

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1922.

NO. 15

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 & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

FOR SALE.—A brick house in East Ward, 6 rooms with bathroom. Apply to Theodore Hammond, R.R. No. 6, Lachute.

Order Your Ice Now.

Now is the time to speak for your ice delivery this summer. We are ready to supply you with any amount of good, pure ice, so drop a postcard to O. Bergeron, A. Briard, Lachute, Ice Dealers.

WANTED.—Three Protestant Teachers for Elementary Schools by the St. Jerusalem School Board. Apply stating qualifications and salary required. Wm. Copeland, Sec.-Treas. Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Two car loads of No. 1 Potatoes. One car already at the C.P.R. Station and another will be here next week. Sold direct from the car.

FELIX CYR.

EGGS FOR SALE

White Orpington Eggs for Sitting. Excellent Layers. \$3.00 for 15.

J. HAZEL, Brownsburg, Que.

STORE TO RENT.—In the property formerly occupied by the Moisons' Bank. Apply to

J. W. LEFEBVRE, Lachute.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing 8 rooms with large summer kitchen, good stable and large garden. Situated on Water Street. Apply to, WM. DRENNAN, Lachute, Que.

BICYCLES FOR SALE.—Now is the time to procure a bicycle that will give you real service and pleasure. We sell the best and that is the C.C.M. Also a few second hands at low prices. Get them quick from
W. M. COTTINGHAM.

FOR SALE.—8 Room Cottage with lot, situated on the Brownsburg Road in the town of Lachute, 1/2 mile from station. For further particulars apply to Geo. Stanforth, Box 94, or Phone 129 ring 4.

FOR SALE.—House and farm consisting of 23 acres, suitably adapted for vegetable gardening, or poultry raising. A few minutes walk from C.P.R. Station. For further particulars apply to,
A. A. NICOLL, Lachute, Que.

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

Mrs. Finley McGibbon is spending this week in Ottawa.

Mrs. Barr is visiting with friends in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Armstrong were in Montreal for the week-end.

Mrs. E. H. McCoy and daughter, Ellinor were in Ottawa for the week-end.

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

Mrs. Jas. Hamilton returned home this week, after spending the winter in Montreal.

Miss L. Leggett, of Montreal, is the guest of her brother Mr. A. Leggett for a few weeks.

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

Mrs. Chas. Calder left this week to spend the summer months in Waterloo and other points.

Miss Evelyn Hamilton, of the Montreal General Hospital Staff, spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. John McKimmie and Miss Etta McKimmie returned home last week, after spending the winter in Aurora, Ill.

Mr. J. E. Walker was called home from Winnipeg last week owing to the illness and death of his only brother, Gavin.

A number of our townsmen were in Montreal on Tuesday last attending the Concert, given by the Scots Guard's Band.

Mr. Geo. Bain left for Fort Norman on Tuesday, where he expects to assist Dr. Hume for the next few months in geological work.

Mothers' Day is to be observed on Sunday May 14th. You can order your buttonholes for same from Miss M. Slater, Main St., Lachute.

Mrs. Bothwell was taken to Montreal on Monday to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and her many friends will be pleased to hear she is doing well.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod very kindly took the service in the Baptist Church last Sunday evening, owing to the accident preventing Rev. Mr. Collins attending.

Mr. James Muir, who has been spending the past few months visiting friends in Lachute, River Rouge and St. Canute left for his home in MacGregor Man., on Wednesday.

The Dean Business College has now closed as all the pupils have graduated as follows.—The Misses Mina Paul, Marion Doig, Winnie Silversen and Messrs Alex. Goodfellow and Weslie Copeland.

Mr. Jos. Bernier Jr., informs the Public that he has taken over the Lachute Hotel on Foundry Street, which has been run during the past year by Mr. Delorme. Mr. Bernier is putting the house under repairs and the public can be assured that they will receive the best service and accommodation.

A Geological party of students from McGill, in charge of Dr. Cook, Prof. Graham and Mr. Geo. Bain spent Wednesday among our Laurentians near Brownsburg. During their visit they were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bain, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McPaul and Mr. Jas. McPaul.

The many friends of Miss Sparrow will learn with regret that she is leaving Lachute this week and is to be transferred to her home town at Huntingdon. During her stay here she has by her kind and courteous manner, gained the esteem of all who now wish her every success in her new position.

Auction of Pure Breds.

Messrs. Roa and Son, of Maple Hill View Farm, are announcing another big sale of their pure-bred stock for Wednesday, May 31st. Catalogues describing the sale will shortly be issued and mailed upon request to intending purchasers. This affords a great opportunity for those desirous of bettering their stock. Keep the date open and figure on your purchasing one or more of this fine herd. Stock all guaranteed, free from tuberculosis.

A Painful Accident.

While on his way to conduct evening service at the Baptist Church, last Sunday, the Rev. Victor Collins met with a painful accident, by being thrown from his buggy, owing to his horse becoming frightened when meeting Mr. Jno. Hay's automobile just near the C. N. R. track. Mr. Hay had slowed up his machine and pulled in to the side of the road, but the horse broke by and in so doing, Mr. Collins was pitched over the wheels, while his little lad Dudley jumped from the rig, escaping with only a badly bruised arm, but Mr. Collins suffered severe scalp wounds that were carefully attended to by Dr. Jas. Mason, in the home of Mrs. Archie McPaul.

Mrs. Bigelow, of Dalesville, was a visitor in town this week.

Mrs. Jas. Arnold was the guest of Mrs. A. McVicar this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Griffith, of Arnprior, are guests of Mrs. Jno. Hope this week.

Mrs. Ernest Tomalty and children of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Reilly.

Mrs. W. J. Warwick and children left on Saturday, to visit relatives in West Shefford.

Mrs. Jas. Kettle and Mrs. Wm. Jackson are visiting Mrs. Robinson at Shawbridge this week.

The tea and sale of work in the Methodist Church Hall on Friday last was well attended and the sum of \$100.00 realized.

Miss Dora Trincer, Miss Inez. Sutton and Mr. Edward Cooke, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Sutton.

Wedding Invitations.

You can get your invitations of announcements neatly printed and at reasonable prices at the Watchman Office. Call and see samples.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Maloney, Messrs. Erwin and Stuart Noble of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Thomas Noble. Mr. James Noble, of Kemnay Man., who has not been here for some eleven years, was also her guest.

It is gratifying to note the marked improvement that is in such great evidence by the free use of the paint brush. So many are freshening up their properties that the visitors are bound to be favourably impressed, and with the number of new buildings in course of erection, we will be classified as "Clean and Healthy."

A New Veterinary.

The farming community will be pleased to know that, although Dr. Murphy is leaving town shortly, Lachute will not be without a Veterinary Surgeon, as Dr. J. A. Touchette, who has been four years a member of the Veterinary Surgeon Association, of Alberta, and with one year's service ever seas with the Canadian Veterinary Corps, has decided to locate in our town, where those desirous of his service will be able to find him at the Rodrigue House, Phone 9. Dr. Touchette is a young man who comes highly recommended and he will be pleased to render prompt and efficient service when required.

ST. ANDREWS EAST

Miss Barclay spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mr. Mathews, Sr. was in Montreal during the past week.

Mr. Allan Jones, of Montreal, came out Saturday for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. McKerracher have moved into their new home which they purchased from Mr. Doe.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jeffrey are now settled in St. Andrews for the summer.

The new train Service started Sunday April 30th and on Monday May 1st several commenced commuting for the summer.

Dr. G. F. Shaw and Mrs. Alex. LeRoy, were the delegates from Christ Church, who attended the Diocesan Synod meetings last week.

The Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Howard went to Montreal Tuesday morning last returning Friday evening. While in town Mr. Howard attended the Diocesan Synod meetings.

Mrs. Howell with Mr. Norman and Mr. Jack Howell, came out from Montreal on Saturday morning to get things settled in their home recently purchased from Mr. N. McKerracher.

CHURCH NOTES.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday May 7th, as follows:—

Lachute 11 a.m. and Brownsburg at 3 p.m. Regular Service at Lachute at 7 p.m.

The morning service of the Methodist Church will commence at 11 a.m., advanced time during summer. Sacrament Service next Sunday. Sunday School at 12 noon. Evening Service at 7.30.

Presbyterian Services will be held next Sunday May 7th as follows:—The minister will conduct a communion service in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. (this will be the first communion service in Upper Lachute Church) He will also preach in East Settlement at 3 p.m., and in Lachute at 7.30 Mr. Lloyd will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m., in Hillhead School at 3 p.m., and in Brownsburg at 7.30 p.m. The time quoted above is in all cases Daylight Saving Time.

Baptist Services on Sunday May 7, will be as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. Sunday School at Lachute at 9.45 a. m.

FOR SALE.—Good House and Shop attached. Good barn and garden, mare and colt, buggies and cutter. Apply to Dr. H. Murphy, Lachute, Que.

MEN'S SUITS!

We invite our friends and customers to come in and have a look over our Men's New Suits. The assortment is very large. There are several lines of navy blues from \$20.00. Ask for them. There are also Tweeds from \$12.00 at \$15.00.

In Boys' Suits, the prices are now very low and the assortment is complete in sizes.

We have a few nice Spring Coats and Costumes for Ladies' and Misses' from \$12.00 up.

Have you seen our English Gingham at 25 cents per yard? We have the largest assortment of patterns and prices in Gingham and Wash goods we have ever put in stock. We want EGGS,—

All we can get.

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.



BUILDERS SUPPLIES

Nails, Tar Papers, Galvanized and Paper Roofing, Corr. Iron and Wood Shingles, Glass Locks and Everything you need for your building. Brandham & Henderson Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

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, Optical Cases, Big Pens, Fountain Pens, Etc.

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

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

Eugene Jousse,

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optometrist.

THE AUTOMOBILE

GREASE, ELBOW OR OTHERWISE, KEEPS CAR GOING RIGHT.

It is taken for granted that the veriest novice will be wise enough to keep enough oil in the crank case pump and see that it circulates; also that he will fill the change speed gear case at intervals and likewise the differential case. Possibly he may remember the hub caps, and the clutch, if the latter requires oil. But on the average that is about the limit. The manufacturer has told you so well about the engine lubrication that I shall not repeat in general terms what he has specifically directed for his make of car.

Wherever there is an oil hole or a grease cup dirt will lodge especially, even the road dust, but if this is cleaned off and fresh oil put in, and if the grease cups are screwed down until grease is forced out around the joint and this is wiped off, there is not much likelihood of the dirt getting in where it will do harm. One of the worst places is around the steering knuckles. Because these do not revolve one might think wear would be slight, but there is heavy load and continual motion, even on a straight road, and it is low enough to be a sure collector of dust, and mud. A constant supply of heavy grease is needed to prevent wear. The grease cups should be screwed down every time oil is put in the engine, at least. Fill them when they cannot be turned down further.

The spring shackle bolts have grease cups and need the same attention. Take out the grease cups occasionally and see that the hole through which the grease is supposed to pass is not clogged up. Cars sometimes come from the factory with enamel filling, or partly filling, the hole, so that grease cannot get through. Clean them out if you have to take the thing apart. For if you don't you may be sure that one of these days it will come apart or will make so much noise that you will wish it had. These things also cause some of the squeaks and rattles referred to.

There are also the universals which need attention. Some of them are fitted with oil cups or grease cups, and others have boots packed with grease. Your instruction book will tell you which kind your car has and what kind of lubricant to use. Follow the rule.

Brake linkage and levers also need lubrication. Usually the only means

of doing this is with an oil can. Every joint should be wiped off and lubricated at least once a week, and while you are doing it look for wear and play of these parts.

The accelerator pedal, the starting motor, generator and all other devices hidden away beneath the hood and floor boards also require attention frequently. The clutch lever, likewise, needs lubrication.

The Spring Shackle Bolts.

It is not pleasant to get down under the car to work around dirty and greasy running gears, but you would better go to it unless you have the money to keep from soiling your hands by "letting George do it." Lubricate your car according to time table. Run on a regular schedule if you would get the most out of it. Remember that if you do it regularly it will not be nearly so hard a job as if you neglect it for six months and then have to scrape and wipe off the accumulation, requiring half a day. Here is the time table:

A Regular Schedule.

Lubricate as frequently as is necessary, manufacturers' instruction book being the basis.

Every 100 miles: Use oil can freely and turn down all grease cups two or three turns, particularly on steering apparatus, clutch, spring shackle bolts, crank handle, fan, valve, rocker arms, wheel hubs.

Every 250 miles: Inspect transmission and differential housings and re-fill if necessary; pack steering worm housing; apply neatsfoot oil to cone clutch facing; clean gravity and circulating splash systems.

Every 1,000 miles: Pack universals, ball and socket joints, hub caps, oil magneto, electric motor, electric generator; clean disk clutch, clean splash system; lubricate spring leaves.

Every 5,000 miles: Drain transmission and differentials, clean and re-fill; clean wheel bearings and repack. Inspect all bearings and take up all play.

It has been suggested that the car of the future will have a lubrication system covering the entire car from one source of supply with one type of lubricant, and one car has been produced with this ideal, but until there is on the market a scheme successfully performing this function it will be necessary for the driver to work by the above time table. Keeping to schedule should be the rule.

View Eclipse on Christmas Island

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, one of the several bits of land that lonely voyagers have come upon in the holiday season and have named accordingly, may play an important part in the further checking up of the Einstein theory, according to press reports from London. An expedition, equipped with a large telescope from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, will observe next September's total eclipse of the sun from the little island. A Dutch astronomical party may also install its instruments there.

Christmas Island has been described by travelers as at once one of the loneliest and loveliest spots in the world. And its possession of tree-climbing crabs and a super-scented tree gives it a right to be classed as one of the queerest.

Java, its nearest neighbor to the north, is 250 miles away, the little Cocos Islands lie more than 600 miles to the west, Australia is 1,000 miles to the southeast, while to the south the waters of the India Ocean are unbroken by even the smallest islands until the lands around the South Pole are reached at a distance of nearly 4,000 miles. The island, twelve miles long by nine miles broad, is in reality made up of the slopes and top of a huge mountain peak. Soundings show that if the waters of the ocean were drained away a rough pyramid 15,000 feet high would stand alone in a plain, the present island forming the last 1,000 feet of its slopes.

The island is believed to be unique in that it is probably the only tropical island capable of sustaining a considerable population which had never been peopled until after its discovery by Europeans. Except where sheer rock walls occur it is heavily wooded from the water's edge to the summit. Coconut and sago palms as well as many other tropical trees grow in profusion. Beneath them is a tangle of tropical undergrowth, but in this jungle are no wild beasts and only a few harmless reptiles.

But one pestiferous creature is omnipresent—a wicked-looking red crab. Some of these creatures attain a size of nine inches across the back. They do not confine themselves to the shore sands, but range all over the island, and always in groups. Sometimes armies of them march along. They even climb the trees and feast on the succulent hips palms. As an offset to the crabs the island, unlike virtually every other tropical island, is mosquitoless. This boon it owes to its porous soil and steep slopes. Even in the rainy season there is no standing water.

For one of its features Christmas

Island may be said to be infamous rather than famous. It is a tree, believed not to exist elsewhere, which is described by one disgusted visitor to the island as emitting "the most disagreeable odor in the world." With a trunk as sturdy as an oak and leaves as graceful as those of an aspen, it gives to the eye no indication of its true character. But its scent permeates the air for hundreds of feet in every direction.

Christmas Island has been chosen as the chief observation point for the 1922 eclipse of the sun because it is not only in the belt of totality, but the sun will be obscured there at a time when it is high in the heavens.

Cured by Colors.

There was a time, not long ago, when the "color doctor" was regarded as a crank.

To-day, the fact that colors play a great part in maintaining and improving health is regarded as proved by the medical profession.

Indeed, the wonderful results of the skillful application of the science of chromopathy—as healing by the application of color is known—can be seen at many of our hospitals.

There have been remarkable results in the treatment by color of shell-shock, insomnia, melancholia, and eyestrain. It has been proved, for instance, that in cases of neurasthenia and shell-shock, sunlight yellow, sunlight primrose, firmament blue, spring green, anemone mauve, and apple-blossom pink have produced remarkable improvements.

Yellows are used to produce on the mind the sense of sunlight, blue the vibration of the firmament; pink and green the early spring; while mauve and violet are used in special cases where rest and quiet are required for the brain.

Violet is a powerful chemical curative. It has been most beneficial in cases of insomnia.

An interesting fact in regard to blue—a favorite color with most people—is that it has a health-giving power, not only for human beings, but also for plants. Flowers grown under blue glass increase in size and vitality.

Red, too, has its uses. Scarlet rooms for lazy boys have been tried. They have a tonic effect.

In regard to other colors, green possesses "cooling properties" which are useful in nervous diseases, as they subdue excitability. White is a cheering color, which, combined with red, yellow, or orange, is stimulating.

If you want to get on in the world, keep straight.



A NEW ROYAL CREST
The arms of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles combined to form their family crest.

Humor in Transformed Titles.

Librarians in public libraries have some curious experiences in dealing with youthful patrons. Some of the funniest mistakes that children make are so natural that they recur again and again. The demand for "Three Mosquitoes" (pronounced "skeeters" of course) by Dumas is a perennial source of joy. Young Canada is all too familiar with mosquitoes; and whether or not it supposes that musketeers are an aerial force of the same nature, it frequently pronounces the name at it if it did.

Books that take their titles from proper names of places, heroes or heroines undergo some odd transformations. The boy who wanted "Iron Hole" received Ivanhoe after little delay; the girl who asked for "Martha Fuzzywitch" would scarcely have had to wait long even if she had not thought to add "by Charles Dickens," whereupon she was promptly handed Martin Chuzzlewit. "Robin Caruso"—melodious combination—was readily interpreted when inquired for by a small son of sunny Italy who was not yet familiar with Crusoe and his man Friday, but who was quite familiar with the name of his famous fellow countryman. "A Sick Family's Robins" was quickly guessed to mean our old friends the Swiss Family Robinson. Nor did it take much thought to translate "Severall on a Peak" into Peveril of the Peak; and the young reader may have been no less satisfied with his choice, even though it proved not to be the tale of mountaineering adventure he doubtless expected.

But it took a clever librarian to discover in "Danny de Wonder" that serious gem of English literature, Daniel Deronda, and after the discovery was made to explain convincingly to the youngster who had asked for it that he could not possibly want it. He had chanced to hear an adored teacher, who was also an athlete, mention it to another teacher as a highly interesting book; and he had naturally assumed that the interesting Danny was a wonder in some form of athletics.

"I thought most like he was a pitcher," he admitted sorrowfully, "but it wouldn't of jolted me none if he'd played football, or wrestled, or been an all-round star at a track meet, or raced a car, or flew a machine; most any kind of wonder would have suited me all right. But if he ain't a wonder at all, and his name ain't Danny, he ain't the boy I thought he was, and I sure don't want him. Gimme Treasure Island instead."

Tree Planting in the West.

The civic authorities of Calgary are aiming to have 10,000 trees planted in the parks and on the streets of that city in 1922. Other cities and towns on the prairies have also planned tree-planting campaigns. This planting of trees in urban communities, along with the millions of trees now being planted on prairie farms, will in a few years make a great change in the aspect of the Prairie Provinces.

CANADA NEEDS MORE ELEVATORS

An echo of the tremendous Canadian crop of 1921 which, diverted from the usual channels which took it across the border, rushed to Canadian Atlantic and Pacific ports, taxing their capacities to the limit, is being heard in the demand for increased elevator accommodation. A new factor has entered into the situation giving Canada and Dominion ports greater control of the traffic and export of her own crop, and it is recognized that vastly increased storage space is going to be needed to accommodate future crops pending their shipping.

The consistent annual increases in the volume of Canada's grain crop has rendered imperative a corresponding yearly increase in elevator storage capacity, and each year sees new elevators dotting the grain growing provinces. At the last time statistics were taken, Canada had 3,775 elevators with an aggregate capacity of 214,279,964 bushels. The insistent demand at the present time is not at railway shipping points, but in the expectation of handling a greater proportion of Canadian grain at Canadian ports these termini are facing the need of greater storage space. Though 1921 was for Canada a record grain handling year, more traffic would have accrued to her could more have been handled, and on both the Atlantic and Pacific a certain amount of business had to be refused. It is in this direction that expansion is planned.

The Harbor Commissioners at Montreal are working on plans for a grain elevator of ten million bushels capacity which will be the most capacious in the world, outholding by half a million bushels that elevator at Port Arthur which at present holds the honor. The growth of the volume of grain in and out of the Port of Montreal has made the construction of more elevator space absolutely essential, as during the past year, which exceeded in activity anything Montreal has ever known, business had to be refused owing to lack of accommodation. The sudden effect of the United States

tariff on Montreal traffic is revealed in the fact that it was considered that the present volume of grain traffic would not be reached for fifteen years and the present capacity, 10,250,000 bushels, considered adequate.

Additional Grain Storage at Vancouver is to be provided for the port of Vancouver during the year according to present plans. Here the need is serious, the present capacity of the port, 1,266,000 bushels, being inadequate and the capabilities of the port being severely strained in the past season.

Vancouver entered upon a new era of activity when it was discovered that grain could be shipped without injury via the Panama Canal route to Europe, and an ever-increasing proportion of the Prairie Provinces' crop is destined to go out in that way. It is expected that by the end of the season about four million bushels of wheat will have left Vancouver, and only the lack of elevator accommodation prevents the handling of a greater volume.

It is announced that another half million is to be added to Fort Williams' capacity, and even the 55,000,000 bushels accommodation of the Twin Ports is experiencing the strain of the lakes grain traffic on the way to the Atlantic. Vast stores of grain accumulate here during the rush season following the western harvest, and the congestion is relieved on the railroads by shipping the grain in specially constructed vessels across the lakes. A great volume of United States grain in the 1921 season reached Montreal by this route.

These items refer only to a somewhat extraordinary demand for terminal elevator accommodation brought about by sudden conditions. At the same time the ordinary increase of country elevators and interior elevators contiguous to the harvest fields, made necessary by the yearly swelling grain crop, is being met. And all this is making for increased activity in a hundred industrial lines in which this progress is reflected.

When Clouds Look Red Hot.

Why are some clouds inky black whilst others are as white as cotton-wool? The answer is that no clouds are really black: they are all of the same color as steam, but, in certain circumstances, they look black.

All white surfaces have the power of reflecting light. When clouds float high in the sky, the sun's rays strike their lower side, the side that is turned towards us, and they look as white as snow. But when they hang low, the sunlight plays only on their upper surface; the lower part is in the shadow, and appears black. The stronger the sunlight the darker are the shadows: hence we see the inkiest clouds on the brightest days.

On days when the sun is not seen at all, the clouds usually look grey. The reason is that their lower side is

reflecting the drab colors of the earth.

At sunrise or sunset clouds near the horizon glow as if they were red-hot. They are reflecting the light cast by the sun's sloping rays on to the myriads of tiny particles of dust with which the air is laden.

The greatest labor-saving device is—method.

The annual flow of the Mississippi carries to the sea about 400,000,000 tons of solid matter.

Power From Ocean's Waves

A French engineer named Fusetot seems to have found a solution of the problem of harnessing the waves of the sea. His experiments have been made on the coast of Algeria, and have been so unqualifiedly successful that he is now building a large-scale plant for industrial use.

The outfit required is of much simplicity—an elongated basin running inland from the shore and narrowed toward the bottom to augment the swell of the waves that enter through a tunnel in a sea wall of masonry, the arrangement being such that floats with lever arms, rising and falling, act upon ratchet-wheels and thus drive machinery.

The tunnel, it will be understood, connects the basin with the sea, admitting at each flux just so much water and no more. The sea wall protects the apparatus in the basin against injury by storms. Each lift of the floats represents so much power, which is communicated to the ratchet-wheels in the manner described.

Inventors who have attempted to devise means for utilizing wave power have always been confronted by two obvious difficulties. One was the danger of destruction of their apparatus by storms; the other was the seemingly inevitable idleness of the plant during calm weather. The former has been overcome by the sea wall above mentioned; the latter obstacle does not exist for the Fusetot outfit.

It does not exist because there is no such thing as total calm—meaning no movement of the sea—and the Fusetot apparatus is able to utilize the feeblest waves, amplifying them. Careful observation showed that the floats, in the experimental outfit, made a minimum rise of six to seven inches with each wavelet in the calmest weather. The average for fair weather was fifteen inches, with a

Stories of Famous People.

When the cares of his office weigh heavily upon him, M. Poincare, the Prime Minister of France, finds greatest consolation in his favorite game—dominoes!

The Premier takes the keenest delight in opposing M. Millerand, the President, or Marshal Foch, and the three great men have spent hours on end fighting mighty battles at the game. M. Poincare's skill seems little less than magical, and even Marshal Foch's knowledge of strategy does not save him from defeat.

In keeping with the youthfulness of his station, Dr. Benes, the Premier of Czecho-Slovakia, is one of the youngest Premiers in Europe, having recently celebrated his thirty-seventh birthday.

Mr. Lloyd George is fifty-nine and M. Poincare, the French Premier, is sixty-two, and almost all the other European Premiers are over the fifty mark.

The "Grand Old Man" of British politics, Sir Arthur J. Balfour, whom the King honored recently with the Order of the Garter, has four times refused a peerage. The Order of the Garter has never before been conferred on a "Mr."

Once Sir Arthur was playing golf in Scotland, when he got into difficulties. Acting on his caddie's advice, he got clear with a good shot, whereupon the caddie remarked, "Ah, sir, if Ah'd your strength and y'd ma brains, what a capital pair for a foursome we should mak'!"

Birds That Cover Their Eggs.

"Why do ducks and grebes cover their eggs when they leave their nests?" I asked the old and experienced collector.

"Well," he replied, "we never can be quite sure what is in the mind of a bird, but I think that the duck does it because numerous enemies prowl near the edge of swamps where she lays her eggs. Skunks, weasels, minks and other small animals could easily find them if she left them uncovered. Moreover, the eyes of crows are keen, and the black rascals are very destructive of eggs."

"The grebes, however, seem to have an altogether different reason. Their nests are out in the swamp, usually in open spaces among rushes or grasses that lie so low that the eggs are always damp. Indeed, it seems necessary that they should be kept damp. The nests are made of decaying vegetable matter, and it is with damp decaying vegetable matter that the grebes cover their eggs. They cover them, I think, so that the direct rays of the sun will not dry them out and possibly kill the young chicks. And there's another reason. Since there is always heat in decaying vegetable matter, the eggs receive enough warmth from it so that they suffer no harm while the parent birds are gone from the nest."

"But don't grebes' eggs need protection from enemies?" I asked.

"Perhaps so," replied the collector, "but most of the shore enemies that molest ducks' eggs do not venture into the swamp. The muskrat is there, of course, but his diet is mostly vegetable matter. The coot's eggs are as close to enemies as the grebe's are, but she does not cover them."

A Cross of Sacrifice has already been erected in 142 British military cemeteries in France and Flanders.

—and the worst is yet to come



ACID STOMACH IS SOON OVERCOME

WALTER BRODEUR SAYS HE CAN NOW EAT ANYTHING ON THE TABLE.

Suffered So From Stomach Trouble He Dreaded For Meal-Time to Come.

"For the first time in two years I can eat a hearty meal without fear of distress afterwards and I certainly am strong for Taniae," said Walter Brodeur, 1472 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.

"I had acid stomach of the worst sort and nothing agreed with me. Often for as long as an hour after eating I felt that I was about to choke and would just have to fight to get my breath and I was so worried and nervous that I dreaded for night to come, as it meant hours of rolling and tossing."

"Everything is changed now, however, and I am like a new man, eat what I want, sleep all night long without a break and get up in the morning feeling as fresh and active as a boy." Taniae is sold by all good druggists. —Advt.

Working to rhythm is a study now being taken up in British industry; by it all the workers on the same job do their work in special movements, cutting out waste of energy and increasing their output and consequently their earnings.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

It has been estimated that 90 per cent. of the fires which occur in the forests of Canada are caused by human agency.

Minard's Liniment for Coughs and Colds

INVESTMENT: Good Company. 1% Preferred \$100.00 Stock, with Bonus of one Common share. Price \$100.00. Particulars from Campbell, 40 Adelaide West, Toronto.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON
Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

Is there any need for mothers to be instructed by a Public Health Nurse as to how babies should be fed and cared for?

Is not the proposition to have a nurse in every community an interference with the rights of the home?

A correspondent in a Northern Ontario newspaper recently asked these questions. They are intelligent questions and deserve serious consideration.

Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Chief Medical Officer of Health for Ontario, replied to this correspondent, and his letter was published in the same newspaper in which the correspondent's questions appeared. The whole matter is of absorbing interest, for no more important problem confronts us today as a nation than the preservation of child life, and the building up of a healthier race of people. The urgent need for a Public Health Nurse in every community is apparent on reading these forceful remarks from the Chief Medical Officer of Health.

"No attempt is made to interfere

Forestry Motion Pictures.

The usual methods for interesting the public in the forests and their protection have been continued. These include illustrated lectures, talks to schools and distribution of literature to school children and to homes near to or in the forest. By the co-operation of the Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, moving pictures have been taken of fires and fire fighting, and also of tree-planting, so that hereafter Canadian moving picture theatres, lecturers, and educational institutions will not have to depend on pictures of such scenes from other countries. It is hoped that the showing of these films throughout Canada will give Canadians some idea of the fact that their own country is in the van of progress.—Annual Report, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

It's Spring Again.

Old world's awfully troubled;
Men know not where to turn
From lack and strife and discord;
Hate and anger burn!
Everybody's worrying,
Everybody fears;
Seems like things are tottering—
Rank disaster nears!
Yet, 'midst all the turmoil
Hails the grasses bring,
Leaves and buds are bursting,
Carefree birdies sing;
As from the beginning,
Comes another spring!

KEEP BABY WELL IN THE SPRING

Mothers who have little ones in the home find the Spring a time of great anxiety. At this season conditions make it necessary to keep the baby indoors. He is often confined to overheated and badly ventilated rooms and catches colds which rack his 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 his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will prevent colds; constipation or colic, and keep baby well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Impelling Personalities

In our daily intercourse how many people we meet and never think of again! We may talk with certain men and women, but there is nothing about them which especially impresses us, no marked individuality in their conversation or their appearance that distinguishes them from multitudes of others, and they pass out of our thoughts as they pass out of our sight. There are certain other individuals, however, whom we may meet but once, but who leave a lasting impression with us; there is something about them that makes its indelible mark in our memory, because they are forceful, impelling personalities. These people we instinctively follow and obey because there is a certain commanding quality in their mentality, they radiate force and masterfulness; the others, no matter how learned, how brilliant, lacking this quality, never make any lasting impression upon us. There is nothing commanding in their nature; they are simply more of the "also rans." The impelling, masterful personalities are the ones who get ahead; obstacles get out of their way because they are dynamic, compelling.

Did you ever feel yourself reinforced, your ability doubled, your power to do things increased tremendously in the presence of some great personality you admired? It seemed that you could do almost anything when buttressed and supported by such an impelling influence. His qualities appeared to coalesce for the time with your own qualities, his ability to blend with your ability, so that you felt that his power was added to yours when you were in his presence? Have you never felt surprised at the things you could say to such a person which you never could say to yourself or to others? Then again, how often, in some great emergency or crisis, we feel weak and incompetent to cope with the occasion. But suddenly a strong personality comes into your presence. What a relief, what added support and buttressing power rush to our aid! We feel at once like a new person—no longer in need, no longer lacking, but whole, complete, efficient. We are now master of the situation. All we needed was reassurance, confidence, self-trust; someone to make us do what was possible for us to do; someone to take away our doubt and our fear.—Success.

The growth of the Boys' and Girls' Club movement in the United States and Canada has been almost phenomenal and the work is still in its beginnings. It is interesting to note that the movement has spread to Great Britain. The first club in England was formed at Henyodk in Devonshire, and more recently, clubs have been formed at Kingsclere, Newbury, in Hampshire, and at Welwyn, Hertfordshire.

There have been over one thousand different varieties of potatoes, but only a few of these are worth cultivating.

How many cases of heart disease are due to neglected areas of infection such as diseased tonsils and adenoids, or defective teeth? How many 'old young men' are there in our country, because infected areas kept discharging their irritating products into the blood stream for years before the symptoms of the case became sufficiently urgent to demand attention? Attention should be drawn to defects at a stage sufficiently early to allow correction before permanent disability ensues. These remarks supply food for thought. All around us these very defects in the young are apparent, and yet in many localities little or nothing is yet being done. But more and more the intelligent people of this province are giving the preservation of child life their serious consideration.

SHE FOUND RELIEF AFTER FIVE YEARS

An Ex-Service Man Tells How His Wife Found New Health.

"I wish to testify," says Mr. R. A. F. Hughes, of Hamilton, Ont., "as to the efficiency of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the following reasons: 'When I returned home in May, 1919, after nearly five years absence on army service, my wife had changed from a healthy, robust woman, to one whose life was a burden and ordinary duties almost impossible. Through war worries, loneliness and other factors contributed through my unavoidable absence, her health had been steadily undergoing what I might describe as an undermining process, for years."

"I was fully aware from her letters that I would not find her the same woman, but, when I reached home, I was terribly shocked to find her in the condition she was in. Her healthy color had changed. She seemed bloodless and her skin was sallow. She was weak and listless, and with difficulty moved about the house. She hardly ever moved out of the house as she became so short of breath and feared she would fall during one of her dizzy spells, which she said were becoming more frequent."

"The day I arrived home I visited our doctor, who is an old friend, and, later through his advice, consulted with another physician of this city. Everything was done that could be done and many medicines were prescribed and faithfully taken. As these were of no avail I trusted that time alone would suffice to build up what had gradually been undone in the course of five years. After twelve months conditions had become worse. Then I decided on change of air, gave up my position in the city and moved to the country. Even this did not do any good. I think it added to her depression."

"One day a friend visited us and as a result of their conversation my wife made up her mind to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"I had not much faith in what I did, but procured three boxes. This happened nine months ago. I was surprised to hear my wife say, after about the tenth day, 'I believe these pills are doing me good.' A week or so after that I certainly believed they were, for I saw color returning to her cheeks and the sallow, unhealthy color disappearing. The pills were certainly doing what you claim they will do, and of her own free will she continued them for about three months. At the end of this time she seemed quite a different woman. Life was worth living. The listlessness had gone and she could walk up the steep hill, which is half a mile long, leading to our house, without the slightest inconvenience. At this stage she discontinued the pills and she is just as well now as ever she was."

"Now, sir, I want to say I have every faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as I have had proof, and I believe that what this medicine did for my wife, it can do for others."

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

April Rain.

Are they signs of sorrow and of pain, These down slanting drops of April rain?

Rather after winter's chill annoy Seem they overflowing tears of joy!

—Clinton Scollard.

Minard's Liniment prevents Spanish Flu

The Cunning Autograph Collector.

Many are the tricks that cunning autograph collectors have practiced to get a highly prized signature. Some men spend much time and patience on the task; others—like the driver of the local omnibus at Rottingdean, England, where Rudyard Kipling settled down to live—accomplish their purpose with little or no effort.

The driver often annoyed Mr. Kipling by pointing at him with his whip and announcing in a stentorian voice, "Here we have Mr. Kipling, the soldier poet."

Mr. Kipling suffered in silence until the vehicle ran into his favorite tree and damaged it badly; then he wrote a vigorous letter of complaint to the owner, who was landlord of the White Horse Inn.

The fellow laid the letter before the select company of his bar parlor, and one and all advised him to appear in different. One man offered him ten shillings in cash for the letter, and the landlord accepted the offer. A second and stronger letter followed the first, and the landlord carried the autograph to a bookseller and demanded a pound for it. The bookseller eagerly snapped it up, and the landlord began to dream of more misadventures.

But the next day Kipling entered briskly and wrathfully. "Why don't I answer your letter, sir?" said the landlord. "Why, I was hoping you would send me a fresh one every day. They pay a deal better than driving a bus!"

Jobs always look soft to the looker-on; even yours does.

Build a small camp-fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

ISSUE No. 15—22.

A Gigantic Salt Mine.

In the United States is found the greatest bed of salt in the world, averaging at least 250 feet in thickness and extending over—or perhaps one should say under—an area of 100,000 square miles.

The northern end of this salt bed, in Central Kansas, has been known for many years, but not until recently was the fact ascertained that it extends thence in a south-westerly direction through Northwest Oklahoma, Northwest Texas and Eastern New Mexico. This discovery has been made by numerous boring—not for salt, but for oil, gas and water. This vast bed of salt extends at least 650 miles from north to south and 150 to 250 from east to west. In many parts it is more than 300 feet thick and in some places its thickness exceeds 700 feet. Assuming an average thickness of only 200 feet, the bed must contain at least 30,000 billion tons of salt!

It was formed by the evaporation during long ages of a shallow sea, which in very ancient times covered all that part of the United States. The deposit has great economic value, the salt being easy to mine (as it is mined even now in Kansas) by the simple expedient of boring two holes and forcing water down one of them. The water comes up out of the other hole laden with salt and is evaporated in pans.

It is thought that valuable deposits of potash salts may perhaps be found locally in this great basin of saline accumulation.

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S
SYRUP
is excellent for indigestion because it soothes stomach and liver to do their work naturally and efficiently. With the organs in perfect working order—indigestion is impossible. Try it today!
For INDIGESTION
Mother Seigel's Syrup is sold in 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

USE SLOAN'S TO EASE LAME BACKS

YOU can't do your best when your back and every muscle aches with fatigue.

Apply Sloan's Liniment freely, without rubbing, and enjoy a penetrating glow of warmth and comfort.

Good for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and strains, aches and pains, sciatica, sore muscles, stiff joints and the after effects of weather exposure.

For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor. Keep Sloan's handy. At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's
Liniment
Pain's enemy



Permanent Hair Health Promoted by Cuticura

Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, afford the purest, sweetest and most economical method of freeing the scalp of itching and scaling and of establishing a hair-growing condition.

Sole U.S. and Canadian Distributors: The J. C. Fitch Co., 344 St. Paul St., W. Montreal, Que. Cuticura Soap always without soap.



Genuine

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 Monocarbonylchloride of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Classified Advertisements

CANADIAN MATRIMONIAL PAPER. 35c. No other fee. A. McCree, 71 Bathurst, Ont.

WOOL MADE INTO BLANKETS AT reasonable prices. Yarns. Pure wool, chiefly grey seconds, fifty cents per pound. Postage extra. Sweater yarns, six beautiful colors, seventy-five cents. Samples free. Georgetown Woollen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.

EARN \$10.00 TO \$50.00 PER DAY vulcanizing. Be independent. We teach you. Write for particulars. Chief Instructor, Canada. Vulcanizer, London, Ont.

AUTOMOBILE STOP-LITE saves accidents—Never fails. Price, \$4.00. Write Beacon Co., 40 Adelaide W., Toronto. (Agents wanted.)

ARTICLES FOR SALE

BEST KEPT SUPPLIES—LANG-STROTZ and Jumbo hives and furnishings, honey extractors, pumps, engines and storage tanks; a complete stock of beekeeping requirements; and for our catalogue. Ham Brothers Company, Ltd., Manufacturers, Brantford, Ont.

SELLING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED sewing machines, vacuums, etc., etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO., 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

The art of pleasing is the art of rising in the world.

When preparing a mustard plaster use the white of an egg instead of water and the plaster will not blister.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed Free to Any Address by the Author,
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COARSE SALT LANDSALT
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For Spanish Influenza
The Liniment That Relieves All Ailments.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

FARMER'S WIFE
REGAINS HEALTH

Gives Credit to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Fork River, Manitoba. "I saw in the newspapers where Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing so much good to women, and as I needed something I began to take it. I used to be very sick but I am not now. I live on a farm in the home-stead district and we have to do all our own work. I tell all the women I see what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for me. I think it saves me from going to a doctor and is the best medicine women can take."—Mrs. WM. COULAS, Fork River, Manitoba.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for the ailments peculiar to women. It is prepared from medicinal plants, with care and accuracy. It can be taken by women of any age.

Women make a serious mistake in allowing themselves to become so weak and nervous that it is well-nigh impossible for them to attend to their necessary household duties.

Such symptoms as pains and irregularities, all-gone feelings, backache, headache, hot flashes, nervousness, with a general run-down condition, indicate some form of female trouble.

The Vegetable Compound has brought relief to thousands of women suffering from such ailments. Let it help you.

When Will There Be A Disarmament of Dining Tables?

Suppose everybody would recognize the fact that there's no gain but much loss in keeping up hostilities with the stomach!

Suppose the ancient aggravation of improper food on indignant digestive organs should be settled with guarantees of sensible diet and tranquil digestion!

The saving would be beyond all possibility of counting.

Yet millions go on declaring war on the stomach and accepting war in return—loading up on starchy, heavy, unbalanced and highly-seasoned food at breakfast or lunch—and wondering why comfort, happiness and efficiency are out of reach.

Grape-Nuts makes a friend of the taste and an ally of the stomach.

There's a charm and satisfaction to this delicious food which prompts appetite to say, "There's a meal!" and digestion to answer, "Thank goodness, here's peace at last!"

Grape-Nuts is the perfected nutriment of wheat and malted barley—sweet, crisp, and wonderfully nourishing. It digests quickly, and provides the necessary elements, including the vital mineral salts, for body, nerve and brain.

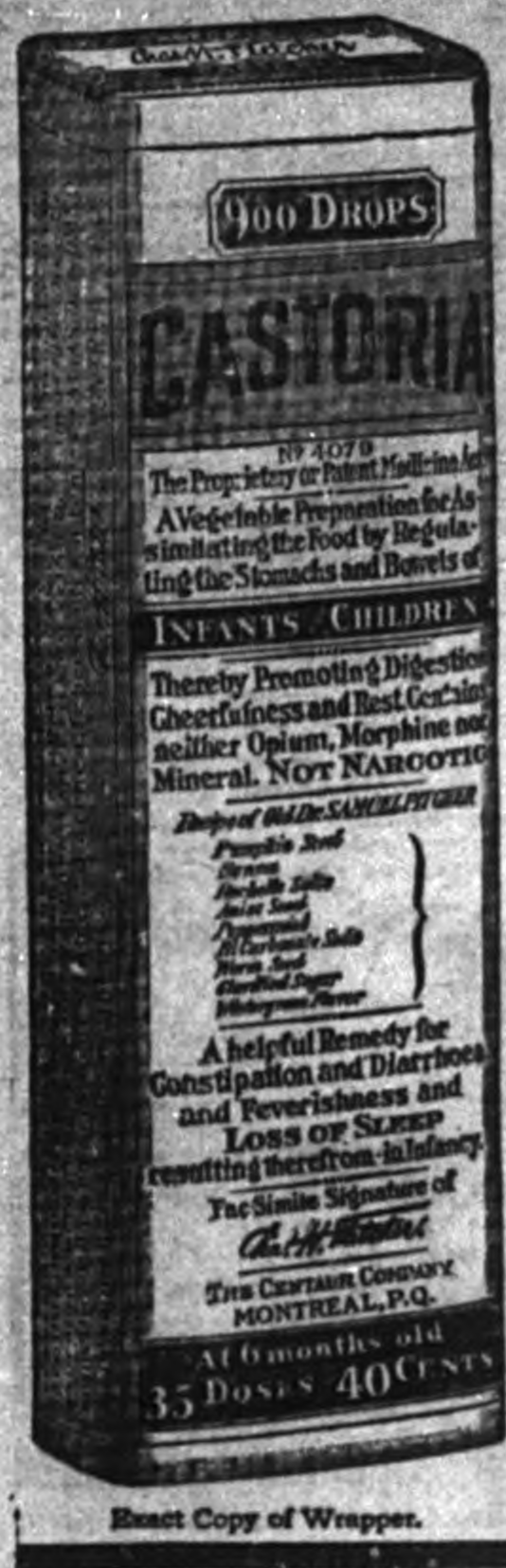
Order Grape-Nuts from your grocer today, and let a delighted taste pass a treaty of peace along to an enthusiastic digestion and assimilation.

Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder

"There's a Reason"

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





CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

**Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria**

**Always
Bears the
Signature**

of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher

**In
Use
For Over**

Thirty Years

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Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

G. J. CHARLAND Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist

**Lachute Mills
Que.**

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.
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to Europe**

The Cunard-Canadian Line is the pleasure way to Europe. The ships are ocean-going hotels—with luxurious lounges, music rooms, writing rooms, gymnasiums, smoking rooms, closed and open promenades—and meals and service always up to the Cunard standard.

The new "Tyrrhena" is the largest ship in the Canadian-European service giving passengers the full St. Lawrence trip from Montreal. Four days from land to land—three days on the glorious St. Lawrence, and every moment filled with interest.

See the Cunard agent in your town, or write for General Information Folder to—

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Cunard Line

CANADIAN SERVICE

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY MAY 5, 1922

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

All locals, 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 cents a line extra.

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

5 cts. a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Notices of Entertainments, Concerts, Amusements etc., 25 cents minimum; over three (3) lines, 50 cents.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents.

Legal Advertising,—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

THE SPIRIT OF ENQUIRY is a gift from the gods. Its possessor has something to live for, more than the mere pursuit of food and a place to sleep in.

The blacksmith's boy, who cut open the bellows to see where the wind came from, was as full of the spirit of enquiry as any grown-up investigator of scientific problems: His method was crude, and the acquisition of knowledge was probably accompanied by discomfort, when the blacksmith explained matters, but he found out what he wanted to know, and that is something which other enquiring minds do not always succeed in accomplishing.

A boy with his first watch soon gives practical evidence as to whether the spirit of enquiry has been bestowed upon him, and in what degree: If he is content with merely winding it up every hour or so, and confining his interrogations to the mechanism, he will never, in after life, be able to decide for himself at what season of the year the world was created. I don't suppose it matters much now, but that very question has exercised the talents of great men and opinions are various. Some say it was in the Spring, and others bring arguments forward to show that it was in September, while some experts in research state that on the sixth of September, on a Friday, a little after four o'clock in the afternoon, Adam and Eve were created!

IT WOULD BE going too far to say that superstition and enquiry are natural enemies: One cannot say that night and day are natural enemies, because of their co-relation, but just as darkness gives place to light, so superstition retreats before the knowledge that comes from enquiry.

The worst that can be said about superstition itself, is that it is composed wholly of ignorance, innocent, inactive ignorance, blended with imagination, a quality of mind which it is impossible to repress or confine within limits. The product of this ignorance acted upon by imagination, is superstition, which is a form of mentality we have no right to condemn. Superstition is a natural combination. We are born ignorant, and there is nothing that will remove that ignorance but the power of imagination, which, happily, we begin to acquire at the instant our bodily senses commence to operate, and our minds begin to stir. Only when superstition takes the place of reason and becomes allied to bigotry, it is in any way inimical to mental growth.

I would rather consort with a man steeped to the eyes in plain superstition than an intellectual giant with a taint of bigotry in his make-up. The one is a grown-up child, a man with a pure mind, which is the seedling ground of enquiry, and the other is absolutely antagonistic to truth, a bitter foe to education, a prolific cause of all kinds of evil, a primary cause of war and strife and an uncompromising enemy of liberty and human progress.

I regard imagination as the greatest fact producer we have. A plain acceptance of things as we find them is not enough to carry us through life: We would simply be machines, but invested with imagination, realities become stepping stones to higher things. If it took a million fantastic imaginings to lead the discovery of one fact, a distinct advance would be made, and the way prepared for further discoveries. Without imagination, the law of gravitation would never have been found out. Newton sat thinking, another name for imagination; as he sat in a garden thinking, "in the shade of the old apple tree," an apple fell to the ground before him. All apples would fall if they were not plucked, but this one fell to some purpose; It fell plumb into the imaginative faculty of Isaac Newton. A falling star or a planet thrown off its course could not have done more.

It revealed to Newton a "secret" of the universe, and through him gave to human knowledge the glad tidings that Nature has no secrets: Everything, every unknown thing in earth and air, and sky and sea, is waiting to be found out and understood.

IT IS POSSIBLE that in a thousand years, or less, Conan Doyle may be quoted as the pioneer-prophet of psychic research. At present, like the boy who cut open the bellows, he may

be on the edge of a discovery although looking for it in the wrong place.

"Ectoplasma" may sound "far-fetched," but so did Radium, Ether, Electricity, and Steam, not so very long ago. "Ectoplasma" is the raw material of psychic phenomena.....I can say that I have seen and touched Ectoplasma," he says. "It consists of materials which are present in the human body and of something else which is possibly the other, as well as a material not known to exist in any organic substance."

This acquaintance with the medium by which spirits manifest themselves sounds a trifle elementary, but who is going to say that he is wrong? or that further enquiry may not reveal much more?

The belief in a hereafter is the basis of all such enquiry, and every human being entertains more or less nebulous notions of a hereafter. Oliver Lodge and Conan Doyle cannot be regarded as charlatans. They believe in a higher destiny, but they also believe in elevating the present to a higher plane, and when men like them standing head and shoulders above their fellowmen, and who have done things in their time, devote the remaining years of their lives to psychic research, they are genuine enquirers, possessing the necessary imagination that they may lead them to find a doorway opening upon the great mystery, a wider doorway than that which, hitherto, mankind has thought could only be made with a spade.

THE LINKMAN.

CIRCUIT COURT.

On Friday, the 28th ult., Hon. Justice Surveur rendered judgement here in a case of general interest to people in this community, who buy and sell wood by the cord.

Louis Rochon entered into a contract with Louis Bennette of Calumet, to cut a certain number of cords of wood at the rate of \$ 3.75 per cord. He claimed that he had cut 223 cords, whereas Bennette claimed that he had cut only 199 1/4 cords. Rochon sued for the difference. The whole question in dispute was whether in the absence of any special stipulation as to size, the French or English measure should govern. The Court decided that in virtue of Chap 52, art 17 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, French measure of length did not apply, except in the measurement of land in certain localities in the province of Quebec, but that in all other cases, the English measure applied. Moreover it was only in the absence of a written law, that custom and equity should be taken into consideration. Consequently Rochon's action was maintained and the defendant condemned to pay for the number of cords of wood cut, according to English measure which is smaller than French measure.

This judgment is important, inasmuch as in the town of Lachute, the invariable custom has been to buy wood by the French measure, that is in specifying 2 feet wood, the measure would be 4 feet, 4 inches in height by 8 feet 8 inches in length. Whereas unless French measure is especially agreed upon, the purchaser can only exact for what is known as a cord of 2 feet wood, 4 feet high by 8 feet in length, making 128 cubic feet. In common parlance, however we speak of a cord of 18 inch wood, or 20 inch wood or, 2 feet wood or 3 feet wood, and in such cases we mean only the height and length of the pile according to the size selected.

A regular term of the Court was held on Monday May the 1st, 1922, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mercier presiding. The members of the Bar present were J. A. C. Ethier, M.P., L. L. Legault, K.C., Joseph Drouin, and M. T. Burke.

The business transacted was:—
1. Probate of the will of the late James Arnold.

L. L. Legault for Ptnr. L. L. Legault vs. Larocque. Action for slander. Judgment condemning defendant to pay \$40.00 and costs of an action of \$100.00. L. L. Legault for plaintiff. J. A. C. Ethier for defendant.

3. Thibault vs. Gratton. Action for damages. Action dismissed with costs. Houle Lavery and Demers for plaintiff. L. L. Legault for defendant.

4. Champagne vs. Yorkshire Insurance Company. This was a claim arising out of policy of insurance the Company had issued on a mare belonging to plaintiff. The company refused to recognize the claim on the ground that it was provided in the said policy that if any of the answers given to the questions appearing in the application were untrue that the whole policy would become null and void and any sum paid for premiums be forfeited to the use of the Company. That in the application for this insurance, the plaintiff declared that he had paid \$225.00 for the horse whereas it appeared by his claim and the evidence offered that he had paid only \$100.00.

After hearing the evidence and the attorneys, the Court decided that inasmuch as the application had been drawn up and signed by the Company's Agent, without the plaintiff ever having seen it, that it was proved that the plaintiff had not stated that he had paid \$225.00 for the horse but had stated that the horse was worth \$225.00, and that it was also fully proved that the horse at that time was well worth \$225.00, that no fraud had been proved, and the good faith of the plaintiff being very apparent, the Company should be condemned to pay the amount of the policy, \$150.00, with costs. L. L. Legault for plaintiff and M. F. Burke for defendant.

All other cases were continued until next term.

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**Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.**

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street. Lachute.

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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.

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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.

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W. G. STANFORTH,

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Novelties! Novelties!

New Costumes, Tricotone 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.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

Ready-Made Suits from \$12. up.

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.

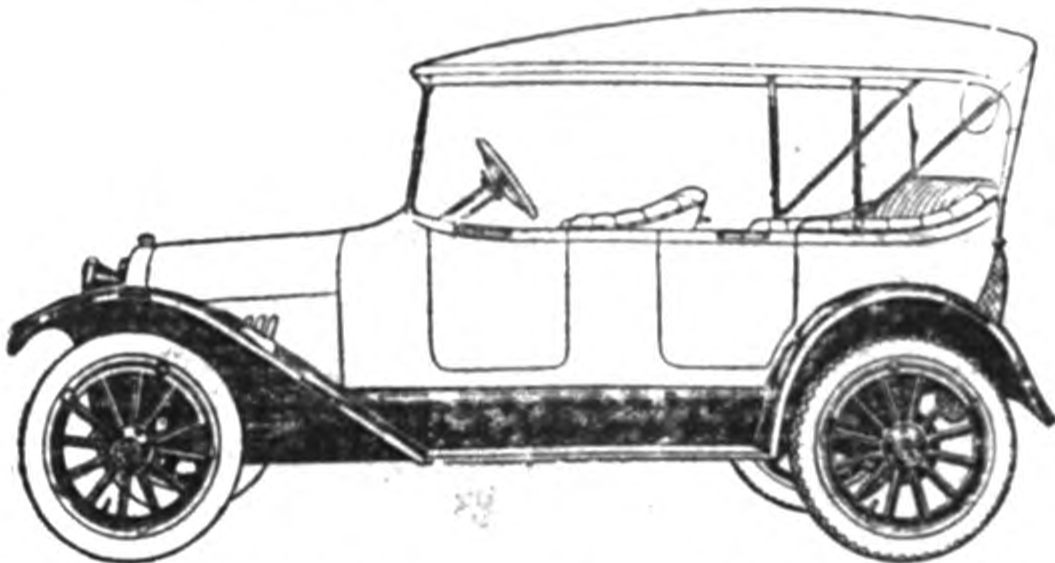
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THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

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, \$3.00 for \$3.90.

MICHEL MALACKET, Near Fish's Bridge.

Book your SUMMER PASSAGE on the REGINA

The new White Star-Dominion 16,500 ton, triple screw turbine steamer, carrying cabin and third-class passengers only from Montreal, via Quebec and the St. Lawrence Route, to Liverpool.

The "Regina" and her sister ship "Doric" are the last word in ocean comfort. All staterooms and public rooms appeal to the requirements of the luxury-loving voyager.

Book your passage to-day on the new REGINA April 1st May 18 June 10 July 8

* From Portland; from Halifax, April 2. Return reservations Guaranteed. A White Star-Dominion Line Steamer Sails Every Saturday.

White-Star Dominion Line 30 211 McGill Street, Montreal, or Local Agents.

For full information and rates Apply to J. S. GILES, 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.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

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

Removed to our New Store.

The old Mitchell Block, Main Street.

And to introduce ourselves at the new stand, we will give you the following bargain prices on

Peerless Wire Fencing.

No. 5400 5 line 40 in. high, all No. 9 wire at 30c. per rod	
" 6400 6 " " " " 35c. "	
" 7400 7 " " " " 40c. "	
" 7480 7 48 " " " 41c. "	
" 842 8 42 " " " 50c. "	
" 8470 8 47 " " " 49c. "	

Poultry wire, Fancy lawn fence, Gates, Brace wire, Staples and Barb wire at lowest prices.

The above price is for spot Cash only, no goods will be charged at above prices. Shingles, Ready Roofing, Building paper, Nails at reduced prices.

See our stock of Harness before buying we have the best in town. Repairing neatly and quickly done.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

OBITUARY.

The Late Gavin Melkie Walker.

The sudden death of Mr. Walker, briefly recorded in our last issue, proved a great shock to this community, and the genuine sympathy felt was expressed by the very large attendance of those who gathered at the home on Saturday afternoon to attend the funeral conducted by the Rev. Mr. McKinnon, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of whom the deceased was an honored and respected member.

Mr. Walker was a young man of quiet retiring ways, a devoted husband and father, a loving son and brother, whose life was centered around those of his loved ones.

The remains were borne from his home to the graveside on the shoulders of Mr. Charles Meikle, Mr. Thomas Graham, Messrs. Erskine, Ralph, Campbell and Allan McQuat, passing through the line of brother Masons who had attended in a body to pay their last tribute of respect to their departed brother.

Immediately following the aged father and brother, upwards of thirty of his old associates bore the floral tributes which surpassed in profusion and beauty anything seen here before, and as they were placed on the grave one could have appended these words: "These flowers speak the pathos of a parting word, and are placed on this casket by friends who loved the sleeper. On these petals are tears for the parting and hopes for the meeting beyond the gates." It is the broken ties at the grave that prompts us to a fuller appreciation of the tenderness of ties that are not yet broken; and so while we mourn the loss of our dead we may rejoice that there is no cloud so dark that there is no light behind it, no sorrow so poignant that there is not a balm for the wound it inflicts.

Those attending from a distance, were, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Graham, of Arundel, Mr. Chas. Meikle, of Montreal, and Mrs. Lamb, of Buckingham.

ODE TO SPRING.

Burst thy bonds; O gentle Spring, Let all nature laugh and sing, At thy nativity.

May thy goodness reappear, And all dullness disappear, With due solemnity.

Fructify and clothe the land, Free'd from Winter's icy hand, And stern reality.

Ope the petals of thy flowers, Nurtured by the gentle showers, In full serenity.

Ripen food for man and beast, Give to all a goodly feast, In all sufficiency.

Dispense thy favours all around, Welcomed by the mirthful sound, Of songster melody.

May the Cornucopia fill, With the blessings of God's Will, In great prosperity.

Let love awaken young and old, Each their tale of love unfold, Of future constancy.

Murmured gently, low, and sweet, Makes face to glow, hearts to beat, In great expectancy.

Hear the wedding bells proclaim, The union of hearts again, In holy matrimony.

Let the children sing with glee, And dance around joyously, In sweet simplicity.

So may the seasons through all times, Be blest with gifts Divine, 'Mid sweet tranquillity.

And greet thee again, O Spring, Making all the welkin ring, With thy maternity.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW TRAIN SERVICE.

No. 423. Daily.—Leave Montreal 4.45 p.m., arrive Lachute at 6.29 p.m., Calumet 7.05 p.m., Ottawa, Union Station at 9.45 p.m.

No. 425. Daily except Sat. and Sunday.—Leave Montreal 3.45 p.m., arrive Lachute 5.50 p.m., Calumet at 6.25 p.m.

No. 427. Saturday only.—Leave Montreal 12.50 p.m., arrive Lachute at 3.20 p.m., Calumet at 3.55 p.m.

No. 433. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal at 12.00 noon, arrive Lachute at 2.25 p.m., Calumet 3 p.m.

No. 429. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal at 8 a.m., arrive Lachute at 9.36 a.m., Calumet 10.15 a.m., arrive Ottawa Union Station, at 1 p.m.

No. Daily except Sunday.—Leave Montreal 6.15 a.m., arrive Lachute at 7.52 a.m., at Calumet 8.20 a.m., at Ottawa Union Station 11.15 a.m.

No. 426. Daily except Sunday.—Leave Calumet 6.30 a.m., arrive Lachute 6.55 a.m., arrive Montreal 8.30 a.m.

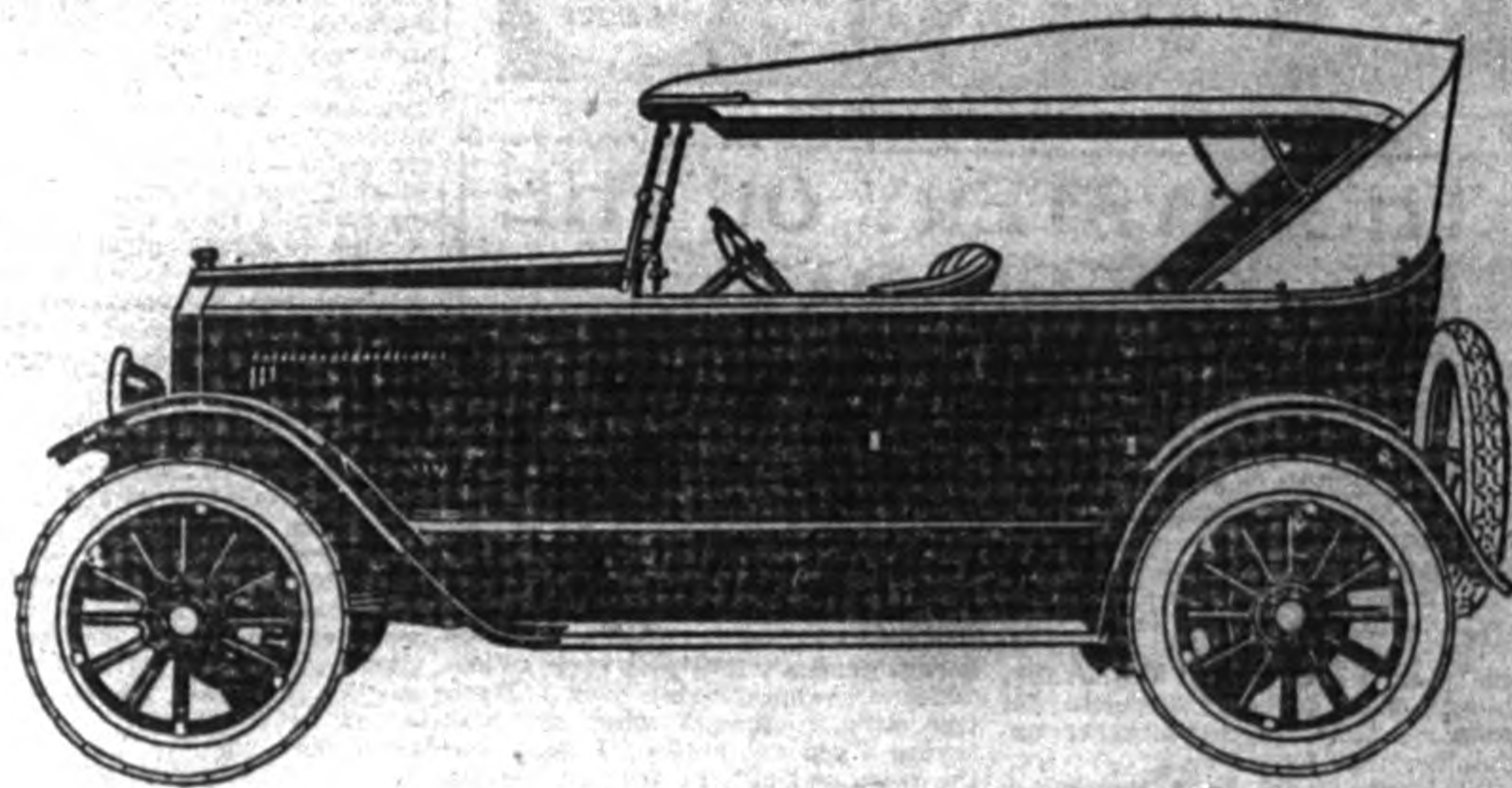
No. 428. Sunday only.—Leave Calumet at 7 a.m., arrive Lachute at 7.40 a.m., arrive Montreal at 9.40 a.m.

No. 422. Daily except Sunday.—Leave Ottawa Union Station 6.15 a.m., arrive Calumet 8.30 a.m., Lachute at 9.15 a.m., Montreal at 11.15 a.m.

No. 420. Sunday only.—Leave Ottawa Union Station at 8 a.m., arrive Calumet at 10.15 a.m., Lachute 11.00 a.m., Montreal 12.35 p.m.

No. 424. Daily, Leave Ottawa, Union Station at 4.50 p.m., arrive at Calumet 7.10 p.m., Lachute 7.50 p.m., arrive Montreal 9.40 p.m.

Mr. H. Cadieux, of St. Philippe, has acquired the Blacksmith and Carriage Shop of Mr. T. Laframboise, and is now ready to do all work of carriage and general repairing on the shortest possible notice. I have on hand some second-hand buggies and sleighs for sale and very cheap for quick buyer. Also some big sleighs 2 1/2 x 3 ins. also good stock of rack sleighs.



You Can Pay More But You Can't Buy More

Sit down and analyze your motor Car Needs.

When you get through you'll find that the Car you want is the New Gray-Dort.

- 1—A Car which will take you anywhere you want to go—ample power.
- 2—A Car which will travel as fast as ever you want to go—sufficient speed.
- 3—A Car big enough and well enough designed to give you real comfort.
- 4—A Car you can depend on—day in and day out, winter and summer. Gray-Dort expert engineering and skilled workmanship have made the Gray-Dort that kind of Car.
- 5—No other Car exceeds the new Gray-Dort in economy of gas, oil, tires and maintenance.
- 6—You want a car you will be proud to ride in. There isn't any other car with lines like the new Gray-Dort.
- 7—All these things you want at a fair price. You would be willing to pay several hundred dollars more than the Gray-Dort price. But you don't need to. You can pay more but you can't buy more. Let us prove it.

John Simon

Lachute, Agent for

GRAY-DORT

CANADIAN LEADERS URGE OPEN GATE TO WORTHY IMMIGRANTS



Two family home in Venice, an Italian settlement in northern Alberta



The two families live in the home of Italian farmers



Farm buildings and fuel supply of peat of Russian settlers in southern Manitoba

In pre-war days immigration flowed toward America from the four ends of the earth. This tide was dammed by the war and its resumption retarded by after-war conditions. Canada erected legislative barriers as to quantity, quality and kind.

Canadian leaders now declare that so far as Canada is concerned the barriers must be raised and immigration encouraged. Lord Shaughnessy, under whose administration as its president, the Canadian Pacific Railway performed miracles of colonization and development for Canada, says: "We must have immigration. We have had very little since 1914. On the contrary, I am afraid we have lost somewhat. Then, after the war, the natural feeling that grew out of the war encouraged the placing of restrictions on immigration that have been most disastrous in their results. We must have settlers from all over the world, not artisans, but men who will go out on our land to our forests and to our fisheries and help to develop these resources. There must be an insistent demand upon Parliament to pass legislation that will open the doors to them to a reasonable extent and will permit them to come in."

No man in Canada knows better than Lord Shaughnessy what the immigrants of various countries have contributed to the Dominion's wealth and welfare. There are

thriving colonies of Ukrainians, Poles, Hungarians, Swiss, Dutch, Scandinavians and Welsh, in addition to many of these nationalities that have been merged into mixed communities. Between 1900 and 1915, Canada absorbed 256,942 immigrants from the Central Powers, and less than 100 have come in during the succeeding years. Canada realizes the value of worthy immigrants, no matter whence their origin, and the first steps are being taken to open her gates to all such.

A personally conducted C.P.R. land party arriving at St. John N.B. from England



THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

CHAPTER XVI.—(Cont'd.)

"Of course, you know what I have come to speak about, Mr. Ewart," Hilderman began at once. "You must have thought my conduct this afternoon was very strange—very un-orthodox, to say the least."

"Oh, I don't know," I replied as lightly as I could. "It was a very strange affair, and it rather called for strange conduct of one sort or another."

"Still, you must have thought it cowardly to run away as quickly as I could," he insisted.

"It was some time before we even noticed you had left us," I laughed, "and then, I confess, I couldn't make out where you had got to or why you have gone."

"As a matter of fact we were rather scared," Dennis put in. "We searched for you in the river."

"It sounds a very cowardly confession to make," Hilderman admitted, "but I went back to the landing-stage, got into my boat, and cleared off as quickly as I could. I must ask you to believe that I was under the impression that it would be best for us all that I should. But my idea proved to be a bad one and nothing came of it. So here I am to ask you if you have learned anything or have anything to suggest."

"I'm afraid we're more at a loss than ever now," I admitted. "The further we get with this thing the less we seem to know about it, unfortunately."

Hilderman was exceedingly sympathetic, and though he made numerous suggestions he was as puzzled as we were ourselves. I had some difficulty in defining his attitude. We knew as much as was sufficient to hang his friend "Fuller," but I could not make up my mind whether he really was a friend of von Guernstein's or not. It was a small thing that decided me. On an occasional table beside the American lay a steel paper-knife, a Japanese affair, with a carved handle and a very sharp blade. Hilderman picked up the knife and toyed with it.

"I should be careful with that, Mr. Hilderman," I advised. "That is a wolf in sheep's clothing; it's exceedingly sharp."

"Oh, yes!" cried Myra. "If you mean my paper-knife, it ought not really to be used as a paper-knife at all, the point is like a needle. I must put it away or hang it up as an ornament."

The American laughed and laid the knife down again on the table, and we resumed our discussion. Both Dennis and I knew that we must be very careful to conceal our suspicions, but at the same time we did our best to reach some sort of conclusion with regard to Hilderman himself.

"And, I suppose, until you have searched about the Saddle," he remarked, "you will be no further on as to who stole Miss McLeod's dog. It seems to me that the dog was taken by the man who wished to conceal an illicit still, and the green flash, or green ray, or whatever you call it, is simply a manifestation of some strange electrical combination in the air."

"I'm afraid we shall have to leave it at that," I said with an elaborate sigh of regret.

"Not when you have Mr. Burnham's distinguished powers of deduction to assist you, surely, Mr. Ewart?" said Hilderman, and waited for an answer. "Flukes are not very consistent things, I fear," Dennis supplied him readily, "and if we are to make any progress we shall hardly have time for idle speculation."

"Fortune might continue to favor you," the American persisted. "Don't you think it's worth trying?"

"I'm afraid not," said Dennis, with a laugh that added emphasis and conviction to his statement.

"By the way," Myra suggested, "I don't know if anybody would care for a whiskey or soda or anything. I won't have drinks served in here, but if anybody would like one, you know where everything is, Ron. I always say if anyone wants a drink in my den they can go and get it, and then I know they really like being in the den. You see I'm a woman, Mr. Hilderman," she laughed.

"I must say I think the idea of refreshment would not enter the head of anyone here who had the pleasure of your company here, Miss McLeod, unless you suggested it yourself."

We laughed at the rather heavy compliment, and I went into the dining-room to fetch the decanters, syphons and glasses.

"I'll help you to get them," called Dennis, and followed me out of the room.

"Well?" I asked as soon as we reached the other room. "What do you make of it?"

"I'm not sure," Dennis admitted. "I'm puzzled. I shouldn't be surprised if he turned out to be a Government secret service man keeping an eye on Fuller-von-Guernstein, and that when he has quite made up his mind that the mystery of the green ray is connected with his own business he will show his hand."

"Something of the same sort occurred to Galsnek," I said. "Well, at present we'd better avoid suspicion and go back before he thinks we're holding a committee meeting."

So I led the way to the den. I was walking carefully and slowly, because I was unaccustomed to carrying trays of glasses and things, and consequ-

ly I made no noise. I pushed the door open with my shoulder, Dennis following with a couple of syphons, and as I did so I glanced up towards the ceiling.

In a large mirror which hung over the fireplace I saw the reflection of Hilderman's face, knitted in a fierce frown, gazing intently at some object which was outside my view. Myra was talking, though what she was saying I did not notice. I went into the room and put the tray on the big table, and as I filled the glasses I looked round casually to see what Hilderman had been looking at. Lying on the sofa on which Myra was sitting was the copy of the Pictures, open at the page bearing the incriminating photograph!

I mixed Hilderman's drink according to his instructions—for by this time he had entirely recovered his equanimity—and handed it to him. As I did so I happened to look in the direction of the small table beside him. Myra's Japanese paper-knife was still there, but the point had been stuck more than an inch into the mahogany top of the table. I turned away quickly, with a laughing remark to Myra, which did not seem to raise any suspicion at the time, though I have no recollection now what it was I said.

A few moments afterwards I quietly and unostentatiously slipped out of the room. Surely there could be no doubt about it now. The whole thing was obvious. Hilderman had noticed the paper, jumped to the conclusion that we suspected everything, and in the sudden access of baffled rage had picked up the paper-knife and stabbed it into the table.

There was only one possible reason for that—Hilderman was an enemy. In that case, I thought, he has come here to try and find out how much we know and to keep an eye on us. Possibly he might be attempting to keep us there so that Fuller could get up to some satanic trick elsewhere. I decided to act at once. I turned back to the den and put my head round the door.

"Will you people excuse me for a bit?" I said lightly. "The General wants me." And with that I left them. I had almost asked Hilderman not to go till I came back, but I was afraid it might sound suspicious to his acute ears. I hardly knew what to do. I should have liked to have been able to speak with Dennis, if only for a moment. Indeed, I am quite ready to confess that just then I would have given all I possessed for ten minutes' conversation with my friend. I stole quietly out of the house, and thought furiously.

If Hilderman wanted to keep us from spying on Fuller, where was Fuller? Would I be wiser to wait and try to keep an eye on Hilderman, or was my best plan to ignore him and try and locate his German friend? I decided on the latter course. I went back and wrote a short note to Dennis and slipped it inside his cap.

"I'm convinced they are both enemies. Take care of Myra. I may be out all night. Don't let her worry about me; I may not be back for some time, but I shall come back all right—R."

I left this for my friend, knowing that sooner or later he would find it, and went down to the landing-stage. The Baltimore II. and Myra's boat, the Jenny Spinner, were drawn up alongside, and I realized that if I took the Jenny I should be raising Hilderman's suspicions at once. Anchored a little way out was another small motor-boat—the first the General had—which Myra had also called after a trout fly—the Cocha-a-Bondu—though the play upon words was lost on most people. The boat was still in constant use, and Angus and Glenelg in it to collect parcels and so on. I ran to the petrol shed, and got three tins of Shell, put them in the dinghy and pushed out to the Bondu, climbed on board, sounded the tank, filled it up, and started out across the Loch. I can only plead my anxiety to get well out of sight and hearing before Hilderman should think of leaving the house, as an excuse for my lamentable thoughtlessness on this occasion. Indeed, it was not till long afterwards that I realized I had forgotten to anchor the dinghy, and I left it, just as it was, to drift out to sea on the tide.

I made all the pace I could and reached the other side in about twenty minutes. I was sadly equipped for an adventurous expedition! I had no flask to sustain me in case of need, no weapon in case I should be called to defend myself; I was wearing a dinner-jacket, no hat, and a pair of thin patent-leather pumps!

I ran the boat right in shore, heedless of the danger to the propeller, in a small sandy cove round the point, so that I was hidden from Glasnabinnie. Then I realized that I had been a little too precipitate in my departure. There was no anchor-chain on board, and the painter was admirably suited for making fast to pier-heads and landing-stages at high tide, but was nothing like long enough to enable me to make the craft secure on short. However, I dragged her as far up as I could, and prayed that I might be able to return before the tide caught her up and carried her away. In those circumstances I should have been stranded in the enemy's country, by no means a pleasing prospect!

Having got the best I could of Myra's motor-boat, I made my way round the hill, climbing cautiously upwards all the time, my dinner-jacket carefully buttoned in case a gleam of moonlight on my shirt front should give me away at a critical moment. It was a rocky and difficult climb, and I soon regretted that I had not taken the bridge path to Glasnabinnie and made my way boldly up the bed of the burn. However, it was too late to turn back, and eventually, after one or two false steps and stumbles, I succeeded in reaching a spot from which I could obtain a good view of the hut. No, there was no light there, no sign of movement at all. I decided to work my way round to the other side and then, if I continued to get no satisfaction, to descend to the house. The windows of the hut, or smoking-room, as the reader will no doubt remember, extended to whole length of the structure; and surely, I thought, if there were a light in the place it would be bound to be visible. I edged round the face of a steep crag, floundered across the stream between the two falls, getting myself soaked above the knees as I did so, and crouched among the heather on the other side of the building. No, there was no one there, the place was deserted. I knelt down and peered about me, listening intently.

(To be continued.)



The School Lunch.

The vacuum lunch kits are a great advantage where it is impossible or impractical to serve hot lunches, as children need at least one hot drink or dish for lunch. These lunch kits usually have removable aluminum trays for salads, pudding or preserves. However, if this sort of lunch kit is not available, folding fibre lunch boxes may be procured for a small sum.

Lunch cloths or napkins should, of course, be provided. Paper napkins may be used for the purpose. They are inexpensive and lessen the work on washday.

We keep all cold cream, vaseline and similar small jars for packing the lunch boxes. They make excellent receptacles for custard, sauce, preserves, salads and puddings, the screw tops preventing the contents from spilling. Small-sized aluminum salt and pepper shakers are handy and cost but little.

Loaves of bread baked in baking powder cans or other tall cans, are excellent for sandwiches. They take but little extra time to make and are always a delight to the children. Little individual pans, shaped like bread pans, but smaller, may be obtained at any five and ten cent store or at a variety store. Cakes baked in these are handier to pack than slices of cake and do not crumble so easily. Little chicken or meat pies may also be made in them.

A little variety in food should be afforded from day to day, as a child soon tires of the same food prepared in the same way. The main part of the lunch should, of course, be the sandwiches. Two varieties of these should be prepared. These need not necessarily have meat filling as there are other foods more easily digested by the growing boy or girl, than meat.

Hard-boiled eggs are an old standby with many mothers. Boiled for the usual length of time these are exceedingly hard to digest. During the first half hour of the boiling they become tough. It is at this stage that they are generally taken from the fire. They should be boiled for about two hours, at the end of which time they are tender and as easily digested as though soft-boiled. Mashed fine with a fork and seasoned to taste with salt, pepper and cream, they make fine filling for sandwiches.

An unusual sandwich may be prepared by chopping nuts and seedless raisins together, moisten with cream and spread between lightly buttered slices of bread.

Brown bread cut in thin slices, buttered, and spread with mashed beans and salad dressing, makes an unusual and substantial sandwich.

Brown bread spread with peanut butter and some kind of a tart fruit jam is also delicious.

Many other delightful and unusual fillings will suggest themselves if you give a little thought to the subject.

Left-over cake icing may be used as sandwich filling between square crackers.

Next in importance to the sandwich, comes the vegetable or salad. Salmon, potato, cabbage, corn or apple may be used. Here is where the little jars come into play.

Potatoes are good, and also convenient to carry if baked in the shell. Select large, smooth potatoes for this purpose. Bake until soft, then take from the oven, split lengthwise and remove the potato from the shell. Mash well and season to taste. Put back in the shells and put dots of butter over the top. Brown lightly in the oven.

Last, but not least, comes the dessert. This should consist of cake, cookies, very occasionally some kind of pie, and fruit of some kind.

Cupcakes or cakes baked in muffin or gem pans do not dry out so quickly as slices of cake. Plain or colored fondant candy may be melted, to ice the little cakes. The candy may be put in a bowl and set over the tea-kettle. When melted, dip the tops of the cakes in. They will harden quickly

Can Carelessness Be Cured? Experiments carried out to test the mental effects of loss of sleep have revealed the remarkable fact that there are two distinct phases of fatigue.

The first is one of stimulus, under which work is done rather better than under normal conditions. Then follows a phase of much longer duration in which the body makes good its losses—a period characterized by general loss of accuracy, power of concentration, and retentiveness. There is, however, no sense of fatigue during this phase—quite the reverse.

What is called carelessness is often due to this second stage of fatigue. When a man knows he is fatigued, he naturally takes excessive precautions, but when the second stage comes along, he does not feel tired, and consequently carelessness steps in.

Some of the famous workers of the world seem to be able to work abnormally long hours and live abnormally long lives. Possibly their bodies supply naturally a fatigue anti-toxin.

There is a fortune awaiting the scientist who discovers an anti-toxin to cure carelessness!

and what is left of the icing may be kept for the next time.

Oatmeal cookies and cookies with raisin filling are a pleasant change from the usual molasses, cream or drop cookies.

Tiny pies baked in shallow gem pans are nice and are handier to carry than pieces of larger pies.

Apples seem to be the favorite fruit for school lunches. A handful of raisins are a welcome change.

Overwork.

A housekeeper who is overworked often says, "I know that I am doing too much, but I must keep going, for when I try to stop I feel worse." She does not realize that such a condition is a danger signal. She "feels worse" because when the "speeding up" ceases the oversupply of blood that has been directed toward certain nerve centres is withdrawn to repair wasted tissues. Though she feels "let down" when the process of recuperation sets in, she is really on the road to recovery.

The exhaustion caused by overwork is often augmented by brain-fag. For example, women who have become overtired from the care of a house often needlessly add to the burden by dwelling upon the details of the housework. While they are doing the washing they keep thinking about the big ironing that they will have to do next, and while they are ironing they worry about the work for some other day. They need to learn to make some kinds of work as automatic as possible. Beds should be made, lamps filled and dishes washed as mechanically as you can do these things without neglecting the work.

If there is mending to do in the evening, some member of the family should read aloud and thus divert the mind of the mender from what has become drudgery. A hospital patient told her nurse that she had sat alone for hours mending her husband's stockings and those of the hired men until she felt that she could "never take another stitch." When she returned to changed conditions at her home the task became a pleasure.

Women who have always had leisure may suggest, "Why did she not let her work go, and rest?" Some physicians advise that way out of the difficulty, with the trite remark, "Your health is worth more than anything else." But busy women realize that to "let the work go" for long when there is no help to be had only increases the burden later on and makes the mountain almost insurmountable. Breakdown can be avoided only by learning how to work steadily without wasting energy.

Look Pale, Please.

When you go to be photographed remember that rosy cheeks will look hollow in the picture. If you are pale, do not make the mistake of "touching up" your face with rouge, as the paler you are the better you will look in the photo. This leads to a hint for the double-chinned lady. A line of rouge run under the chin from where the fullness starts to where it leaves off on the other side will materially lessen the fullness in the photo.

Dye Old Wrap, Skirt, Sweater, Curtains, in Diamond Dyes

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her old worn, faded things new. Even if she has never dyed before, she can put a rich, fadeless color into shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything! Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run.

Use Minard's Liniment for the Flu.

AFTER EVERY MEAL

WRIGLEY'S NIPS

10 for 5c

Candy jacket just "melts in your mouth" then you get the delectable gum center.

And with Wrigley's three old standbys also affording friendly aid to teeth, throat, breath, appetite and digestion.

Soothing, thirst-quenching. Making the next cigar taste better.

THE FLAVOR LASTS

It's a DOUBLE treat —Peppermint Jacket over Peppermint gum

WRIGLEY'S NIPS 10 for 5c CANDY COATED PEPPERMINT GUM

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM LASTS MINTY FLAVOR

WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT THE PERFECT GUM LASTS THE FLAVOR LASTS

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT THE PERFECT GUM LASTS THE FLAVOR LASTS

C17

To Kill a Soldier.

Nothing caused the newspapers reader during the war greater surprise than the colossal expenditure of ammunition.

It was agreed that in former wars it took a man's weight in bullets to kill him. In other words, that for every thousand rifle-bullets fired away one man was killed.

In the late war, if all the metal expended in ammunition were reduced to rifle bullets, no fewer than 50,000 would be required to kill a man. Of course, the calculation is rendered difficult by the fact that millions of tons of metal were expended in putting up barbed wire and the like, and in intensive bombardments of the enemy's positions, but it is safe to say that for every man killed in the war about three tons of metal were expended.

Such a calculation is staggering and yet comforting, for if the old average had held good, all the armies engaged in the war, vast though they were, would have been annihilated to the last man.

GAS IN THE STOMACH IS DANGEROUS

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia to Overcome Trouble, Caused by Fermenting Food and Acid Indigestion.

Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full, bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloated right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

The grounds of Buckingham Palace extend over about forty acres, about five of which are occupied by a miniature lake.

If you want to be wretched, look within; if you want to be distracted, look around; if you want to have peace, look up.

The quantity of food necessary for a well-grown child of over thirteen years of age is the same as that needed for a grown-up person lightly occupied.

Minard's Liniment for Crippe and Flu.

A cloth wrung out in vinegar and water cleans a carpet, and saves time in dusting.

REDUCE 8 POUNDS A MONTH
by taking
CROWTOX
Price \$1.00 Box
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and following the Crowtox Diet.
Sold by all druggists, or by mail,
ROSS MEDICINE COMPANY
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THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of cleaning or dyeing think of PARKER'S.

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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.

Soils and Crops

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

Spraying Notes.

With the prospect of the new Fruit Marks Act regulations coming into effect this season the question of finish and quality in fruit is one which more than ever attracts the attention of growers. The new regulations which are much more specific in their statement of what constitutes blemishes for the higher grades than the act now in force, make it extremely desirable that the sprays to be used should be carefully selected.

The wholesale use of Bordeaux mixture, accompanied as it generally is by lack of finish and often by an actual russetting of the fruit, should be practised with extreme caution. Russetting may now be responsible for as high a percentage of loss in the highest grade (extra fancy) as a moderate infestation of scab. Where Bordeaux is responsible for much russetting of the fruit, it is likewise admitted that lime sulphur is capable of actually improving the finish of the product and is in addition an efficient fungicide.

As the russetting is naturally caused by these sprays given, after the bloom has fallen, the use of Bordeaux previous to that stage may be advocated where deemed advisable. Undoubtedly the old 4-4-40 Bordeaux is the greater sinner in respect to russet injury than the newer recommendations of 3-10-40, 4-8-40, etc., and the later formulae should be used in preference to the older one. Taking into consideration control of scab, finish of fruit and quality; in short, the pack, out, the following recommendations for orchard use would seem to be the most commendable: 1st spray—either Bordeaux or lime sulphur, 2nd spray—either Bordeaux or lime sulphur, 3rd spray—lime sulphur, 4th spray—lime sulphur.

