

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1922.

NO. 37

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.—Farm for sale, consisting of 500 acres, situated on Brownsburg Road, one mile from C.P.R. and C.N.R. Stations, facing town of Lachute, 109 acres under cultivation, 150 acres in sugar bush, 100 acres pasture, balance in hard and soft wood, never failing spring, 100 ft. head good farm-house, with modern conveniences, other outbuildings. Further particulars apply to Geo. H. Stanforth, Phone 120-r-4, Lachute.

Tenders for Roofing.

Tenders for Roofing the Methodist Church Lachute will be received by the undersigned until noon the 11th inst. Such tenders are for roofing complete with 60 sheet Canada plate, building paper to be placed underneath. Work to be completed by November 1st. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. M. HOOKER,
Rec.-Sec'y.

BUSH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—About one hundred and ten acres, situated four miles north of Lachute. Apply to S. O. Hartley, 53 William St., Montreal.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—With 8 Rooms, water and Electric Light, also 6 lots of land near Exhibition Grounds. Apply to H. Kearns, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—Gurney Oxford Heater, almost new. Apply to Mrs. H. Way Main Street, Lachute.

Boy's Suits, two piece—for fall and winter.....\$5.95
Boy's Suits, Better.....\$7.50
W. Banford & Son.

WANTED.—General House Maid wanted by Mrs. W. A. Houston. Apply at the Molsons Bank.

A new line of Men's Suits with two pair of pants at \$13.50 and \$15.00, while they last.

W. Banford & Son.

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.

Joe. Belanger, near Hill's Store, East Ward, 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

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**Canada Cement**

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Prices Right

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**R. Creswell Regist'd**

### LOCAL NEWS

Mr. F. Sanford was a week-end visitor to Montreal.

Mrs. Geo. Creswell is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Thos. Fraser returned from a pleasant visit in Ottawa this week.

Miss Stella Brown, of Westmount, is the guest of Mrs. Penfold for a few days.

Miss Sharpe, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Stuart McFaul.

Mrs. J. D. Campbell is the guest of Mrs. R. J. Parker, Montreal, this week.

Mr. Robt. Mackie, and son, of Montreal, are visiting friends in town this week.

Mrs. Wm. Deacon arrived home this week, from a pleasant visit to New York.

Mrs. Brockie and son, of Montreal, are guests of Miss Ettie McKimmie this week.

Mrs. G. Bador, of Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. McCullough this week.

Mrs. Smith, of Montreal, left on Saturday, after visiting Mrs. McLeod in Brownsburg.

Mrs. P. R. McGibbon and Miss H. McGibbon are visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Miss Mary Stewart and Mrs. J. Arnold, of Rivington, were visitors in town this week.

Mr. Robt. Barron and Miss Catherine Barron, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town.

Miss Hazel Stacey of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. L. D. Smith, Cushing, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Lalonde, of St. Lambert, were guests of the Misses Buchan over the week-end.

Owing to the Teacher's Convention the Academy will be closed on Thursday and Friday of this week.

Mrs. Albert Morrison left on Sunday for Hamilton, Ont., owing to the serious illness of her mother.

Mr. Jas. Riddell, of Arundel, is visiting his uncle, Mr. Alex. Riddell, at Lake Louise for a few days.

Miss Fortier, Mrs. Garrow, and Mrs. Vasey, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Fred Roberts.

Mr. W. D. Farmer, of McGill University, Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong.

Mrs. Doran and family, left for home in Montreal, after a two weeks visit with her mother Mrs. McLeod at Brownsburg.

Miss Annie Moore returned home this week, after a pleasant summer with friends at Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

The many friends of Mrs. L. P. Rodrigue will be glad to learn, that she is making satisfactory recovery from her illness.

Miss Florence McGillivray, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McFaul, of Chute-au-Blondeau, were week-end visitors in town.

Mr. Stewart Campbell was in Ottawa this week attending the wedding of his brother George to Miss Chamberlain, of Old Chelsea.

A Harvest Home Festival will be held in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, on Friday evening, Nov. 3rd. Admission 35 cts., Children 15 cts.

Miss Geraldine Mulcahy, who has been the guest of her sister Mrs. Jos. Bernier for the past two weeks has returned home to Halifax.

