope I'm too pretty a girl," said Her Royal Highness, "to be taken by any Frenchman for a princess of England."

The Princess speaks German, French and Italian with perfect fluency, but when she wanted to take up Latin and Greek the Queen interfered. The Queen likewise, according to Truth, did not relish the interest her daughter once took in ancient history because its episodes are so unedifying, the adventures of the Roman emperors particularly so.

Emphasis was accordingly laid upon geography, drawing and music, the Queen herself, says the London News, assisting in the construction of trays filled with sand, out of which whole continents, with their physical features, were modeled.

In drawing she evinced a marked tendency to caricature, making comical portraits of the cabinet ministers and ambassadors who appeared at court, another propensity which had to be suppressed lest the royal family seem unconstitutional in displays of political preferences.

Her essential personal traits are thus described by Current Opinion—a singing voice of unusual sweetness and power, a creamy complexion which, upon the smallest provocation, becomes suffused with blushes, a swift walking gait tending to break into a run, and an unexpected thidity of manners.

Groceries & Hardware

Lowe Bros. High Standard Mixed Paints

Also Pratt & Lambert's Effects Auto Finish and their famous No. 61 Floor Varnish.

White Lead, Turpe line
Paint Oil, Engine Oil
Nails, Rope
Dry Felt, Roofing Paper
Tarred Felt, ntty

Alabastine in all shades, Paroid Ready Roofing

GROCERIES

A large assortment of Choice Groceries always on hand. Sole agents for the "Steel Brand" Canned Vegetables. Tea and Coffee our Specialty.

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.

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,

TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Heavy Team Harness

Brilles 3/4 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 1/2 inch with snaps and slides.

Belly Bands 1 1/2 inches by 20 inches.

Traces 1 1/2 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 1/2 inch bill-its housings 4 1/2 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.

Lachute, Que. Phone No. 20

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main 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.

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.

Lunches Served at all hours.

Mr. H. Côté, opposite Denon'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.



Trade Your Old Furniture for New

TRADE it for new, but still keep the old. Thousands of people have done it, and are doing it every day.

They do it by doing over their old furniture with Vernicol varnish stain.

Vernicol comes in a can. Is quickly and easily applied with a brush. Made in all the popular finishes, one of which is sure to meet your fancy.

It stains and varnishes with each stroke of the brush. Makes old discarded furniture look like new. Anybody can do it.

No matter whether you prefer mahogany, walnut or oak, there is a Vernicol stain for each. And because it has such long-lastingness it's fine for floors.

Come in and see the sample panels and ask for interesting literature.

G. L. Meikle & Co.



Lowe Brothers
Paints - Varnishes

Melotte CREAM SEPARATOR

Sold for over 30 years in Quebec. Recognized as the world's most efficient machine.

R. A. Lister Distributing Agency

122 ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL

Engines, Lighting Plants, Milking Machines, Grain Grinders, Ensilage Cutters

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. H.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, QUE.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACCARTNEY

MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA

CHINERY.

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 weights.

H. Cadieux, St. Philippe.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Danford's Store

Here Every Day.

Boot Repairing.

Guaranteed and delivered at the following prices:—

Sole and Rubber Heel, nailed,	\$1
Sole and Leather Heel, nailed,	1 1/2
Sole and Rubber Heel, sewed,	1
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 Deloria's Hotel, Foundry Street, Bell Telephone No. 149.



THE CONTINENTAL LIMITED

Daily in Either Direction Between Montreal and Vancouver

Leave Montreal (Bonaventure Station) 9 p.m.

Through All-Steel Compartment-Observation-Library Car; Standard and Tourist Sleeping and Dining Cars; Colonist Cars and Coaches.

Standard Sleeping Car between Montreal and North Bay

For tickets and information apply to nearest Canadian National or Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Agent.