The absolute necessity of applying three or more sprays should be understood. Trees not sprayed, or poorly sprayed, will not only produce poor quality of fruit and less of it, but, on account of foliage injury brought on by fungous diseases as well as insect pests, are in no condition to form a crop of fruit buds for the succeeding year.

In order to determine possible reduction of crop by the use of spray mixtures an actual count of some thousands of bloom was made last season at the Central Experimental Farm and the following results noted: Where lime sulphur, specific gravity .807, was used 17.4% of the blooms set fruit. Where Bordeaux 3-10-40 formula was used, 17.7% of the blooms set fruit. There was practically no difference in the set of the two plots due to the spray used.

These results do not indicate a loss due to the use of lime sulphur as a spray for orchard use in the Province of Ontario.

Calcium Arsenate for Potatoes.—With the advent of calcium arsenate as an insecticide it should, on account of its cheapness and insecticidal properties, displace the use of Paris green on potatoes, which is always liable to be attended by foliage injury. For the control of fungous diseases of potatoes Bordeaux mixture of the 4-4-40 form-

ula is to be highly commended. Lime sulphur should be avoided. As an insecticide, to be combined with the Bordeaux, use one to one and one-half pounds dry arsenate of lime to every forty gallons of the spray mixture. This combination has proved on the Experimental Farms to be a thoroughly efficient control for blight and potato bugs.

The Man, the Cow, the Feed.

Many factors enter into successful dairy farming. Three of them are of vital importance. First, there is the man. It is said that some men attempt to qualify as expert machinists who could not keep a wheel-barrow running properly. Similarly, some men attempt to make dairymen out of themselves when they have no qualifications for handling live stock. They are out of their element. The man who does not like live stock, but who is good at following rules, may get along fairly well with dairy cattle. But this is the exception and not the rule. When we find milk reaching city markets containing up to fifty million bacteria per cubic centimeter and see the great number of undernourished scrubby looking dairy herds that are found in every county in the country, we are almost inclined to believe that the proportion of misplaced workers in the dairy industry must be particularly large.

Any man who does like live stock, however, is willing to intelligently study the problems connected with milk production, can make a surer living out of the dairy cow than from any other line of farming.

Then comes the cow. It is wasted effort to give good care and good feed to cows that just simply haven't it in them to make milk in profitable quantities. The profitable dairy herd is composed of cows from good producing ancestors, either grade or purebred, that have been themselves proven producers through one or more lactation periods. Sometimes we are inclined to believe that there are more poor feeders than poor cows, and that many of the so-called 3,000-pound cows would produce 5,000 or 6,000 pounds of milk if only given half a chance. On the other hand, there are cows producing 5,000 and 6,000 pounds of milk that should be producing 8,000 or 9,000 pounds on the feed and care that they receive. The ability to select good cows is the first and most important attribute of a good dairyman.

Finally, there is the question of feed. The farmer who is a good dairyman and has good cows, will be only an indifferent success unless he operates his farm to produce maximum quantities of nutritious roughage. On the dairy farm, large acreage will be devoted to legumes such as red clover, sweet clover and alfalfa, to the production of succulent crops, such as roots and corn for ensilage with a small acreage comparatively in grain. Where such crops are grown, very little feed will need to be purchased outside of heavy concentrates to supplement the coarse grains produced at home and there will be a maximum of increase, a minimum of outgo, and satisfactory profits.

In passing along the highways we have noticed that this is often neglected than cared for, consequently these neglected roadsides are growing up to ragweeds, docks, thistles, etc. Perhaps in a few years the June grass will get a good start and crowd these weeds out and make a decent looking roadside, but at that think of the work without pay that we have been doing keeping these weeds down and of the weed seed that has been distributed about, also think of the poor advertising this carelessness has given our farm.

Seven years ago last fall such a road was built along the farm that now belongs to the writer of this article. The next spring the then owner of the farm disced and dragged his side of the road into a very finely pulverized condition and sowed it to alfalfa, sowing with it a small amount of oats for a nurse crop. When the alfalfa had a good start the oats were mowed down. The owner cut one cutting of alfalfa later on in that season.

The writer purchased the farm and moved into it that winter and for the past five years has cut three cuttings of alfalfa a year along his side of the road while on the opposite side of the road there has been a continued fight against the weeds without any suitable reward for labor expended.

There is no other grass that makes as beautiful a roadside as the alfalfa when it is in blossom or about a week after it has been cut when the next crop is just getting started.

The writer feels that if he had not secured the three-fourths to a ton a year extra of hay above what he otherwise would have had, that the looks of the roadsides along his farm compared to a great many stretches of roadsides in his county would have been big pay for all the seed and time expended in making the roadside beautiful.—M. G.

Nearly one-third of the population of the world are Christians.

Indiarubber as a means of erasing pencil marks was known over 150 years ago.

The Making of a Lawn.

A good lawn is one of the first essentials in making a beautiful home. There is nothing that can take the place of a beautiful greensward about any house if it is to be really attractive. Those who are planning to build should include the lawn in the original plan for the home. Draw up a plan of the contour of the ground adjoining the proposed site. The area of this will depend upon the amount of land available. In the country this should be not less than four times the area of the house site. In excavating, remove all the rich surface soil separately. The subsoil from the excavation is then used for filling depressions and grading so that the surface water will always flow away from the house. When the house is completed, and the rubbish incident to building removed, the surface soil is brought back and used to make a seed bed for the lawn grasses.

The lawn should be as permanent as the house, and requires equal care in the making. The autumn is a good time to do the grading and filling. This should be done at intervals, allowing heavy rains to settle the transported soil several times before the final grading, ploughing and thorough tillage of the spring. This will prevent depressions developing afterwards in your lawn and tennis court. Before seeding, a finer condition of tilth is required than for any farm crop. Keep at it until the soil is like a garden or about ready for seeding onions. If the land is not in good heart, a heavy coat of manure should be worked in during preparation, and when necessary, a heavy dressing of fertilizer will greatly help to make the soil as rich as it should be for growing potatoes or roots.

The seeding should be very heavy. The best lawns are made by having a great many fine stalks of grass. The best grass for shade and open lawns is the Kentucky Blue Grass. It is sown at the rate of about 60 pounds or 4 bushels per acre. It weighs 14 pounds to the bushel. The seed merchants sell reliable mixtures; these usually contain a large percentage of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover. Timothy and Red Top, when added to the mixture, are satisfactory grasses for making a permanent lawn. To secure a satisfactory seeding, take about one-half of the seed for the area and sow the area one way, carefully by hand, then take the other half and sow across the first seeding. By this means you would avoid any misses and secure an even stand.

To avoid having the lawn bare during the early summer, sow oats at the rate of from 4 to 5 bushels per acre before the last cultivation in preparation for seeding. This will form a dense greensward within three weeks, and though requiring frequent cutting with the lawn-mower, will not only make a beautiful lawn, but will serve as a nurse crop for the grasses until they are well established. Cover your lawn seed with a garden rake and roll from time to time after rain.

The name "Mary" has been given to seventeen daughters among twelve monarchs of England. George III. and Queen Victoria had each three daughters bearing this name, together with others.

Put Thistles to Flight.

Five years ago when I purchased my farm there were four acres on it that looked almost worthless. There were potatoes planted on this four acres two seasons before and I was informed only 25 bushels per acre were harvested. The field was lying idle when I made the purchase. All there was growing on it was, as I called it, a little poverty grass, here and there in spots, and a good stand of thistles.

I plowed it thoroughly the first spring and sowed to oats, seeding to clover, producing a good stand of both, but the dry weather shortened the oats crop one-half and also the clover. However, I let the seeding stand, and the thistles made a rapid growth the following season, along with the small amount of clover, so I clipped the field the last week of June, letting the stubble of the thistle dry a few days, then I sharpened a plow point and plowed the piece about four inches deep, being very careful to cut every thistle root at this depth.

Being a new man in the neighborhood I had all kinds of questions asked me why I plowed so shallow, and if that was the way I always done. I only laughed and said, "in a case like this, as this is only an experiment."

The weather was dry and hot for some three or four weeks and I used the spring tooth harrow a couple of times, setting it the depth that the field was plowed.

Being hot and dry by the middle of August the thistles were losing vitality so I set in plowing with the sulky plow turning up about nine inches of soil. The piece plowed very easy owing to the dust much retaining the moisture. I immediately prepared a seed bed for wheat which I sowed the last week in August.

Now, the field being in a run-down condition, it needed some nourishment to produce a crop of wheat. As I had no money to purchase a great amount of fertilizer I decided to make some home-made fertilizer.

I collected all the wood ashes I could get handy, which was about 1½ tons, also some fine manure and sifted it together so I could use it in a fertilizer drill. When ready to use I took a ton of the mixture and put in 100 pounds of acid phosphate.

I opened the fertilizer part wide open and drilled 1½ bushels of good clean seed wheat to the acre. During the winter I hauled the manure direct from the stable to the field covering it thoroughly.

It was a nice sight at harvest time to see what an even stand I had. From this poverty stricken field I threshed four more bushels of wheat to the acre than any of my neighbors, and did not see a half dozen stalks of thistles. I now have a stand of alfalfa on the land.—H.B.F.

Dampness Kills the Hens.

Dampness is at the bottom of most poultry diseases, and poor ventilation in the henhouse is what causes dampness. The only way to have well-ventilated chicken houses is to build them right.

The proper house is of open-front construction. Plenty of light should be furnished from windows on the side as well as from the front.

Making Drains Permanent

There is no farm improvement to which the adage, "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link," is more applicable than to a system of tile-drainage. The links in this chain are four in number. They are in sequence:

1. Planning the system.
2. Selection of tile to be used.
3. Construction of the system.
4. Maintenance.

No drainage system will function long unless proper consideration is given to each. A failure in any system of drainage can always be traced to a weakness in one or more of these links. In planning a drainage system it not infrequently happens that soil and subsoil conditions are not carefully studied when the depth and frequency of drains are being determined. As a result tile may be laid so deep, as has been done in several cases of which the writer has personal knowledge, that water cannot get down to them because of an impervious layer of sub-soil, above them. The result is little or no drainage. More frequently, however, tile are not placed deep enough, with the result that little or no drainage is obtained over a considerable area between drains.

No tile-drain is stronger than its weakest tile. A farmer in the eastern part of Ontario was obliged, last spring, to replace two carloads of soft clay tile which had broken down completely within a period of a few years after being installed. Numerous instances could be given of concrete tile having deteriorated to such an extent that nothing but a gray, gravelly residue indicated where they had been. It is poor economy to consider cost before quality when purchasing tile. The cheapest tile may be the most expensive in the end, and likewise the costliest tile, the least expensive. No one would think of building a good barn on a foundation made of material whose strength is questionable, and yet many farmers don't hesitate to use tile that shows signs of being weak, in an equally expensive drainage system.

The efficiency of a drainage system is frequently impaired or entirely de-

stroyed because proper precautions were not taken during its construction. Often the tile are not laid to a true grade. Carelessness in grading results in humps and dips in the drains and a consequent reduction in their water-carrying capacity. If these faults are pronounced enough the tile will eventually become filled with silt. Allowing the walls of the trenches to cave in before covering or priming the tile often raises them above the required grade, and may cause gaps of an inch or more between adjoining tile through which soil can enter readily. Faultily constructed and poorly protected outlets are among the other sources of trouble that might be mentioned. The only way to insure against improper construction is to have the work done by a reliable, experienced contractor who places quality of work above quantity. A tile-drainage system should be a permanent improvement. Economy demands that every reasonable precaution be taken in its construction.

Proper maintenance and care are essential to the continued operation of a drainage system. It is hard to conceive of any neglect that is more costly than that of failing to periodically inspect and clean out catch-basins, and to keep the outlet open and well protected against the entrance of rats, skunks, and woodchucks, who look upon them as homes built especially for their benefit. A case in which a skunk worked its way into a drain so far that it could neither go ahead nor back, was recently brought to our attention. This drain was completely clogged. Considerable labor and drainage to crops might have been avoided, had the outlet been given the proper attention.

Any farmer who contemplates installing a tile drainage system can insure its economy and efficiency by having the plan made by an experienced drainage engineer; by using none but tile of known strength and durability; by employing the most advanced methods of construction; and by giving it the attention it should have, after completion. Here, as elsewhere, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Parents as Educators

Gardening—By Mabel R. Young.

"Oh, Painter of the fruits and flowers, We thank Thee for Thy wise design, Whereby these human hands of ours In nature's garden work with Thine."

—Freebel.

Down deep in every child's heart is a love for his mother-earth. How a child enjoys making mud-pies, digging holes, or just sitting in the dirt, working it with his hands! Often the mother thinks more of the soiled clothing and dirty hands than of her baby's developing love of Nature; but why not leave him happy and free in a garden all his own?

If you are fortunate enough to have a yard, by all means let your child have a little corner of it; if you happen to live in an apartment, a window box or a flower pot would make a fair substitute. On the window sill where the brightest sunshine enters, the box or pot should be placed. Here the little tots can sow the seeds, water and care for the plants as they develop. What a delight to watch the first green shoots burst forth and the tiny green leaves appear! In the window garden, bright-colored or sweet-scented flowers are the best, nasturtiums, sweet alyssum and pansies from seeds; or tulips, hyacinths and jonquils from bulbs.

But if your child can have a garden of his own, let him prepare the soil

for planting by himself. The ground must be dug and raked over, for which he will need a garden set, easily procured at small cost. Allow him to choose his own seeds or plants, even if his choice differs from your own. My small son took about a dozen sprouted onions from the pantry and planted them as a border around my pansy-bed, but he has experienced more joy from those onions than I could have from a hundred posies.

As the seeds sprout and the plants grow, let your child enjoy them to the full. Tell him stories about his garden, the sun which warms it, the rain that moistens it, and the earth that feeds it. And when the blossoms appear, be sure he picks them to his heart's content, yet always making use of the flowers. Show him what beauty and sweetness they add to a room.

A child, in caring for his garden, weeding, watering and loosening the soil, will learn all the wonderful returns Nature gives for the work and the care she exacts.

And as the garden blooms, your child's heart and mind will also unfold. He has learned from his little garden more than you could have taught him in words; he has learned the lesson of growth and development, of work and its reward, of beauty in all things, and of God, the Giver of all good.

she was so hungry that she couldn't watch for that MOUSE a single minute more.

She thought of the MILK SAUCER by the back DOORSTEPS and she said to herself "If I can't have MOUSE, MILK won't taste so bad after all."

So BLINKY made her way back through the heaps of HAY and scrambled down the LADDER to the HAYMOW and ran along the winding PATH to the back DOORSTEP. And there sure enough—was a SAUCER full of MILK all ready for her to drink. So BLINKY lapped it up very hungrily and was perfectly happy! (And that's the way PUSSY'S PROWLINGS ended.)

The next game was called "Hunt the Mouse." Billy had hidden a chocolate mouse somewhere in the room, and the children were asked to be kittens and try to find it. Whenever anyone came very near the hiding place, Billy meowed loudly, or if everyone was very far from it Billy would only mew faintly. The "kitten" who discovered the mouse was allowed to keep it for a reward.

In another room the children had a chance to hunt for those mittens which the "naughty kittens" once lost. Many tiny red paper mittens were scattered throughout the rooms, where they could be much more easily found than the chocolate mouse.

The supper table delighted the children. In the centre of it sat a big stuffed cat surrounded by chocolate mice, and at each child's place was a tiny plush cat with the child's name on a tag tied to the neck bow. Such toys can usually be bought in five-and-ten-cent stores.

Pussy-willow sprays laid flat on the cloth decorated the table gracefully. The napkins were the paper ones that feature black cats at Halloween.

Little ramekins of creamed chicken pleased the children quite as much as if they had been pussy-cats. With the chicken Billy's mother served "kitty-cornered" sandwiches of brown bread filled with cream cheese and chopped nuts. There was hot cocoa too, and for dessert individual molds of chocolate blanc-mange with whipped cream and a candied cherry on top. Needless to say, there was a birthday cake which was brought in abashed with red candles and set before Billy to serve.

Each guest received a souvenir chocolate mouse, and was quick to declare upon departure that the pussy-cat party had been, oh, so jolly.

There is Safety in Diversity.

There is no get-rich-quick crop. A young farmer should consider this fact seriously. Any one-crop system is a speculation and few men gain by such risks always. It is the careful business man that avoids speculation, who succeeds at last.

The same principle is true in farming. The farmer who raises enough corn and hay for his stock; keeps cows for milk and butter; raises his own meat and work stock; grows potatoes and truck crops; helps his wife and children with the chickens, ducks and turkeys; keeps a few hives of bees and a small orchard; plants peas and pumpkins in a corn field, and raises turnips, cabbage and beans before he turns his attention to a money crop, may live and be able to buy school books, school shoes, clothing and Christmas toys, and pay his taxes.

Cattle and hogs pay better profits than grain crops. Fat cattle are always in demand at some cash value, and hogs multiply faster than other farm animals if you use serum to protect them against hog cholera. Cattle and hogs are not perishable like vegetation, and they are always salable, and you may keep them until you realize a fair price.

Stock on a farm furnish manure and save fertilizer bills. Plenty of animals and clover on a farm, with corn, grain, hay and vegetables to fatten them, and manure saved and used will fertilize the soil, grow better crops and increase the value of the land.

Poultry

Chestnut hard coal makes the most satisfactory fuel for the coal-burning brooder stove as it seldom goes out if the fire is given the proper attention and there is no difficulty in making the fire last all night. Coke makes a hot fire while it burns and can be used in brooder stoves but the stove may need attention during the night to be sure that the fire will last until morning.

Soft coal can be used in brooder stoves with grates constructed for that purpose. However, it is not usually considered as satisfactory as the hard coal. It pays to have a box in each colony house that will hold nearly a week's supply of coal. This saves carrying fuel in bad weather and reduces the time necessary to care for brooder fires.

If you use oil-burning brooders it pay to buy the best grade of kerosene or the grade commonly sold by the oil companies for incubator use. This first-grade oil gives the most heat for the money and there is less soot and odor.

It pays to use a good grade of fuel in spite of the cost, as the expense can be divided among two or three hundred chicks, making the fuel cost per chick very small. And if the fires go out the injury to a brood may be so great that no amount of fuel economy can make up for it.

Caring for the Roadside.

The last two years and the next few years will constitute an era of road building. When properly completed these roads should have a nicely graded roadbed with a well-shaped road-shoulder.

The law of each province should see to it that these roadsides are seeded to some suitable grass seed with a nurse crop to keep the weeds from getting the start of the grass. Where we have no such laws it would be a good idea for each farmer living along a new road to do this himself.

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Telephone 73.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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. G. A. OLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store
Here Every Day.

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

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE,
Veterinary Surgeon
Office in rear of
The Rodrigue Hotel
Phone No. 9
Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

Changes in Passenger Train Schedules effective Sunday April 30th '22.
Canadian National Railways announce changes in passenger train schedules effective Sunday April 30th on and after which date the arrival and departure time of trains at Lachute will be as follows:-

ALL TIMES MENTIONED
ARE STANDARD TIMES.

Leaving Lachute.
10.30 A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, for St. Jerome, Joliette and intermediate stations.
12.01 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday for Hawkesbury and intermediate stations. Connects at Hawkesbury with trains for Montreal and Ottawa.

Arriving Lachute.
10.30 A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, from Hawkesbury and intermediate stations. Connects at Hawkesbury with trains from Montreal and Ottawa.
12.01 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday from Joliette, St. Jerome, and intermediate stations.

Montfort Sub-Division (Northbound)
Leave Montfort Jct. 9.05 A.M. Monday and Thursday May 29th to September 7th inclusive. Connects with Canadian Pacific train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Station) 7.30 A.M.
Leave Montfort Jct. 1.30 P.M. Saturday only, until June 4th, 1922. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 12.10 P.M.

Leave Montfort Jct. 2.05 P.M. Saturday only after June 10th, 1922. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 12.40 P.M.

Leave Montfort Jct. 2.25 P.M. Saturday only, June 24th to Sept 3rd inclusive. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 12.40 P.M.

Leave Montfort Jct. 3.50 P.M. daily except Sunday. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 2.30 P.M.

Montfort Sub-Division (Southbound)
Arrive Montfort Jct. 7.20 P.M. daily except Sunday. Connects with Can. Pac. train due Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 8.45 A.M.

Arrive Montfort Jct. 4.50 P.M. Monday, and Thursday May 29th to Sept 7th inclusive. Connects with Can. Pac. train due Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 6.15 P.M.

Arrive Montfort Jct. 7.30 P.M. on Sunday June 24th to September 3rd inclusive. Connects with Can. Pac. train due Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 9.00 P.M. This train will only pick up passengers at stations Laurel to Fillion inclusive.

Arrive Montfort Jct. 8.00 P.M. on Sunday only. Connects with Can. Pac. train due Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 9.30 P.M. From June 25th to September 3rd this train will not stop at stations Laurel to Fillion inclusive to pick up passengers.

For further particulars apply to nearest Ticket Agent, Canadian National Railways.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

+++
CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE

No. 2171.
JOHN MONCRIEFF, farmer of Arundel, district of Terrebonne

and
VACANT ESTATE OF LATE WILLIAM SMELLIE, in his lifetime, physician of Arundel, said district.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the relatives and creditors of late William Smellie, in his lifetime of Arundel, said district, will be held at the Court House, at St. Scholastique, district of Terrebonne, in the hearing room of the Superior Court, on Tuesday the 9th of May, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to appoint a curator to the Vacant Estate of the said William Smellie, in accordance with the judgment of Justice McDougall, bearing date of the 10th of April 1922.

(Signed) GRIGNON & FORTIER
Prothonotary, S. C.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

CHANGES IN PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULES
will be made
SUNDAY, April 30th, 1922.
For further particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

LAKEFIELD.
The Misses Marjorie and Grace Mount returned home on Saturday last to spend the summer months at Rose-Mount Cottage.

Mr. E. Lion's men are now busy preparing to saw their logs.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tomalty spent Sunday last in Louisiana.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Winnie Silversen has graduated from the Dean Business College and is now spending a few weeks with her parents.

Don't forget the Woman's Institute Meeting at Mrs. A. Kerr's, on Friday May 5th.

WEDDING BELLS

+++
MASON-McADAM

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mrs. Jno. McAdam of Brownsburg, on Wednesday afternoon last, when her daughter Bessie Alma was united in marriage to Mr. John Harold Mason of Brownsburg. The ceremony took place on the lawn and was conducted by the Rev. Glen Sherman in the presence of about 100 invited guests. The bride looked sweet in a dress of white satin with embroidery and veil and the bridesmaid, Miss Isabel Black, of Mabel, Que., was prettily dressed in pink crepe-de-chene, while Mr. Thos. Smilie supported the groom. Little Alma Brown, Margaret Heatlie and Annie Black were dainty little flower girls. The happy couple were the recipients of a large number of useful and costly presents, and left on the evening train for a visit to Montreal, Quebec and other points amidst the well wishes of their many friends.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

Considering the fact that the ice in Lachute has been used and harvested in the same locality for the past 4 years, with good inspection reports from accredited analysts in Montreal as to quality in 1918, and that this year the ice was harvested a considerable distance away from danger, it has been brought to my notice that maliciously bad rumors as to this year's quality have been circulated, but I wish to inform the public that the same ice has been allowed on the market by the Superior Provincial Board of Health, of the Province of Quebec.

V. A. PAQUIN,
Ice Dealer, Lachute, Que.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ALTERATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE
will take effect
SUNDAY, April 30th, 1922
For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

TENDERS.

Municipality of the Parish of St. Andrews East.

Re building of the River Rouge Bridge known as the Saw Mill Bridge. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary Treasurer of the said Municipality on or before May 8th, 1922 at Twelve o'clock Noon, For the constructing of this Bridge in Cement.

An accepted cheque for 10 per cent of the Tendered price to be presented with Tender.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

The plan of the said Bridge may be seen at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer.

L. CASTONGUAY, Sec. Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by public auction at the residence of

EDWARD H. G. SECKER,
Brownsburg, on May 6th, 1922.

The following effects,-1 sitting-room suite, 1 Morris Chair, 1 dining room suite, glass cabinet, a kitchen table, chairs and rockers, den set, 1 refrigerator, Singer sewing machine, writing desk, Bath room fittings, rugs and mats, linoleum, bedsteads, springs dressing bureau, wash stand, coal-oil stove, kitchen utensils and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp.

TERMS - Cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

At the Residence of
ALEX. LAVIGNE,
La Baie, St. Andrews East,
Monday, May 8th, 1922.

The following effects,-2 carriage horses, 2 ponies, 24 milch cows, 4 two year old heifers, 9 sheep, 20 young pigs, 4 old pigs, 60 hens, 3 wagons, 1 truck, corn cutter, blower circular saw 2 gasoline engines, 1 thrashing mill, 1 milking machine (complete), separator, 2 tumbril carts, hay cart 2 expresses, 3 single buggies, and 1 double 3 pair sloop, 1 pair light sloop, 1 set heavy double and - set heavy single harness, 1 set double light harness milk cans, and pails, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
TERMS,-\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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

Liquor Commission

Special Notice to Possible Buyers of Permits for the Sale of Beer and Wine

We beg to again call the attention of the public in general and of possible purchasers of Permits for the sale of Beer and Wine, to the fact that these permits are granted as a personal privilege only to certain persons who alone have the right to sell same.

These permits cannot therefore be sold or transferred, except in case of death of the holder of said permit, but, then only after formal permission to do so has been obtained from the Commission.

Those who purchase Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants or Grocery Stores do not have the right to continue the sale of Beer or Wine in pursuance of the permit granted to the vendor, and should these purchasers take actual possession of the said establishments, unless they entirely abstain from selling Beer or Wine, they do so at their risk and peril.

The Law punishes severely those who sell alcoholic liquors without having a permit; and the fact of buying an establishment because it is in operation, will not shield the buyer from the penalties of the Law.

Any permit holder can sell his establishment, but he must immediately return his certificate to the Commission and the purchaser must make his application for a permit, which shall be duly taken into consideration and judged on its merits.

As above stated, the Law is definite on this point, and those interested by conforming strictly to it, will avoid trouble and possible material losses by the penalties exacted by the Law.

Quebec Liquor Commission

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.

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.

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



For Sale or Service.
Registered Clydesdale Stallion.

MAC MONTRAVE No. 16166
This horse has a beautiful sorrel color, eight years old, well bred from imported stock. Is recommended for being well set, with good body and the very best of legs and feet. Good action, will tip the scales at over 1800 pounds. Mac Montrave has stood inspection in two provinces, highly recommended (A 1st class) in Saskatchewan and (class I) in Quebec.

Horsemen will do well to look over this horse before breeding elsewhere. This horse will stand at Rodrigue's Stables, Lachute, providing he is not sold.

TERMS: \$1000 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 156 x 1-2. P. O. Lachute Mills.

MISSING

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1922.

NO. 17

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 & Machinists, Lachute Mills

FOR SALE.—A brick house in East Ward, 6 rooms with bathroom. Apply to Theodore Hammond, R.R. No. 6, Lachute.

WANTED.—Three Protestant Teachers for Elementary Schools by the St. Jerusalem School Board. Apply stating qualifications and salary required, Wm. Copeland, Sec.-Treas. Lachute.

Watch and Clock Specialist.

Bring your repairs to Mr. Joseph Belanger who will do all your work in prompt order, but he wishes to say that he will be in his shop on Thursday, Friday and Saturday only of each week, so you will please take note.
Jas. Belanger, near Hill's Store, East Ward, Lachute, Que.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.—Professor Bieler, (67 McTavish St. Montreal) wishes to let his cottage, 6 rooms, garden, tennis court, boats on two lakes. Running water and automobile road to cottage. Write for particulars.

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

FOR SALE.—Two second hand Fords 1917 and 1918 models. Now is your chance. Overhauled and in good working order. Speak quick or you may lose a good bargain.
W. Deacon, Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE.—An Ayrshire Cow 4 years old, and a two year old heifer, both freshened since the 1st. of May. Apply to
Rev. E. S. Morrison, Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE.—8 Room Cottage with lot, situated on the Brownsburg Road in the town of Lachute, 1/4 mile from station. For further particulars apply to Geo. Staniforth, Box 94, or Phone 120 ring 4.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand Ford Car, in good running order, for sale cheap. Apply to Geoffroy Bedard, Lachute.

WANTED.—A Canoe in good order, cheap. Apply to Watchman Office.

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

Mrs. Monette was a week-end guest in Montreal.

Mrs. Geo. Christie spent Saturday last in Montreal.

Mr. Kimber, of St. Rose, spent Tuesday in town.

Mrs. Harlow Giles spent the week-end visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Gladys McDonald, of Montreal was the week-end guest of Miss Penfold.

Miss Laura McPhail, of Fassett, is the guest of Mrs. A. McFaul for a few days.

Mr. Harold McFaul left this week for a visit to Vancouver and other points.

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

Mrs. Blair, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. T. Christie.

Mr. Dave Barley, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Jno. Barley for the week-end.

Mrs. H. McRae who has spent the winter in Montreal, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McFaul and friends motored to Montreal for the week-end.

Miss Margaret Walker, of Rockland is the guest of her aunt Miss L. Todd this week.

Miss Margery Gould and Mr. Ryan of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Yelland.

Mrs. Carkner was called last week to St. Agathe owing to the illness of her son-in-law.

Miss Willow and Jessie Lavery, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Deacon.

Mr. Clifford McFaul returned home this week, after spending a pleasant visit in New York.

Rev. Mrs. Carleton and daughter, Grenville, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Dan Joss.

Mr. and Mrs. Girdwood, of Aurora, Ill., were guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimie for the week-end.

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

Miss Maude Dobbie, of McGill University, is home for the summer months with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed, the Misses Irene and Gertrude Riddell, of Montreal, were recent visitors in town.

Mrs. A. Beers returned home this week, from a pleasant visit with her niece Miss McCallum, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldworthy and children spent the week-end the guests of Rev. and Mrs. G. Sherman at Stonefield.

Several of our Townsmen attended the Conservative Convention held in Montreal, on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, of Vankeek, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Robertson, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town.

The fishermen are wending their way in large numbers to the lake resorts, but no large catches have as yet been reported.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will hold their Annual Bazaar, on June 7th. Keep the date open.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McFaul, of Chute-au-Blondeau, and Miss Florence McGillivray, of Montreal, spent the week-end with their parents.

The many friends of Mrs. Holland are pleased to see her back in town again, and to have Ivan Bower reopened again for the summer months.

Miss Jennie Veitch, of Saranac Lake N.Y., left on Saturday, after spending a two weeks visit the guest of her cousin, Miss V. Veitch, of Centreville.

Mr. John Shanks, Pioneer Roadmaster of the C.P.R. was in town on Saturday renewing acquaintance with his many old friends.

Mr. Wm. Todd, of Brownsburg, has purchased the property of Mr. Theodore Hammond in the East Ward, and will shortly become a resident of our town.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute, will be held D.V. Sunday May 21st, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon accompanied by Miss Grace Seale and Messrs. Douglas Middleton and J. McKimie spent a pleasant week-end at Morin Heights.

Miss Grace North, of the Women's Hospital, Pilhapuram, India, is paying her first visit to Canada on furlough. She arrived in town on Thursday and is now the guest of Rev. and Mrs. V. Collins at the Manse, Dalesville.

Mr. Ross Muir was home for a few days last week.

Mr. John Smith, of Montreal is in town for a few days.

Miss Margaret Staniforth, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Watson.

Mr. Percy Staniforth, of Arundel, was the guest of Mrs. Hope on Wednesday.

Miss L. Evans has returned home to Lakefield, after spending the winter in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. McBurney left this week for Quebec where they will in future make their home.

Mr. Howard Nicoll, of Buckingham, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Nicoll, over the week-end.

Miss E. Davis and Mr. Colquhoun, of Arundel, were guests of Mr. Wm. Thompson East Settlement, this week.

Messrs. Jas. and Geo. Calder were at 16 Island Lake this week, reopening the summer cottage for the season.

Capt. and Mrs. Annette, of Gaspe, are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Robt. McFaul for the summer months.

Miss VanVleet, of the Montreal General Hospital Staff, was in town on Saturday last, the guest of Miss B. McOuat.

Baptist Services on Sunday next, will be held as follows:—Lachute at 11 a.m. Dalesville and Mount Maple at 3 p.m. Brownsburg at 7 p.m.

Mrs. Gardiner has returned home after a pleasant visit in Toronto, accompanied by Mrs. Bateman, of Kingston, who is now the guest of Mrs. McKinnon for a few weeks.

Messrs G. Smith, T. MacNaughton, R. and W. McArthur were in Montreal this week, attending the 43rd. Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows.

Don't forget the Bazaar in the Victoria Hall on Friday afternoon of this week, at 2 o'clock. A sale of useful and fancy articles, home-made cooking and afternoon tea. Everybody made welcome.

We wish to congratulate Messrs. Kenneth A. Hay, Caspar W. Owens and H. E. Cooke, in successfully passing the first and second years work for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, at Macdonald College.

—The time has now come when you can appreciate a nice brick of ice-cream. Just phone 1454, "Bobs Kosey Korner" and order it. If wanted for any special occasion it will be packed conveniently for your use.

The many friends of the Rev. V. Collins were pleased to see that he has recovered sufficiently from his recent accident to admit of his occupying his accustomed place in the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday last.

The many friends of Mr. Jas. McGibbon are pleased to welcome him back again, after an absence of some years in the Eastern Townships. He has purchased a lot from Mr. McGillivray and intends to build at once and make his home here.

Princess Theatre Brownsburg.

Mr. Goyette invites you to see the wonderful play, "Way Down East," which he has secured for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. It is a picture of thrilling interest and of 12 reels. Don't miss it. Prices are 35c. and 50c.

Last Thursday and Friday were devoted to Cleaning Up the Town and it is most encouraging to see how readily the people complied. The carters had a busy time of it and judging from the trips they made to the town dump every yard should now be spick and span.

New Garage.

Mr. George Chevrier has leased the Garage and repair Shop from Mr. A. Larocque of the Windsor Hotel, and is now open for business. Any work entrusted to his care will be promptly and efficiently executed, so if you have any car troubles, just call up Phone No. 16 and he will be at your service.

Presbyterian services next Sunday minister will conduct the services in May 21st, will be held as follows, The Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., and in Thomas' Gore at 3 p.m., when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. At the morning service in Lachute a special "Children's Rally" will be held. Children and parents from all parts of the congregation are invited to attend. The assistant minister Mr. Lloyd will conduct the services in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m., in East Settlement at 3 p.m. and in Brownsburg at 7:30 p.m. There will be a preparatory service in Thomas' Gore Church on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

OATS FOR SALE.—We are expecting a car-load of good Oats this week. Will be sold from the car at reasonable prices. Phone 106.
H. FILLON, Baker, Lachute, Que.

MEN'S SUITS!

We invite our friends and customers to come in and have a look over our Men's New Suits. The assortment is very large. There are several lines of navy blues from \$20.00.

Ask for them. There are also Tweeds from \$12.00 to \$15.00.

In Boys' Suits, the prices are now very low and the assortment is complete in sizes.

We have a few nice Spring Coats and Costumes for Ladies' and Misses' from \$12.00 up.

Have you seen our English Gingham at 25 cents per yard? We have the largest assortment of patterns and prices in Gingham and Wash goods we have ever put in stock. We want EGGS.

All we can get.

W. BANFORD & SON LACHUTE.

Save Cooking!

During this hot weather just buy your goods from the store that supplies you with the "Real Home-made Bread" Rolls, and Cakes of all kinds. Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Fresh Fruits in Season. Confectionery in abundance. We keep the Purity Ice Cream, both in Brick and Bulk. Ice Cream will be delivered. We handle Flour and Feed in any quantity and our Purity Flour is unexcelled.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.



BUILDERS SUPPLIES

Nails, Tar Papers, Galvanized and Paper Roofing, Corr. Iron and Wood Shingles, Glass Locks and Everything you need for your building. Brandham & Henderson Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

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, Ont 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

Pasture Makes Cheaper Pork.

There is no use quibbling about the value of pasture in producing pork. Tests by the dozen have shown that it is possible, when pasture is used, to produce pork with one-fourth less grain.

As an actual example, let me tell of two bunches of pigs at the Experiment Station. There were ten pigs in each group. One group was fed grain and tankage in a dry lot, and the other had corn and tankage, but was allowed to run on rape pasture.

The pigs on pasture averaged 65 pounds when the test started, and the pigs without pasture averaged 66 pounds a head. In 84 days the pigs on pasture gained 118.7 pounds a head; pigs without pasture gained only 94.9 pounds a head. Every 100 pounds of gain made by pigs on pasture cost \$12.59; gain made by pigs without pasture cost \$13.16 for every 100 pounds. That difference of 58 cents a hundred is not to be sneezed at.

It may be that some people do not use pasture in producing pork because they do not know what kind of pasture crops to use. That question is easily settled.

For a permanent pasture, none excels alfalfa. Alfalfa is a feed of high value, and its abundant and persistent growth produces a vast amount of forage. Alfalfa can not be grown equally well in all sections of the country; but where successful stands can be produced, there is no pasture superior to it. Breeding hogs can be maintained through the summer on practically no grain where good alfalfa pasture, plenty of water and shade are available. A combination of corn and alfalfa pasture is likewise successful for growth in young pigs, also for fattening.

Red clover is a close second to alfalfa. This crop is successfully grown throughout the country, and its adaptability for early summer or fall pasture makes it of great use in a forage rotation. Clover should be pastured before it becomes too mature, in order to secure the maximum use of the crop.

Rye is a good crop for early spring forage. From the standpoint of feeding value, rye does not compare favorably with many of the other crops; however, it finds a place in practically every forage rotation due to the fact that it supplies the earliest possible forage in the spring. The crop should be fall sown.

Rape is one of the most desirable pasture crops available for swine. This crop is desirable for a number of reasons; viz: 1. The cost of seed is com-

paratively small. 2. The crop will stand hard pasturing. 3. The amount of seed required to plant an acre of rape is comparatively small. 4. It will grow until very late in the fall, thus giving it a longer growing season than some of the other crops. It is well to bear in mind, however, that rape will not grow upon barren ground, but that it requires a fairly fertile soil. The crop is quite adaptable. It may be sown several times during the season and thus provides a frequent change of luxurious forage. Rape should be sown at the rate of from eight to ten pounds to the acre when sown alone.

Pigs should be turned on rape when it is eight or ten inches high. This is usually about six weeks after being sown. If they are put in much earlier there is danger of the crop being pastured too closely; if the rape gets much larger before being eaten off, it becomes coarse and woody and is not relished.

A well-drained piece of blue-grass, or June-grass, with a southern slope supplies good early pasture, and also remains green quite late in the fall, but can not be depended upon during the summer. Other crops must be provided, so that a continuous supply will be assured throughout the season.

Oats and field peas are a combination frequently used successfully for hog pasture. This mixture can be sown very early in the spring and furnishes an abundant and luxuriant growth of pasture. The proper rate of seeding for this mixture is one and one-half bushels each of the oats and peas. Seedlings may be made from time to time during the growing season. The cost of seeding with this mixture is greater than that of oats and rape, or rape alone, and the amount of forage secured is no greater.

Soybeans are also a desirable forage crop. This crop is suitable both for a forage and for hogging down after the beans have become fully matured. The fact that soybeans do not grow equally well in all sections and that the cost of seed is sometimes high, makes this crop less desirable than some of the others which cost less for seed, and which furnish just as much forage.

Finally, do not neglect to use pasture because you are not sure which crop to grow, but provide some crop rather than to go along producing pork on expensive concentrate feed alone. Provide a succession of crops that will last during the entire season and use the crops known to do best in your locality. Write the experimental farm if in doubt.

Controlling the Pea Weevil.

The Pea weevil causes serious losses to farmers in Canada every year. Some years ago the annual losses decreased, but indications are that this insect is still a dangerous enemy to pea growing. This insect is also giving trouble in the province of British Columbia, and to a slight extent in some other parts of Canada.

The presence of the insect is easily distinguished. The individual peas will show round holes in which the weevil has developed, and from which it has escaped or the beetle might still be confined to its home in the seed. Its presence in such a case is indicated by a round spot on the skin of the pea. If the skin is removed over this mark in the spring of the year the full grown beetle is found. Infested peas sown without treatment are certain to produce a weevilly crop.

The seed may be treated by fumigation, the application of coal oil, and the holding over of seed for a second year. The fumigation is perhaps the most easily practiced plan. The substance used is bisulphide of carbon. A convenient method of treating small quantities of seed is to fill an ordinary coal oil barrel with the seed peas. To treat this quantity of seed would require about five ounces of bisulphide of carbon. This liquid, which is obtainable at a drug store may be poured right on the seed or placed in a shallow receptacle resting on the grain. Then close up the barrel as tightly as possible so as to exclude the air. The covers should remain on for a least forty-eight hours. By this time all of the bisulphide of carbon will have vaporized into a gas heavier than air which settles down through the peas killing all of the insects within the barrel.

Large quantities of seed may be fumigated in tight bins or other well constructed chambers using one pound by weight of bisulphide of carbon to every hundred bushels of seed. Exposure for forty-eight hours as in the case of the smaller quantity is necessary for good results. The bisulphide may be placed in shallow dishes at the top of the bin or chamber. In the preparation of a bin for this purpose the cracks should be pasted over with paper. Strips of felt may be fastened along the top edge where the lid fits down.

It should be observed that the vapour of bisulphide of carbon is highly inflammable. Lights of any kind should therefore not be brought into contact with it.

Coal oil may also be used in destroying the weevils. About half a gallon of coal oil is sufficient to treat

about five bushels of peas. The oil should be carefully applied while the seed is being shovelled over. The shovelling should be repeated every day for at least four days, for about two weeks before sowing. It should be seen that every pea is moistened with the coal oil.

In Crop Protection Leaflet No. 9, issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the Dominion Entomologist describes the insect together with its life history.

This is Clean-up Time.

If the work of cleaning up about the farm premises has not already been done, it is time that the farmer should say to himself and his helpers, "This is clean-up week for us." In going about this annual task, the farmer should put sentiment aside and do a thorough job. The health of the family and the inspiration that comes to every individual in the home from tidy premises make it a hundred times worth while to get everything in its place and all the rest of the things out of sight.

Around many farm homes there is little or no expense outside of the labor connected with the cleaning up of the winter's accumulation of dirt and rubbish, and a small outlay of money in making the usual repairs to fences, gates, walks and buildings will often save much time later when field work is crowding. In addition to getting rid of the rubbish and making repairs, flowers, shrubs and trees can be planted to increase the attractiveness of the home and the farm.

It is a common observation that on farms where old machinery, boards, brush, weeds and a hundred other things have accumulated from year to year, that there is a noticeable lack of the progressive spirit among the members of such homes. This trash is no doubt good evidence that the premises are under the management of some careless person. While this is no doubt more or less true, it should be remembered that the untidiness also exerts a demoralizing influence upon those who are constantly where they must look upon the dirt and disorder. Let us, therefore, get the clean-up spirit if it has not already taken possession of us. If this spirit is allowed to function properly we will have more valuable farms and enjoy a happier and better farm life.