The Misses Jessie and Willow Lavery, of Montreal, and Miss M. Walker, of Thomas Gore, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Deacon.

—You can always rely on a good selection of cards for any occasion at "Bob's Kosey Korner." Birthday, Wedding, Anniversary, etc. It's a nice little place that is appreciated greatly by most recipients.

A reception and dance was held at Mrs. Robert Copeland, Dumany, Saturday evening last, in honor of her mother's 80th birthday, Mrs. Smith. The party consisted of about 50 guests, among which were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gales, of Montreal.

While the School Sports were in progress on Saturday afternoon, one of the Canadian National Railway Single Cars ran through on its own power en route for New Brunswick. It left Ottawa, 5 minutes ahead of the regular and beat it out 45 minutes on the trip, using gasoline as its motive power.

—The Annual Thank-offering meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church will be held on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 11th at 3 o'clock, in the church hall, when Mrs. S. Brown, Vice-President, of the Presbytery, will address the meeting. Tea will be served at the close of the meeting.

Mr. Geo. Bain arrived home on Tuesday evening, after an interesting and exciting exploration of the territory around Fort Norman.

#### Fire at Lakefield.

The home and buildings of Mr. T. Dawson, of Lakefield, was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday, which started about noon. Mr. Dawson's hands were badly burned, and the sympathy of his many friends is extended to him in his severe loss.

#### WEDDING BELLS

##### BRADLEY—PATON.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. James Paton, of St. Philippe, was the scene of a pretty event on Wednesday afternoon, when their eldest daughter Edna Jean, was united in marriage to Mr. John P. Bradley, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bradley, Lachute Road, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Geo. MacKinnon. The house was tastefully decorated with asters, ferns and maple leaves, and the bride daintily attired in a gown of pink Charmeuse Satin hand embroidered; with veil and orange blossoms and carried a beautiful bouquet of pink roses. Her bridesmaid Miss Viola Innes, of Stonefield, wore a pretty gown of champagne satin, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The groomsmen were Mr. Douglas Todd, of Lachute Road, and the wedding march was played by Miss Grace McQuat of River Rouge.

After a dainty repast had been served Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley left on the evening train for Montreal and other points, followed by the good wishes of their many friends. The groom's gift to the bride was a piano, to the bridesmaid a pendant, to the organist a string of pearls, and the groomsmen cuff links.

On their return Mr. and Mrs. Bradley will reside at Lachute Road.

#### OBITUARY.

##### THE LATE MR. JOHN SHAW.

The death occurred on Tuesday, Oct. 3rd, in Montreal, of Mr. John Shaw, after a long illness. Deceased was formerly a farmer in Centreville and was born in East Settlement, but had latterly made his home with his son Fred in Montreal. He leaves to mourn his loss two daughters, Mrs. O'Halloran, of Montreal, and Miss Margaret, of Saranac, and three sons, John, of Alberta, and Wm. and Fred, of Montreal. The funeral will take place on Friday from the Presbyterian Church at 2 p.m.

#### CHURCH NOTES.

Presbyterian Church Services will be held next Sunday Oct. 8th as follows,—In Lachute at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., in East Settlement at 3 p.m., the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed. The minister will preach at all the above services, Mr. Lloyd will conduct services in Thomas Gore at 3 p.m. and in Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Everyone is welcome to any or all the above services.

Church of England notices, parish of Lachute. Services will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Oct. 8th at Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m. Rev. D. J. Newgewirtz, who has had charge of the Christian work among the Jews in Montreal for about twenty years, will preach at all these services. He has recently returned from a visit to England, France, Germany Switzerland, Poland, Bohemia, Ukraine and other countries in middle Europe. He speaks the languages of all these countries and was able to come into close touch with the people. His subject will be "My impressions, on the religious, social, and economic conditions in the countries I visited. Mr. Newgewirtz is an able speaker, and in view of the war clouds hovering over the countries named his addresses should be very interesting. Do not miss this opportunity.

#### DEATHS

SHAW.—On Tuesday, Oct. 3rd, at the residence of his son Fred, 2715 St. Andre St., Montreal, John Shaw, late of Centreville, husband of the late Margaret Paul, at the age of 76 years and 7 months. Funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, on Friday at 2 p.m.