Better start applauding the benefactors of mankind that they may have a little show in the public mind with the men who study to scar and cripple the race.

Certified Farm Seeds.

There are few things more disappointing to a farmer than to find that the seed he has sown has failed to come up or has introduced into his land noxious weed seeds. While one can by a very close examination under a magnifying glass determine in a general way the quality and purity of seed, most farmers are unprepared to perform work of this kind. It is equally possible to ascertain by a germination test the vitality of the seed. The Seed Branch at Ottawa with local offices in Toronto, Winnipeg, and Calgary, makes it a part of its business to perform these tests. As seeding approaches, however, there is little time to wait for reports from such examination. There is still another means of ascertaining the value of at least some of the seed that is on the market. The Seed Branch issues certificates of grading, based on sample, more particularly for grass and clover seeds, but to a limited extent also in seed grains. Any farmer or seed merchant who has seed for sale can draw his own sample, forward it to the district seed laboratory and obtain a certificate. The Seed Branch retains the sample and issues a certificate with a serial number. Seed merchants in some cases take advantage of this offer and are thus able to produce official evidence of the value of the seed offered. It is well, therefore, when purchasing grass or clover seed to ascertain whether or not it has been thus tested, and if so to note the grading on the certificate. The purchaser of the seed may, if he chooses, have the grade confirmed by submitting a sample of the seed delivered to the Seed Branch where it is compared with the original control sample on which the certificate was issued. It is seldom necessary to have such a certificate proved, because there are comparatively few seed merchants who would misrepresent the quality of stock that had been officially tested. A few instances have occurred of unscrupulous dealing by submitting for examination a sample superior to the seed stock, and penalties are provided for misrepresentations of this sort.

The Mowing and Care of the Lawn.

Don't underestimate the importance of a thorough preparation of the soil before trying to establish a lawn. Most of the failures supposed to be due to poor seed are really because of poor soil, poor drainage or both combined.

Don't merely re-seed where grass would not grow before. Most likely the trouble is with the soil.

Don't fail to give a good rolling whenever possible, especially on a new lawn.

Don't cut a young lawn too closely. Don't top dress with fresh manure. It introduces weeds and is very unsightly.

Don't neglect a lawn because you made it right in the first place. Fertilizers are necessary.

Don't spoil a new lawn with light sprinkling. When water is needed, see that the soil is thoroughly soaked.

Fixing up the Neglected Cemetery

BY A. W. ROE.

Neglected rural cemeteries, which are such eyesores, are becoming less frequent. There are still a few cemeteries which need care, however. Often these conditions are due to lack of knowledge of just how to go about fixing up a neglected cemetery. That is why I tell the method used in fixing up a country cemetery in my home county.

The people who were interested in the work got together and organized an association, known as the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association. It is and has been the final resting-place of the people through a wide stretch of rural territory; since the association began to make a success of it about twenty years ago, many families, living in a village two miles distant, have sought family plots within its limits.

The writer has a keen recollection of the place twenty years ago. The word that best describes its condition at that time is "wilderness." It was indeed a tangle of young forest growth, clambering grapevines, fierce, scratching blackberry briars and smaller undergrowth. In addition, it was the home of rabbits, snakes, owls, bumblebees, hornets and yellow-jackets. In and among all this wilderness nestled the graves of the country's pioneers. They were gone and it seemed forgotten—all but a few, whose relatives still met in the cemetery and "cleaned" off the graves once or twice a year.

There had been a medieval fence about the plot, but it had fallen into decay at most places, except near the gates, which were opened ceremoniously to admit a procession and kept closed at other times, though to keep out what the writer often wondered. Following the custom then prevalent in this section of the country, those families that were financially able usually made provision against neighborhood neglect of a general fence, by enclosing their own family plots with barricades of their own fancy. This gave the yard a still more grotesque and gruesome effect, for the fences were of many and crazy designs. It was indeed a "ghostyard" at night, shunned by young and old alike. That was the condition of the ceme-

How to Secure a Good Yield of Hay.

While hay yields last summer throughout Eastern Canada were much below the average, rather astonishing results were reached at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where a five-ton yield was secured on a forty-acre field. The Dominion Field Husbandman gives a description of the methods adopted to bring about such a satisfactory crop. The soil is underdrained and is a kind of sandy loam. A three-year rotation of corn, oats and hay has been followed, the corn land being manured at the rate of eighteen tons per acre. The hay mixture consisted of ten pounds of red clover, two pounds of alfalfa, and the balance timothy were used in case the former crops might winter kill. The crop of five tons per acre was taken from three cuttings: the first cut, consisting mainly of red clover and alfalfa in equal proportions, gave three tons; the second cut, consisting mainly of alfalfa, one ton, and the third cut, consisting exclusively of alfalfa, one ton per acre. Such a result surely emphasizes the value of including alfalfa in the usual hay mixtures in districts where alfalfa will grow. Alfalfa also improves the fertility of the soil. Although the yield last year of five tons per acre was rather out of the ordinary, the yield for the past ten years at the Central Experimental Farm has been good, averaging 3.37 tons per acre per year.

Getting Rid of Sewage on the Farm.

The safe disposal of farm sewage is a vital necessity. It promotes health, not only on the farm, but often in places where products from the farm are used.

The septic tank should be from fifty to one hundred feet or more from the dwelling. If practicable, locate the tank so that the prevailing winds will blow any odors away from the home. The distribution plot where the sewage is finally returned to the soil should be located down hill from the home water supply, and at least three hundred feet away. Lay all sewers in straight lines and below the frost point and see that they are thoroughly ventilated and the joints made water-tight and protected against the entrance of roots. Before putting in a sewage system consult your county representative or write to the Department of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College.

Farm Records Burned.

Jim's barn burned down the other night, and he was almost suffocated trying to pull the barn door off the hinges. After he came to, one of the neighbors asked him, "Jim, why were you so crazy trying to save that old barn door?" "Well," said Jim faintly, "all my figures for the last five years was right on the inside of that door."

The lime-spreeder is the soil's sugar bowl.

Parents as Educators

Importance of Religious Training—The Sunday School

BY MARY COLLINS TERRY.

No little child should be without religious training, for it is as essential to the balance and beautiful growth of his character as the proper food is to his body. This training can be given in the home and in the Sunday School. Both are excellent means and should supplement each other, for it is when these two institutions work together that the child receives the highest benefit.

Because of the ease with which the child learns, and the capacity to retain even unto old age what was learned in childhood, religious training should begin early. Do not say, "Oh, when my boy is old enough to decide for himself I will let him choose his church." You do not leave his manners until then, so why his morals? High ideals and a good moral code are most easily formed in his plastic years.

The child is naturally an imitator and hero worshipper. The stirring stories of Bible heroes and the application of the truths of the great old Bible stories go far toward helping him formulate the rules which are to govern his own actions now and in later life.

The parents in the home are the ones whose high privilege it is to begin their children's religious training. It is a pity that so many, through thoughtlessness or neglect or a false sense of unfitness, neglect this sweet duty. The Sunday School next should take up and help to broaden and develop the child's religious experience.

There are several ways in which the Sunday School does its work a little better than the same work can be done at home. In the first place children are drawn to other children. They naturally tend to work or play in groups; to be with other children imitating or joining in their activities, gives incentive to Sunday School work.

The Sunday School carries on a regular and systematic course of Bible study, adapted to the ages of children, and presenting the most suitable Bible material in an attractive form.

A visit to the live modern Sunday School in the average church would be a means of enlightenment and surprise to many. Hand work, simple songs, and rhythm for little children; and home work, class competition, and even dramatics and pageantry for the older ones, have been the means of making Bible study delightful, attractive, and absolutely indispensable to our children.

There are ways in which we parents can and ought to co-operate with the Sunday School. Our children can learn to be punctual and regular. We should show our interest in their progress and experiences. How proud they would be if father or mother would also go to Sunday School, perhaps to the adult Bible class.

"A little child shall lead them." Let us have faith in the old Bible promise:

"Train up a child in the way, he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it."

As he flew away she watched his flaming red suit, which could be seen a long distance.

The leaves overhead still rustled, and this time they seemed to say to her: "Wise Mother Nature will hide you and the little ones safely while you need protection, and will give you greenish clothes to wear among the green leaves."

A Call to Veterinarians.

There is perhaps no profession in Canada that offers better opportunity for remuneration and advancement than that of the veterinarian. To-day this pursuit is recognized by the universities as worthy of a degree, just as is that of medicine. It is not only in private practice that opportunity occurs to veterinary practitioners, but in rendering service to the country by appointment under municipal, provincial, or Federal governments. As an instance of this, attention of practicing veterinarians is called to the opportunity now being offered, by the Veterinary Director General at Ottawa, to qualify for employment in connection with the recently adopted Accredited Herd System. Before being enrolled for such work, applicants will be required to pass the Civil Service examination for the position of veterinary inspector and to take a course in practical testing methods with one of the inspectors of the branch. During the course the candidate will be paid, as if already employed, at the rate of ten dollars a day with expenses. Examinations are to be held simultaneously in all the provinces on April 27th, full particulars of which can be had at any post office. It will be observed that the nearness of the date set for the examination necessitates the earliest possible action by likely candidates.

Avoid Early Pasturing.

The farmer who is anxious to get the maximum of returns from his pasture lot should keep the cows away from the grass until it contains sufficient nutrients to maintain milk production and keep the cows in good bodily condition. The first taste of green grass spoils the appetite for the stored feeds which must be relied upon for weeks after the first grass appears. The early growth is mostly water and a reduction in the milk flow will result unless the regular winter plan of feeding grain, hay and silage is kept up until the pasture sod is firm and the grass has a good start.

Cows are also restless and uneasy after they have had a taste of new grass and then have this delicacy withdrawn from them. Even after the grass is long enough to be pastured, it is wise to continue feeding silage and grain when these feeds are available. The cows will invariably make good use of them.

Protecting Clean Curtains.

Stretching a very narrow piece of ribbon or tape across the windows about nine inches from the lower edge saves a lot of laundry work. This prevents the curtains blowing against the inevitably dusty screens and outer sill.

It is unfortunate that men will allow "good enough" to keep them from the best.

The best leaders seek character and quality as well as numbers in their following.

Had Adam kept books and records his gardening might not have proved so perplexing to him.

"The shagard will not plow by reason of the cold; therefore shall he beg in harvest, and have nothing."—Prov. XX-4.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Mrs. Redbird.

Little Mrs. Redbird sat on her four pretty greenish eggs in her snug little nest in the treetop. She sat, and sat, and waited. Day after day she kept the pretty eggs warm with the soft downy feathers on her little warm body, and day after day she listened to Mr. Redbird as he sat on a branch and sang to her to keep up her courage, for soon there would be some tiny baby birds in the nest.

"How very handsome Mr. Redbird looks in his scarlet suit, with the black sleeves and black coat-tails!" Mrs. Redbird thought; and, sighing, she looked at her own dull dress of greyish green.

"Wouldn't I just like a bright pretty dress to match my husband's," she said wearily. "I'll dress the children that way, anyhow, when they hatch."

Poor, tired little Mrs. Redbird settled herself as comfortably as she could over the eggs and listened to the leaves rustling around her. Mr. Redbird had stopped singing and flown away; she felt very drowsy, until suddenly she heard the leaves saying:

"Why, how gaily you are dressed, Mrs. Redbird!"

She looked down at her feathers; to her great astonishment they were just as bright and gay as those of her husband.

"Why, why!" she gasped, "how quickly they changed!"

A crowd of people came into the woods and surrounded the tree.

"Oh, look! There's a scarlet tanager on its nest. Let's climb up and take a picture of it," she heard a deep voice say. "That coloring would attract anybody's notice."

There was a great deal of confusion, and poor Mrs. Redbird trembled on the nest as she felt the tree shaking, and somebody poked a big, box-like thing near her nest, its great eye snapping in her face.

"Worse and worse," thought distracted Mrs. Redbird, as she was poked off the nest to show the eggs that were under her.

She flew around, fluttering and crying, for what seemed a long time before those nasty, bothering people climbed down the tree and walked away.

Mrs. Redbird felt eyes upon her from all directions.

"Oh, dear," she sobbed, "they did not see me when I wore my dull green dress. Now their bright eyes see me from everywhere. I'm afraid they'll hurt my babies."

The next thing Mrs. Redbird knew the egg shells were cracking and the baby Redbirds were coming out.

In a very short time their little bare bodies were covered with red and black feathers, to their mother's surprise.

"Oh, oh," she wailed, when they began to try to fly, "why aren't you dressed like last year's babies, in dull green feathers?"

No sooner did they tumble around on the twigs than cats and squirrels saw the vivid dresses they wore and tried to catch them.

Poor Mother Redbird uttered cries of distress and woke—to find that it was all a dream, and that she still wore the same dull green clothes and sat on the little eggs that would hatch out babies which would wear a dull, inconspicuous dress like hers.

"My poor, patient little Mrs. Redbird," said Mr. Redbird, suddenly appearing with a dainty morsel for her to eat.

"Oh, I am glad I wear a dull dress," sighed Mrs. Redbird happily, eating the delicious bit Mr. Redbird had brought her.

KELLY THROWS HIS CRUTCHES AWAY

OLD TIME STRENGTH HAS RETURNED AND HE FEELS FINE.

Can Do as Big a Day's Work as Any Man, Now, He Declares—Gives Tanlac Credit.

"Tanalac has restored me to perfect health, and the best I can say for it is not as good as it deserves," said John Kelly, an employee of the Fred Construction Company, residing at 129 Bold St., Hamilton, Ont.

"Two years ago I had a severe case of pneumonia which left me in an awful weakened condition, and a few weeks later I had an attack of grippe. My stomach got all out of order, and I could scarcely get enough to keep me alive. For six weeks my legs were so weak I just had to hobble around on crutches, and my back and shoulders hurt awfully. I couldn't stoop over without hurting so bad I thought my back would break. I couldn't bring my hands together in front of me because of the pains in my shoulders. I was constipated nearly all the time."

"Well, since taking Tanlac I know it is a wonderful builder. It gave me a whole of an appetite after I had only taken one bottle, and instead of my food giving me indigestion like it used to, it got to agreeing with me perfectly so that I always had plenty of strength and energy. In fact, I feel as well to-day as I ever did in my life, and can do as good a day's work as any man. Tanlac can't be recommended too highly."

Tanalac is sold by all good druggists.

If you cannot have what you like, try to like what you have. Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

India's Advocate.

The imprisonment of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the arch-agitator of India, has put a stop to the activities of one of the most remarkable men of the Indian Empire.

Gandhi was born in 1869. He studied for the Bar, to which he was called at Lincoln's Inn, London, and after a short period of practice in Bombay he went to South Africa, where he became the leader of the Indians who wished to institute reforms.

In 1906 the Zulu rebellion found him in a position of great strength and the cause of endless trouble to the Government. But during the rebellion he did splendid work in organizing an ambulance corps.

Back in India, Gandhi came to be regarded as a saint with supernatural power. He gave all his money away to the poor, and lived the life of a shoemaker; but all the time he was plotting the passive revolt against British rule, which has at last led to his arrest.

Gandhi is undoubtedly sincere. He loves his country with a passionate devotion. He is an educated man, and the various outbreaks and murders which have marked his campaigns cannot be laid at his door, for he has always advocated passive resistance.

Meanwhile, although he is a menace to British power in India, we can at least respect him for his courage and sincerity.

Minority Expression.

During the campaign for prohibition a little town took a lively interest in the election. Every house, with the exception of one, displayed this card: "This House Is Dry."

For days all eyes watched the windows of that one house without any sign. At last this placard appeared: "This House Leaks a Little."

Good Luck!

"My brother has been in Africa for the last year, and has just come home. He has been hunting tigers."

"How exciting. Did he have luck?"

"Rather! He never met any."

Wild Geese Flying North.

Due north they go To the wastes of snow, Or where lone polar waters flow

On a flinty, ice-gripped strand; High, high they sweep Through the cloudy deep, Where twilight's mazy vapors creep Above a rain-swept land.

To pilot's cry Their shapes file by; A wavy chain across the sky, The speedy line recedes.

The April night Enfolded their flight, But of courage high, hope infinite, The heart a lesson reads.

—James P. McFadden.

Her Reason.

Dr. Jones had responded to a note left at his door by a farmer, asking him to go as soon as possible to see his little boy, who had a "very bad cold."

The doctor took one look at the child and turned to the mother. "Don't you know your boy is coming down with the measles?" he asked, severely.

"Yes, doctor, I knew he was," said the woman.

"Then why in the world did you write me that he had a very bad cold?" asked the doctor.

The woman hesitated for a moment; then, looking at her husband, she said, with sullen frankness:

"Neither him nor me know how to spell measles."

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Georges Lefebvre, St. Zenon, Que., writes: "I do not think there is any other medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. I have used them for my baby and would use nothing else." What Mrs. Lefebvre says thousands of other mothers say. They have found by trial that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus banish indigestion, constipation, colds, colic, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Huge British Range Finder.

The largest range finder in the world is over twice the size of any used during the war, and has been constructed in England for use in coastal defense. It was designed by the two original inventors of the range finder that has been in use in the British navy for many years, and that consists of a horizontal tube carried on a central frame, which rotates with the tube on a pedestal.

Bone Dry.

She had marked the huskiness in his voice for the past ten minutes, and the nervous manner in which he fidgeted in his chair spoke volumes to her. She knew what was coming.

"Clara," he said, and his throat seemed dry and parched, "would you—that is, could you—do you think that you—"

"Go on, George," she murmured, encouragingly. "I am listening."

"Would you—er—do you think you could—get me a drink of water? I am as dry as a bone."

The first red rose to be grown in England was planted in the gardens of the Manor of Savoy, London, in the thirteenth century.

At the time of the Armistice 5,000 tons of salvage from the battlefields was being dealt with each week in establishments in England.

DIGESTIVE TROUBLES CAUSE MUCH DISTRESS

Are Nearly Always Due to Thin, Watery Blood.

Do not think that because your stomach is easily upset you are the victim of some serious malady. One of the most common causes of indigestion is anemia, or thin, watery blood. In fact it has become generally recognized that healthy activity of the stomach is impossible unless the blood is rich and red.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been found valuable in cases of indigestion, nervous dyspepsia and stomach weakness, just because they are a blood builder and nerve tonic. The rich, red blood following their use not only imparts a healthy digestion, but carries color to the cheeks and lips, and gives vigor to the muscles. One important point to remember is that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain no harmful drugs or opiates and are thus to be preferred to preparations that merely stimulate for a time. Before you begin worrying unnecessarily about your state of health, try the tonic treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You will be surprised to see how rapidly your appetite returns and your debilitated system revives. Miss Sarah Farquhar, North Brookfield, N.S., who has proved the value of these pills in cases of this kind, says: "For a long time I was a sufferer from indigestion, which seemed to carry with it a complication of other troubles. Every meal brought misery with it, as the eating was followed by severe pains in the stomach, causing at times nausea and vomiting, and at other times an accumulation of gas that caused severe palpitation of the heart and a smothering sensation. The result was that my general health was seriously affected and the least exertion would tire me out. I had taken much medicine, but did not get more than temporary relief until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I took for a considerable time, with the result that I now enjoy every meal and am no longer distressed after eating. I find myself in every way enjoying better health, and I cheerfully recommend these pills to similar sufferers."

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 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

New Vacuum-Tube Amplifier Aid to Partially Deaf.

Considerable progress has been made in the development of telephonic hearing aids for the partially deaf, but the limit had apparently been reached along this line until the new vacuum-tube amplifier was produced. This tube, the result of the efforts of many inventors, consists primarily of a small electric bulb having within it a filament, a spiral wire called a grid, and a metallic plate, all in the order named.

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Mistaken Identity.

As a steamer was leaving the harbor of Athens a well-dressed young lady passenger approached the captain, and, pointing to the distant hills, inquired:

"What is that white stuff on the hills, captain?"

"That is snow, madam," replied the captain.

"Well," remarked the lady, "I thought so myself, but a gentleman has just told me it was Greece."

In the Dizzy Future.

The new era that is upon us will be an era of unbelievable speed.

The following incident is not fiction: It is a prophecy.

A young man of A.D. 1950 was giving his girl an airing, so to speak, in a swift and powerful 2,000 h.p. aeroplane.

"That's England we're approaching," he said. They lived in Australia.

"British Isles, you know. Pretty little group they make, don't they?"

"I don't see them," said the girl, anxiously. "Where are they?"

"Oh," said the young man, "we've passed them now!"

Considerate!

Misses (reprovingly): "Bridget, breakfast is very late this morning. I noticed last night that you had company in the kitchen, and it was nearly twelve o'clock when you went to bed."

Bridget: "It was, ma'am. I knew you was awake, for I heard ye movin' about; an' I said to meself ye'd need sleep this mornin', an' I wouldn't disturb ye wid an early breakfast ma'am."

Mahogany trees do not reach their full height until they are two hundred years old.

The world is blessed most by men who do the things, and not by those who merely talk about them.

Widow-burning, now virtually extinct in India, is said to exist still in parts of Africa; widows were immolated on the husband's funeral pyre as a sign of virtue, and also to provide the dead man with attendants in the next world.

ISSUE No. 17—22.

A Unique Cloud Bank.

A singular atmospheric phenomenon recently noted along the western coast of South America is a bank of cloud extending for two thousand miles, from Ecuador to the centre of Chile, and following the trend of the coast range of hills. The cloud bank is between ten and twenty miles broad, floats at an elevation of between two thousand and three thousand feet and has a vertical thickness of not less than one thousand feet.

This curious phenomenon is ascribed to the prevalence of cool southerly and south-westerly winds blowing obliquely along-shore, and having their moisture condensed by the coast hill range just sufficiently to produce clouds without rain.

Antarctic Iron Foundry Near Shackleton's Tomb.

The island of South Georgia, where Sir Ernest Shackleton has been buried, is 2,000 miles from civilization; but it is shortly to process a complete, though small, iron foundry. A British firm has despatched to this distant island one of its special comprehensive plants for making castings required in repairing the machinery of whaling vessels. Any necessary repairs to the ships can also be carried out by this equipment.

Swindled.

Sandy McNab took a sixpenny ticket in a raffle for a pony and trap. He won it.

Was he pleased at his good fortune? Not a bit.

When the pony and trap were brought to him he surveyed them gloomily.

"I tell ye," he said, "the whole thing was a swindle."

"What's the matter?" asked his friends.

"Where's the whip?" demanded Sandy.

ACIDS IN STOMACH CAUSE INDIGESTION

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain. How to Treat.

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bismuth Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bismuth Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Mistreated Feet, Sore Feet, Tired Feet, Burning and Aching Feet. After a hard day's work or a long tramp and your feet are completely used up, bathe them in hot water then rub them with MINARD'S LINIMENT. It will relieve you and you will never be without a bottle.



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 by Bayer Manufacturers of Mono-acetylsalicylic acid of Ballefildt. 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

CANADIAN MATRIMONIAL PAPER, 21c. No other fee. A. McCann, Hamilton, Ont.

EARN \$10.00 TO \$50.00 PER DAY vulcanizing. Be independent; we teach you. Write for particulars. Chief Instructor, Canada Vulcanizer, London, Ont.

MORTGAGE FOR SALE

SECOND MORTGAGE FOR SALE. On farm next Sir John Eaton's farm, twenty-one hundred dollars at 7% King Township, Discount 24%. Norman, 11 Richmond East, Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

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

Test of Knowledge.

Hyde Park Orator—"It's knowledge we want! Ask the av'rdge man when Magna Charta was King of England—and 'e can't tell yer."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Among ostriches, the cock birds incubate the eggs.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, E. C. GUY, 115 West 24th Street, New York, U.S.A.



Don't Worry About Your Complexion Cuticura Will Take Care of It

If you make the Cuticura Trio your every-day toilet preparations you will have a clear, healthy skin, good hair and soft white hands. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal, Talcum to powder and perfume.

Keep 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Green, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W. Montreal. "Cuticura Soap" shaves without mug.

SUCCEEDS WHERE DOCTORS FAIL

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Often Does That.—Read Mrs. Miner's Testimony

Churubusco, N. Y.—"I was under the doctor's care for over five years for backache and had no relief from his medicine. One day a neighbor told me about your Vegetable Compound and I took it. It helped me so much that I wish to advise all women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and backache. It is a great help in carrying a child, as I have noticed a difference when I didn't take it. I thank you for this medicine and if I ever come to this point again I do not want to be without the Vegetable Compound. I give you permission to publish this letter so that all women can take my advice."—Mrs. FRED MINER, Box 102, Churubusco, N. Y.

It's the same story over again. Women suffer from ailments for years. They try doctors and different medicines, but feel no better. Finally they take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and you can see its value in the case of Mrs. Miner.

That's the truth of the matter. If you are suffering from any of the troubles women have, you ought to try this medicine. It can be taken in safety by young or old, as it contains no harmful drugs.

After a hard day's work or a long tramp and your feet are completely used up, bathe them in hot water then rub them with MINARD'S LINIMENT. It will relieve you and you will never be without a bottle.

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Surnames and Their Origin

CARMICHAEL

Racial Origin—Welsh. Source—A locality.

The name of Carmichael is one of those which is more widely known, perhaps, than borne, and you may find it interesting from the fact that one element from which it is compounded is so obvious, and the other so puzzling. For, of course, the last two syllables in it are from the given name of Michael.

Since this given name, of Hebrew origin, and indicating "one who is like God," was a Biblical name of the type likely to appeal to the imagination of the early Christians of Northern Europe, whatever their race, it spread quickly on the heels of Christianity into Germany, France, England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

It is the first syllable of the family name, however, that identifies it as a development among the Cymric Celts; that is, the Welsh. Glance at a map of Wales. Note the number of place names which begin with "Car" or "Caer." This word meant a "fortress" or "stronghold," equivalent in a sense to the Saxon "ton" and "burgh," the German "burg," and also to "castle." The place known as Carmichael would in modern English have been called Michael's Fort, and it also must have received its name subsequent to the Christianization of the Welsh.

As a surname, of course, it at first indicated the place of residence of the individual, or more likely his former place of residence, and it developed

into a family name just as other place names have done.

BUXTON

Racial Origin—English. Source—A locality.

There is no doubt as to the manner in which this family name originated. It was first used in reference to the locality from which the original bearers had come, and this locality was the village of Buxton, in Derbyshire, England.

The first uses of such surnames, of course, were innocent of any intent to make them hereditary family designations. People of the community in which a man lived would simply refer to him as "William de Buxton" or "Walter of Seaforth" simply to distinguish them from other Williams or Walters; for instance, from "William the Innkeeper" and "Walter Carter" (who manufactured carts). There might be in the same community a William of Buxton and a John of Buxton. It might happen that the Buxton stuck to William's sons and not to those of John, who might come to be known by their trades or the particular parts of town in which they lived.

Buxton, as a place name, you might imagine to be a compound of the word "buck," referring to a deer, and, let us say, "den," meaning a wooden enclosure. History indicates, however, a different origin of the name. The "bux" here is more akin to our word "book," which comes from the old Saxon word indicating the beech tree. "Ton," of town.

Mr. Jenkins Took a Cracked Club To Tame Lions



The exhibition ended rather badly. It very nearly was a big day for the lions and a sad day for Mr. Jenkins—all for want of proper care in getting ready.

Many a man who has business to do and a living to make and a job to fill is as careless how he feeds his body as Mr. Jenkins was in picking out a club.

Some foods are too heavy, some are too starchy, many lack necessary elements and so starve the body—and many load the system down with fermentation and auto-intoxication.

Grape-Nuts helps build health and strength. It contains the full richness of wheat and malted barley, including the vital mineral elements, without which the body cannot be fully sustained. Grape-

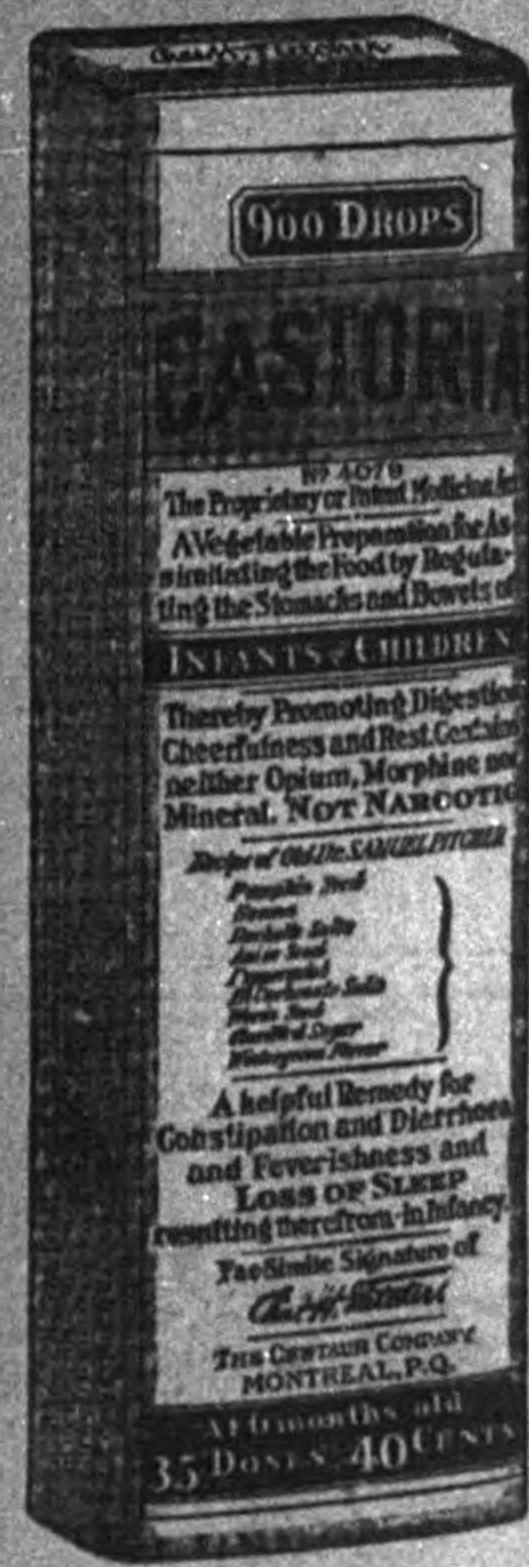
Nuts digests quickly and wholesomely. Served with cream or good milk, it is a complete food—crisp and delicious.

Grape-Nuts is just the food for those who care to meet life's situations well prepared in health. Order Grape-Nuts from your grocer today. Try it with cream or milk for breakfast or lunch, or made into a delightful pudding for dinner.

Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder

"There's a Reason"

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Windsor, Ontario



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

**Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria**

**Always
Bears the
Signature**

of

Chas. H. Fletcher

**In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years**

CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

G. J. CHARLAND Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist

Lachute Mills

Que.

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

**EGG-O
Baking Powder**

ORDER FROM YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD GROCER

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

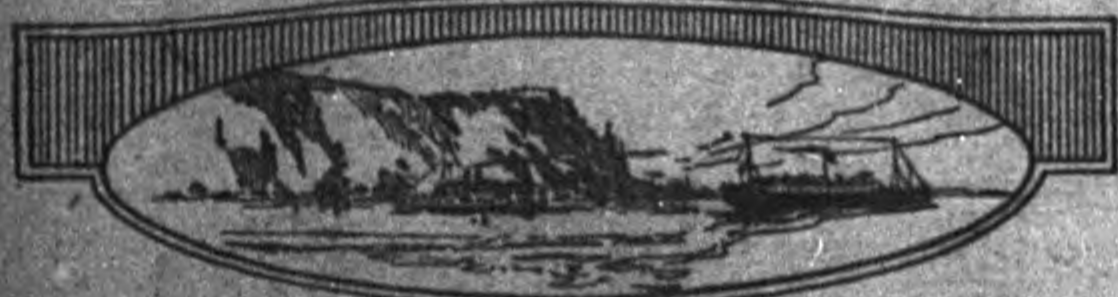
"Cooper" Caps for Men.

See our many lines before buying elsewhere.

McFAUL BROS.

**The Store where Your Dollar
does its duty.**

LACHUTE MILLS.



Make Your Trip A Pleasure Cruise

The Heights of Abraham is just one of the magnificences of the beautiful St. Lawrence. As the river widens on its way to the sea, one glorious scene succeeds another.

The beauties of the St. Lawrence will add untold enjoyment to your trip to Europe.

The luxurious appointments of the Cunard-Canadian liners will give you unlimited pleasure; the excellence of the cuisine will delight your senses; the personal service of the officials will anticipate your every wish. For rates and schedules of sailing consult the Cunard Agent in your town, or write for General Information Folder to

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**Cunard
Line**

**CANADIAN
SERVICE**

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY MAY 19, 1922

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

All locals, 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 cents a line extra.

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

5 cts. a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Notices of Entertainments, Concerts, Amusements etc., 25 cents minimum; over three (3) lines, 50 cents.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents.

Legal Advertising,—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

“THERE ARE TWO KINDS of men in this world,” thundered the orator: “There are just two kinds, the rich and the poor.”

“You’re wrong,” shouted the barber; “There are two kinds, those who shave themselves and those who get shaved.”

“You’re both wrong,” said the real estate agent; “There are two kinds, Essay marks and tightwads.”

“You’re all wrong,” cried the Egoist, “There are two kinds, Myself and others.”

If these four persons who gave expression to their views were part of a larger audience, and the rest of those within hearing were asked their opinions, it is easy to imagine that we should have quite a variety of different sub-divisions, according to the points of view of the persons making them.

No system of logic nor any process of philosophy has yet been evolved which will homogenize or unify the kinds of mankind which have classified themselves, like the rich and the poor. There are constant crossings over from one class to the other, as a matter of course, caused by the fluctuations of fortune, but the two distinct kinds remain as distinct and far apart as the east and the west.

The distinct of kind must continue as long as they repel each other, and as the existence of the one depends upon the continued separate and distinct continuance of the other, it is easy to predict “That never the twain shall meet.”

ARROGATING to ourselves the right of criticism we say that all the disputants were wrong in saying that there were only diamonds and spades in the pack: They are there in equal numbers and values, but there are other suits just as definite. The barber was wrong because he denied their presence and admitted only his own fancy: A shuffling of the classes would doubtless disclose the fact that there are shavers and non-shavers, essay marks and tightwads, in the pack of humanity, although in other combinations they might easily be drawn from diamonds (the rich) or spades (the poor) to say nothing of clubs and hearts. But the Egoist was farther wrong than the others, for he set one little card against all the trumps and all the master cards of the pack, including the little joker which can beat them all up.

It is not an easy matter to convince an egoist that he puts himself in a false position by dividing the world into classes consisting of, on the one side, himself, and on the other, all the rest of mankind, but it is astonishing how many do it, despite the awful examples of those who have furnished actual proof of the fallacy. In a way we have to admire his sublime audacity, while we deride his self conceit, but after all, it is a wonderfully human propensity for a man to have individuality, or as some people prefer to call it, personality, is a grand kinetic force when it occupies undisputed field of operation and does not waste itself upon egoistic resistance,—a habit which all egoists fall into sooner or later. A man may be a human magnet, holding multitudes in the witchery of his spell, but when his power develops egoism and the knowledge of his power obsesses him he begins to fear the loss of it and at that minute the quality begins to deteriorate. It seems to be a human law that to prove his ability a man must continue to doubt it. If it is not a law, then it is at least a safe practice to follow, as a safeguard against the insidious fallacies which penetrate into the egoistic mind and deprive it of its proper functions. Slipshod work is always traceable to the man who “knows” so much that he has become neglectful of the common precautions which are important factors in the production of continuous good work.

THE FEELING which makes the egoist place himself alone in one class and all the rest of the world in the other, is the result of self-centred sensibility which prevents a due appreciation of interests other than those which concern him intimately. It excludes enlightenment on the subjects which “the other class” is developing. It pulls down the blinds, shut out the sunlight, and lights the little spluttering guttering candle of self-interest which the poor deluded moth fondly imagines to be a constellation shedding its radiance over the darkness of a world, while beyond his confined orbit the great universe rolls on in brilliant majesty.

I believe that the narrowest minded mortal amongst us would develop into a broad minded, well balanced entity, if he would give himself the opportunity. Let him force himself to read for a certain length of time every day, and let his selection consist not merely of what he prefers to read: Let him include something what angers and annoys him, something that will excite his mind to vigorous protest, something that will make him want to get up and prove the opposite it will widen his views.

If the thickness and formation of his skull do not prevent his brain from expanding & changing its shape there will always be the possible chance of the quality being improved by use, and in time he might be stimulated into taking an interest in matters lying just outside the modified notion of his own importance and a corrected sense of perspective.

“WHAT A DUST do I raise!” said the Fly upon the Coach-wheel: “And what a rate do I drive at!” said the same Fly again, upon the horse’s back!

THE LINKMAN.

ST. ANDREWS EAST

Mr. Powell, of Montreal, was also in town recently looking after things at his summer residence.

Miss Cochrane of Montreal, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Howard at the Rectory.

Mr. and Mrs. Rejal with Masters Fred and Harold, of Montreal, spent Saturday opening up their summer home.

Miss Burwash and Miss Yarker returned to town on Tuesday last after spending the winter in Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Boston.

Miss B. Robertson with her niece Miss Margaret Barclay, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson and Mrs. Say and little daughters Laura and Muriel have been recent guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Neve.

Among Montreal visitors during the past week Mrs. Alan Mathews and Miss Tina Walsh, the Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Howard and Miss F. Neve.

BROWNSBURG

The first Brownsburg Troop of Girl Guides intends holding a concert in Mr. Goyette’s Hall on Friday, May 26th, 1922. Programme will commence at 8 o’clock. Admission, Adults 25c. children—15c.

Mr. Geo. Hardie, of Brownsburg, has the exclusive agency for the Celebrated Hydro-Tonon Tires for sale in the Province of Quebec. Read his ad in this issue and you will see why you will want to equip your car with a set. Nothing so good on the market, and he is selling lots of them.

DEATHS

MILLER.—At Davidson, Sask., on May 10th, 1922, Charles Miller, formerly of Lachute, youngest son of the late Charles Miller. Interment at Lachute Cemetery.

COPELAND.—At East Settlement, on Sunday May 14th, Lloyd, William, twin son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Copeland, aged 13 months and nine days.

CANNING.—At Cushing Que., on May 8th, 1922, William C. Canning aged 81 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

CALDER.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Jas. Calder, who died on May 18th, 1921. There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God, Heb. 4-9. Inserted by her daughters.

GORDAN.—In sad and loving memory of my dear husband and father, John S. Gordon, who passed away very suddenly, May 20th, 1921.

We, who loved you, sadly miss you, As it dawns another year; In our lonely hours of thinking, Thought of you are always near. Inserted by Wife and Family.

SHREWSBURY.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott and family have left here and taken up residence two miles west of Lachute, having rented a fine farm, owned by Duncan McPhail. Before leaving, and much to their surprise Mr. and Mrs. Scott were tendered a reception by the people of Shrewsbury in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Copeland and presented with a purse containing tangible remembrance as a slight appreciation of the high esteem in which they are held. Mr. Edward Morrison did the honors of the occasion and after refreshments were served, the friends joined heartily in rendering. Should and acquaintance be forgot, which brought the close of a happy evening.

Our school closed on Friday, May 5th and before the hour of closing a number of ladies arrived bringing with them the lunch baskets and later being joined by several male residents who made up a most enjoyable party. After the reports of the pupils were read and each child was presented with a nice book from their teacher Miss Evans, a secret was then let out by the presentation of a nice Cameo ring to the teacher, was made by Miss Grace Copeland and a choice address read by Mrs. Robinson. Miss Evans, in her usual pleasing manner responded with grateful thanks and assured the people of Shrewsbury that she had appreciated her school term and enjoyed her visit amongst them.

Telephone No. 50.

**Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.**

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE MOLSONS BANK

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

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

Deposits by mail given careful attention.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Spring & Summer Shoes

For Men, Women and Children.

**We can fit your feet and your
pocket book from our large stock.**

Semi-Ready Tailoring. Your Spring Suit made to your Order just as you want it the choicest novelties of the Season in styles and fabrics are ready for your choosing.

Ready-Made Suits for Men and Boys’ always in stock. A large assortment of Hats and Caps, Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, Stockings, Club Bags and Trunks a specialty. Our shoe hospital is always ready for patients. Dr. Scholl’s Foot Comfort Service Telephone No. 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

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-stop, Safety-rasors, 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.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

Ready-Made Suits from \$12. up.

Tailor Made From \$35. Up.

All Suits made by me keep their shape and appearance till worn out.

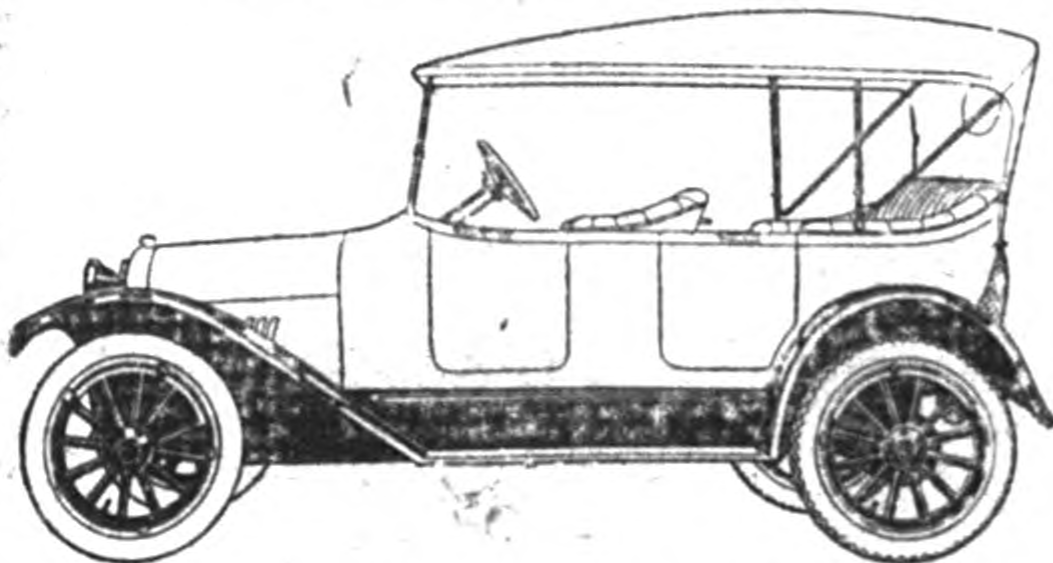
I keep as usual a complete stock of Gen.'s Furnishings, Hats and Caps.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

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 MALACKET, Near Fish's Bridge.

Travel the



WHITE STAR DOMINION Way

The new Regina—the largest steamer sailing from Montreal, carrying cabin and third-class passengers only, via Quebec to Liverpool—the Canopic, Canada, Vedic, Poland and Megantic offer an unrivalled service to Europe. Make your reservations now for summer sailings. Return passage guaranteed. Sailings every Saturday.