BROWN.—Entered into rest Sept. 16th, 1922, at his home, Torbolton, Ont., Henry Brown, in his 59th year, (formerly of Lachute.) His cheery ways and smiling face are pleasant to recall. He had a kindly word for each and was beloved by all.

Inserted by Mrs. W. Hume.

#### IN MEMORIAM

HAMILTON.—In loving memory of our darling Bertie, who went to live with Jesus one year ago to-day. "He shall gather the lambs in His arms." Inserted by her sorrowing parents & sisters.

## Bargains!

The other day we came across a Stock of a Manufacturer who had failed. We bought a few suits at a low price, and will pass them on to you at low prices.

Suits with two pr. trousers.....\$15.00  
Suits with two pr. trousers.....\$13.50

These are bargains for ordinary wear, to save a better suit.

We have also in this lot some better business suits at \$16.50 & \$18.50

These we offer at above prices while they last.

We have a lot of Boy's Suits at low prices.

## W. BANFORD & SON LACHUTE.

## Save Cooking!

During this hotweather 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 Purify Ice Cream, both in Brick and Bu'k. Ice Cream will be delivered. We handle Flour and Feed in any quantity and our Purify 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.





# Soils and Crops

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

## Fall Plowing Helps Me.

When I started farming I did but little fall plowing, partly because I was so busy, and partly from lack of appreciation of its value. Now all my land that is going into crops the next year is fall-plowed, and some is plowed early and worked during the fall.

The first advantage I noticed of breaking up land in the fall was that the spring work could be got out of the way at a much earlier date. And, since our season usually does not open up until well into April, this was an extremely important item. Every crop but buckwheat and late potatoes must be in by Empire Day if the best results are to be expected. Then, if these happen to be a wet spring, the approximately seven weeks during which the planting and sowing must be done may be reduced to three or four. The slowest job on the farm is plowing, especially with a two-horse plow. If this is done in the fall, the actual spring work is cut about in half.

At times I have had spring-plowed sod, especially when plowed rather late, which did not do well on account of the grass layer cutting off the capillary water from below. I had one crop of corn that was nearly a failure for this reason. There was quack grass in the sod; and though there was not enough moisture for corn, it was sufficient to make a fine piece of quack.

Another reason why I changed to fall plowing is that the frost action is better than fitting. Just north of my farm a clay section begins where they simply can't do anything at all with spring-plowed land. But when plowed in the fall the frost breaks up this stiff clay thoroughly, and the fine soil makes excellent crops.

Formerly I had quite a little wet land, though now it is about all tiled. If this land was left until spring, it was usually plowed when parts of it were too wet. The result, of course, was partial failure in those spots. When fall-plowed, this ground was usually in good condition in the spring, since the surface exposed by the furrows caused the land to dry out sooner. I used to plow in not-too-wide back furrows, and run the plow in the bottom of the dead furrows a second time, furnishing drainage to the depth of 12 or 14 inches. This was a great help.

I do not mean that I never had good luck with spring plowing, but simply that I frequently had conditions where fall plowing was far superior. On the other hand, I have never observed conditions where spring plowing was better. I used to think that I had to plow in the spring for potatoes. But when a field of potatoes was partly fall-plowed and partly spring-plowed, I found no difference. Although I never put them on sod land, I think that in that case fall plowing would show an advantage. I use a double disk in fitting, and if this is set so that it cuts eight inches deep it loosens the soil up about as well as plowing.

Whereas I was formerly behind with my work whenever the season was late or wet, and often a little late even when it was not bad, now, with the same number of horses (though better ones) and a light tractor, I am farming nearly three times as much land, and am always finished

on time. Before getting the tractor, with twice as much land as at first, and with the same number of horses (four), I was also on time, and this was simply due to the fall plowing. —A. H. D.

## Why It Pays to Feed More Clover Now.

With the low prices for milk and butterfat most dairymen are getting, it becomes doubly important to get maximum production at the lowest possible cost. The most expensive part of the ration usually is the protein. Protein is very essential to producing cows, especially if they are pregnant, when a large part of the protein goes toward the growth of the fetus. And, of course, breeding and growing stock of all kinds requires protein.

Dairy cows usually get a large part of their protein in the form of a linseed-oil meal or cotton-seed meal. Supplied in this way the cost is relatively high. Legume hays especially alfalfa and red clover, can be used to supply a large part of the protein at a low cost. These feeds can be grown on almost any farm, and if properly cured are very nutritious. Moreover, cows seem to relish alfalfa and clover more than timothy. As a rule, the prices of clover and timothy run very close together.

But timothy is very low in protein and, when it is fed, the protein shortage must be made up, generally, by increasing the amount of oil meal or other protein supplement. If alfalfa or clover is fed, the total grain ration, and especially the protein supplement, can be decreased, thus materially cheapening the cost of the ration.

Let us consider two cows, each weighing 1,200 pounds, and giving 30 pounds of milk containing 3½ per cent. fat. Say that their feed requirements are just the same—that is, that each requires the same amount of protein, carbohydrates, and fat for the maintenance of her body and for milk production. Both cows get the same amount of corn silage (36 pounds), the same amount of hay (12 pounds), and a grain ration of corn, oats, and oil meal.

The difference comes in feeding one cow alfalfa and the other timothy. The cow getting timothy requires a bigger grain ration, especially the expensive oil meal, in order to supply the protein deficient in the timothy. At present feed prices, the cost of producing a pound of butterfat with the alfalfa ration is 19 cents, and 25 cents with the timothy ration. In some localities farmers are getting as low as 22 cents a pound for butterfat, so that not much profit could be made on a timothy ration.

Another valuable thing about alfalfa is its high lime content. This makes it especially valuable in balancing a ration containing corn or corn silage. Although alfalfa is generally given first place as hay for dairy cows, good clover follows it closely, it being considered about nine-tenths as valuable as alfalfa for dairy-cow feeding. Sweet clover has about the same feeding value as alfalfa, but cows must be taught to eat it. This can be done by mixing a small amount of sweet clover with the other feed at first, and slowly increasing the amount fed. But, no matter which variety is used, production costs can be greatly reduced by feeding one of these three valuable legumes.

left-overs from the production of other types that met the needs of the military demand. But there does not appear to be many of this kind to-day, and military horse buyers report a general shortage.

But whatever type one aims to produce, he must see to it that it will perform the work it is called upon to do in the most efficient manner possible. Horse breeders must pay particular attention to this, if they are to successfully compete with the motor truck and tractor men.

Good breeding must be supplemented by good feeding and care of the colt from birth to maturity. No matter what ideals have been followed in breeding the draft horse, if the colt is not well fed and kept in a thrifty, healthy, growing condition from birth, it will not have the weight and size needed in the ideal draft horse. There must be no "stunting" period, as is too often the case, during the growth of the colt. As soon as the colt is weaned, it should be kept in thrifty condition. Just here is where many horse breeders fall down. After the colt is taken from its dam it is often left to shift for itself, and soon becomes unthrifty and stunted in growth. If the colt once receives a serious setback, it rarely recovers the lost ground.

To get size and weight in the draft horse, the breeding must be right and so must the feeding. A good big draft male bred to a stallion that is a ton or over in weight, providing he is sound and has a good set of feet and legs under him, will produce the right type so far as breeding is concerned; but if the colt is neglected and not kept growing from birth to maturity, the type of heavy drafter most in demand to-day cannot be secured.

## The Dairy

An animal husbandry specialist says that weaning, shipping, dehorning, castrating and suddenly changing the calves from grass to dry feed often checks completely any gains for three to six weeks. If any of these causes can be eliminated the checking of growth will be less. Therefore, fattening calves on the farms on which they are born should produce good results as this eliminates shipping and change of feed. The castrating should be done when the calf is young, as should also the dehorning, which should be done with a caustic. They should be started on grain in the fall before they are weaned, as they will produce greater gains with less feed than if bought on the open market in the fall.

It has been found that calves make gains almost as fast as two and three year old cattle, and will make a hundred pound gain on about two-thirds as much feed as the older cattle. They appear to grow rather than fatten for about the first one-hundred-thirty days, but from then on they accumulate fat rapidly. The average feeder of baby beef should figure on a two-hundred-day feeding period in order to make a satisfactory finish on the calf.