White Star, Red Star and American Line service to France, Belgium, Baltic ports and the Mediterranean is also justly famous for its high standard in all classes. Sailings Every Saturday.

White Star-Dominion Line 25, 311 McGill Street, Montreal, or Local Agents

For full information and rates Apply to J. S. GILES, 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.

CASTORIA

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

Removed to our New Store.

The old Mitchell Block, Main Street.

And to introduce ourselves at the new stand, we will give you the following bargain prices on **Peerless Wire Fencing.**

No. 5400	5 line 40 in. high	all No. 9 wire	at 30c. per rod
" 6400	6 "	" "	35c. "
" 7400	7 "	" "	40c. "
" 7480	7 48 "	" "	41c. "
" 8428	42 "	" "	50c. "
" 8470	8 47 "	" "	49c. "

Poultry wire, Fancy lawn fence, Gates, Brace wire, Staples and Barb wire at lowest prices.

The above price is for spot Cash only, no goods will be charged at above prices.

Shingles, Ready Roofing, Building paper, Nails at reduced prices.

See our stock of Harness before buying we have the best in town. Repairing neatly and quickly done.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

THE WONDERS OF CREATION.

† † †

The wonders of creation, Enchant me day and night, The glorious Sun, the shining Moon, Mid constellations bright.

The earth upon its axis, Speeds on its ordered way, With wisdom great, God did create, The change from night and day.

The various seasons in their turn, Their proper order take, Spring and Summer, Autumn, Winter All his love partake.

The lovely views around me, Attest His thoughtful care, For man and beast, from great to least, Its sustenance to share.

The mountains and the views, The vastness of the seas, In fervent praise, I stand amazed, At wonders such as these.

And hidden deep in nature, Marvellous truths we find, Science leading man proceeding, Reveals Thy Master Mind.

All life upon this planet, Is subject to Thy laws, From Alpha to Omega, Thou art the First Great Cause.

I thank Thee Heavenly Father, For all Thy bounteous love, And when I die, my hopes rely, Upon Thy home above.

"RYHOS," Brownsburg.

† † †

EGGS FOR SALE

White Orpington Eggs for Setting. Excellent Layers. \$3.00 for 15.

J. HAZEL, Brownsburg, Que.

† † †

BICYCLES FOR SALE.—Now is the time to procure a bicycle that will give you real service and pleasure. We sell the best and that is the C.C.M. Also a few second hands at low prices. Get them quick from

W. M. COTTINGHAM.

♦ ♦ ♦

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HYDRO-TORON



Where Else Can You Find Such a Guarantee?
10,000 Miles
Against Stone-Bruise, Rim-Cut, Blow-Out

Hydro-Toron tires escape the hidden defects that cause trouble, because they are made by the Internal Hydraulic Expansion Process.

Then there is the Toron-treatment of fabric, which gives the layers greater tensile strength, more

holding power, increased affinity for rubber and provides resistance against the damaging effects of water and weather. Have you joined the army of users who are enjoying these unusual values? If not, say "Hydro-Toron" the next time you buy tires.



GEORGE HARDIE
Box 254 BROWNSBURG
Agent for QUEBEC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

No. 423. Daily.—Leave Montreal 4.45 p.m., arrive Lachute at 6.29 p.m., Calumet 7.05 p.m., Ottawa, Union Station at 9.45 p.m.

No. 425. Daily except Sat. and Sunday.—Leave Montreal 3.45 p.m., arrive Lachute 5.50 p.m., Calumet at 6.25 p.m.

No. 427. Saturday only.—Leave Montreal 12.50 p.m., arrive Lachute at 3.20 p.m., Calumet at 3.55 p.m.

No. 429. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal at 12.00 noon, arrive Lachute at 2.25 p.m., Calumet 3 p.m.

No. 429. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal at 8 a.m., arrive Lachute at 9.35 a.m., Calumet 10.15 a.m., arrive Ottawa Union Station at 1 p.m.

No. Daily except Sunday.—Leave Montreal 6.15 a.m., arrive Lachute at 7.52 a.m., at Calumet 8.20 a.m., at Ottawa Union Station 11.15 a.m.

No. 426. Daily except Sunday.—Leave Calumet 6.30 a.m., arrive Lachute 6.55 a.m., arrive Montreal 8.30 a.m.

No. 428. Sunday only.—Leave Calumet at 7 a.m., arrive Lachute at 7.40 a.m., arrive Montreal at 9.40 a.m.

No. 422. Daily except Sunday.—Leave Ottawa Union Station 6.15 a.m., arrive Calumet 8.30 a.m., Lachute at 9.15 a.m., Montreal at 11.15 a.m.

No. 420. Sunday only.—Leave Ottawa Union Station at 8 a.m., arrive Calumet at 10.15 a.m., Lachute 11.00 a.m., Montreal 12.35 p.m.

No. 424. Daily, Leave Ottawa, Union Station at 4.50 p.m., arrive at Calumet 7.10 p.m., Lachute 7.50 p.m., arrive Montreal 9.40 p.m.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mrs. Jeffrey and Miss Hendry spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Major Shorey entertained a house party over the week-end.

Mr. Jno. Fair and Mr. J. Raphael, of Montreal, spent Saturday last at "Abernor."

Mrs. Jas. Weightman and two children, of Montreal, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Weightman.

The Misses Hopper returned to Montreal on Monday last after spending a few weeks visit the guests of her sister Mrs. Charman.

Mrs. Jas. Vincent, Miss Ruth Vincent and Master Lorne Vincent, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. A. E. MacDonnell over the week-end.

The Ladies of the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church will hold a Concert in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, May 24th, at 8 p.m., (standard time) a good programme. Admission 35c. Children 25c. All welcome.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A public meeting of the St. Philippe Farmer's Club will be held in the school house at St. Philippe, on Saturday, May 20th, at 7 p.m.

A. St. Onge, Sec. Treas.
Geo. Nichols, President.

CANADA

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
No. 2043.

Dame Jessie Maria Ivall, at present of the City of Outremont, district of Montreal, wife separate as to property of Frank A. Watchorne, of Terrebonne duly authorized to the presents by a judgement of the Superior Court of The District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.
The said Frank Watchorne, of the same place of the township of Montcalm, now of unknown residence in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Defendant.

The above defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

Given at Ste Scholastique, this 3rd day of May 1922.
Signed Grignon et Fortier,
Prothonotary C.S.

Perron, Taschereau, Rinfret, Vallee and Genest.

Plaintiff's attorneys

Provincial Bank

(Lachute Branch)

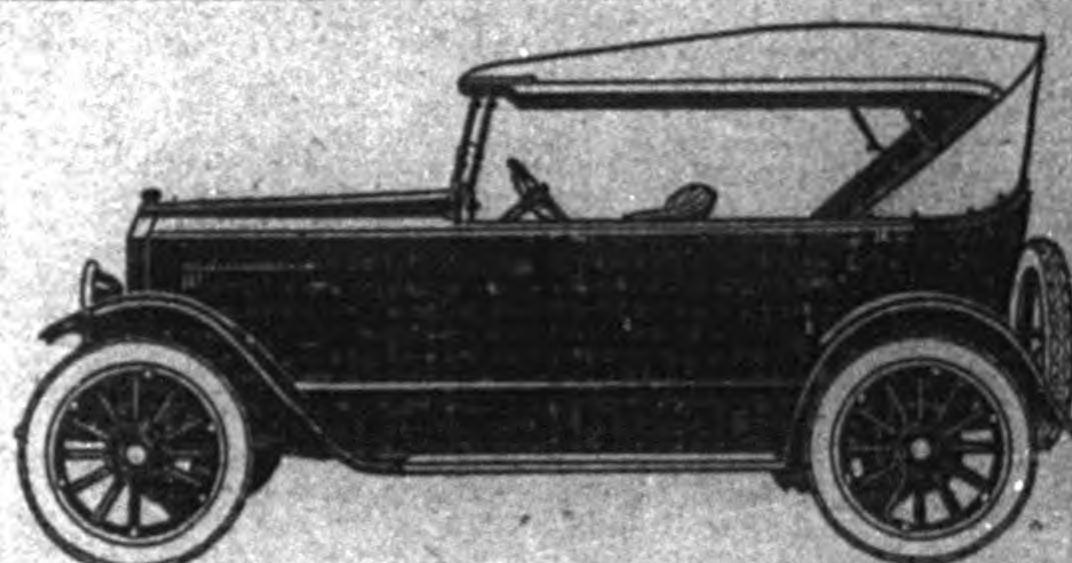
.. Announcing ..

NEW SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

We have just installed in the Vault of the Provincial Bank, Lachute, a number of Safety Deposit Boxes, so that any person wishing to procure one for private use may do so and thus have a secure and safe place for storing their valuables of all kinds.

For further particulars, apply to

J. R. Charron, - Lachute.



Now is the Time to Buy Your Car.

The New Gray-Dort is different from any car which has preceded it. It is a high-class car in every way—reliability, comfort, performance, appearance—at a low price. You cannot judge it by any other car. It gives you value no other car has given. We offer it to our friends, knowing that they will always look upon it as one of the best investments they ever made.

John Simon, - Lachute.
GRAY-DORT

CREAM WANTED!

Highest price paid for cream.

Give us a trial. Ship to
PRODUCER'S DAIRY

275 KENT ST. - OTTAWA, ONT.
Phone Queen 360.

CASTORIA

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

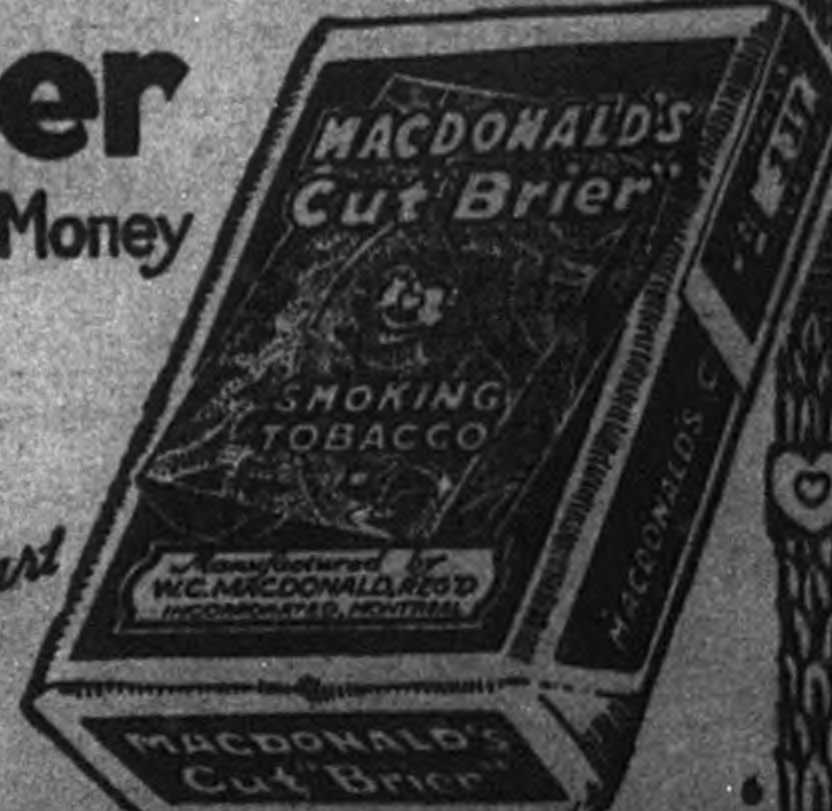
Mr. H. Cadieux, of St. Philippe, has acquired the Blacksmith and Carriage Shop of Mr. T. Laframboise, and is now ready to do all work of carriage and general repairing on the shortest possible notice. I have on hand some second-hand buggies and sleighs for sale and very cheap for quick buyer, also some big sleighs 2 1/2 x 3 ins; also good stock of rack sleighs.

MACDONALD'S Cut Brier

More Tobacco for the Money

Packages 15¢
1/2 lb Tins 85¢

The Tobacco with a heart



THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

CHAPTER XVII.—(Cont'd.)

"We're certainly learning something," said Dennis, as he finished. "Obviously Garneek is very suspicious of somebody, but it's not Hilderman. He writes as if he were pretty sure of himself. Probably he has proved his theory about Hilderman being a Government detective."

"I have a message for Mr. Ewart, sir," the messenger interrupted. "You had better tell it me," Dennis suggested.

"I'd rather Miss McLeod asked me," McKenzie demurred. "Those were Mr. Garneek's instructions. He said 'failing Mr. Ewart, insist on seeing Miss McLeod.'"

"Very well," laughed Myra. "I quite appreciate your point. May I know the message?"

"Mr. Ewart was to take no notice whatever of anything Mr. Garneek said in his letter about Mr. Hilderman. He was on no account to trust Mr. Hilderman, but to be very careful not to let him see he was suspected. The gentlemen were always to wear their glasses whenever they were in sight of the hut above—Glas—above Mr. Hilderman's house."

"Whew!" Dennis whistled. "But why didn't he—? Oh, I see. He was afraid the letter might fall into Hilderman's hands."

"I wonder where Ron can have got to?" Myra mused wistfully.

"We're very much obliged to you for all the trouble you have taken, Mr. McKenzie," said Dennis. "You've done very well indeed."

"Oh, Mr. Garneek also said that Miss McLeod was to put on her glasses by the red light."

"Yes, that's important," Dennis agreed. "We'll go up to the house now, shall we, Miss McLeod?"

"Yes," said Myra, "and Mr. McKenzie must have a meal and a rest, as I'm sure he needs both after his journey. I'll send Angus to look after the boatman." So the three strolled up to the lodge.

"By the way," said Dennis, "of course it's all right, and you've carried out your instructions to the letter, but how can you be sure this is Miss McLeod, and how do you know I'm not Hilderman?"

"Mr. Garneek described everybody I should be likely to meet," McKenzie replied, "including Mr. Hilderman and Mr. Fuller. I know you are Mr. Ewart's friend because you have a small white scar above your left eyebrow. So, being with you, and wearing a shade and an Indian bangle, I thought I was safe in concluding the lady was Miss McLeod."

"Garneek doesn't seem to miss much!" Dennis laughed.

"He made me repeat his descriptions about twenty times," said McKenzie, "so I felt pretty sure of myself."

When they got up to the lodge, and the messenger's requirements had been administered to, Dennis unpacked the parcel. The spectacles proved to be something like motor goggles; they fitted closely over the nose and forehead, and entirely excluded all light except that which could be seen through the glass. The only curious thing about them was the glass itself. Instead of being white, or even blue, it was red, and the surface was scratched diagonally in minute parallel lines. Myra and Dennis hurried upstairs and lighted the lamp in the dark-room. When the girl came down again she declared that she could see beautifully. Everything was red, of course, but she could see quite distinctly.

"Have you any idea why these glasses are ruled in lines like this?" Dennis asked McKenzie.

"I couldn't say for certain, sir," the youth replied. "But I should think it was because Mr. Garneek thought the glasses would be so near the eye as to be ineffective. In photography, for instance, you can't print either bromide or printing-out paper in a red light. But if you coat a red glass with emulsion and make an exposure on it, you can print the negative in the usual way. I don't know why it is."

"Perhaps there is no space for a ray to form," Myra suggested.

"You must tell Mr. Garneek how deeply grateful we all are to him," said Dennis. "I'll give you a letter to take back to him. It has been a wonderfully quick bit of work!"

"I should think he has got some hundreds of the glasses finished by this time," said McKenzie, "and he has already asked for an estimate for fifty thousand of them."

"Whatever for?" Myra exclaimed.

"I couldn't say at all, but Mr. Garneek probably has it all mapped out. He always knows what he's about."

A couple of hours later McKenzie left for Glenelg, with ample time to catch his boat, and the others sat down to lunch. Myra was delighted that she

could see, even though everything was red. Just as they had finished lunch a telegram was delivered to Dennis. It was handed in at Mallaig, and it read: "Don't worry about me. May be away for a few days.—Ewart."

"Oh, good!" exclaimed Dennis. "A wire from Ron. He's all right. Don't worry about me. May be away for a few days." Sent from Mallaig. He may have got something he feels he must tell Garneek about, and has gone to Glasgow."

"I expect that's it," Myra agreed. "I'm glad he's wired. I do hope he'll write from wherever he is to-night. Do you think I shall get a letter in the morning?"

"Certain to," Dennis vowed, laying the telegram on the mantelpiece. "He's sure to write, however busy he is."

Though Myra was disappointed that there was no personal message for her, she tried to believe that everything was all right. Dennis went on what he called coastguard duty, and watched the sea and shores with the untiring loyalty of a faithful dog. That night, after dinner, he went out to keep an eye on things, and left Myra with her father. She has told me since that she felt miserable that I had not wired to her, and went to fetch my telegram in order to get what comfort she could from my message to Dennis. She held the telegram under the light, and read it through. The words were: "May be away for a few days.—Ewart."

She made out the faint pencil writing slowly through the red glass. She read it twice through, and then suddenly collapsed into an armchair in the horror of swift realization. "Ewart!" she whispered. "Ewart! He would never sign a telegram to Mr. Burnham in that way. If Ronnie didn't send that wire, who did?"

In a moment she jumped to her feet. She must act, and act quickly.

She ran into the den, and picked up the revolver and cartridges which Garneek had sent, and which she had put carefully away until I should come and claim them. She loaded the revolver, and tucked it in the pocket of the Burberry coat which she slipped on in the hall. Then she tore down to the landing-stage, and made straight for Glasabinnie in the Jenny Spinner. She had got about half a mile when Dennis, coming up to the top of the cliff on his self-imposed coastguard duties, saw her and recognized her through his binoculars.

He ran down to the landing-stage, putting on his red glasses as he went. His horror was complete when he found there was no craft of any kind about, not even a rowboat. Alas! He had idly allowed the dinghy to drift away. He ran along the shore, every now and then looking anxiously through his binoculars for any sign of any kind of boat that would get him over to Glasabinnie in time to fulfil his promise of looking after "Ron's little girl."

Myra has since admitted—and how proud I was to hear her say it—that she forgot about everything and everybody except that I was in danger, and probably Hilderman knew something about it. Her one thought was to hold the pistol to his head and demand my safe return.

She came ashore a little beyond the house, having made a rather wide detour, so that she should not be seen. She knew the best way to the hut, and there was a light in it. She thought Hilderman would be there. She had passed well to seaward of the Fiona, and noticed that she was standing by with steam up. Myra climbed the hill to the hut with as much speed as she could.

Hilderman was standing below the door of the smoking-room talking to three men. She knew that she would have no chance, even with a revolver, against four men. She might hurt one of them, but she recognized, fortunately, that the others would overpower her.

Eventually Hilderman went into the hut, and two of the men stayed outside talking. The other went down the hill. It was in watching this man that Myra saw the sight that had astonished me, the continuous stream of lights down the bed of the burn. She waited, so she said it seemed, for hours and hours, before she could see a real chance of attacking Hilderman.

Indeed, neither she nor Dennis could give any very clear idea precisely how long it was that she waited there, but it must have been a considerable time. At last Hilderman was alone. Myra crept to the edge of the little plateau on which the hut stood, and then made a dash for the door. She thrust it open and stepped inside, pulling it to behind her. Hilderman sprang to his feet with an oath as he saw her.

"Heaven!" he cried. "You!"

Myra drew the revolver and presented it at him.

"Put up your hands, Mr. Hilderman," she said, with a calmness that astonished herself, "and tell me what you have done with Ronnie—Mr. Ewart."

"I must admit you've caught me, Miss McLeod!" Hilderman replied. "I can only assure you that your fiancé is safe."

"Where is he?" Myra asked. "He is quite close at hand," Hilderman assured her, "and quite safe. What do you want me to do?"

"You must set him free at once," said Myra quietly.

"And if I refuse?"

"I shall shoot you and anyone else who comes near me."

"Now look here, Miss McLeod," said Hilderman, "I may be prepared to come to terms with you. If you shot me and half a dozen others it would not help you to find Mr. Ewart. On the other hand, it would be awkward for us to have a lot of shooting going on, and I have no wish to harm Mr. Ewart. If I produce him, and allow you two to go away, are you prepared to swear to me that you will neither of you breathe a word of anything you may know to any living soul for forty-eight hours? I think I can trust you."

Myra thought it over quickly.

"Yes," she said, "if you will—"

But she never finished the sentence. At that moment someone caught her wrist in a grip of steel and wrenched the pistol from her.

"Come, come, Miss McLeod," said Fuller, "this is very un-neighbourly of you."

Myra looked round her in despair. There must be some way out of this. She cuddled her brains to devise some means of getting the better of her captives. Fuller laid the pistol on the table and sat down.

"You need not be alarmed," he said. "We shall not hurt you. You will be left here, that is all. And we shall get safely away. After this we shall not be able to leave your precious lover with you, but Hilderman insists that he shall not be hurt, and we shall take him to Germany and treat him as a prisoner of war."

(To be continued.)

Spring and Summer Forest Fires.

There are usually two periods of fire-hazard in the Canadian forests, in early spring just after the snow disappears, and in late summer, when the vegetation has begun to get dry. Exceptional seasons vary these periods but the two classes of "spring fires" and "summer fires" remain.

Many people understand why the dry, hot period of late summer is likely to be favorable to the starting of forest fires but they think that, after the heavy snowfall of winter, the woods ought to be safe till early summer at least. A little reflection, however, will show why the early spring period is particularly dangerous.

In early spring there is often a short period of hot, bright days. The leaves have not yet come out and the sun shines down through the leafless branches directly on the forest floor. The snow disappears as if by magic and the dead twigs and last year's leaves become dry as tinder. If a glowing match or cigarette stub is dropped among this material the forest floor is ablaze over a space of many yards in a moment. A few days at this period are always most critical. After the first spring rain the ground vegetation becomes green and damp, and the leaves come out and shade the forest floor. The worst danger is then over, until the hot days of late summer cause the vegetation to dry out, when a danger period ensues which lasts till the first autumn rains.

The moral of it all is that Canadians ought always to be careful with fire in the forest and doubly careful during these danger periods.

Women Can Dye Old Faded Things New 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.

She Knew.

A Philadelphia school teacher was quoting to her pupils the sayings of various wise men touching the value of silence on certain occasions, when she gave them the proverb to the effect that we have one mouth and two ears, in order that we may listen twice as much as we speak.

A day or so after the instruction, the teacher, to see how well the lesson had been learned, asked a girl pupil the question, as above.

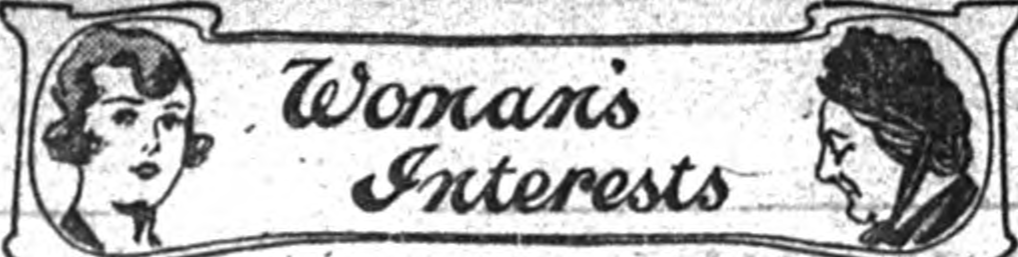
"Because," she said, "we should not have room in our face for two mouths, and we should look too crooked if we had only one ear."

"No, Lulu," said the teacher, "that is not the reason. Perhaps Marie can tell us."

"Yesum," said Marie, "it's that way so we can let what we hear go in at one ear and out at the other!"

"Every little helps" is all right for those with little, and all wrong for those who have much.

Minard's Liniment for Glanduff.



Play No Favorites Among the Children.

Most parents declare that they love one child just as much as the other, and that they have never made any difference in the treatment of their children, yet they can see that other parents have been most unfair and unkind to their offspring in the matter of family equality.

The most glaring inequalities in their ideas of justice and rights for their own children often pass unnoticed, regardless of the turmoil and strife such inequalities call forth, and ignoring the fact that partiality is responsible for a large percentage of family quarrels.

In the ideal home each and every child is treated fairly throughout its life, but ideal homes are not always the rule. If parents would look back on their own childhood, remembering the bitter heartaches caused by partiality, they would make fewer mistakes in their own homes.

Parents who desire peace and harmony now, and a binding tie between their children after the parents have passed from earth, should found their homes on the basis of equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

Some years ago it was customary for the whole family to pinch and save in order to educate the brightest son and send him forth on a professional career. "We ought to have one gentleman in the family," was the slogan of those who denied themselves comforts to lay by money for the one thought to be the most worthy of an education. Happily, that idea has about died out; and, in order to be fair and just, fathers and mothers who educate only one child give to the other children the amount of money which the college education represents.

If one son chooses to become a doctor and another a farmer, the farmer lad should have the same amount, year by year, for his farming venture as is paid out for college expenses. Farming is just as much of a profession as is "doctoring," and intelligent people no longer believe that farming is a good occupation only for a person of low mentality.

A man who had had a hard struggle in youth, but found himself in comfortable circumstances later in life, married the second time. His first wife had died when the children of that union were still young, and he had sent his sturdy sons and daughters to homes of their own with scant equipment and very little education. He had a frank and fair talk with the woman he married as to the rights of his dead wife's children, and with her full knowledge and consent he made the children secure as to their property rights. In consequence, that step-mother was cordially received by the children, all of whom were anxious that their father should have a comfortable home.

In time other children were born, but there was never any discord over the fact that these children could be educated and clothed in a style unknown to the older ones. The father, who desired to be fair and just to all, made it a point to share his prosperity with each and every child to the end of his days, and thus, bound all together

with the ties of equality and justice. In the same neighborhood lived a couple who had in their early married life also had a hard struggle. Three children grew up, two of whom were of great assistance to their parents. By hard work and careful management the children paid off the debts and finally the family started on the road to prosperity. By that time another child had been born, and at once became the favorite of the parents who were now in middle life. While they were always most careful to say that they loved all their children the same, the most casual observer could tell that they were mistaken in their thoughts. Inequality of treatment caused bitter feeling, and the family circle was rent asunder; yet the parents always lamented that it was the fault of the older children.

Every neighborhood can furnish similar examples of family injustice, and young parents will do well to found their homes on justice and perfect equality. Be sure your sins of favoritism will find you out and bring discord to a home which you fondly hope will be an ideally happy one. Human nature is the same in all ages, and inequality will always call forth a protest, so the best way is to deal justly with all, and love all so sincerely that injustice will be forever impossible in your family circle.

New Method of Ridding Plants of Lice.

For many years the writer has kept from fifty to one hundred or more flowering plants of various kinds. It has always been a continual struggle to keep them free of the pesky little green and white lice that are forever attempting to devour them.

The Monarch Primrose, the Ever-blooming Paeoniums, the Fuchsias and the Asparagus Ferns are all attacked by one or the other, and sometimes both of these kinds of lice.

Many different kinds of sprays have been used with little or no effect, soap, kerosene, and even Paris green in solution.

Having successfully used a preparation containing pyrethrum powder to destroy flies and mosquitoes, the writer conceived the idea of using it to destroy the plant lice previously mentioned.

Knowing that this preparation contained about seventy-five per cent. of pyrethrum powder which is sure death to any insect, she was fully assured of success before a trial was given.

The very first application of the powder practically killed them all. The pesky little things simply disappeared as if by magic. Of course, it has been necessary to repeat the treatment three or four times since as the powder does not destroy the eggs, but none of the other previous preparations accomplished this either. To obtain the best results it is necessary to blow the powder underneath the leaves and along the stems of the plants. This is readily accomplished, however, as the powder comes in a box purposely constructed and operates as a bellows to blow the powder wherever desired. It sure does the work—just try it.

A Truthful Tablet.

A well-known writer received a call not long ago from a friend, who imparted the information that recently he had visited the birthplace of the author.

"Quaint little place, isn't it?" asked the great man.

"Yes. While I was there a friend of mine pointed out the little house in which you were born."

"Is it possible? I did not think the building was standing yet."

"Oh, yes. It is a little run down, but it is still a rather respectable-looking place. By the way, the city recently placed a handsome tablet on the side of the house."

"You don't say so! Put a tablet on the house in which I was born? Well, Well! Now, that is certainly handsome of the city. After all, it goes to show that the folk among whom one was reared, while they know all his faults, are still inclined to cherish his virtues, to see the good there is in him, and to rejoice in doing the kind-

ly little things, in paying the friendly tribute that means so much, doesn't it?"

"Of course, I've always had a warm, kindly feeling for the old town and the people, but I hardly supposed they had kept track of me, or followed my career. By the way—er—sh—er—do you happen to recollect the wording of the tablet?"

"Yes. It says, 'Main Street.'"

Love of Home.

This found attachment to the well-known place

Whence first we started into life's long race,

Maintains its hold with such unflinching sway,

We feel it 'en in age, and at our latest day.

—William Cowper.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Some complain because of poor health, but many more have poor health because they complain.

Cleaning

THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way.

Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabric—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of cleaning or dyeing think of PARKER'S.

Parker's Dye Works Limited

Cleaners and Dyers

791 Yonge St. Toronto

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Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

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Cleaning

THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way.

Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabric—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of cleaning or dyeing think of PARKER'S.

Parker's Dye Works Limited

Cleaners and Dyers

791 Yonge St. Toronto

Keep Your Shoes Neat
2 IN 1
WHITE
Shoe Dressing
CAKE OR LIQUID

Gems in Desert Sands.

The territory known before the war as German Southwest Africa is of little value to the British, who have acquired it, inasmuch as it is mostly desert. It does, however, produce many diamonds, which are picked up in the sands along the coast.

The desert diamonds have evidently been distributed by water and wind, and doubtless were brought from a not-distant source by ancient and vanished rivers. Presumably they were originally derived from volcanic "pipes," like those which produce diamonds in the Kimberly field of South Africa. Experts are inclined to think that all of them came from a single pipe, because they are so much alike in quality, appearance and crystallization. In the Kimberly field the diamonds from no two pipes are alike. Accordingly, an anxious search is being made for the source of the stones. Pipes, a number of them, have been found, but, alas! none of them contains any diamonds.

The Britannia (B.C.) Mining and Smelting Co. is erecting a new crushing mill with a capacity of 2,500 tons of ore per day.

FOR CONSTIPATION and SICK HEADACHE
Take
Dr. Ross' Kidney and Liver Pills
Price 25c.
Sold by all druggists or
ROSS MEDICINE COMPANY
75 Jarvis Street, Toronto

Will not scratch or tear
Onward
SLIDING FURNITURE SHOES
slides smoothly and cannot injure the finest rug or highly-polished floor. Easily put on and, once on, stays on. Tell your dealer you must have Onward Sliding Furniture Shoes on your new furniture. It will make your housework easier. Onward Mfg. Co., Kitchener, Ont.

Vaseline
CARBOLATED
PETROLEUM JELLY

A VERY efficient antiseptic when used as a first-aid dressing for cuts, scratches, bruises, insect bites, etc. Keep a tube in the house for emergencies.

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Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" oil on a sore corn, and in a few minutes the corn stops hurting, then simply lift it right off with your fingers. 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.



SPRYWHEEL

A Single Wheel Tractor and Cultivator Combined.

Sprywheel does any work for which a wheel or hand hoe can be used.

—Does Five Times As Much.

Small enough for the half acre home gardener—a labor saver and money maker for every market gardener, nurseryman and farmer, insuring Uniformly Thorough and Economical Cultivation.

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52 COLBORNE ST.,
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TORONTO

Where Community Life Flourishes

There is one republic unknown to the outer world, which it ignores, for it is safe to assert that fewer than three thousand people in all the population of Europe are familiar with it, though this republic can count 500 years and more of history.

In this most ancient republic, the territory of which lies four thousand feet above the valley leading to it, no family has an inch more land than its neighbor and property remains to-day on its original basis. In it individuals are nothing and the folk as a mass are everything. All are equal, and though money is used for purposes in the outer world, barter and exchange form the basis of all commercial transactions. There being no inferiority of wealth there is no pride of purse, and the conditions of all being known there is no pretension, no ostentation. The Government is traditional and the qualifications of the head functionary are nothing more than years, memory and uprightness. There is no council and no court room. Seated before his door the head of the republic gives his decisions, founded on use and wont and tradition.

Andorra, a small country high up among the Pyrenees, with its thread of dependence on or connection with Spain, is well enough known, but this other and older, Goust, sheltered by France, remains to-day as centuries ago—familiar only to those in its immediate neighborhood.

Goust lies among the higher reaches of the French Pyrenees be-

yond the south end of the Ossau Valley. There the dizzy track to the republic begins and winds along the face of the precipices, through forests, rocky gorges and clouds up to the mountain top. There lies Goust—an oasis of green trees and bushes, gardens, fields and houses, among the bleak rocks. Amid a clump of trees stand its ten houses, inhabited by its population of fifty to sixty men, women and children, for seldom has the Goust Republic exceeded that number, and the sum of the houses has been the same through all tradition.

When the population increases and threatens to stint supplies, which are held in common, luxuries and necessities alike, youngsters are equipped and sent to push their fortunes in the valley below. There, too, the young men find their wives, for Goust is strictly Catholic and observes the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. It has no priest or chapel, but the folk, except when winter snows shut them off, descend regularly to Laruns. Here they are baptized, married and buried. To this day their agriculture and implements, manners and much of their knowledge are of France of the sixteenth century.

Goust, escaping interference through its poverty and remoteness, grew up centuries ago into a self-ruling, self-supporting community. This tiny republic within a republic has kept a traditional independence peacefully in the midst of political changes which have convulsed Europe.

If it were asked what discovery within the limits of the reasonably conceivable would at the present time be most useful to mankind, the reply might well be, a means for converting heat directly into electricity. This phase of the problem has long been one of deepest interest to experimenters, owing to the great waste in producing current.

That this is not an impossibility in physics is proved by the fact that when two different metals are soldered together, heat being applied to the point of joining, electricity is produced. That is to say, heat is converted directly into electricity without intervention of a steam engine. If a number of pairs of metals be taken, they will serve to compose a sort of battery, furnishing enough current for a small installation.

Here possibly is the germ of a practical solution of a tremendous problem. How can the same thing be done on a large scale at a reasonably low cost. A satisfactory answer to that question means a simple apparatus that may be installed in any dwelling, and which will furnish illumination, heat the house and do the cooking.

It seems not unreasonable to believe that the time is coming when an apparatus of the kind will be as much a matter of course in dwelling houses as a coal furnace is to-day. The domestic electric furnace will be installed in kitchen or cellar, and, through wires passing to every room, it will supply light and heat and run fans in response to the pushing of the proper buttons. The cost of the outfit and the expense of operating it (the consumption of fuel being small) will be so little that the humblest home and poorest family can afford to have its independent electric plant.

Let this problem of converting heat directly into electricity once be solved, and in manufacturing plants great engines and huge boilers will be replaced by electric furnaces that take up only small space, with a motor for each machine. Production of manufactured products will be vastly cheapened, and their cost to consumers correspondingly less. A single outfit of the kind will provide for all the needs of the biggest hotel, including lighting, heating, cooking, refrigeration and the operation of the laundry. And if this be practicable, why might it not be equally so for a trans-Atlantic steamship, which is a floating hotel, and which might be equipped for like purposes with an electric furnace in the hold—perhaps even furnishing its motive power?

Courtesy.

The finest courtesy is that which comes from the spontaneous manifestation of good will. Yet often people who feel good will toward others are not notable for courtesy. When there is any failure in courtesy it can almost invariably be ascribed to fear. Perhaps the person is afraid of assuming too much importance and of appearing egotistical and therefore lurks in the background when he should come forward. Perhaps he fears that some one will think that he is trying to curry favor, and therefore he is so distantly polite as almost to be rude. Perhaps his good will is so mingled with admiration as to make him awkward and embarrassed; the fear of being regarded as commonplace and unimportant as he cannot help knowing himself to be prevents him from showing proper courtesy. Or, on the other hand, the fear that courtesy will be interpreted as weakness causes him to be assertive, overbearing or truculent.

Fear is the great enemy to happiness and accomplishment. One of the most effective ways in which fear works is through curbing or suppressing the courteous manners and actions that, if it were not established in a position of authority, would display themselves as the natural expression of the heart—Youth's Companion.

SOLVE SECRET OF MYSTERIOUS FLUID

ELECTRICITY'S IDENTITY NEAR SCIENTISTS' GRASP.

Means for Converting Heat Directly Into Electricity Most Pressing Problem.

In recent experiments at the University of Chicago a temperature of more than 50,000 degrees—20,000 degrees higher than that of the hottest stars—was obtained by discharging a large quantity of electricity from a condenser through a very fine wire. By means of this enormous heat the metal tungsten was actually changed to helium—an unprecedented and most astonishing feat, seeming to prove that atoms of matter are not indestructible.

As at present conceived, an atom of matter is a tiny package containing a number of electrons. This number varies with different kinds of matter, but the substance composing the electrons is always the same. It is the substance out of which all things are made, and it fills all space, being nothing more or less than what we have been accustomed to call the "interstellar ether."

The sun, a gigantic source of energy, transmits this energy to us through the medium of "waves" in the ether. When these waves strike the eye they irritate the retina and produce the effect which we call light. In other manifestations they produce effects which we term electrical. But the energy is all the same energy. It appears also in the form of heat, to warm the sea of air in which we dwell.

Ether is All-Pervading.

We have thus come to understand (first) that ether is the fundamental substance out of which all things in nature, from rocks to human beings, are made, and (second) that all of the so-called "void" of space is filled with this structureless material, whose vibrations carry to us the energy of the sun. Furthermore, we are now able to recognize this energy as electrical in its nature.

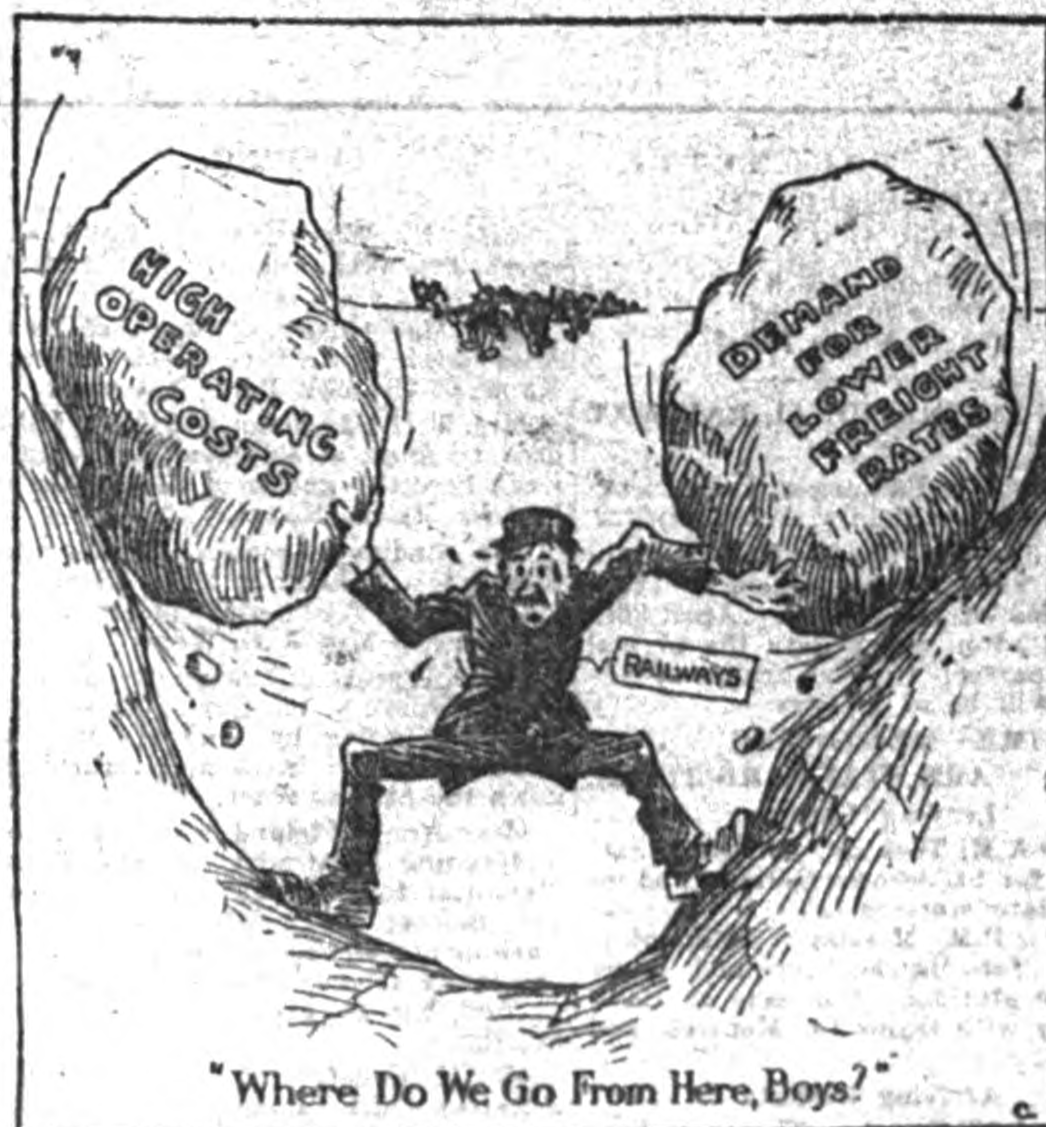
It governs weather on the earth. It controls our planet as an electric field, and therefore governs what we call magnetic phenomena. It produces on occasions the aurora borealis, which so disturbs the working of telegraphic instruments. All of this, and infinitely more, it accomplishes through the medium of the interstellar ether.

Now that we have come to know these things, we are for the first time in a position to enter a new and wonderful domain of discovery and invention. Radio, which utilizes electric vibrations for sending messages over long distances, and even for the transmission of sound by the "wireless" phone, is but a beginning. We may yet find a means of employing them by which an artificial daylight can be produced for the illumination of houses. This is the field in which several investigators have already worked.

If that problem could be solved, we might be able to flood a dwelling with light by the mere turning of a switch or pushing of a button—a kind of light that is to say, which would not be distributed from chandeliers or other fixtures, but which would, like daylight, fill the house with a general and diffused illumination. It might serve in the same way to illuminate large buildings, or conveniently for the lighting of a city at night.

On the Way to Solution.

We are now for the first time getting a notion of what electricity, the so-called "mysterious fluid," really is.



Believers.

Belief in us is the first incentive and the last. Every other stimulus sooner or later may grow weak and fail. Not so with confidence. He who helps a friend helps him most of all by trust in him. He who betrays a friendship does so most sadly when he breaks faith, by his conduct, with that trust reposed.

It is a natural tendency in each of us to idealize—if not to idolize. We cannot help it; we were born so. Mankind worships a hero, as all the world is said to love a lover. When that hero turns out with wings of wax, or spine of straw, or feet of clay—great is the fall, as of a demigod to something less than a man.