## Appointment for Commissioner.

Mr. Geo. E. McIntosh, who has for the past five years occupied the position of Transportation Specialist of the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, has been promoted to the position of Fruit Commissioner. He succeeds Mr. C. W. Baxter, who recently left the Department to assume the management of the Niagara Fruit Growers' Ltd.

The Fruit Branch fills an important position not only in the fruit growing industry but it is also concerned with the trade in vegetables. Its primary function was the administration of The Fruit Marks Act, under which all fruit intended for export trade was inspected to see that it carried brands that corresponded with the character and uniformity of the fruit throughout the package. Reporting on the fruit crop conditions has also been a duty of this Branch. For many years it has issued for five summer months—June to October—a printed monthly fruit report. During the past eight years it has also issued a telegraphed market report twice a week during

the period of heavy movement, and once a week thereafter.

A further development of the work of this Branch has been in relation to transportation, which for fruit is a matter of utmost importance. Since the organization of the transportation division some five years ago, an intimate relationship between the fruit and vegetable producer and the transportation companies has been developed. In the capacity of Transportation Specialist, Mr. McIntosh has been constantly on the move from coast to coast endeavoring to bring about closer and closer co-operation between the producers, dealers, and carriers. Educational and experimental undertakings have been carried through. Tariff and traffic regulations intended to promote the general welfare of the fruit and vegetable industries have been amended. This has been carried on by conference with railway, express, and steamship officials, who have responded readily to the reasonable recommendations made. Major traffic matters requiring adjustment have been dealt with through the Board of Railway Commissioners, which have resulted in great satisfaction to the fruit growing and vegetable growing industries.

Following experimental shipments of tender fruit, alterations in the interior construction of refrigerator cars have been brought about. The change has been of such a character as to ensure the better condition on delivery of fruit moved to long distance markets.

Before entering upon this work Mr. McIntosh was engaged by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association to investigate marketing conditions and transportation facilities for the Province of Ontario. Mr. McIntosh's experience in these various capacities have amply prepared him for his present more responsible office.

## Live Stock Movements for Two Years.

The shipments of live stock according to the Dominion Live Stock branch reports, from the five shipping provinces last year compared with the year before were: Quebec, cattle, 31,928 against 56,617; calves, 64,941 against 75,307; hogs, 79,086 against 83,907; sheep, 164,750 against 159,617. Ontario, cattle, 342,783 against 290,898; calves, 102,160 against 114,315; hogs, 371,635 against 378,854; sheep, 268,202 against 278,460. Manitoba, cattle, 66,577 against 102,129; calves, 14,076 against 15,117; hogs, 80,652 against 102,303; sheep, 31,120 against 49,957. Saskatchewan, cattle, 84,197 against 156,965; calves, 6,812 against 9,825; hogs, 51,731 against 44,387; sheep, 28,338 against 18,838. Alberta, cattle, 143,457 against 163,686; calves, 19,251 against 20,561; hogs, 86,401 against 56,435; and sheep, 91,184 against 62,664.

## Bulldozing Fathers.

It is a strange thing that so many fathers think they have an absolute ownership in their children; that they can boss them, order them about, scold, bulldoze them in any way they please; treat them as if they had no individual rights whatever.

You should be very careful how you treat your children, my friend. They will not always be in your home, and some day you may bitterly regret the harsh callings down you so unnecessarily gave them. Many a boy has been driven to wrong courses by a domineering, bulldozing father. A brutal calling down by her father has sent many a girl from her home with bitterness in her heart, and perhaps led to her undoing.

Even for wayward and unruly children, love is the only safe and efficacious corrective.—O. S. Marden.

## Economy of Dairy Products as Food.

There is one especial virtue in the many recipes given in the series Why and How to Use Milk and Its Products pamphlets issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and that is that the large majority call for no fire or coal-burning. The few that do require a warm or boiling ingredient necessitate the use of nothing more serious or costly than a little oil, gas or electricity by way of heating. This is remarkable evidence of the economy of dairy products as food.



PASSING THE "BUCK."

# SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

1/2 LB. TINS

and in packages

## Parents as Educators

The Curl Made Peggy Cry—By Minerva Hunter

Mrs. Ivy was sitting at her living room window sewing buttons on a new gingham dress when Mrs. Baxter came to her dining-room window and looked out. "I've had such a scare!" shivered Mrs. Baxter.

"Peggy?" inquired Mrs. Ivy anxiously rising from her chair. "Do you want me to come over and help you?"

"No, no, Peggy isn't really hurt," said Mrs. Baxter, "but Oman nearly put her eye out with the scissors. When I went out of the nursery to empty the bath water, he cut one of her curls off. I happened to look through the door and there he stood with the curl in one hand and the point of the scissors within an inch of Peggy's eye! I was never so frightened in my life. Every mother has anxious times with her children, but when one undertakes to rear another person's baby the responsibility seems to double. Peggy's father is so pitifully grateful because we have consented to care for the baby that I feel even more responsible for her than I did for Oman. If my child should injure Peggy's eye I'd never get over it!"

"Oman is very fond of Peggy," said the neighbor. "I never saw greater devotion on the part of a little four-year-old boy. He would do anything to keep her from crying."

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Baxter, "that is true, but why did he go near her with the scissors? He is never allowed to

play with them,—in fact I punish him every time he handles any but his blunt pair."

"It may be he had a really good reason for cutting Peggy's curl," suggested Mrs. Ivy. "I mean a good reason from a child's point of view. Did you ask him why he did it?"

"No, I put him to bed as fast as I could and brought Peggy in here and put her in the kiddie coop. Now that you mention it, Oman did look quite puzzled and once or twice he tried to tell me something, but I was so faint with fright I did not listen. Oman is a good child and does love Peggy. I'm sure he had a reason for what he did. Maybe I was too quick in my judgment, I'll go now and talk with him."

It was afternoon. Once more Mrs. Ivy sat beside her living room window. Presently a childish voice addressed her. "Scissors are dangerous," announced little Omar Baxter, "and at her very seriously."

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Ivy, "very, very dangerous."

"When a boy loves his little baby cousin," continued Omar in the tone of one reciting a lesson, "he never goes near her with the scissors. Even if the baby cries and cries because her curl hurts when it is brushed the boy does not cut the curl off. A baby jumps real often and might stick the scissors in its eye. You see, a baby can get over a curl that hurts, but a baby could never, never grow a new eye!"

## Let's Invest at Home.

Sometimes I wonder if we farmers are making the best investments possible. We all have spells when we want to get a few blocks of stock in something that pays 500 per cent. on our investment. We are apt to feel that farming is too blooming slow. At least, I know I feel that way sometimes. I've never invested in oil or rubber stock, or even played on the stock exchange, although I'll admit I've wanted to. Some of my neighbors have stocks in Mexico or South America. Once in a while they get something on their investments; mostly they don't.

The longer I farm the more I am inclined to believe that we may well invest closer to home. One of the drawbacks to an investment 800 miles from home is that it is hard to look after. On your farm you can look after it all the time. There are places where the renter may invest as well, but this is aimed at the farm owner, as I am more familiar with that kind of farming.

For example, there are very few farms that are well drained. Oh, that is a common thing! I wonder if you can find a single farmer who has tiled under the past ten years who will not say it is a good investment. I know of dozens of farmers who have realized from 10 to 50 per cent. on a tiling investment. An investment that makes 50 per cent. isn't to be sneezed at, is it?

Few farms have all the buildings that are needed. Maybe it is nothing more than adequate equipment for the hens, but if it isn't there when needed a loss results. If an investment in \$200 worth of chicken-house preferred stock doesn't pay immediate returns, I'll miss another guess.

A building to shelter thousands of dollars' worth of farming machinery is needed on lots of farms. Leaving expensive machinery out in the weather is a loss of so many per cent. on an investment. When the building is erected the loss stops. Isn't that equal to a high interest rate? I can't see it any other way.

There are few fields on most farms

that couldn't be improved with commercial fertilizer. I know of cases where this investment has realized 400 per cent. I have realized this myself in additional crops. Usually it is less, but I have seldom used it when I didn't realize from 50 to 100 per cent. on what I spent. It's a quick return on the money, too. That's something one doesn't always get on a "wildcat" investment.