But who has not seen fairly ordinary stuff, in an average mortal, transformed into an image much more closely resembling the divine, by the great influence of a great personality? It may not be a personality that the world has crowned with fame. It may be some one living a simple, quiet life in humble station. Yet there is no life so lowly that it cannot lift another higher; there is none so powerless that it cannot raise—or drag down—another life with which it comes in contact.

When you and I perform ignominiously, the shame and the sting of our malfeasance are, that we have disappointed some one who believed in us, and believed better than this evil that we did. We thought we were by ourselves; we thought we were released to do as we pleased; we thought conscience could keep holiday and selfish self was free. But the obligation by which we are bound to those who believe in us has no sense of location, and it knows nothing of a boundary. Wherever we go, it follows like "the hound of Heaven." Wherever we are, love watches. When we are unaware, a mind is sensitive, a thought out-travels light, we are somehow cared for though we have ceased to care. There are daily miracles of tolerance, commiseration, perception and wise and timely counsel to restore us to the track or keep us going because some one believes, some one, though afar, is sufficiently concerned, and even across a distance will not let us go.

Friendship never lives merely by material exchanges. The tangible things may be—and often they are—the misuses of an abiding and a true affection. But the most and the best one mortal can give to another pilgrim on the human way is belief, whose other name is love. There is nothing like that to move and to in-

spire. It is what one man asks of another; it is what Heaven, unseen, inscrutable, eternal, asks of an earth that is finite, material, literal and obvious.

All things are possible not merely to the believers, but to those who are believed. It is for them to prove that they are worthy of belief.

Big Trade With Thibet.

About nine years ago the British sent an expedition through one of the passes of the Himalayas into Thibet, under the leadership of Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband. It was partly scientific (for exploration), partly diplomatic, but chiefly military, being backed by an army of 5,000 troops. There was considerable fighting, but Lhasa, the capital, was reached and a friendly treaty made with the Grand Lama.

This treaty accomplished the main object of the expedition, which was to open up Thibet to trade with India. Already the trade, through stations established for the purpose, has become very considerable, the most important exports being yak tails, gold, borax, musk, for skins, goats' hair and wool. The Thibetans produce great quantities of very superior wool and, in their homes, they weave magnificent rugs. The women tan and sew their own sheepskin gowns. Nearly all of the trade is by barter, the Thibetans, in exchange for their wool and other merchandise, taking photographs, cameras, tea, tobacco, mirrors, soap, buttons, needles, spectacles, umbrellas, kerosene, peacock feathers, watches, pearls, diamonds and cotton for butter-lamp wicks. Which shows that the erstwhile "hermit" land of the lamas is waking up.

Their literature, unfortunately, is still backward, all Thibetan books being written by hand or printed from engraved blocks on paper made from coarse grass.

Just So.

Customer—"Waiter, a little bird told me this coffee was not strained."
Waiter—"A little bird, sir?"
"Yes; a swallow."

Royal Road to Learning.

Casey—"An' how is your boy Mickey gettin' along in school?"
Plannery—"Foine, foine. Sure, the teacher licks him every day fr' fightin'!"

A New Serial.

Author—"My new novel has its scenes laid in the wheat fields."
Editor—"Then I suppose you are going to run it in cereal form."

The Ivory Carvers of Bering Sea

Winter life in the frozen North is supposed by those unfamiliar with it to be as dull as a grounded ice floe. It is pretty generally believed that the long nights are spent around a smoky seal-oil lamp with the streams of conversation frozen solid like the tundra. But this is a mistaken notion and far from true.

The native villagers of the North have a peculiar philosophy, and volumes have been written about their manners and customs. I, however, shall endeavor to tell of a particular class of workers who ply their trade almost entirely in winter. These are the ivory carvers, of whom almost every village can boast one or more.

The natives have found that while the ivory is no longer a necessity to them, it can be made into trinkets and ornaments of various kinds that readily sell to summer visitors at good prices. At King Island, a short distance from Nome, almost the entire male population engages in the trade, and at almost every village up and down the coast the work is carried on to a greater or less extent.

The ivory used in this work comes almost exclusively from the walrus. These animals are still fairly common in many parts of the North, thanks to the protection the U.S. government

has given them. Natives are permitted to kill them for their own use, but the skins cannot be shipped from Alaskan waters. In addition to the tusks of the slain animals, some use is made of those which have been buried in the soil for ages and have become semi-fossilized. These are black or brown with time, and the most highly prized of all ivory. Also, in some places the tusks of the prehistoric mammoth, that long-haired arctic elephant, are used. These tusks are usually called "mastodon ivory" in the North.

The ivory carver has four stock articles of trade for which he always finds a ready sale. These are beads, cribbage boards, napkin rings, and crochet needles. Besides these, a long list of sundry objects, entering the fancy of the individual workman, could be made.

Of late years I have seen considerable modern equipment assembled by the ivory carvers. Chisels, bracket saws, bowlaws, breast drills, jewelers' files, etc., are quite common, and once in a while a real foot-power lathe is seen. But while the work turned out is eagerly bought by amateurs, it really does not possess the attractiveness of the pieces made with the crude implements of the past.—G. Dallas Hanna.

WILL THE LONG LOST TRIBES RETURN?

TO THEIR ANCIENT HOME AT JERUSALEM.

World War Has Opened Up Joyous Prospects to the "Chosen People" of Old.

Out of the "Grapes of Wrath," trodden in the wine vat of the World War, have flowed strange vintages, most of them bitter if not poisonous, writes Lewis R. Freeman. One of the few that sparkles with the bright, effervescence of promise is that which typifies the release from their centuries of Turkish bondage of the Jews, Armenians, and Arabs, to say nothing of various and sundry odds and ends of lesser people who had long suffered virtual strangulation in the grip of the tentacles of the dying Ottoman octopus. The difficulty of extending succor to the young Armenian republic may mean that it will yet have to face for many years the threat of Turk and Bolshevik; but for the Jews of Palestine—with a strong but liberal British protectorate established, and ultimate autonomy in sight—there is hardly a cloud on the horizon.

And for those who were once called "God's Chosen" the vintage of the war has brought more than freedom—it has brought fulfillment. To the ends of the world Jews are thumbing the pages of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and others once of scant honor in their own country, pointing out how prophecies already come true have opened the way for the fulfillment of others of even greater import, leading up to a virtual renaissance of the race and the establishment of their long-dreamed-of New Jerusalem. I shall discuss here only that covered by two verses from Isaiah. Because the war has made the "highways" referred to an accomplished fact, that prophecy has now been fulfilled. Visioning the return of the "Lost Tribes" of Israel, Isaiah wrote (xi: 16):

"And there shall be an highway for the remnant of his people, which shall be left, from Assyria; like as it was to Israel in the day that he came up out of the land of Egypt."

And again (xix: 23):
"In that day shall there be a highway out of Egypt to Assyria, and the Assyrian shall come into Egypt, and the Egyptian into Assyria, and the Egyptians shall serve with the Assyrians."

Just what a highway connoted to Isaiah, it would be interesting to know. Doubtless, however, clear-seeing as was the great prophet of the redemption, it is not probable that he visualized much more than a long series of wells and tanks, khans, and caravansaries, marking the windings of a dusty camel and ass-bent path across the desert. Certainly, not in the farthest-flung vista of his vision could he have seen the glistening tracks, the thundering trains, the crowded station yards that differentiate the modern railway and railway travel from that by the ancient caravan. And yet it is in the railway that the prophecy comes to fulfillment. From thousands of miles beyond the outermost limits of the known world of Isaiah's time it is now possible to reach Jerusalem by rail. The highway from Egypt to Assyria, via Palestine, is an accomplished fact; but that (save as it fulfills the letter of the prophecy) seems hardly more than a negligible incidental when one learns that the whole of the European railway system, together with great and increasing lengths of those of Africa and Asia, have been brought—almost overnight as it were—in rail connection with Jerusalem. No matter whither, on any one of these three continents, the most restless remnant of any of the lost tribes has wandered, there are few who would have to march for more than a day or two to reach a highway that will lead them

back to Israel. To what extent they will bring about the fulfillment of other prophecies by returning, still remains to be seen.

So much for the prophecies that have already been fulfilled. Now what of those which it seems certain are about to come to pass? With Israel once more open to them, and with a highway stretching far before them, will the Lost Tribes return to their New Jerusalem? Of many prophecies in point, one from Jeremiah (xiii: 3) will suffice. In its explicitness of expression it is but typical of what Isaiah, Hosea, Joel, and several others of the prophets, have said on the same subject.

"And I will gather the remnant of my flock out of all countries whither I have driven them, and will bring them again to their folds; and they shall be fruitful and increase."

The Jews are found all over the world at the present day. Speaking very broadly, these may be divided into two classes; the descendants of the tribes which were carried into captivity, or who fled to avoid being carried into captivity; and the descendants of later and more voluntary emigrations. The former movement was in the main toward the east, and occurred previous to 586 B.C., the date of the final destruction of the kingdom of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar; the latter movement has been westward, most of it in the Christian Era. The emigration of European Jews to America is the final wave of this westerly drift.

To one who knows the Palestine of to-day, the first question that presents itself in connection with the return of any considerable number of the Jewish race is: "Can that dry and barren country support a population greatly in excess of the comparatively sparse one which lives there now?" The answer would be a most emphatic "No," were it not for the fact that the way appears to be open for reclamation which bids fair to make of this desert country another land of Canaan—a land literally flowing with milk and honey.

The Bragger.

Mrs. O'Tool's cranked the mangle for the last time, and gathered up a huge pile of washing and toddled into the front garden to hang it on the fence.

She had just finished her "banging" when she caught sight of a newly erected sign across the road, which read, "Washing and Ironing done."

"Just you look at that!" gasped Mrs. O'Tool. "Sure, she's beaten me, I'll grant; but there's no need to brag about it!"

Costly Languages.

In one of the palatial homes of the new-rich somewhere off Park Lane in London, a Jewish gentleman sat before a blazing fire, a cigar between his teeth, a liqueur at his elbow. His friend, Moses, sat opposite, likewise fortified.

The host was bewailing the enormous cost of keeping his son at college.

"Such expenses!" he cried. "And the worst of all is the langvadgees."

"Langvadgees?" repeated his friend. "How's that?"

"Vell," said his host, "there is one item in the bill which runs, 'For Scotch, fifty pounds.'"

You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him.

There are seventeen tissue salts necessary to the operation and repair of the body. The miller and the refiner and the cook are throwing away some of these and we cannot spare one. As a result we are sometimes going physically bankrupt in several ways at the same time.

—and the worst is yet to come



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. Teas and Coffees our Specialty.

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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.

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DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE,
Veterinary Surgeon
Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.
Phone No. 9
Office in rear of
The Rodrigue Hotel

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

Changes in Passenger Train Schedules effective Sunday April 30th '22.
Canadian National Railways announce changes in passenger Train schedules effective Sunday April 30th on and after which date the arrival and departure time of trains at Lachute will be as follows:

ALL TIMES MENTIONED ARE STANDARD TIMES.

Leaving Lachute.
10.30 A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, for St. Jerome, Joliette and intermediate stations.
12.01 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday for Hawkesbury and intermediate stations. Connects at Hawkesbury with trains for Montreal and Ottawa.

Arriving Lachute.
10.30 A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, from Hawkesbury and intermediate stations. Connects at Hawkesbury with trains from Montreal and Ottawa.
12.01 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday from Joliette, St. Jerome, and intermediate stations.

Montfort Sub-Division (Northbound)
Leave Montfort Jct. 9.05 A.M. Monday and Thursday May 29th to September 7th inclusive. Connects with Canadian Pacific train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Station) 7.30 A.M.
Leave Montfort Jct. 1.30 P.M. Saturday only, until June 4th, 1922. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 12.10 P.M.

Leave Montfort Jct. 2.05 P.M. Saturday only after June 10th, 1922. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 12.40 P.M.
Leave Montfort Jct. 2.25 P.M. Saturday only, June 24th to Sept 3rd inclusive. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 12.40 P.M.

Leave Montfort Jct. 3.50 P.M. daily except Sunday. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 2.30 P.M.

Montfort Sub-Division (Southbound)
Arrive Montfort Jct. 7.20 P.M. daily except Sunday. Connects with Can. Pac. train due Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 8.45 A.M.

Arrive Montfort Jct. 4.50 P.M. Monday, and Thursday May 29th to Sept. 7th inclusive. Connects with Can. Pac. train due Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 6.15 P.M.

Arrive Montfort Jct. 7.30 P.M. on Sunday June 24th to September 3rd inclusive. Connects with Can. Pac. train due Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 9.00 P.M. This train will only pick up passengers at stations Laurel to Fillion inclusive.

Arrive Montfort Jct. 8.00 P.M. on Sunday only. Connects with Can. Pac. train due Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 9.30 P.M. From June 25th to September 3rd this train will not stop at stations Laurel to Fillion inclusive to pick up passengers.

For further particulars apply to nearest Ticket Agent, Canadian National Railways.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE

No. 2175.
In the Vacant Estate of LATE EMERY GRATTON, in his lifetime of the Township of St. Jerome, district of Terrebonne,

-and-
VIAUVILLE LANDS LIMITED, Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, that on June the 6th 1922, at 10.30 A.M., in the Court House at St. Jerome, district of Terrebonne, will be held a meeting of the relatives and creditors of the said late Emery Gratton, for the purpose of appointing a curator to his vacant estate, in accordance with the judgement of Honourable Justice M. McDougall, dated April 12th, 1922.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, April 15th '22.
GRIGNON & FORTIER, Prothonotary, S.C.
MM. Beaulieu, Marin Mercier & Gouin Attorneys for Petitioner.

Important Auction Sale of \$2,500 Stock of Watches, Clocks, Rings and Jewelry

There will be sold at the residence of

JOSEPH BELANGER near G. Hill's Store, East of Lachute, SATURDAY, MAY 20th, 1922 at 1 o'clock sharp.

All the Store Stock of Watches, Clocks, Rings, Jewelry and Silverware etc. This is a genuine sale and my reason for selling is because I intend to confine myself only to repair work on the last three days of each week.

TERMS—CASH.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

CUSHING.

Miss K. Whelehan, of Montreal, spent last week-end with her friends here.

Miss May Fraser, of Montreal, also Miss Bessie Gatto were guests of Mrs. Kains at Greece's Point last week.
Mrs. F. N. Douglas and Miss Mildred Douglas, of Montreal, spent last week here the guests of the former's brother Mr. B. Noyes.

The Ladies Association, of St. Mungo's are holding their monthly meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. D. Weir.

The "Argenteuil" returned on Saturday from a ten day's cruise to Kingston, going by way of Ottawa and the Rideau lakes and returning down the St. Lawrence.

Miss Annie Cleland who has been undergoing treatment in the Ross Memorial for the past year rejoined her mother and sisters at their Cushing residence on Saturday and her many friends here are delighted to find her so greatly improved in health.

Mr. H. Cousins, of Montreal, who attained such popularity her last summer whilst supplying the pulpit of St. Mungo's Church is at present enjoying a weeks vacation in Cushing, and is receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends in his recently acquired B.A. degree.

Mr. C. J. McFaul has opened a branch store in connection with his store at Chute-au-Blondeau in the fine old stone building which was formerly the well-known Cushing store. This will be quite a convenience to his customers on this side of the river and should prove a successful venture for Mr. McFaul.

An aged and respected resident of this place passed away last week, in the person of Mr. Wm. Canning, who died at his home here on May 8th, had reached the advanced age of 82, after a lingering and painful illness of almost a year. The deceased who spent the earlier of his life in Stonefield, but had been a resident of Cushing for the past nineteen years. He was one of a large family of whom there now only survives his brother Mr. Archibald Canning who, we regret to say is also in poor health at present. He is survived by his wife formerly Margaret MacCormick, of Chatham, and leaves three sons Wm. Canning Jr., with whom he made his home, John, of Stonefield and Robert of Lachute. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon and was largely attended, as the deceased was one who had in his lifetime held the esteem and respect of all who knew him. The remains were interred in Ogdensburg Cemetery.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
J. W. SCOTT, Lakefield, Que.

Thursday, June 1st, 1922.

The following effects:—Two General Purpose work horses, 1 light driving mare, 1 mare for work or driving, 7 Ayrshire-Grade milch cows, 1 Gra. Ayrshire bull one year old, 1 two year old heifer, 1 one year old heifer, 3 spring calves, 2 spring pigs, 8 sheep 7 lambs, 15 hens, 60 chickens, 1 Massey Harris mowing machine, (almost new,) 1 horse rake, express, conchard baggy, tumbler cart, wagon, box and rack, cultivator, wheelbarrow, cutter, barlow, rack sleigh, set of bob sleighs, land roller, 2 sets spring tooth harrows, set finishing harrows, 3 plows 2 sets heavy double harness, set plow harness, set cart harness, set light driving harness, 1 Stewart horse and sheep clipping machine, (almost new,) 2 five gallon cream cans, 1 Sharples cream separator No. 3, 3 sap cans, pans, oarles, spouts, smoke stack, forks, shovels, rakes, hoes, pick, 2 crow bars, whiffletree, neck-yokes, chains, cow-chains, churn, Home Comfort Range, tables, carpets, beds, chairs, rugs, and a lot of household articles and farm implements unmentioned.

The farm will be offered for Sale or Rent on same day.

10 a.m. sharp, Standard Time. over that amount 10 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent per annum off for cash.

EDGAR BOYD Licensed Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—Good House and Shop attached. Good barn and garden. mare and colt, buggies and cutters. Apply to Dr. H. Murphy, Lachute, Que.

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Do you know that two coats of the best floor paint are less than 1-100 of an inch thick?

You may think it ridiculous to expect such a thin paint film to stand up under all the wear and tear that a floor gets.

Still, that's exactly what Lowe Brothers Hard Drying Floor Paint does. It stands

up because it's made of pigments and extra tough varnishes that have great wear-resistance.

If you've been disappointed with your painted floors, probably you haven't used a paint made especially for painting floors.

Lowe Brothers' dries hard and stays hard. It's long-lived, too. Come in and see the sample panels.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Lowe Brothers
Paints Varnishes

This is your Chance.

And a most favored opportunity to secure a nice lot of New Gingham. They are extra good values.

Running Shoes Special.

You want a good running shoe. don't you. Well, call and see our shoes. lots of them in all sizes and colors.

Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

J. D. Lemay
Bethany Street, Lachute.

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.

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NOTARY

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

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For Sale or Service.
Registered Clydesdale Stallion.

MAC MONTRAVE No. 16166
This horse has a beautiful sorrel color, eight years old, well bred from imported stock. Is recommended for being well set, with good body and the very best of legs and feet. Good action, will tip the scales at over 1800 pounds. Mac Montrave has stood inspection in two provinces, highly recommended (A 1st class) in Saskatchewan and (class I) in Quebec.

Horsemen will do well to look over this horse before breeding elsewhere. This horse will stand at Rodrigue's Stables, Lachute, providing he is not sold.

TERMS: \$10.00 to insure, payable March next, all mares disposed of before foaling time, the original owner will be held responsible for insured mares. All accidents at the risk of owner of mares.
EVERETT MCGIBBON, Chatham, Phone 1561-1-2. P. O. Lachute Mills.

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Insurance of any kind.

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FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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BSc, M. D. C. M.
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In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie.
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Main St., LACHUTE

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVI

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1922.

NO. 18

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 & Machinists, Lachute Mills

LOST.—On Beech Ridge Road, on Saturday last, a Rain Coat. Finder will kindly leave word at the Watchman Office.

WANTED.—Three Protestant Teachers for Elementary Schools by the St. Jerusalem School Board. Apply stating qualifications and salary required. Wm. Copeland, Sec.-Treas. Lachute.

Watch and Clock Specialist. Bring your repairs to Mr. Joseph Belanger who will do all your work in prompt order, but he wishes to say that he will be in his shop on Thursday, Friday and Saturday only of each week, so you will please take note.
Jos. Belanger, near Hill's Store, East Ward, Lachute, Que.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.—Professor Bieler, (67 McTavish St. Montreal) wishes to let his cottage. 6 rooms, garden, tennis court, boats on two lakes. Running water and automobile road to Cottage. Write for particulars.

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

FOR SALE.—Two second hand Fords 1917 and 1918 models. Now is your chance. Overhauled and in good working order. Speak quick or you may lose a good bargain.
W. Deacon, Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE.—An Ayrshire Cow 4 years old, and a two year old heifer, both freshened since the 1st. of May. Apply to
Rev. E. S. Morrison, Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE.—8 Room Cottage with lot, situated on the Brownsburg Road in the town of Lachute, 1/2 mile from station. For further particulars apply to Geo. Staniforth, Box 94, or Phone 120 ring 4.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand Ford Car, in good running order, for sale cheap. Apply to Geoffrey Bedard, Lachute.

WANTED.—A Canoe in good order, cheap. Apply to Watchman Office.

LACHUTE GARAGE

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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.

WEDDING BELLS.

McKIDDIE—WARWICK.

A very pretty lawn wedding took place on Victoria Day in Mabel, when Hazel Ida, 3rd daughter of Mrs. Warwick and the late W. J. Warwick, was united in marriage to Mr. Stanley G. McKiddie, son of Wm. McKiddie of Ogdenburg, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. G. W. Sherman, of Grenville. The bride was daintily attired in a gown of white duchess satin, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations and maiden hair fern, her only ornament being a string of nice pearls, the gift of the groom. She was attended by her sister Edna, who wore a gown of coral satin, and little Dorothy Weir, as flower girl, while Mr. Clifford McKiddie was the best man, the wedding march being played by Mrs. Ball. After the ceremony, the bride and groom received the congratulations of about 100 invited guests and a dainty supper was served, the happy couple leaving on the evening train for Ottawa. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl ring and to the best man, a pearl tie pin. Mr. and Mrs. McKiddie received many beautiful and useful presents, a unique one being the placing of a telephone in their new home at Vide Sac.

Building is the order of the day, and people are using different bricks in the process. Get in line with the others in building up your constitution by taking home a brick of Purity Ice Cream, and get it at,

"BOB'S KOSEY KORNER,"
Main Street, Lachute, Que.
Leave your order ahead, and we will pack them to suit distance.

Messrs. Funcheon and Webster of St. Andrews have entered into partnership for the manufacture of the Celebrated and Reliable Cement Brick and will welcome any enquiries from those who are in the line for buildings. Satisfaction is guaranteed in their use, so write at once for particulars and prices in any quantity and strict personal attention will be given to your orders. They are also extensively engaged in manufacture of Pure Cedar Oil. If needing concrete foundation work write to Messrs. Funcheon and Webster, St. Andrews, Que.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will hold their Annual Bazaar, on June 7th. Keep the date open.

CHURCH NOTES.

Methodist Church Services on Sunday May 28th, will be as follows.—Rev. A. Mathews will preach at Lachute at 11 a.m., East Settlement at 3 p.m. and Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Rev. E. S. Morrison will preach at Lachute at 7.30 p.m.

Presbyterian Church Services will be held next Sunday May 28th, as follows.—The minister Rev. A. G. MacKinnon will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The assistant Mr. A. O. Lloyd will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The Service in Brownsburg will be a special children's service. All are invited.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Ross Todd, of Ottawa, spent Victoria Day in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Paul motored to Montreal on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie, of Montreal, spent the holiday in town.

Mrs. Wm. McMahon, of Harrington is the guest of Mrs. T. A. Patterson.

Miss Viola Ball of Ottawa is spending this week with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ball.

Mr. James Cleland of Montreal, was in town for the holiday visiting with friends.

Mrs. Gladys Stewart, of Ottawa, was the guest of her parents for Victoria Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Calder and Mr. and Mrs. Hogg spent the holidays at 16 Island Lake.

Mr. Thayer Carpenter of McGill, left this week to spend the summer at Iroquois Falls.

Miss Murphy and Miss Catherine Barron of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town.

The Misses E. and A. Houston, of Ottawa, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Houston this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McRae and children of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Hay for the holidays.

Messrs. Newton, Bradley and Sanford of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. A. McPaul this week.

Miss Catherine Burwash has returned home from Toronto University for the Summer Vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carpenter and family, of Three Rivers, were guests of Mrs. G. Joss this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schliehauf and two children of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. John Simon this week.

Miss Mary Somerville and Mr. Williamson, of Ottawa were guests of Mrs. D'Hertel for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles and daughter Lila spent this week at Lake Louise re-opening their Summer Cottage.

Mr. Douglas Gall and Dr. Lockhart Gall, of New Liskeard, Ont., were the week-end guests of their brother Mr. H. M. Gall.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcou and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, of Westmount, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Morrow and Miss Leona Garrettsee, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. E. Creswell for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Gall and sons, also Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gall spent the holidays at their summer home at Clear Lake.

Miss Violet Grey, of Grenville, and Miss Elsie Crooks, of Ottawa, were guests of Miss Hazel McGibbon on Victoria Day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bishop and Mr. and Mrs. John McGilivray were guests of Mrs. C. McPaul, at Chute-au-Blondeau over Sunday.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday May 28th, as follows:—Lachute at 11 a.m. and Brownsburg at 7 p.m.

Owing to the heavy rain on Friday last, the Baptist Bazaar and Tea was not as great a success as had been hoped for. However the sum of \$86 was realized.

Misses Isabella and Norah Lindsay, Messrs. Charles and Edward Lindsay, Gordon Copping and Maurice Metzger of Montreal, were week-end visitors at Mrs. Hollands.

Empire Day was duly celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Brownsburg, by a Birthday Party for Miss Florence Victoria Wilson, at which about 25 guests had a most enjoyable time.

The Senior C.G.T., of the Presbyterian Church will hold a tea and sale of candy and Ice Cream in the basement of the Church on Friday May 26th, from 4 to 6. Come along and have a pleasant hour with the girls.

Miss North, of the Womens Hospital, Pethapuram, India, who is visiting Rev. and Mrs. Collins, was present in native costume at the Ladies Mission Circle on Tuesday afternoon, and gave a most interesting talk on the customs and habits of the women in India. Miss North is the head nurse in the hospital of which Dr. Jessie Allyn of Edmonton, Baptist Medical Missionary, is in charge. She was born in India, of Irish parentage, and is the granddaughter of the Rev. Brownlow North, a noted Irish preacher, and a descendant of Lord North. Her visit which is her first, was made possible through the kindness of the children of the Rajah and Rane, of India, whom she nursed through a serious illness and with whom she is a great favorite. She expects to leave for her home, from Vancouver next January and will then have made a trip round the world.

Miss L. Todd is spending a pleasant visit in Rockland.

Mrs. P. Dobbie and Mr. Gordon Dobbie spent last week in Avoca.

Mr. Wm. Berniquier, of Ottawa, is in town owing to the death of his brother Alex.

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

Miss May Hume, Mrs. T. Stewart, and little daughter are spending this week in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Warwick left for Regina on Saturday after spending a months visit with their many friends.

Miss Mabel Rodgers and Miss Ethel Miller of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. W. J. Rodgers for the holidays.

Mr. W. Hume, of Russell, Mr. Geo. Patterson, of Toronto and Mr. McLarty, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. Jas. McKinnie this week.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. D. Gall, of Montreal, in the loss of his young wife, who passed away after a short illness last week, leaving two small sons to mourn her loss. The funeral took place on Friday last and was largely attended by many sympathizing friends and relatives.

The Women's Institute of Argenteuil, held their Annual Meeting of the County Executive, in McArthur's Hall on Friday May 12th, 1922. After the transaction of business, Miss E. Roach, Prov. Supt. of W. I. gave a very interesting talk to the goodly number present, each institute being well represented. A social hour with refreshments, brought a very pleasant gathering to a close.

All Methodist Members and Adherents are invited to the Annual Congregational Meeting on Tuesday May 30th, at 8 p.m. Reports marking progress of the Church during the year, will be read and the weekly offering plan of Church Support will be inaugurated to be followed by a Social hour of Music and Refreshments.

Those who are accustomed to think they have a monopoly of the road because they happen to own a car will realize when brought before the magistrate, that safety must first be instilled into their noodles with a good stiff fine or perhaps a jail sentence. The government has appointed a couple of our local men to check up the speeders and those who are getting by on old licences, so that there will no doubt be a busy day in court shortly.

ST. ANDREWS EAST

Miss Burwash is spending a few days in Ottawa and Arnprior.

Mr. H. Nolan of Montreal, spent the week-end with his mother at Carillon.

Mr. W. Shaw, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his parents Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Burgess, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. and the Misses Walsh.

Miss Harrington, who has been in Ottawa visiting friends, returned to town on Monday evening last.

The Rev. Mr. Burgess exchanged pulpits with the Rev. Mr. Currie, of Hawkesbury, on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Haldane-Robertson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Fraser, Lachute Road last Monday.

This Thursday being Ascension Day there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in Christ Church at 10 a.m.

The Rev. Mr. Morris, Rector of St. Clements Church, Verdun, with his friend Mr. Mosely were callers at Christ Church Rectory on Saturday last.

Mr. E. E. Neve, Miss Madeline Neve and Miss Dewar were among those who spent the day in Montreal recently.

Mrs. Norman McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Robertson and Mr. and Mrs. Haldane-Robertson, motored to Vaudreuil on Wednesday last, and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Robertson.

In spite of very disagreeable weather there was a very good attendance at the regular meeting of the Christ Church W. A., which was held at the home of Mrs. J. J. Fraser, Lachute Road, on Thursday afternoon.

LAKEFIELD.

The Quebec Woman's Institute and Farmers Club will hold a Lawn Social at the home of Mr. A. G. Sherritts on Friday June 2nd, at 7.30 p.m. Refreshments will be served during the evening and Ice Cream and Cake will be on sale, also Fancy Work and Candy. Admission 15 cts. Come and bring your friends.

FOR SALE.—A Ford Car, second hand. Can be seen any time. Apply Mrs. Jas. Watson, Cushing Que.

OATS FOR SALE.—We are expecting a car-load of good Oats this week. Will be sold from the car at reasonable prices. Phone 106.

H. FILION, Baker, Lachute, Que.

MEN'S SUITS!

We invite our friends and customers to come in and have a look over our Men's New Suits. The assortment is very large. There are several lines of navy blues from \$20.00.

Ask for them. There are also Tweeds from \$12.00 to \$15.00.

In Boys' Suits, the prices are now very low and the assortment is complete in sizes.

We have a few nice Spring Coats and Suits for Ladies' and Misses' from \$12.00 up.

Have you seen our English Ginghams at 25 cents per yard? We have the largest assortment of patterns and prices in Ginghams and Wash goods we have ever put in stock.

We want EGGS.

All we can get.

W. BANFORD & SON LACHUTE.

Save Cooking!

During this hot weather just buy your goods from the store that supplies you with the "Real Home-made Bread" Rolls, and Cakes of all kinds. Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Fresh Fruits in Season. Confectionery in abundance. We keep the Purity Ice Cream, both in Brick and Bulk. Ice Cream will be delivered. We handle Flour and Feed in any quantity and our Purity Flour is unexcelled.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.



BUILDERS SUPPLIES

Nails, Tar Papers, Galvanized and Paper Roofing, Corr. Iron and Wood Shingles, Glass Locks and Everything you need for your building. Brandham & Henderson Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

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, Ban 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 Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Hog Rations and Methods of Feeding as They Affect the Finished Product.

Food supply as well as heredity exercises a controlling influence on the character and development of the growing animal. In order to attain maximum development, the normal individual requires certain specific food constituents in well defined quantities. A failure to supply these or an abnormal supply of one or more of the required elements will result in more or less altered character and development.

The animal body is constructed from fourteen chemical elements and because these are not all available in any one food it is necessary to resort to a variety of feeds in order that the body tissues may be permitted to function normally. The fact that some feeds contain certain of the elements in greater proportions than other feeds has been utilized as the basis from which the proper computing of rations for the needs of the particular individual has been derived. It has been convincingly demonstrated that different animals and also the same animal at different stages of development require the various elements in different proportions. Throughout the earlier stages of an animal's life, while the body tissues are growing and developing, there is a proportionally greater mineral and protein requirement, these being utilized in the formation of bone and muscle, and a relatively smaller amount of energy-producing food requirement such as is obtained from the fatty portion of the feed.

For the production of pork, particularly during the early part of a pig's life, feeds with a high content of protein and mineral matter should be supplied. In this connection, it is noteworthy that the feeds which are rich in protein are also usually high in mineral matter or ash, while the feeds which are high in fat are relatively deficient in mineral matter. As the pig develops and matures, the proportion of the protein and mineral matter is decreased and the fat or energy-producing part of this ration is increased to satisfy the body requirements. Should the young growing pig be reared on a ration materially deficient in the bone and muscle forming material, the individual thus fed will be undersized, fine boned, lacking in muscling, and will mature earlier than would a similar individual fed a good growing ration high in protein and mineral matter content. Young breeding stock which has been reared on a highly fattening ration such as corn frequently suffer from impaired fecundity. It will, therefore, be observed that while a hog destined for the block at the earliest possible date may be forced with such a feed as corn or its by-products, swine that are destined for bacon production must be fed a higher protein ration which is conducive to the production

of a longer pig and also one that is less heavily fleshed.

Self-fed hogs in the main make greater gains than trough or hand-fed hogs, but these gains frequently cost more to produce. The trough feeding method, on the other hand, is more suited to produce bacon hogs because the feeder can regulate the feed to the needs of the hogs and keep them growing without their becoming gorged, as is frequently the case on the feeder. While more or less feeding must be and is allowed in the feeding of swine, the following deductions can be accepted as satisfactory under ordinary conditions for raising young pigs.

About three weeks before weaning a creep should be supplied where the young pigs learn to consume meal and milk. In order to realize the best results milk by-products are almost a necessity both at this stage and for some considerable time after weaning. Middlings, and finely ground or rolled oats, either fed separately or together in varying proportions, make a very satisfactory meal to feed the young pigs. After weaning, which is done to best advantage at about six weeks of age, feed a daily ration of about one pound of the following mixture: oats, shorts and linseed meal or flax seed meal mixed in the ratio of equal parts of oats and shorts with the linseed composing about 5 per cent. of the total mixture with also an addition to this ration of five pounds of milk by-products. Soaking the meal in the milk for twenty-four hours previous to feeding improves the palatability.

Pen fed hogs make the most rapid and economical gains and generally this method is preferred for the production of market hogs. Alfalfa or clover fed in racks is the most suitable for hogs fed in pens. Whole dry grain such as corn or oats scattered through the litter tends to make the pigs take exercise. The meal ration should be gradually increased until at six months of age three or more pounds of meal are being fed. Corn or barley meal should gradually be added to the ration until these feeds compose 6 parts, with the remainder of the ration composed of three parts of shorts and 5 per cent. of linseed oil meal or flax.

The paddock or pasture lot is most desirable for rearing young breeding stock as soon after weaning as conditions permit. Alfalfa and clover occupy first place as pasture crops with oats, barley and rape ranking second. Similar rations should be given these pigs as those given market hogs, except that the ground corn should be wholly or partially substituted with ground oats or barley. Undoubtedly the most satisfactory method of rearing young breeding stock is on paddock, because the growth of bone and muscle and the constitutional vigor thereby encouraged cannot be realized under other conditions.

The Experimental Farm System.

The second of the series of articles describing the work carried on by the Dominion Experimental Farm System is given in the March-April number of The Agricultural Gazette of Canada. It is the story of the Prince Edward Island Station established at Charlottetown in 1909. The land occupied covers an area of 29 acres, is conveniently situated about a mile north-east of the business section of Charlottetown, and is intersected by the Prince Edward Island Railway. Research work, experiments and demonstrations are carried on in every branch of agriculture, with special regard to the climatic and soil conditions of the Island. One result has been the origination of Charlottetown No. 80 barley which has been found to average eight bushels per acre more than any other barley.

In co-operation with a number of farmers, experimental investigation has been carried on to determine the variety of oats best suited to Prince Edward Island conditions. In two tests, the first covering five years, and the second one year, Banner oats have proved the leading variety, yielding more than Old Island Black, Ligowo and Victory. Every promising variety of cereal originated through plant breeding at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is tried out at Charlottetown. In tests with alfalfa and red clover the latter has proved to be the better forage crop for the Island. Timothy stands in the first place for hay. Tests in soil cultivation have shown that rolling just before seeding with a drill gave better results than rolling after seeding, that fairly deep plowing was better than shallow plowing, and that early autumn plowing of sod resulted in much better crops than spring plowing. Investigations in live stock breeding and feeding have proved a source of reliable information for the Island farmers, and at an annual auction sale information is given of the feeds supplied, of the methods of feeding, and the weights and gains of the animals. An evidence of the advance in dairying is furnished by the fact that an Ayrshire cow at the farm has given 16,444 pounds of milk and 663 pounds of fat, a percentage of 4.02, in 365 days. All the cows kept are registered in the Live Stock Branch's Record of Performance. However, it is poultry activities that the station chiefly prides itself on, for it was there that the Dominion egg-laying contest started in 1918. From this beginning came about the Record of Performance and Registration of Poultry which in these respects has placed Canada in the foremost position. The Experimental Farm System has adopted 150 eggs as the minimum of production in the pullet year.

Education is the heavy artillery in our national defense.

Small birds build small but complete nests.

Experimental Farm Facts.

A brief study of the reports of the various Dominion experimental farm Superintendents makes evident the fact that they contain much that is of value to the farmer. By writing to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, a copy of the report of the nearest farm or station for the district can be obtained. Numerous experiments are conducted at these farms and they are frequently so designed as to deal with local problems. At Beaverlodge, Alberta, for instance, some special experiments with alfalfa seed inoculation have been conducted. At Brandon, Man., we learn that reclaimed screenings have been fed to horses with success to replace part of the oats previously fed, and that the screenings should be mixed with bran. For over two years, while this mixture was fed, there were no digestive troubles and the horses appeared to keep in better condition than before. At Scott, Sask., we learn that when barley was a little higher in price, screenings were profitably fed to lambs. From the farm at Nappan, N.S., we are informed, experiments in feeding steers have proven that cheaper gains can be made by feeding a cheap grade of hay along with ensilage corn, and that ensilage corn has a higher value in feeding steers than have roots. At Kapuskasing, Ont., tests have shown that on dry knolls or any soils lacking in moisture, better results may be expected from seeding alfalfa without a nurse crop than with one. Regarding sunflowers, the superintendent at Invermere, B.C., reports that the yields obtained compare quite favorably with field corn. These extracted statements by no means convey a fitting idea of the large amount of information to be obtained in the reports of the superintendents, but they illustrate in a very limited way the facts that are forthcoming.

A Good Early Corn.

Early Malcolm table corn originated at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has given excellent satisfaction and is well worthy of a wide distribution. It seems to be about ten days or two weeks earlier than the Golden Bantam and has good quality. The Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, reports on it as follows: "The Early Malcolm corn was obtained by selection from the Early Malakoff, which variety was introduced from Russia by Prof. Hansen, of South Dakota. The selection was begun in the Horticultural Division at Ottawa in 1909, and by 1913 the variety was so changed that it was decided to name it the Early Malcolm. Since that time it has been steadily selected for better ears and earliness. This variety has become very popular, and seed firms both in the United States and Canada are now offering it for sale and are eager to get seed. The average length of ears is six inches and number of rows to the ear twelve."

Don't Wake the Baby

His Entire Future Health Depends Upon Abundance of Sleep Now.

By Water A. Loops, M.D.

Human beings have been defined as "bundles of habit," and habit as "the result of repeated action." It is of vital importance then that actions be properly directed so that both habits and individual may be what they should.

The normal, new-born infant will sleep nearly all the time, twenty to twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four. He should wake only when disturbed by hunger, pain or other cause. As age advances, the amount of sleep required is less. At six months, about sixteen hours; at one year, about fourteen hours; at two years, at least twelve hours. Day time naps should be continued as long as possible. School children need—and should have—the following amounts of sleep:

Years	Hours
4	12
5 to 7	11
8 to 11	10
12 to 14	9

The best procurable sleeping accommodations should be provided. The child should sleep by himself and wherever possible in his own room; never should he be permitted in the same bed with a person who has a cold or a chronic cough or in fact any physical ailment.

The sleeping room should be kept cool. During the first three months the temperature should be about 65 degrees. After that time the room may be kept at 55 degrees or lower. Babies—as well as adults—usually sleep well in a good bed, not a cradle, with clean suitable coverings, in a cool, well-ventilated, darkened, quiet room. Protection from flies, mosquitoes and too sudden temperature changes should always be provided.

The average healthy infant will usually get hungry enough to wake about every three hours. If he is asleep at regular nursing time he should be gently awakened. On the other hand, if he wakes before it is time to nurse him, he should not be given his food until the hands of the clock come around to the appointed place.

A sufficient amount of exercise will help induce refreshing sleep. It may sound ridiculous to talk of exercise for

a baby because the majority of people associate the word with Indian clubs, chest weights or a "buck saw." During the first year an infant gets his exercise by crying and thrashing his arms and legs about, provided he is unhampered with improper clothing. He should be permitted to cry from fifteen minutes to a half hour or more each day. No, this is not cruel or inhuman advice. Baby actually needs this amount of gymnastics to develop properly. The habit of picking the baby up every time he cries is, after all, more often for the relief of some adult's distressed nerves than for doing the best for the baby.

Children's sleep should be naturally sound and unbroken. When, as a rule, it is not so, an investigation should be instituted. The diet may be at fault. Early suppers of easily digested foods are good rules for young children. They should not be permitted to come to the table for the evening meal, especially if meat and fried foods are served. It is not wise to tempt and deny them. To indulge them is wrong.

Poor ventilation, overheating or insufficient bedding may cause disturbed sleep; as may also a misplaced pin, wrinkled bed or clothing, cramped position or thirst. Much of the restlessness with which many children are affected may be due to the presence of adenoids or diseased tonsils. Too much excitement—either play or discipline—more especially shortly before bedtime may produce a like result.

Quieting medicines or soothing syrups should never be given to children without the specific direction of a competent physician. Most of these preparations contain morphine or some other form of opium. If a child is restless there must be some cause for it and the only treatment worthy of the name is the removal of the cause. Drugging the child with sedatives only conceals the symptoms of the underlying condition. Then the child's system has to overcome the poison. Mothers and nurses who do not know the effects of sedatives may exceed the dose prescribed and thus put the little life into danger of the sleep from which there is no awakening.

Parents as Educators

Teaching Children to Appreciate Blessings

By Edith Lochridge Reid

Mothers often get discouraged because the children seem thankless and unappreciative of their blessings, when with a little thought and effort on the mother's part she could train them to a better sense of appreciation.

"I bought some lead pencils when I was down town to-day so they would be on hand, and I hope I won't hear any more about lead pencils when you are starting to school at the last minute."

Will Johnny appreciate one of those pencils when he takes it from the shelf, do you think? He certainly will not. He will grab one and off with it without even a thought of thanks, to say nothing of voicing his appreciation.

"Here's your collection money all ready for you," says Mother when the children are scurrying off to Sunday School. Now not for anything would the tots go without their pennies, for the collection is an event in the primary classes. But when mother hands it out this way they take it as a matter of course and not as one of the blessings for which they should say "Thank You."

Now it would be splendid discipline to let the children ask for a few things once in a while. This gives them a sense of obligation to mother

because she has done a favor; and nearly always a well-mannered child will say "Thank you" for something which he himself has requested. Don't feel, mothers, as if you were shirking your duty if you make Mary ask you to sew on a button or mend the pocket of her sweater. She will be impressed with what the little task means if she has to wait for you to get your thimble and thread and button or yarn. If she sits and watches you for the ten minutes that this duty requires she will say "Thank you." But if the clothes are mended and tucked away in her bureau or closet ALWAYS, she will take the blessing of mended clothes as a matter of course. Naturally we are not grateful to a marked degree for things that we get on schedule. But let things go wrong at the electric light plant and we fuss about using candles and exclaim "I'm certainly thankful they have the wires fixed," when once more the power is restored.

So if you feel that the children are showing ingratitude, do not blame them; look for the trouble in the training system. Turn the power off and let them use candles, and you'll be surprised how thankful they'll be for blessings that they are in the habit of receiving with no show of appreciation.

Stock Feed Investigations.

A matter of vital importance to farmers, dairymen and stock raisers is the character of the feeds that they have to supply to live stock. So many complaints were received regarding the unsuitability of much of the milling by-products of wheat—bran, shorts, middlings, and feed flour—that the Dominion Minister of Agriculture concluded to make an investigation with a view of ascertaining how far the present standards for these feeding stuffs in respect to percentages of protein fat and fibre, as set forth in the regulations of the Feeding Stuffs Act, are to-day strictly applicable. Also to determine the cause or causes of the complaints, particularly as they related to the effect of feeding such products to swine and young stock generally. Preliminary to the investigation, joint meetings were held of representatives of the millers' associations, live stock associations, and of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and as a result trial samples of feeding stuffs from all parts of the country were gathered in and tested by the Dominion Chemist.

The evidence secured and the recommendations reached, are given in detail in a bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, entitled "Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and Feed Flour." It is disclosed that much of the bran and shorts now milled do not conform to the present standards. The causes for this are, first, the marked changes in modern milling practices, whereby a larger proportion than heretofore of flour particles are removed from the by-products, and, second, the practice adopted by some mills of grinding and mixing with the shorts the mill-run screenings, which at best must be regarded as adulterants. The standards recommended as a result of the data collected are: for bran, not less than 15 per cent. of protein instead of 14 as at present; not less than 3.5 of fat instead of 3 per cent., and not more than 11.5 per cent. of fibre instead of 10 per cent. For shorts, not less than 16 per cent. of protein instead of 15; not less than 5 per cent. of fat instead of 4, and no change in fibre, the percentage of which stands at not more than 8 per cent. For middlings, the standards for which at present are the same as for shorts, not less than 16.5 per cent. protein; not less than 3.5 per cent. fat, and not more than 4.5 per cent. fibre. Tabular statistics are given in the bulletin of the result of the examination of twenty samples of feed flours and thirty samples of screenings. The screenings were found to be very variable, while a fair average for a good quality of the feed flours would be 18 per cent. protein, 3.5 per cent. fat, and 3.5 per cent. fibre.

The Live Stock Markets.

The weekly reports of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture show an improvement of prices of live stock and a better state of trade than has recently been the case. In the first week of April prices for cattle at all the principal markets of the country were up compared with the quotations in March. Calves at Toronto showed an upward tendency, but elsewhere they were stationary except at Edmonton, where there was an increase. Hogs at Toronto were unchanged, but other markets displayed a weakness, owing to the rush of supplies. Sheep at Winnipeg and Calgary were quoted not only higher than in March but \$2 better than last year. Toronto was \$1.50 ahead of the prices quoted at the corresponding period last year, but Montreal was down and Edmonton stationary. The total receipts of live stock at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton in the first three months of the year were 118,854 cattle, 37,608 calves, 199,405 hogs, and 51,757 sheep compared with 135,797 cattle, 30,105 calves, 159,907 hogs and 51,609 sheep in the first three months of 1921.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

The Flag They Do Not Carry.

Even an eye less keen than Mr. James Preston's would have been able to read at a glance the distress signals that his Nephew Phil was flying as he entered. The drooping mouth, the sagging shoulders, the frown on his forehead, were there for anyone to read.

"Why, how-de-do, Phil?" he began quite as usual. "Which one of the jobs did you get?"

Phil slumped into a chair. "None," he answered briefly. "I knew there wasn't any use in going. Saunders wanted a fellow that was older and had more experience."

"They didn't say anything about age in their advertisement, did they? And that work you did for Judge Morris was quite in line with what they would be looking for. Didn't they see that?"

"Oh, I didn't say anything about that to them. What was the use? As soon as they asked about my age I knew that they wouldn't take me."

"All settled, eh? What about Henry Riker?"

"Oh, I didn't go to Henry Riker's. Just as I got to the corner of Centre Street I met Thomas Haynes coming from there, and he said there was a line of at least fifty fellows waiting there, and one of them would be sure to get it. I did go to the Otis Company, and that's all the good it did. Tom and I both went."

"And how many others?"

"Nobody else."

"And Tom got it?"

Phil nodded, and the flush on his cheek deepened. "Well, I couldn't help it, Uncle Jim," he said. "Tom said before we went in, 'I know that I'm going to get this job. I just feel it in my bones.' The man took us both together and asked us a lot of questions, and when he got through he laughed and said, 'Well, which of you kids am I going to give this job to?' And Tom said, 'To me, of course.' I told Phil so just before I stepped into the store, didn't I Phil? And of course I had to say he did. And when the man asked me if I didn't feel that way, too, I said I didn't expect to get it."

"And then did he advise you to go and join the navy?" asked Uncle Jim in his surprising way.

"The navy? Why, no. Why should he send me to the navy?"

Uncle Jim smiled. "Well, not really to the navy," he said whimsically; "just to the navy yard where they make the flags for the navy—some to be used constantly, others frequently, others sometimes, and others only possibly—in case of going to some remote foreign port. But among all those hundreds of different flags there is not one flag of truce. If ever an emergency arises that calls for one, somebody hunts up a towel or an old shirt, and ties it to a stick, and hoists that. But the navy is never prepared to run up a white flag."

Phil's face glowed. "Fine!" he cried. Then suddenly he caught a glimpse of the twinkle that was beginning to dance in Uncle Jim's eyes. "Oh," he stammered. "Oh—I see. You mean—that—that—"

"That the next time I sailed out of port, I shouldn't have my flag of truce quite so much in evidence, that's all," said Uncle Jim. "People are likely to misunderstand those signals."—Youth's Companion.

Arguments win few friends.

Let the mule do the kicking.

The man who borrows plows sows late.

Riches are measured by contentment.

Medium weight hens of any variety are usually most profitable.

He who listens not to his stomach will mind the doctor.

Feeding the Young Chicks.

When the chicks are taken from the incubator, they are put around the hard cold brooder stove. The floor is covered with sand and fine gravel; also some crushed burned bone. They begin almost at once to eat of both. Then when they are forty-eight hours old, they may have some milk, in partly covered dishes so they cannot drown in it.

If sour milk is available, I do not give water until the chicks are three weeks old. My experience is that chicks around artificial heat will drink so much water they become sick. If water is given it should not be cold and should be removed after a few moments of drinking. After three weeks they may have it all the time. Chicks should not be fed until past forty-eight hours old. Then the first feed is hard-boiled eggs with powdered charcoal and pulverized burned bone well mixed with it, one egg to about one hundred chicks. I only feed two or three times the first day of feeding as there is so much danger of over-feeding when so young.

The second day use egg, charcoal, burned bone and rolled oats may be added or a small amount of chick feed. Feed four or five times. The third day I still use egg, charcoal, burned bone with other feed mixed in. We have used cracked corn and rolled oats or steel cut oats mainly for two years though I really think a good commercial chick feed rushes them along better.

When corn is the main feed I bake corn bread until the chicks are three or four weeks old, giving only one feed a day of raw corn. Never feed corn bread hot or scalded. Never feed the chicks any kind of musty feed. When the little fellows are a week old they may have a little wheat bran every day for a week. Then larger feeds of it until three weeks old. Now it is well to give them a hopper with equal parts of bran and middlings. And if any too pecking takes place, give most crops in a feeder. If green soda are available, dig and feed a little every day. The chicks like them and working in the soil prevents leg weakness. I also give them

green onions, cabbage, and often a large raw potato. I like to keep granulated charcoal in a feeder from the start. They eat much of it and it is a guard against disease. Their sand floor must be cleaned and new sand and gravel added to keep them supplied with grit. I throw their feed to them until they are six weeks old.

After that both mash and grains are put into a self-feeder from which they may help themselves. A barrel of water with a spigot placed under a tree makes an ideal waterer that does not need to be filled often. With a shallow trough under the tap, a slight turn keeps the water dripping just enough to keep a good supply before the chicks at all times. After the chicks get old enough to take all their feed from the self-feeders they are but little additional work.

The Dairy

In changing the herd from dry feed to pasture it is advisable to make the change rather slow, especially with heavy-milking cows. Early pasture always contains a high per cent. of water and a low amount of dry matter. It is next to impossible for heavy-milking cows to consume enough of such feed to supply the necessary amount of nutrients to maintain maximum milk production.

I find it a splendid practice when turning to pasture in the spring to continue feeding the winter ration in such amounts as the cows will readily consume. If the herd is allowed to pasture only a half-day at a time for the first week or two, most of the cows will continue to eat a good ration of both roughage and grain at night and in the morning. For the first day or two after being turned to pasture the cows may not take well to the roughage feed, but in a very short time they will gradually come back to their regular ration. Another reason why the change from dry feed to pasture should be done gradually, is that the sudden change produced a marked taste in the milk which, if supplied to retail trade is very likely to cause some dissatisfaction.

A mixture of blue ointment and half lard or tallow makes a good louse killer.

Surnames and Their Origin

SEWARD

Variations—Seaward, Saward.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A given name.

You might think from the spelling, Seaward, that the origin of this family name is obvious, that it meant "seawarden" or "sea-guardian" either in its first use as a surname, or at least in its meaning as a given name. It had been a given name prior to this.

It was at one time a common given name. But its meaning was not "seawarden." In fact, it had nothing whatever to do with the sea, though it was a name which developed its greatest popularity in a sea-loving race, the Danes, who, like the Norwegian Vikings, harried all the coasts of Northern Europe and established many settlements.

It really meant "guardian of victory," the first syllable coming from the root "sea," but the root "siege," which appears in so many old Teutonic names. But though very popular among the Danes at the time of their invasions and settlements of England, it was also to be found among the Saxons themselves, and even the Normans.

In the Middle Ages, at the period when family names were formed, the more usual spelling of this given name was "Syward" or "Stward." Of course, its first use as a surname was indicative of parentage.

SAYER

Variations—Sayers, Seger, Seagar, Saers, Sears.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A given name.

Here again is a family name which looks as though it might have been derived from some sort of occupation. But like that of Seward, however, it comes from a given name, in fact, from a given name with almost the same meaning as that from which the family name of Seward took its rise.

"Sigur," "Sygar" and "Saher" were quite usual spellings of this given name in the Middle Ages. The use of the "h" instead of the "g" was a normal phonological development, and you must remember that in the Middle Ages, when the Teutonic languages were all of them nearer their primitive forms, the "h" was often more than a mere aspirate breathing. It was something of a guttural as well.

The form "Saher," from which the family names in this group without the "g" have developed, shows signs of the French influence in the speech of the Teutonic Normans.

The other two were given names made popular in the days prior to the Norman conquest of England, and which persisted for some time afterward alongside the form "Sayer."

As a given name it meant simply "the victorious one," and in its earliest use as a surname it indicated that a man's father bore it.

NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA

Caused by Starved Nerves Due to Weak, Watery Blood.

People think of neuralgia as a pain in the head or face, but neuralgia may affect any nerve of the body. Different names are given to it when it affects certain nerves. Thus neuralgia of the sciatic nerve is called sciatica, but the character of the pain and the nature of the disease is the same. The cause is the same, and the remedy to be effective, must be the same. The pain of neuralgia, whether it takes the form of sciatica, or whether it affects the face and head, is caused by starved nerves. The blood, which normally carries nourishment to the nerves, for some reason no longer does so, and the excruciating pain you feel is the cry of the nerves for food. The reason why the blood fails to properly nourish the nerves is usually because the blood itself is weak and thin.

When you build up the thin blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, you are attacking neuralgia, sciatica and kindred diseases at the root. The value of these pills in cases of this kind is shown by the experience of Miss Beulah M. Fairweather, Cumberland Bay, N.S., who says: "A few years ago, following an attack of measles, I was left in a badly run down condition. I was weak and very nervous, and had no appetite. A doctor was called in and gave me medicine, but it did not help me. My blood was thin and my hands and my feet were always cold. Then to add to my misery I was attacked with neuralgia, from which I suffered greatly. I was reduced to a mere skeleton, and did not care whether I lived or not. I was in this deplorable condition when I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was some time before I could notice any benefit from the pills, but before a half a dozen boxes were used there was no doubt that they were helping me. Then I got six more boxes, and before they were done, I was once more enjoying good health and am now strong and healthy. I shall always feel grateful for what the pills have done for me, and urge all weak people to give them a trial."

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

Newspaper Advertising Pays Dividends to Wrigley

Wrigley's chewing gum has started its fourteenth year of advertising in the Canadian newspapers. When they began very few people used chewing gum. To-day, few people do not get the pleasure and benefit of using Wrigley's "aft" every meal.

Regular consistent newspaper advertising convinced the Canadian public that Wrigley's is good and good for them. It has built the modern sanitary factory at Toronto—recently doubled in size.

If newspaper advertising will do this for the manufacturer of a single item selling for the small cost of five cents how much more can it do for the local purveyors of general merchandise who are selling many items, some of them running into hundreds of dollars on a single sale?

Horses and Babies.

Are horses peculiarly gentle with babies? It seems a fair question. Certainly the horses in this account, which a contributor sends us, were almost humanly solicitous of the welfare of the two young children who came into contact with them.

Our neighbor, says our contributor, had a field one corner of which came up to his dooryard. One day while he was ploughing he stopped when he reached the corner and, leaving the horses standing in the furrow, went to the pump for a drink. As soon as he returned he took up the plow handles and spoke to the horses. They did not move. He spoke again, sharply. Still they did not move. Astonished and vexed, he struck them with the whip. Still they stood immovable; and then he realized that something must be wrong. He went to their heads, and there in the furrow in front of them he saw his toddling baby boy!

The two-year-old daughter of a friend of mine had an experience a good deal more astonishing than that of the baby boy. The little girl managed to stray away from in front of the house where she had been playing. There was a long search in which the police and the fire department joined; but it was unsuccessful. Finally, in a lively stable two miles away some men who were working there thought they heard a little cooing voice. They were horrified, for it seemed to come from the tail of an exceedingly vicious horse that even the grooms approached cautiously and with dread. The men looked into the stall and saw the baby patting the horse's hind leg and calling him "nice horse," while he, with his head turned, watched her benignly, not moving a muscle lest he should hurt her!

Here's to You!
Here's to you, as good as you are, And here's to me, as bad as I am; But as good as you are and as bad as I am, I'm as good as you are, as bad as I am.

—Old Scotch Toast.

Gluttony kills more persons than do famines.

The Romance of Salvaging.

No branch of marine engineering is quite so full of romance as salvaging. Saving a vessel that has gone ashore is much like saving a life, and, as in the medical profession, ingenious and startling means are sometimes employed. The case of the *Suevic*, a twelve-thousand ton passenger liner, is a good example of what a salvage crew can do.

The vessel went ashore on the rock-bound coast of Cornwall and lay exposed to the full force of any gale that might arise. Arriving on the scene, the salvagers found that her nose was being pinched as in a vise and that she was bumping forward so heavily that her forepeak soon resembled a punctured tin kettle. The rest of her was free from the rocks; but a gale would probably break her in two.

There seemed no hope of saving the entire vessel; but if the gale held off, the salvagers thought they might save the after part. Many days of anxious calculations followed. Finally a string of dynamite cartridges inclosed in rubber tubes was passed round the stricken ship just forward of the bridge. The tubes were to protect the bulkhead at that point and yet allow the explosion to be effective. The project was novel and delicate. As a result of it, however, the after two thirds of the *Suevic*, which contained the machinery, fell back from the bow third of her and was towed safely away from the rocks and out into deep water.

With the assistance of tugs, but under her own steam, the two thirds steamed stern foremost more than one hundred miles to a port with a dry dock. A new bow was built on a slipway in the usual manner. When the stern two thirds was properly prepared for the splicing they let the water into the dry dock. Then the new bow section was nursed in and gradually warped up until it was dead in line with the after section. The water was then pumped out of the dry dock. The two parts were drawn tight together so as to bring the holes in the strakes, or plates, of the new bow exactly over the holes of the corresponding plates of the stern section. The rivets were driven home. The splicing was done so carefully that you could not distinguish the joint.

When water was let into the dry dock the *Suevic* floated once more as a whole ship. A new life stream of steam circulated through her engine; her steel muscles moved once more, and she left as sedately as on the day that she was built. Romance of the sea? What more can anyone wish?

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. Alfred Tranchemontagne, St. Michel des Saints, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine. They saved my baby's life and I can highly recommend them to all mothers." Mrs. Tranchemontagne's experience is that of thousands of other mothers who have tested the worth of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a sure and safe medicine for little ones and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus relieving all the minor ills from which children suffer. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Economic Value of Paint.

The life and usefulness of practically all buildings, farm machinery and implements can be prolonged by the application of suitable Paint or Varnish. It has been estimated that the loss suffered yearly through the decay of wooden surfaces is far in excess of the annual fire loss. The best examples of the value of Paint as a preservative are the many farm buildings still existing throughout the country which are over a century old and are still in splendid condition. It is actually true that wood will last indefinitely if kept well painted.

Paint saves by protecting and at the same time it fosters self respect, through improving the appearance of our property. Farmers who doubt the value of Paint may gain enlightenment from the fact that bankers will loan from 10 to 50% more on land where farm buildings are well painted and kept in good condition than on land where they are not. The bankers' action is based not merely on the simple idea that the farmer's house and barns are likely to last longer through the use of a protective coating but upon the truth that the man who uses Paint and Varnish gives clear evidence that he is wise and thrifty and, therefore, a good risk.

Business Methods.

When the agent brought Mrs. Tarley her fire insurance policy he remarked that it would be as well for her to make her first payment at once.

"How much will it be?" she asked. "About twenty-three dollars. Wait a moment, and I'll find the exact amount."

"Oh, how tiresome!" she exclaimed. "Tell the company to let it stand, and deduct it from what they owe me when the house burns down."

No life is fully balanced without a hobby of some kind.—Lord Burnham.

Guest: "I should like a suite of rooms that is clean and fresh." Clerk: "Front! Show the lady up to suite sixteen."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

ISSUE No. 12-22.

RAILROAD MAN WAS CHEATED OUT OF MEALS

Discouraging Stomach Trouble Had L. N. Gagnon Going Down Hill Rapidly Until He Took Tanlac—Like New Man Now.

"I was cheated out of a good many meals while I had stomach trouble, but I'm making up for lost time now," said L. Napoleon Gagnon, 53½ Salisbury St., Quebec, a well-known Canadian Pacific Railroad man.

"For a long time I had been unable to get any satisfaction about eating and felt tired and worn out so I could hardly work. I was very discouraged, too, because I could see I was going down hill every day and there was no relief in sight."

"It certainly was remarkable the way Tanlac came to my aid. I am feeling like a new man now, have the appetite of a woodchopper and everything I eat agrees with me. I certainly never intend to miss a chance to put in a good word for Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

—Advt.

It is a mistake to cut down a tree unless you know where you are going to get another one.

Men without number who were cast adrift on the sea without water have died of thirst; yet it is now possible to distill enough moisture from the breath to sustain life. The apparatus consists of a glass tube and a bottle. By breathing in air through the nose and expelling it through the tube into the bottle, a person can obtain as much as an ounce of pure water an hour.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Every man is a good pilot in a smooth sea; but when the wind blows, then we find out who knows the most.

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.

INDIGESTION
STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

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

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Classified Advertisements

IS THERE A VULCANIZER IN YOUR town? You can earn \$25.00 daily. We teach you. Write Chief Instructor, Canada Vulcanizer, London, Ont.

MORTGAGES.

DO YOU WANT A FIRST OR second mortgage investment on good security? Write to Norman & Co., Mortgage Bankers, 18 Richmond St. E., Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

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

A Chance for the Girl.

An old lady of seventy was rather tearful as she bade farewell to her mother, aged ninety-five, whom she had been visiting. "Good-bye dear mother!" she said. "I hope we shall meet again."

"I hope so, my child," replied her mother, briskly. "They tell me you are looking very well."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

G. F. (Glasgow) mentions the case of a detective who, after twenty years, remembered the face of a forger, and arrested the man when the crime had been forgotten.

CUTICURA HEALS WATER BLISTERS

On Face and Hands. Itched and Burned. Face Disfigured. Lost Rest.

"My trouble came in tiny water blisters which would break and form sore eruptions. My face and hands were affected, and the skin was sore and red. The eruptions itched and burned so that I scratched them, and my face was disfigured. I lost rest at night."

"The trouble lasted about three months. A friend asked me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using three cakes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed."

(Signed) Miss Agatha Tyler, R. F. D. 1, Box 59, West Lubec, Me.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for every-day toilet uses.

Sample each free by mail. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 100, P. O. Box 100, Portland, Me.

Small bottles of Cuticura Soap shave without soap.

WONDERFUL THE WAY IT HELPED HER

So Writes Mrs. Lemery of Brockville, Ontario, Regarding Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brockville, Ontario.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weakness and female disorders. I was so weak at times that I could not stand up. I had been this way for nearly three years and the different medicines I had taken had not done me any good. I found one of your little books in my door one day and thought I would give it a trial. I am now on my fifth bottle and it is wonderful the way it has helped me. I am feeling much better, have no weak spells and can do all my work now. I am recommending your Vegetable Compound to all I know and you can use my testimonial to help other women."—Mrs. CARR LEMERY, 176 Abbott St., Brockville, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for women's ailments and has a record of nearly fifty years behind it.



Mrs. Carr Lemery, 176 Abbott St., Brockville, Ontario.

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Almost as Easy as Wishing

Your breakfast cup is ready without trouble or delay when

INSTANT POSTUM

is the table beverage.

To a teaspoonful of Instant Postum in the cup, add hot water, stir, and you have a satisfying, comforting drink, delightful in taste—and with no harm to nerves or digestion. As many cups as you like, without regret.

"There's a Reason"

Your grocer sells Postum in two forms, POSTUM CEREAL (in packages) made by boiling full 20 minutes. INSTANT POSTUM (in tins) made instantly in the cup by adding hot water.

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

Two Simple Things To do

Two things you must do in order to accumulate savings:

1. Start a savings account.
2. Keep adding to it.

A savings account in The Bank of Nova Scotia may be opened with a small deposit.

Regular deposits even if not large in amount will soon build up a balance that will stand between you and the needs of the uncertain future.

Why not start today?

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1812
Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserves 220,000,000

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

G. J. CHARLAND Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist

Lachute Mills

Que.

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

EGG-O Baking Powder

ORDER FROM YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD GROCER

SPRING 1922.

Now is your time to prepare for Spring by purchasing your

Northway Garments

In Suits and Gals for Ladies and Misses. New Hues are just received and at Very Reasonable Prices.

Invictus and Astoria Suits 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.



Make Your Trip A Pleasure Cruise

The Heights of Abraham is just one of the magnificences of the beautiful St. Lawrence. As the river widens on its way to the sea, one glorious scene succeeds another.

The beauties of the St. Lawrence will add untold enjoyment to your trip to Europe.

The luxurious appointments of the Cunard Canadian liners will give you unexcelled pleasure; the excellence of the cuisine will delight your sea-going appetite; the personal service of the officials will anticipate your every wish. For rates and schedules of sailing consult the Cunard Agent in your town, or write for General Information Folder to

The Robert Rorford Company, Limited

General Agents

Montreal Toronto
Quebec St. John, N.B. Halifax N.S.

Cunard Line

CANADIAN SERVICE

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY MAY 25, 1922

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

All locals, 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 cents a line extra.

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

5 cts. a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Notices of Entertainments, Concerts, Amusements etc., 25 cents minimum; over three (3) lines, 50 cents.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents.

Legal Advertising, \$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

WHY did the fly fly?

Because the spider spider.
(Noah's Conundrums.)

WHY? THERE are times when this little adverb is the most irritating word in the language. Its very printed appearance associates it in my mind with a mosquito settling down to its nefarious work, and it seems to have the same sort of whirring buzz when it breaks upon the ear. It is a sinister, disconcerting word at ordinary times, and it easily becomes offensive when, mosquito-like, it interrupts the current of our thoughts or the expression of them, and side-tracks us with its menace.

It may be said of the word, because of the frequency with which they use it, that "Children like it," but that can be said of other disagreeable things. Pills are disguised and their unpalatable harshness concealed under alluring sugar coated camouflages which are only skin deep, and castor oil can be emulsified and passed off upon the unwary as a new brand of ice cream. Of course "children like it", their innocent eyes have not the penetration to get under the whys and wherefores of things which appear to be other than they are, and I am convinced that their everlasting use of "why" is mainly attributable to the example set them by their elders. They possess in a high degree the talent of imitation and readily drop into the habit of asking "why" without in every case expecting to get an answer. Therein they differ from their elders: Their enquiries are open, frank, candid, free from ulterior motives, and the difficulty in answering them arises from our not having acquired the power of responding in the same ingenuous manner. We have accustomed ourselves when answering questions, to being diplomatic and cautious, and therefore inaccurate, consequently, when children bombard us with their whys and what-fors, we are taken at a disadvantage. Often our ponderous minds, hampered with logical and sophisticated subtleties, have descended with comical contortions, to the shining pool of the children's "abyssal ignorance," and have sunk! Every old stick-in-the-mud amongst us has at times given the young enquiries much amusement by our floundering answers and explanations which although they have been weighed, balanced, and specially compounded for juvenile assimilation, do not seem to function properly. Why? Echo answers, why?

ONE REASON for our dislike of the little word "why" is that it seems to have found a permanent lodgement in our own brainpans. Life seems to have grown into one eternal interrogation. From the "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are?" period, up (or down) to the nonagenarian querulous quest of quiet, "Why" gets us: Gets us all the way along. The newspapers feed us with it. It haunts us waking, and invades our dreams. "Why do you love me?" supposes the modern prototype of the prehistoric Shy Maiden: "Search me: Why do the stars shine?" answers her, swain, replying to one question by asking another, while a "Why was I born?" look gathers in the furrows of his young-old face.

All this might be tolerable were it not for the combinations which the eternal "why" enters into. Take "Why don't you?" for instance: Just while you are congratulating yourself upon having made a good job of painting your barn, and it looks fine in its new dress of white and red, along saunters someone who cackles one eye at it, and draws out, "Why don't you paint it green?"

Or again, you may have paid a king's ransom for a setting of Rhode Island Reds, and after many days have become the proud possessor of a brood of foreign looking chicks, doubly dear because it took two eggs to produce one chicken, then somebody struts around and thoughtfully proceeds, hand on chin to inspect your treasure brood, while you stand expectantly waiting some avowal of praise or appreciation. Your feelings will certainly be mixed, when all the moody sninner says is, "Why don't you raise Wyandottes?" and calmly proceeds to affirm that "there's money in them," while you know very well that there's more money than you care to count in your brood already, all things considered.

There is another combination equally opprobrious: You may be disconsolately brooding over some lost opportunity, some shattered dream of prosperity and bliss, which might have turned out differently if you had done or left undone something else. In a moment of weakness, you remark—"I wish I had done this or that" or, "If only I had not done so and so," then your Job's comforter sagely says, "Ah why didn't you think of that before?"

If you do not shake the sawdust out of him it is only because you have an admirable self control, and nobody would blame you if you deliberately conveyed to him the opinion that while you considered yourself a fool for not thinking of it before, yet your estimate of your own folly shrinks to infinitesimal dimensions in the contemplation of the colossal folly of the man who could at such a time ask such a question.

If you simply said, "Get out you darn fool," you would still be answering a fool according to his folly but it wouldn't sound so polite, and you don't want folks to think you have been brought up in a political arena.

THE LINKMAN.

IN THE BEGINNING.

When God breathed forth His Love Divine,
And shed His Light around,
All dormant life took shape and form,
And clothed the naked ground.
Subdued by time, the silent orb,
Sped on its ordered way,
And out of Chaos slowly came,
The light of earthly day.
And with the light, there came the sound,
From all that drew their breath,
The latent power of listless earth,
Had triumphed over death.
And as the earth its order took,
The waters chose their place,
And gave embryo life around,
A share of heavenly grace.

And thus through time that was before,
God's works have changed around,
And man was made as was ordained,
By tools that nature found.

From humble growth, man stands supreme,
Evolved from the past,
And every change through future time,
Will profit by the last.

"RYHHOS," Brownsburg.

CUSHING.

Miss S. Arthur, of Belle Riviere, was the guest of Miss A. Davidson the early part of the week.

Mrs. F. C. Wilkins, of Montreal, spent a few days the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith.

Mr. Lennal Cushing and Miss Hope Cushing of Montreal spent Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir Sr.

Miss Grace McCallum, of Arnprior, spent the week the guest of her aunt, Mrs. O. E. LeRoy and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bromby and family also Miss M. Weir, of Montreal, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Weir Sr., over the weekend.

The population of our neighboring village of Greece's Point has been further increased by the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moncrieff and family, who recently moved from Plaisance.

The Cushing Community Club is holding a meeting on Saturday evening in their new Club Room above Mr. Chas. McPaul's branch store in the old Cushing stone store. At the Club Bee on Saturday last, a stairway was built which now gives an entrance at the rear of the building. The Goodfellowship Club members are requested to attend this meeting on Saturday evening, as some important business is on hand to be discussed. May 27th next.

Celebrate Golden Wedding.

To have reached their golden wedding with the honor of being able to spend it with their loved ones surrounding them is a privilege not accorded to many, though Mr. and Mrs. John McPhee celebrated the event in their home at Calumet on Monday last. The pleasing feature of the occasion was that the bride and groom, Mrs. K. McLeod and Mr. Nelson Albright, were both present to offer their congratulations as were also the unbroken family of 7 children, Joan McPhee of Blenheim, Ont., Alex. of Cowanville, and Angus of Montreal, Mrs. J. L. Armstrong, of East Settlement, Mrs. Jas. Hay of Lachute, Mrs. Joan McRae and Miss McPhee of Montreal. Mrs. M. Clunie, of Lachute, sister of Mr. McPhee, was also present to grace the occasion.

Mrs. McPhee was formerly Miss Albright, daughter of the late Chas. Albright of St. Andrews, the marriage being solemnized by the late Rev. Dr. Patterson. Mr. McPhee has been for upwards of 19 years in the service of the Horden Company and is still hale and hearty, both he and his beloved partner being able to full participate in the pleasures of the happy reunion.

Every one is talking of the famous Hydro-Ton-Tyre, which are guaranteed against blow-outs, rim-cuts, or stone-bruises. That's saying something these days, so if you want comfort in tyres just call up Geo. Hardie of Brownsburg, and get all particulars.

As we go to press we learn that a heavy bush fire is raging in the regions of Clear Lake and Boyd's Lake which is threatening extinction of many summer homes there, and call have been made upon Lachute for assistance.

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 instant. Deposits can be made by mail.

18-917

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Spring & Summer Shoes

For Men, Women and Children.

We can fit your feet and your pocket book from our large stock.

Semi-Ready Tailoring. Your Spring Suit made to your Order just as you want it the choicest novelties of the Season in styles and fabrics are ready for your choosing.

Ready-Made Suits for Men and Boys' always in stock. A large assortment of Hats and Caps, Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, Stockings, Club Bags and Trunks a specialty. Our shoe hospital is always ready for patients. Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service. Having secured the services of Mr. Joseph Deslaurier, I am open to do all kinds of Boot and Shoe or Harness Repairs. Tel. No. 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

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. Neckties and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons. Cuff and Collar Buttons, Rye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver.

Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-stop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

Ready-Made Suits from \$12. up.

Tailor Made From \$35. Up.

All Suits made by me keep their shape and appearance till worn out.

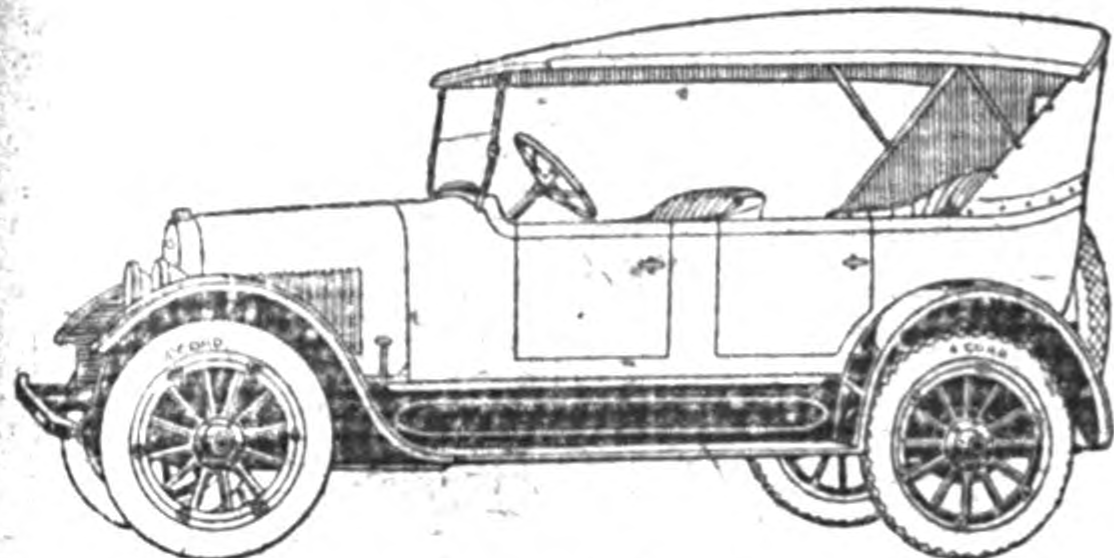
I keep as usual a complete stock of Geh's Furnishings, Hats and Caps.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

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 \$5.00.

MICHEL MALACKET, Near Fish's Bridge.

—The time has now come when you can appreciate a nice brick of ice-cream. Just phone 1454, "Bobs Kosey Korner" and order it. If wanted for any special occasion it will be packed conveniently for your use.

New Garage.

Mr. George Chevrier has leased the Garage and repair Shop from Mr. A. Larocque of the Windsor Hotel, and is now open for business. Any work entrusted to his care will be promptly and efficiently executed, so if you have any car troubles, just call up Phone No. 16 and he will be at your service.

FOR SALE:—1 half ton Ford Delivery Truck, with Derby Body and a self starter, run only 1500 miles. Apply to H. Cote, Lachute Mills.

STORE TO RENT:—In the property formerly occupied by the Molsons' Bank. Apply to J. W. LEFEBVRE, Lachute.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

TRUST AND OBEY.

By Eli Clar

Let us walk side by side
Where the world's not too wide—
And the sweet chimes will ring out
our way;

We will bow to one will;
One voice soft and still
Will we harken to, trust, and obey.

And that will is our own
As we travel alone
On the roads that our hearts choose
always;

And that voice is the voice
Of our love; we rejoice
That we have love to trust and obey.

No darkness will rise,
Nor black clouds in the skies—
These quickly our hearts drive away,
And the sigh and the tear
Will be banished from here
By the power we trust and obey.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Removed to our New Store.

The old Mitchell Block, Main Street.

And to introduce ourselves at the new stand, we will give you the following bargain prices on

Peerless Wire Fencing.

No. 5400 5 line 40 in. high, all No. 9 wire at 30c. per rod	
" 6400 6 " " " 35c. "	
" 7400 7 " " " 40c. "	
" 7480 7 48 " " " 41c. "	
" 842 8 42 " " " 50c. "	
" 8470 8 47 " " " 49c. "	

Poultry wire, Fancy lawn fence, Gates, Brace wire, Staples and Barb wire at lowest prices.

The above price is for spot Cash only, no goods will be charged at above prices.

Shingles, Ready Roofing, Building paper, Nails at reduced prices.

See our stock of Harness before buying we have the best in town. Repairing neatly and quickly done.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

Hunter's Remarkable Trophy



Head of Bighorn or Rocky Mountain Sheep secured last October near Lake Louise, Alberta. This is one of the finest and largest heads ever secured.

The Western provinces of Canada are famous as resorts of big game. Many kinds are to be found, but amongst the most sought are bighorn or Rocky Mountain sheep. The hunters that get a bighorn procure a handsome trophy in the horns. It is said that the biggest and best bighorn heads are to be found in the Rockies. Last October a party of hunters under the leadership of James Simpson, well known Banff guide and hunting outfitter started out from Lake Louise. They hunted through Clearwater, Sheep Creek, and the Saskatchewan River. Many bighorn and wild goats were seen, and amongst the trophies secured was a head with a base 16 inches wide, a left horn 47 1/2 inches, and a right horn 49 inches. The animal weighed 350 lbs. There were twelve bighorn in the group from which this remarkable specimen was taken, and two of the others looked just as large.

Bighorn are very much afraid of men, and they make their haunts in the most secluded places. Some good hunting districts are the southern parts of British Columbia, East Kootenay Mountains, Okanagan district, Valley of the Bridge and Chilcotin Rivers, the Cassiar country. East Kootenay is one of the most favored districts, and hunters set out from Golden, Invermere, Michel, Fernie and Cranbrook, all of which are on the C. P. R.

EGGS FOR SALE

White Orpington Eggs for Setting.
J. HAZEL, Brownsburg, Que.

BICYCLES FOR SALE.—Now is the time to procure a bicycle that will give you real service and pleasure. We sell the best and that is the C.C.M. Also a few second hands at low prices. Get them quick from
W. M. COTTINGHAM.

HYDRO-TORON



Where Else Can You Find Such a Guarantee?
10,000 Miles
Against Stone-Bruise, Rim-Cut, Blow-Out

Hydro-Toron tires escape the hidden defects that cause trouble, because they are made by the Internal Hydraulic Expansion Process.

Then there is the Torontreatment of fabric, which gives the layers greater tensile strength, more

holding power, increased affinity for rubber and provides resistance against the damaging effects of water and weather. Have you joined the army of users who are enjoying these unusual values? If not, say "Hydro-Toron" the next time you buy tires.



GEORGE HARDIE
Box 254 BROWNSBURG
Agent for QUEBEC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

No. 423. Daily.—Leave Montreal 4:45 p.m., arrive Lachute at 6:25 p.m., Calumet 7:05 p.m., Ottawa, Union Station at 9:15 p.m.

No. 424. Daily except Sat. and Sunday.—Leave Montreal 3:45 p.m., arrive Lachute 5:50 p.m., Calumet at 6:25 p.m.

No. 427. Saturday only.—Leave Montreal 12:50 p.m., arrive Lachute at 3:20 p.m., Calumet at 3:55 p.m.

No. 433. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal at 12:00 noon, arrive Lachute at 2:25 p.m., Calumet 3 p.m.

No. 429. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal at 8 a.m., arrive Lachute at 9:35 a.m., Calumet 10:15 a.m., arrive Ottawa Union Station at 1 p.m.

No. Daily except Sunday.—Leave Montreal 6:15 a.m., arrive Lachute at 7:55 a.m., at Calumet 8:20 a.m., at Ottawa Union Station 11:15 a.m.

No. 426. Daily except Sunday.—Leave Calumet 6:30 a.m., arrive Lachute 6:55 a.m., arrive Montreal 8:30 a.m.

No. 423. Sunday only.—Leave Calumet at 7 a.m., arrive Lachute at 7:40 a.m., arrive Montreal at 9:40 a.m.

No. 422. Daily except Sunday.—Leave Ottawa Union Station 6:15 a.m., arrive Calumet 8:30 a.m., Lachute at 9:15 a.m., Montreal at 11:15 a.m.

No. 420. Sunday only.—Leave Ottawa Union Station at 8 a.m., arrive Calumet at 10:15 a.m., Lachute 11:00 a.m., Montreal 12:35 p.m.

No. 424. Daily, Leave Ottawa, Union Station at 4:50 p.m., arrive at Calumet 7:10 p.m., Lachute 7:50 p.m., arrive Montreal 9:40 p.m.

Provincial Bank

(Lachute Branch)

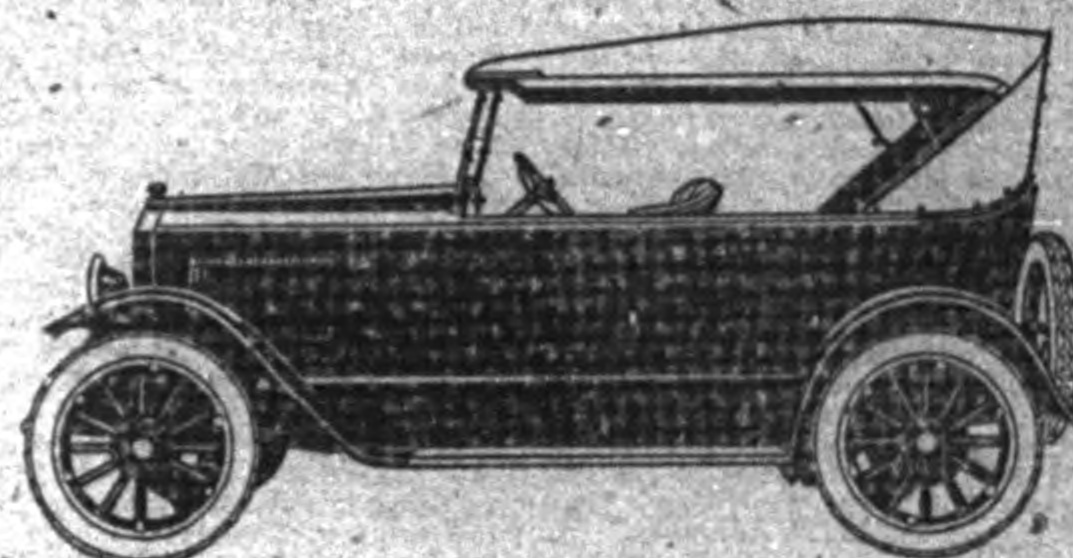
... Announcing ...

NEW SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

We have just installed in the Vault of the Provincial Bank, Lachute, a number of Safety Deposit Boxes, so that any person wishing to procure one for private use may do so and thus have a secure and safe place for storing their valuables of all kinds.

For further particulars, apply to

J. R. Charon Manager, - - Lachute.



Now is the Time to Buy Your Car.

The New Gray-Dort is different from any car which has preceded it. It is a high-class car in every way—reliability, comfort, performance, appearance—at a low price. You cannot judge it by any other car. It gives you value no other car has given. We offer it to our friends, knowing that they will always look upon it as one of the best investments they ever made.

John Simon, - Lachute.
GRAY-DORT

CREAM WANTED!