Few farms have every farm tool that is needed. Perhaps it's a grain drill or a corn planter. You may have borrowed one from your neighbor. Perhaps he was using it when your field was ready, and you waited. It rained. Then you prepared your field again. By that time a week had passed and your corn crop was late enough to be caught by frost. Would \$100 invested in a corn planter have paid oil-stock interest on the investment?

I know these things to be facts because I've learned the lesson in many of the cases mentioned above. I've also made the investments I speak of, and I know they pay.—E. R.

## Select Plenty of Seed Corn.

Farmers are advised to select about twice as much seed corn as they will need for 1923. It is estimated that about fifteen medium sized ears will plant an acre, and that the average farmer the country over will use about eight bushels of seed. If he spends two days selecting and sorting his seed, he will have plenty to choose from next spring.

What is left over from the double amount selected that has stood a good germination test can readily be sold to advantage, or may be kept as partial insurance for the next season's seed. The best time to select the seed is when the leaves of the plants are still green, but the husks are beginning to turn yellow and the ears well dried. It is also necessary to select the corn before danger of freezing, as it contains quite a little water before being dried and would be injured by freezing.

You can't get a boy to listen to reason merely by shouting it at him.

## Raising the Right Type of Horse

There is a great need to-day for more efficiency in horse-breeding or better, perhaps, for the production of horses that will attain the highest point of efficiency in the work they are to do. The manufacturer of motor trucks and tractors has in view at all times the efficiency of his product. His constant aim is to so perfect his product that it will perform the work required of it in the most efficient and economical manner. The horse producer should have this same incentive in view.

Ten or fifteen years ago we were more efficient in horse production than we are to-day. Breeders had ideals before them which they aimed to attain. There were ideals in heavy drafters, in light drafters, in wagon horses, and in lighter types, which farmers endeavored to follow in their breeding operations.

There were certain districts where a large measure of efficiency was shown in producing the drafter; other sections were known for the lighter types of horses. This cannot be said to-day. There seem to be no centres that can claim distinction in producing any particular horse type.

True, the number of types of horses in demand now is fewer than in former years, yet even in types most in demand to-day, such as good draft horses, there are practically no sections where the buyer can go and be sure of having his wants supplied.

It seems to be too much of a hit and miss proposition, this horse production business. If one hears of a good big draft gelding for sale in one part of the country, one may have to travel one or two hundred miles to find a mate to match him. There seems to be no continuity, no co-ope-

ration in producing to meet the demand to-day.

What constitutes efficiency in the heavy draft horse? To be thoroughly efficient a draft horse must with its mate be able to pull a heavy load, on level ground, with ease and quickness. To do this a horse should be, at least 1,700 pounds in weight, though 1,800 or over is better. Along with this weight he must be well muscled, have a good set of feet and legs, be well built and well proportioned, and should be sound in wind and limb.

To get these elements of efficiency in the draft horse the breeder must not trust to chance in his breeding operations. If he has the right type of mare, he must see to it that the stallion used will get the right type of offspring. It will pay to go to considerable trouble to secure the right type of stallion, as the heavier his weight consistent with good quality, the better.

The same reasoning holds true in the production of other types. The type next to the heavy drafters in demand to-day and which commands good prices, is the sound, well-built wagon horse. This kind should weigh from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds. For heavy delivery work, such as delivering milk, a horse must have weight enough to haul from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds, and get away with it at a reasonably swift gait. The lighter delivery type does not require so much weight, but must be well built, sound and active.

There are other types more or less in demand, such as saddle horses, and animals suitable for military purposes. These cannot be secured at hit and miss breeding, though in years gone by there were sufficient



## RUN DOWN PEOPLE WEAK AND NERVOUS

Thousands in This Condition  
Can Easily Help Themselves.