Highest price paid for cream.

Give us a trial. Ship to
PRODUCER'S DAIRY

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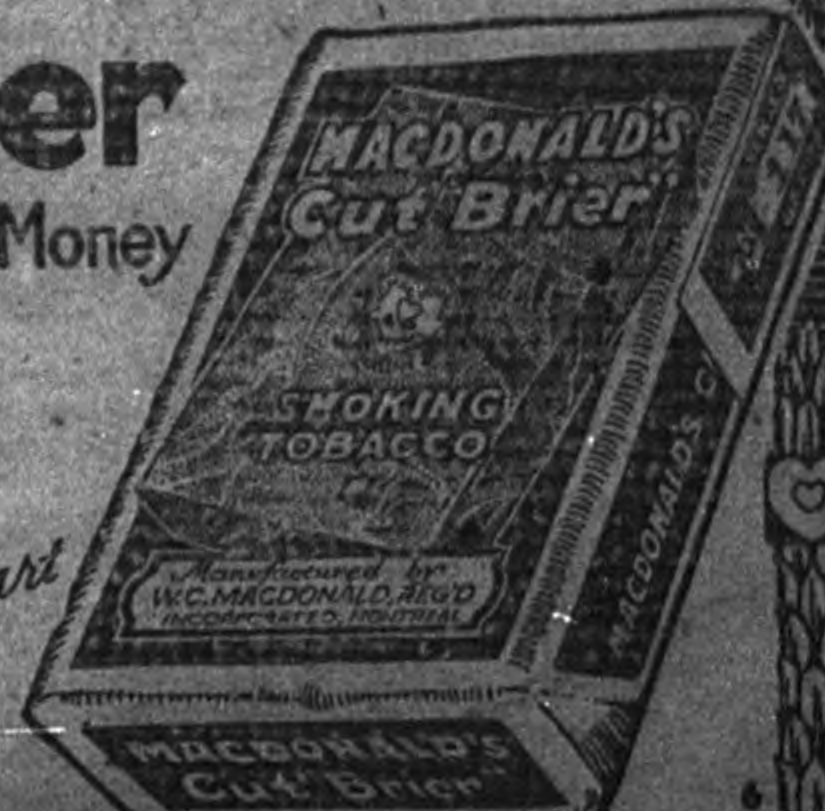
Mr. H. Cadieux, of St. Philippe, has acquired the Blacksmith and Carriage Shop of Mr. T. Laframboise, and is now ready to do all work of carriage and general repairing on the shortest possible notice. I have on hand some second-hand buggies and sleighs for sale and very cheap for quick buyer, also some big sleighs 2 1/2 x 3 ins. also good stock of rack sleighs.

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Packages 15¢
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The Tobacco with a heart



THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

CHAPTER XVII.—(Cont'd.)

Then Myra had an inspiration. She turned her head towards Fuller, as if she were looking about two feet to the right of his head.

"You may as well kill me as leave me here," she said calmly.

"Nonsense," said Hilderman. "If we leave you here, and see that you have no means of getting away by sea, you will have to find your way across the hills or round the cliffs. There is no road, and by the time you return to civilization we shall be clear."

"That's very thoughtful of you," said Myra. "You bargain on my falling over a precipice or something. A blind girl would have a splendid chance of getting back safely!"

"Good heavens!" Hilderman cried. "I thought you must be able to see. Fuller, this means that that fellow Burnham came with her, and is close at hand. What in the name—"

But he, too, was interrupted, for a great, gaunt figure flashed like some weird animal through the window. A long bare arm reached over Fuller's shoulder and snatched the pistol.

"Yes, Mr. Burnham is with her," said Dennis quietly, as he stood in front of them, stripped to the waist, and covered them with the revolver.

Hilderman and Fuller von Guernstein held up their hands as requested. "This is very awkward," said Fuller. "We shall have to let that wretched Ewart go."

And then Dennis swayed, threw up his arms, and fell sideways, full length on the floor. Myra glanced at him, and threw herself on her knees beside the prostrate form.

"Dead!" she screamed. "Dead!" Hilderman pushed her gently aside, and knelt down to examine Dennis.

"It's his heart," he announced. "Come, Hugo. We're safe now, and the girl's blind. Let's get away."

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Truth Revealed.

I will here resume my own narrative.

When I came to myself I was dazed and aching, but so far as I could discover, there were no bones broken. The curious part about it was the rapidity with which I recalled my fall into the cavern. When I found I could move my limbs freely I sat up, and discovered that I was in a small cabin on board a steamer. I stood up and stretched myself. I was feeling weak and ill, but that would pass off, I thought. A minute's speculation decided me that I was on board the Fiona, in which case I was shanghaied.

I knew that if I valued my life I must act at once. I opened the door of the cabin, and was surprised to find that it was unlocked. Then I crept cautiously in the shadows of the dawn up the companion-ladder to the deck. Though I heard voices I could see no one close to me. I stole along the deck and listened. The voices were talking quite freely in German. Where could we be? And, more important still, where were we going?

I looked around me, and saw that we were steaming slowly down a narrow loch, surrounded by mountains which stretched right down to the shores. I looked across the deck and almost shouted out in my surprise. For there, moving gracefully alongside of us, was a submarine. There were two officers on the deck of the submarine chatting with Hilderman and Fuller, who were leaning over the rail of the Fiona. A submarine! A German submarine in a peaceful Scottish loch! Then this was the secret base we had discussed. I looked up, at the wheel-house. In front of it was the very searchlight, with its curious condenser that I had seen in the cavern.

What could it mean? I decided to slip overboard unseen, if possible, swim to the shore, and get back over the rocks to the mouth of the loch, and give the alarm if I should be fortunate enough to attract the attention of any passing steamer.

But suddenly an idea struck me. I crept quickly up the ladder to the deckhouse, threw my arms round the man at the wheel, flung him down on to the deck, and swung the wheel round with all the strength I had in

me. There was a dull, crunching sound as the yacht lurched round. A growling shiver shook her, and, if I may be pardoned the illustration, it felt exactly as if the ship were going to be sick. There were hoarse cries from the men, and as the Fiona righted herself I looked astern. There was a frothy, many-colored effervescence of oil and water.

The submarine had disappeared! The yacht was nearing the head of the loch. It was now or never. I made a dash for the side, but Fuller was before me. He tripped me up, and I fell heavily to the deck, bruising myself badly and giving my head a terrible bump. I put up my arm in a last feeble attempt to defend myself. Fuller's hands closed on my throat and nearly choked the life out of me, and as I sank back, struggling for breath, a loud cry rang out from Hilderman.

"Guernstein! Guernstein!" he yelled. Fuller let me go and ran to Hilderman. I lifted myself on my elbow. Somehow or other I would crawl to the side, and get away before he came back to finish me, but as I looked out over the stern I was rooted to the spot by the sight that met my eyes. Or was I deluding myself with the fantastic delirium of a dying man? Not four hundred yards away was a motor-boat. It was Hilderman's Baltimore II, and in it were Myra, my poor Myra, and Garneek and Angus, all wearing motor-goggles. But, strangest of all, a British destroyer was puffing serenely behind them. No, I must be dreaming. Garneek had told me he was sending glasses for Myra. He had mentioned his connection with the naval authorities. This must be the nightmare of death-agony.

Then Fuller rushed up the wheel-house ladder and jumped on to the searchlight platform. Suddenly there flashed out on the grey light of the dawn a vivid green ray. So, then, the mystery was solved—but, alas, too late. The green ray was produced by a searchlight, and every man on the destroyer would be blind. I looked back, and as I did so I remembered, with an uncanny distinctness, old General McLeod's words, "The rock came to me." The warship seemed suddenly to grow double its size, and then double that, and so on, growing bigger and bigger until it appeared to fill the entire loch, and spread out the whole length of the horizon. I could even see a gold signet-ring on the finger of a young officer on the bridge. I looked round at the details of the boat; it stood out in amazing clearness. If one man on that ship, hundreds of yards away, had opened his mouth, I could have counted his teeth. Suddenly I gasped with astonishment as I awoke to the fact that every man on board the destroyer was wearing motor-goggles! I had no time to speculate about this new surprise, for then the Fiona, left to her own devices, suddenly crashed ashore. The ship shook and shivered, and Fuller was thrown on his face beside the searchlight, and as I looked again the destroyer had resumed its normal proportions.

Then the crew of the Fiona rushed about the deck in mad terror, until, evidently at the wise suggestion of one of their number, they decided to wait calmly and give themselves up. Hilderman, closely followed by Fuller, sprang ashore, and made for the mountains. Half a dozen shots rang out from the destroyer, and a rifle bullet checked Fuller's progress before he had gone more than a few yards. Hilderman, however, managed to reach the shelter of a ridge of rock, and I watched him as he scuttled up the mountain side, and made straight for a long grey rock which protruded from the foot of a steep crag. And as I looked, and saw him go to the rock and open a door in it, I realized that it was really a great, grey, lean-to shed, cunningly concealed. Hilderman had scarcely opened the door when a huge, dark shadow seemed to fall out of the shed and envelop him. It was Sholto, Blind, and half-mad with fury, he sprang at Hilderman's throat with the unerring aim of his breed. The wretched man staggered and fell, and Sholto—

I turned away from the sickening sight, and looked over the side, and saw Myra standing up, waving to me, as they drew alongside the wrecked Fiona.

And then I'm afraid I must have fainted.

I lay on the sofa in Myra's den, and Myra—God bless her!—was kneeling beside me. Sholto was with us, too, looking incredibly wise in a pair of motor-goggles.

"So you see, darling," said Myra, "the glasses cured me completely, and I can see just as well as ever." And I shall not repeat what I said in reply to such glorious news.

"Tell me, dear," I asked shortly, "what exactly happened with Dennis? I haven't quite got that."

"Well, he saw me on my way to Glasbinnie," she explained, "and was determined to follow. He couldn't find a boat of any kind, so he swam! Angus saw him in the water and ran and told daddy. When they found there was no boat they went and fetched the one on the loch, carried it down to the sea, and called Hamish. Then they pulled across. Then, you see, when Dennis has his heart attack, I thought he was only pretending. I thought he saw that we should never be able to get away again, and that if he pretended to be dead they would leave us alone. So I followed his lead. I was terribly frightened when I couldn't make him answer me after they had gone, but before I could do anything daddy and his men arrived. Angus stopped with me, and told me where the Fiona had gone. We took the Baltimore because she is much faster than our boat. He must have been a duffer to see that race we had. And then daddy and Hamish took Dennis—I refuse to call him Mr. Burnham after this—and brought him here and sent for Dr. Whitehouse."

"I'm thankful he's out of danger," I said fervently.

"But the doctor says he must take it very, very gently for a long time, and he won't be able to walk much for months. Did he know he had this heart trouble?"

I had scarcely finished explaining the extent of Dennis's heroism when Garneek arrived.

"Hilderman's dead!" he said. "He made a full confession. It seems he is a German, and his name's von Hilder. He has lived most of his life in America. He is a brilliant physicist, and has done some big things with electricity and light. He was here to prepare the submarine base you found, and he also got on with a new invention—The Green Ray. Of course he didn't give the secret of that away, but we have the searchlight, and I have already tumbled to it partly. It is practically a new form of light."

"It is formed by passing violet and orange rays through tourmaline and quartz respectively. The accident to Miss McLeod was their first intimation of its blinding properties, and to the end he knew nothing about the suffocation part of it. I find by experiment that when the two rays are switched on simultaneously the air does not become de-oxygenized, but when you put the violet ray first it does, and it remains so until the orange ray is applied. The effect that Hilderman imagined, and succeeded in producing, was a ray of light which should so alter the relative density of the air as to act as a telescope. He's done it, and it's one of the finest achievements of science. However, I have a piece of wonderful news for you."

"What is it?" we both demanded at once.

"The Secret of the Green Ray is ours and ours alone. Hilderman has admitted that the reason why they did not clear it out at the first sign of suspicion was that, in their final calculations, they were unsure of their figures. That means, put popularly, that though he knew what he was trying to do, and how he meant to do it, the actual result was something of a fluke. It very often is with inventions. They had no drawings that they could rely on to make another searchlight by, so they were bound to take the whole thing back with them. They could send no figures, because the relative distances and other quantities baffled them. They could not take the searchlight back in pieces, because if any piece had been broken they might not have been able to reconstruct the proportions with critical accuracy, as we say. So what was to have been Germany's hideous weapon of war is now ours. We have a searchlight which acts as a telescope, which will pierce the deepest fog, and which will dispel the most ungodly poisonous gases ever invented. You can see for yourself that no gas could make headway against the atmosphere you encountered the other day. Armies and navies will be absolutely powerless to advance against it. The green ray is the fourth arm of military power. So you see what you've done for your country, you lucky dog!"

"I!" I cried. "I like that! I've had less to do with it than anyone. What about you, eh?—coming running up with a gunboat at the critical moment. How did you manage that?"

"Well," he replied, "as soon as I was in the train on my way back I solved the problem of the fearful hour—with your help, of course. You pointed out that only then was the whole of the gorge flooded with sunshine. Now, it struck me that, if it were not electricity, it would be heat or some other form of light. Then it flashed into my mind that if it were done from a searchlight possessed of some devilish properties the light would not be visible, but the properties would continue to act. Voila! Then I had already—also with your help—had some doubt of von Hilder-

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and the hut was the place from which a searchlight would operate on the river. As soon as I got out of the train I faxed to my naval chief, under whom I am working throughout the war, and simply paralyzed him with the whole yarn. I pitched him such a tale that he got through to the gunboat to stand by at Malaga. They were at Portree, nice and handy. I rushed and got the glasses done for the men, picked up the destroyer at Malaga, and made round here to find out what was happening. Then we sighted Miss McLeod and Angus, and you know the rest. Miss McLeod refused to take the shelter the warship offered, and Angus refused to leave her. So I stayed with them. We acted as pilot-boat, and there you are. That's the lot! Are you satisfied?"

"I'm satisfied, old man," I said, holding out my hand. "Some day I'll try and tell you how satisfied."

"Oh, that's all right," he laughed, and left us in great spirits to return to the searchlight.

And so I was left alone with Myra, who a month ago became my wife. For my services rendered in connection with the remarkable affair I received an appointment in the Naval Intelligence Department, while many of our recent successes on land and on sea have, though the truth has been withheld from the public, been due to the employment of The Green Ray.

(The End.)

Woman's Interests

The Breakfast Room.

The breakfast room is fast coming into popularity. The atmosphere of such a room is very informal, and when located in some sunny corner of the house it makes a splendid place for the morning meal and family "tete-a-tetes."

No doubt many of our housewives have discarded tables, chairs and baby buggies that, with the help of a little sandpaper and a few coats of paint, set off by a dainty transfer, would make a breakfast suite pleasing from both the artistic and economical standpoint. These transfers are similar to the ones you used to put on your hands and in your school books, but of much better material, and can be washed and varnished without affecting the color or finish.

Any small table set upon the wheels of an old dilapidated baby buggy would make an excellent serving cart, and mostly any medium-sized table may be used for the breakfast table, although the drop-leaf ones seem to be preferable. Real old-fashioned chairs that belonged to grandmother when mother was small can be made attractive if sandpapered well before painting. The increasingly popular rag rug will be just the thing for the floor.

Now what could be prettier than a blue and white breakfast room—the walls blue, the woodwork and furniture ivory? Blue forget-me-nots transferred on the ivory furniture and a blue rug softened with a little cream color would harmonize beautifully. Inexpensive curtains may be made from unbleached muslin by hemstitching or hemming the muslin with a fancy stitch in blue, and would match the room perfectly.

Don't Punish By Sending To Bed.

Some parents have the habit of punishing their children for wrong doing by requiring them to go to bed during the daytime. There is danger in such punishment. Children who lie in bed unoccupied are likely to develop bad habits. A child should not lie in bed at any time while he is awake unless he is kept busy in some wholesome way. When he is sent to bed for punishment the chances are that he will not be occupied and the consequences are apt to be harmful.

Some parents encourage their children to remain in bed and rest after they awaken in the morning. It would be better for them to arise at once. If they really need more rest than they can get from a night's sleep, they should form the habit of taking a nap at a regular time when they are tired and sleepy.

Parents who discover that their children have already acquired bad habits from lying in bed unoccupied, should explain in a frank but kind way the dangers arising therefrom; such parents should follow this explanation with redoubled efforts to keep the attention of their little ones filled constantly with wholesome thoughts and occupations.

Evil habits are probably acquired more largely through the practice of lying in bed awake or being sent to bed for punishment than from any other one cause.

Food Affinities.

Perhaps we feel less bound by the old rules of food affinities than housewives did a generation ago. Perhaps we feel as if it was less of a social error to serve the wrong vegetable with the meat, or the wrong dressing with the salad. Still you will find that most of those traditional rules of food accompaniments are founded on pretty good common sense.

If you are endowed with an abundant supply of common sense, and if you apply that common sense to the subject of menu making and add to it some knowledge of food ingredients and the principles of dietetics, then you need not concern yourself much about the cut-and-dried rules for food combinations. But for most of us not so liberally endowed, then the rules come in very conveniently.

From time out of mind some form of apples has been used with pork dishes, and there is good reason for this. The sharpness of the apples combines well with the fatness of the

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HELPFUL HINTS FOR MOTORISTS.

Advice to New Drivers.

Many drivers unfamiliar with a car make the mistake of not opening the throttle lever far enough and of advancing the spark lever too far. They wonder why the engine will not run, and also what causes the back kicking and funny noise when the starter button is depressed.

They do not realize that each explosion in a cylinder, being timed too soon, is working in opposition to the starting motor by driving the pistons back down and revolving the engine the opposite direction to that in which the engine should run. Retard the spark for starting. If the engine was cranked by hand with spark advanced a back kick might seriously injure the person cranking the car.

Test Wheels for Side Play.

Every car owner ought to make it a practice to test the wheels for side play at least three or four times a year. If the motorist will jack up each wheel in turn, and, grasping it firmly, push and pull it, any side motion will be readily apparent.

Clean Generator Brushes.

Examine generator brushes about twice a season. The main troubles brushes are subject to are brushes sticking in holders, holders overheating, brushes fitted poorly to commutator, weak holder springs or brushes grounded by dirt, oil or carbon particles.

Turn of Wheel Stops Skidding.

When the car begins to skid the only thing the operator can do is to turn the steering wheel the direction of the skidding, with little or no pressure on the brake. This will correct the skid before the damage is done, provided the speed is not too great.

Another way to prevent skidding is to leave the clutch engaged and the engine pulling slightly when the brake is applied. The slight pull of the engine when the brake is applied prevents the locking of the rear wheels and in that way prevents skidding in a large measure.

Weird Music in the African Wilds.

During a recent tour in Africa Prince Arthur of Connaught was greeted by the most amazing efforts on the part of a native band. There was only one instrument, a huge xylophone, many yards in length, upon which a score of blacks whisked and banged to their hearts' content.

Those at one end pounded small pieces of wood, which gave out high notes, whilst pieces of considerable size supplied the base tones. A few empty petrol tins placed here and there gave drum effects.

As a rule, the savage prefers something that he can bang, but any noise is better than none. In the East, wild music is played on pipes made of bamboo, while hollow gourds of various sizes provide the African savage with home-grown flutes, clarinets, and bassoons.

Sometimes he will arrange them so that they form a kind of piano. He sits surrounded by a circle of dried

Preventing Rust on Fenders.

A common cause of fenders rusting at the fastenings is neglect in not washing the under side of the fenders, which are sure to accumulate dirt and mud. A rust preventive or an application of oil will aid in preventing this condition, but the most reliable precaution is to prevent the accumulation of mud.

Overcoming Engine Knocks.

Knocking in an engine is most commonly caused by loose bearings, carbon in cylinders, causing pre-ignition and knocking at high spark, opening the throttle too quickly or driving with spark too far advanced.

Straight Tire on Detachable Rim.

It is possible to mount a straight-side tire on a quick detachable or split clincher rim, but the practice is inadvisable, because the clincher rim will cut the side wall of the tire near the head. In other words, the straight-side tire will be rim cut if used for any length of time on a clincher rim.

Run Engine by Temperature.

To get the greatest efficiency from a motor and at the same time with maximum economy, it should be operated at a temperature point a little below the boiling point of water. This prevents condensation of gasoline, bad results from cold oil, and excessive wear to motor parts, not only because of poor lubrication, but also because motor parts have not had the opportunity to expand properly. In other words, hot motor parts fit. And the motor should reach the proper temperature point as quickly as possible. For this reason radiator shutters and a motometer are standard equipment on some cars. They insure long life and continued satisfactory performance.

Testing for Leaks.

Compression leaks in an engine are more noticeable at low than at high speed. If an engine has good compression there is a springy resistance when cranked by hand, although the best way to test the compression is by use of a gauge.

fruits, whose hollow skins give out high or low notes, according to their size, as he taps them with his fingers. Bagpipes are not peculiar to Scotland. You will find them in almost any hilly country. If a man is walking uphill he naturally gets out of breath, and he needs an instrument that will play itself when he has no wind left.

A goatskin forms an excellent air reservoir. It can be blown tight whilst walking on the level, and during uphill walking it will go on playing if it is squeezed between the arm and the side.

The Swiss makes music on an oxhorn; the Polynesian uses a large sea shell. Reeds, grass stems, hollow bones, and even flat pieces of wood, whirled round the head at the end of a length of cord, provide the music for which man's soul craves in other parts of the world.

Says Sam: An atom of action is worth a ton of talk.

Wonderful Story of the Wireless Telephone

The wireless telephone was not invented in a flash. Its story is like that of many other great discoveries. First came a brilliant inspiration; the thing was seen to be possible. There followed years of patient labor, experiment succeeding experiment, failure following failure. Then suddenly the key was found, and from that day its development went forward at express speed.

As long ago as 1885 Sir William Preece succeeded in sending a message a distance of a quarter of a mile, not through the air but through the ground. Possibly you know that when a current flows through a covered electric cable disturbances are set up outside the cable itself. If a second wire is placed parallel with the first, these disturbances will affect it; in fact, they will cause an electric current to flow through it, even though it is not connected to a battery or a generator.

If the current that flows through the first wire is made stronger, the second wire can be moved a greater distance away and it will still be charged with the mysterious current by the disturbances set up by the first wire. This effect is called induction, and it is increased if the wires are buried in the earth or immersed in water.

For nearly twenty years all those who sought for the key to the wireless telephone experimented with induction through earth or water. By 1902 its range had been increased to twenty miles, but enormous currents were needed.

In the meantime, wireless telegraphy had come into existence, and the telephone investigators turned their attention to the air. The first real success was obtained in Germany, where in 1906 messages were sent from Nauen to Berlin. Two years later the Eiffel Tower spoke successfully at a range of thirty

miles, and Marjorana, an Italian inventor, sent messages from Rome to Sicily, a distance of three hundred miles.

Gradually distances were increased, but the apparatus required was still too expensive and too cumbersome to be of commercial value. In 1914 Marconi invented his oscillating valve, which made it possible to use quite small currents.

Then came the crowning invention, the thermionic valve, which is so sensitive that it can pick up and use electric currents so minute that they are thousands of times too feeble to work any other apparatus.

In 1915 the Atlantic was bridged. Arlington, in Vancouver, spoke to Paris. The words were recognizable, though very faint. Four years later the Marconi Company established successful communication between England and Canada by means of a development of the valve apparatus.

Since then we have advanced by leaps and bounds. Amateurs in the States have recently sent signals to Scotland, using no more current than would be needed to light half-a-dozen ordinary electric lamps!

The cumbersome apparatus of ten years ago has vanished into the past. To-day an efficient set can be made that will fit into a small attaché-case, and even a powerful receiving outfit will occupy little more room than a gramophone!

If he has a valve set, the amateur need not go to the trouble of rigging up a long aerial wire. A gutter-pipe will answer perfectly. He can go one better than this; he can have his aerial indoors if he wishes! A copper wire running round the ceiling of his own room will pick up wireless waves, which penetrate bricks and mortar as easily as air. In emergencies gas-brackets, wire fences, and even the spring mattresses of beds have been used with perfect success!

—and the worst is yet to come



HONEY PRODUCTION IN WESTERN CANADA

PROGRESS IN MANITOBA PHENOMENAL.

But There is Still Ample Room for Development in the Other Western Provinces.

A noticeable feature of Western Canadian agriculture in recent years has been the progress recorded in the adoption of beekeeping and the production of honey as a commercial venture, a line of farming hitherto not commonly associated with the Canadian West because not practiced there to any extent. In the earlier days of Western Canadian settlement, farming was largely conceived in terms of extensive grain fields and giant herds of cattle, and the impression was created, when farmers gave their almost exclusive attention to these branches, that the land was unsuited to other phases of farming which subsequent developments have disproved. As the farmers of the West have become more settled, however, and discovered by experience and experimentation the actual virtues and properties of the soil and climate, the more general pursuit of diversified farming has become the rule. It has incidentally been discovered that the Western provinces, particularly their irrigated sections, are admirably adapted to the production of alfalfa and other clovers, and this has administered a pronounced stimulus to beekeeping which has made remarkable progress, particularly in Manitoba and British Columbia.

Canadian honey is unsurpassed in quality, and owing mainly to the warmer summer and abundance of nectar-producing flowers until frost, the average yield per colony is greater than, for instance, in the British Isles. Whilst Eastern Canada has had a large annual honey production for years, a general disbelief prevailed that honey could not be produced successfully in British Columbia, and only comparatively recently has it been proven conclusively that bees thrive as well and honey to as large extent and of the same high quality can be raised in the West as in the East.

The Irrigated Districts Great Producers.

The natural bloom of Alberta throughout the season affords abundant food for bees, and the alfalfa fields of the irrigated districts, fast arriving at the premier place in this respect on the continent, and the clover beds of the northerly and central districts, give adequate supplies of nectar and pollen for countless hives. There is no question of the excellency of conditions in British Columbia, particularly in the renowned fruit districts. Manitoba's successes stand as proof of adaptability, whilst the similarity of conditions in Saskatchewan indicate all that might be done in the province of beekeeping.

British Columbia's honey crop in 1921 amounted to 309,074 pounds, according to the provincial apiculturist, which sold at an average price of 29 cents per pound realized a revenue of \$89,631. During the year the number of apiaries in the province increased from 1,896 to 2,073 and the number of hives from 9,539 to 10,329. The Okanagan Valley, famous the world over for its fruit, has taken enthusiastically and seriously to apiculture, to which the valley with its thousands of fruit trees is so admirably adapted. During the year an important consignment of Dutch bees, celebrated for their honey-producing qualities, was introduced to improve the strain of

bees in the Kelowna (British Columbia) district.

In Manitoba, the first settled of the Prairie Provinces and the West's most eminent wheat area, the progress made in beekeeping has been little less than phenomenal, and it has assumed a long lead over the other provinces of the West in the matter of honey production. Its crop in 1921 amounted to 903,000 pounds derived from 14,721 colonies of bees. As far back as 1903, the Manitoba Beekeepers Association was formed and it has now well over one thousand members. In certain settlements, notably Beausejour, Ladywood, and Brokenhead, beekeeping has become one of the leading industries. Instances of success in this cult are reported from the Swan River Valley in Northern Manitoba, where a farmer secured a return of \$1,500 in one season from thirty-three hives, and at Dominion City where from a stray swarm settling on his farm six years ago, a farmer now has seventy-six colonies and last year sold more than two tons of honey at 35 cents per pound.

1,000 Pounds from 13 Hives.

Production figures of the province of Saskatchewan are not available; the output is substantially less than that of the sister province, though it possesses the same opportunities and similar advantages. The settling process to the same extent among farmers, has not yet taken place nor the lighter sides of farming been adopted to the same extent. The possibilities of the province in apiculture are, however, ably illustrated by the single experience of a farmer in the Grenfell district who obtained one thousand pounds of first-class honey last year from thirteen two-frame hives, in addition to which his bees increased to seventeen colonies. He only started beekeeping as an experiment and hobby in 1917 but is now an enthusiastic advocate of its general adoption in the province on a commercial scale.

Alberta also lags behind as yet in the matter of beekeeping, though its advantages are yet greater than either two of the other prairie provinces. The experience of an Edmonton beekeeper illustrates what can be done in honey production even away from the alfalfa districts. Starting out with a foundation swarm of mixed bees he managed, by importing high-bred queens, to so improve it that in a few years he had a purebred strain of Italian bees. He keeps from ten to fifteen hives and disposes of the increase in the spring or fall. He has secured one hundred pounds per hive, each of which returns him \$40.

Honey Imports Greatly Exceed Exports.

Experimentation in beekeeping in the Western Canadian provinces has been extensively carried on by the government experimental farms with the result the following figures were obtained as to the net value of production per colony of bees in the different provinces: Brandon, Manitoba, \$3.27; Indian Head, Saskatchewan, \$11.83; Lethbridge, Alberta, \$16.49; Lacombe, Alberta, \$12.79; Invermere, British Columbia, \$13.26; Summerland, British Columbia, \$11.81.

Though the production of honey in the Western Canadian provinces is not as yet very great, sufficient has been effected to prove that this is not due to unsuitability of location but to the fact that apiculture has never been extensively followed in these areas. Experts are satisfied that the West can produce as good honey as the East, and the prairies are coming in an ever increasing extent to be less dependant on Ontario and the Eastern provinces as well as the United States for their supplies of this succulent edible.

There is ample room for a substantial development of the industry in Western Canada, and those contemplating the adoption of beekeeping need have no apprehension of difficulty in disposing of the output. Canadian

Items of Interest to Canadians

With a catch of over 90,000 poise, the Newfoundland sealing fleet has concluded a fairly good season, according to wireless reports received at North Sydney, N.S. The catches of the ships are as follows: Viking, 14,700; Terra Nova, 17,000; Thelco, 15,200; Eagle, 14,000; Neptune, 14,200; Seal, 2,200; Ranger, 4,296; Sagana, 3,908.

Lumber exports from the province of Quebec during 1920-21 amounted to 422,280,945 feet, compared with 394,411,630 feet in 1919-20, and 324,068,754 feet in 1918-19, according to statement made in the provincial legislature. It was further stated that one-third of the wood cut in the province of Quebec was being manufactured outside the province.

At the opening of the summer season the provincial experimental farms of Quebec will number fourteen. Seven new farms will be put in operation in Lake St. John county and in counties along River St. Lawrence for the instruction of the farmers in these various regions.

The Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company will, it is stated, erect a large paper mill at Fort William, Ont. The capacity will be 100 tons a day and the plant must give employment to 600 men by February 1st, 1925. An agreement to this effect has been made with the Ontario Government.

The novel suggestion that a "British Land Legion" be formed as a means of colonizing Canada is being put before the British authorities, and the public by F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia. It is proposed

that members of the "Legion" should wear uniforms and be under semi-military discipline, would be guaranteed three years of farm work and at the end of that period would each be placed in possession of one hundred acres of land. During the three years they would have acquired valuable experience in Dominion farming methods and would then be entitled to a loan from the Federal Government to enable them to finance the working of their land.

More than fifty-one million passengers were carried on Canadian railways in 1921, and there were only 4 killed and 240 injured, according to the statistics of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Of a total of 125,177 employees engaged in railway work during the period 91 were killed and 1,344 were injured.

Water power now developed in Canada represents an investment of \$530,000,000, according to a report issued by the Water Power branch of the Department of the Interior. The present development represents an annual equivalent of 20,500,000 tons of coal. By 1940, should the rate of growth of installation during the past fifteen years be continued, the amount of investment will have grown to \$1,000,000,000.

Wood production in Canada in 1921 was 21,261,456 cords, according to an estimate of the Bureau of Statistics. At an average value for unwashed wool of 146 a pound, the total value of the wool clip amounts to \$3,975,000. The total number of sheep and lambs in Canada in 1921 was estimated at 3,675,860.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could; some blunders and absurdities crept in—forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day and you shall begin it well and serenely, and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your own nonsense.—Emerson.

Humor in Names.

The recent marriage of a couple whose respective names were Deer and Love does not create a record in curious coincidences in surnames.

Not long ago a case was reported in Ireland where a man named Scratch chose for his bride a girl named All-days, while recently the Manchester newspapers announced the golden wedding of Bacon and Herring.

It was an equally curious coincidence that brought to the altar a couple named Silley and Woodhead. More recent unions were those of King and Cole, Heaven and Troy, and Adam and Hamlet, while one can imagine the South of England clergyman's expression when he married Talke and Argue.

Some parents seem unable to resist the temptation to make jokes with the Christian names of their children. The birth registers testify to the existence of a Mineral Waters, a Frosty Winter, and an Alfred Days Weeks. Again there is a Happy Jiggins, a Haystack Brown, an Anno Domini Davies, a Jolly Death, and an Ananias Culling.

To complete the list, the names registered in more recent years include Odious Heaton, Partridge Roast, One-Too-Many Johnsons, Not-Wanted Smith, and Noah's Ark Smith, Affability Box and Sardine Box, Chancery-Lane Hingworth, and River Jordan.

The playwright, H. J. Byron, once attended the wedding of a friend named Day, who was marrying a Miss Weeks. He handed them the following impromptu—

A Week is lost, a Day is gained,
But let us not complain;
There'll soon be little Days enough
To make a Week again.

Dunning the Debtor.

During the early part of the last century there lived in England a constable named John Dun who was a very successful collector of debts. No job was too hard for him to tackle. Dun would prick the debtor's conscience, or shame him into payment in one way or another.

One of his pet schemes was to call upon the debtor twice, and on each of these first two visits he would wear his ordinary clothes. Then, if the debt was still unpaid, Dun would dress in some extraordinary costume—a scarlet cloak, or a pair of green tights—in order to make himself as conspicuous as possible.

Thus attired, and ringing a bell, he would return a third time, and it was seldom that the debtor withstood more than one of these public announcements of his delinquency.

Because Constable Dun was so successful in the collection of debts, it became common in such cases to say, "You'll have to send Dun for your money," or "You'll have to Dun him to get it."

"Active, energetic races have, in the main, small and shapely feet," says a scientist; "indolent ones have clumsy, flat, or otherwise ill-shapen ones."

The maximum weight which a soldier should be able to carry without breaking down is about one-third of his own—i.e., a man weighing 10 stone should be able to carry 47 pounds.

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. Tear 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.

You can Procure a Safety Deposit Box in which to store your Valuables and important papers. It offers you Security at little cost.

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.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE,
Veterinary Surgeon
Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.
Phone No. 9
Office in rear of
The Rodrigue Hotel

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

Canadian National Railways announce changes in passenger train schedules effective Sunday April 30th on and after which date the arrival and departure time of trains at Lachute will be as follows:

ALL TIMES MENTIONED ARE STANDARD TIMES. Leaving Lachute.

10.30 A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, for St. Jerome, Joliette and intermediate stations.

12.01 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday for Hawkesbury and intermediate stations. Connects at Hawkesbury with trains for Montreal and Ottawa.

Arriving Lachute.

10.30 A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, from Hawkesbury and intermediate stations. Connects at Hawkesbury with trains from Montreal and intermediate stations.

12.01 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday from Joliette, St. Jerome, and intermediate stations.

Montfort Sub-Division (Northbound)

Leave Montfort Jct. 9.05 A.M. Monday and Thursday May 29th to September 1st inclusive. Connects with Canadian Pacific train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Station) 7.30 A.M.

Leave Montfort Jct. 1.30 P.M. Saturday only, until June 4th, 1922. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 12.10 P.M.

Leave Montfort Jct. 2.05 P.M. Saturday only after June 10th, 1922. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 12.40 P.M.

Leave Montfort Jct. 2.25 P.M. Saturday only, June 24th to Sept 3rd inclusive. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 12.40 P.M.

Leave Montfort Jct. 3.50 P.M. daily except Sunday. Connects with Can. Pac. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 2.30 P.M.

Montfort Sub-Division (Southbound) Arrive Montfort Jct. 7.20 P.M. daily except Sunday. Connects with Can. Pac. train due Montreal (Place Viger Stn) 8.45 A.M.

For further particulars apply to nearest Ticket Agent, Canadian National Railways.

IN RE: VACANT ESTATE OF LATE WILLIAM SMELLIE, in his lifetime, physician, of Arundel.

NOTICE

Notice is given that, by an ordinance of the Superior Court for the district of Terrebonne issued on the 9th of May 1922, the undersigned has been named curator to the vacant estate of the late William Smellie.

WILLIAM DAWSON GRAHAM, Arundel, P. Que.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JOHN CHAPMAN, Near G. H. Hills store, Lachute East, Thursday, June 1st, 1922.

The following effects:—1 side board, dining room extension table, a few kitchen chairs, Singer sewing machine, a kitchen clock, hanging lamp also others earthen chairs, cottage piano, parlor set, freestanding table, large sized parlor table, kitchen cupboard, cooking stove, heater, dummy heater, large valises, large clothes basket, 2 trunks, bureau and washstand, small wooden bed and springs, kitchen table, few pair curtain poles, some dishes and glass wear, shovels different sizes axes, cross-cut saws, hoes, cant hook, kettles, pots and kitchen ware and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS.—\$10.00 and under cash over that amount 6 months on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 p.c. discount per annum for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer

Travel in COMFORT to EUROPE



Book your reservations now for spring and summer sailings of the White Star Dominion Line Regatta—the new triple screw turbine steamer—the last word in speed and comfort for cabin and third-class passengers—or the Canada, Vedic, Magenta or Canopic. Sailings every Saturday. The White Star Line's New York Cherbourg-Southampton service includes the famous Olympic, the largest British-built steamer; the Majestic, 24,000 tons, the largest steamer in the world; and the Homer, 20,000 tons, the largest twin screw steamer. Each ensures comfort, speed and the utmost in service. Sailings every Saturday.

New York—Liverpool service maintained by the "Bliss"—Adriatic, Baltic, Celtic and Cedric, large well appointed comfortable steamers.

Or travel the Red Star or American Line way to Continental Ports.

White Star-Dominion Line 25 211 McGill Street, Montreal, or Local Agents

For full information and rates Apply to J. S. GILLES, Lachute.

Railway News

Montreal.—Promotions and changes have just been announced in the staffs of the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, effective May 1st, 1922.

W. J. Camp, Assistant Manager of Telegraphs for Eastern Lines, is transferred to the retired list, and is one of the oldest employees of the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, having joined the service thirty-six years ago, a few months before the opening of the Telegraphs for public service. He is a native of Montreal.

W. D. Nell, Superintendent of the Ontario Division, is promoted to the position of Assistant Manager, Eastern Lines, succeeding W. J. Camp. Born in Ontario in 1887, Mr. Nell entered the service in 1906, as operator, and he has had experience at Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, and other important points in the West. He was transferred from the West to this position of Traffic Superintendent at Montreal in March, 1915. In June, 1916, he became Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Lines, with headquarters in Montreal. In December, 1918, he was transferred to the Ontario Division.

W. M. Thompson, at present Superintendent of the Eastern Division, with headquarters at Montreal, is transferred to Toronto, succeeding Mr. Nell. Mr. Thompson was born in England. He entered the Canadian Pacific service in 1895 as operator, and he has passed through the different positions gaining wide experience as chief operator. Later he was agent at Winnipeg, and he was transferred from Winnipeg in 1915 to be chief operator in Montreal. He was appointed Superintendent of Traffic in 1916 and promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Eastern Division, with headquarters in Montreal in 1918.

J. Mitchell succeeds Mr. Thompson as Superintendent of Telegraphs, Eastern Lines, with headquarters at Montreal. He entered the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs service in 1886 as operator, and has passed through different positions to Chief Operator in Montreal. Later he was made Inspector of Telegraphs, and in 1913 he was appointed Superintendent of Traffic for Eastern Lines. From the latter post he goes to his new position.

OBITUARY.

The Late Alexander Bernier. Mr. Alex. Bernier, who has been in ill health for some time, necessitating two operations during the past 3 months, passed away on Monday last. He was 65 years of age and leaves his wife and two daughters to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place on Friday at 10 a.m.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

J. W. SCOTT, Lakefield, Que.

Thursday, June 1st, 1922.

The following effects:—Two General Purpose work horses, 1 light driving mare, 1 mare for work or driving, 7 Ayrshire Grade milk cows, 1 Grade Ayrshire bull one year old, 1 two year old heifer, 1 one year old heifer, 3 spring calves, 2 spring pigs, 8 sheep 7 lambs, 15 hens, 60 chickens, 1 Massey Harris mowing machine, (almost new,) 1 horse rake, express, con-cord buggy, tumbril cart, wagon, box and rack, cultivator, wheelbarrow, cutter, burrow, rack sleigh, set of bob sleighs, land roller, 2 sets spring tooth harrows, set finishing harrows, 3 plows 2 sets heavy double harness, set plow harness, set cart harness, set light driving harness, 1 Stewart horse and sheep clipping machine, (almost new,) 2 five gallon cream cans, 1 Sharples cream separator No. 3, 3 sap cans, pans, oarles, spouts, smoke stack, forks, shovels, rakes, hoes, pick, 2 crow bars, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, chains, cow-chains, churn, Home Comfort Range, tables, carpets, beds, chairs, rugs, and a lot of household articles and farm implements un-mentioned.

The farm will be offered for Sale or Rent on same day.

10 a.m. sharp, Standard Time. over that amount 10 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent per annum off for cash.

EDGAR BOYD Licensed Auctioneer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

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

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

Jam It With Your Heel



JAM your floor with the nails of your heel. The nails will dent the wood but there will be no crack in the varnish.

Scuff your feet along its surface, so the nails drag over it. Drag marks may show, but there will be no white scratches on the varnish.

That is, if it is finished with Lowe Brothers Durable Floor Varnish—made especially for rough and scuff.

This varnish is both tough and elastic. It stands wear and tear. Water, hot or cold, has no effect on it.

Easy to use. Dries hard and stays hard; gives a beautiful, deep rich lustre. Has great lastingness. We recommend Lowe Brothers Durable Floor Varnish for your floors.

Come in and see the sample panel and ask for literature.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Lowe Brothers Paints - Varnishes

This is your Chance.

And a most favored opportunity to secure a nice lot of New Gingham. They are extra good values.

Running Shoes Special.

You want a good running shoe, don't you. Well, call and see our shoes, lots of them in all sizes and colors.

Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

J. D. Lemay

Bethany Street, Lachute.

SPRING IS COMING

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

Next to J. P. 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.

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



For Sale or Service.

Registered Clydesdale Stallion.

MAC MONTRAVE No. 16166

This horse has a beautiful sorrel color, eight years old, well bred from imported stock. Is recommended for being well set, with good body and the very best of legs and feet. Good action, will tip the scales at over 1800 pounds. Mac Montrave has stood inspection in two provinces, highly recommended (A 1st class) in Saskatchewan and (class 1) in Quebec.

Horsemen will do well to look over this horse before breeding elsewhere.

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

TERMS: \$50.00 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 mare.

EVERETT MCGIBBON, Chatham, Phone 156 F.R.2. P.O. Lachute Mills.

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.

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

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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. G. A. OLUNIE, L.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST Office over Banford's Store Here Every Day.

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.