There are thousands of people who bear the pain and discomfort of minor ailments in the hope that the indisposition is only temporary and will be outgrown in time. Often such illnesses are not serious enough to require the attention of a doctor, but will respond to intelligent home treatment if a reliable remedy is used. Women, busy with a multitude of household cares, young women in offices or stores, or girls studying hard in school, easily fall a prey to that condition of bloodlessness known as anaemia. The trouble need not be serious if prompt measures are taken to check it in its early stages. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore the elements needed to bring the blood back to strength, and once the blood regains its healthy quality the entire body will soon "how the benefit." Among the many who have found benefit through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Albert W. Smith, Missouche, P.E.I., who says:—"I was very much broken down in health, had pains in the region of my heart, and was so short of breath that if I went upstairs I would have to lie down as soon as I reached the top. Then a strange nervous twitching of the muscles took possession of me, and every muscle in my body would apparently be twitching. I became very emaciated, and my family were much alarmed, as to my condition. At this time I read an article in our home paper concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. The result was that in a short time I felt much improved, and under further use of the pills I felt like a new woman, had gained in weight and was in every way better. I would urge anyone afflicted as I was to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial."

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

Lack of sunlight has been found to result in a general wave of depression. Ask for Minard's and take no other.

## Buried on Mountain Tops.

Before Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, died, he selected the place where he wished to be buried. He now lies on the lonely top of Beinn Bhreagh, in Nova Scotia.

But he is not the only man who has been buried on a hill-top. Another lonely and elevated grave is that of General Colley, on the summit of Majuba Hill, where his little band was surprised by Boers and almost annihilated. Near by is a cairn of stones bearing the simple words, "Here Colley Fell."

An American poet who styled himself "The Poet of the Sierras" is buried on the top of one of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. He raised his own monumental pile close to the shack where he spent many years of his life.

Cecil Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia, is buried on the top of a hill in South Africa called Matoppo. It is said that there, in his earlier days, he used to climb and dream of the future of the vast country spread at his feet, and that even then he determined that that should be his burial place.

But the most famous hill-top shrine is that of Robert Louis Stephenson in Samoa, where he went in search of health. It was his wish to be buried on the hill-top close to his house, and his remains were carried by his beloved Samoans. He also wrote his own epitaph, which is certainly one of the most beautiful ever penned:

"Under the wide and starry sky  
Glad did I live and gladly die,  
And I laid me down with a will."

This be the verse you 'grave for me:  
here he lies where he longed to be.

Home is the sailor, home from the sea,  
and the hunter from the hill."

### Three a Day.

An American visiting in Ireland asked a man servant at a tavern, "How many meals do you have here a day?"

The servant replied, "Three; dinner, breakfast and supper."

The contagion of uncleanness attacks every boy's mind at some time or other. It should be fought like any other disease. Christ is the great Physician.

## A GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR THE CHILDREN

Mothers—the surest way of keeping your little ones well and happy; whether it is the new-born babe or the growing child is to keep their bowels regular and their stomach sweet. Nine-tenths of all childhood ailments are the result of clogged bowels and sour stomach. The most necessary and the best medicine for little ones is a gentle laxative—something that will relieve constipation; sweeten the stomach and promote rest and natural sleep. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They are a gentle but efficient laxative; are absolutely guaranteed free from opiates or other injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest infant with perfect safety. They banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and give the baby that health and happiness which all children should have. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## The British Empire and Forestry.

"It is not my intention today to make alarmist statements or quote panic figures. Without overstating one's case one can say, without fear of contradiction, that the world's timber situation gives grave reason for thought and enquiry. We read in the report of a recent American commission that timber is being cut at three times the rate of growth. We know that several exporting countries admit that they have over-estimated their forest resources. Whole groups of countries have been shut out of the timber trade by revolutions, dynastic changes, and the rise and fall in the value of exchange. Even if we do not accept the idea of a world timber famine, we must admit that never was there a time before in which the Empire depended more on its own efforts for its supply of timber; nor has there ever been a time more favorable than the present for urging the examination of our Empire timber resources."—Lord Lovat at British Empire Forestry Conference.

### By Radio.

With black receiver tightly clamped  
Against my eager ear,  
I listen to the sounds afloat  
Upon the atmosphere;  
A solo song, a monologue,  
A bedtime tale for kids,  
The daily news, a lecture on  
The life of annelids.

But these are not the radiograms  
I seek to gather from  
The void where echoes of the past  
Perhaps yet faintly hum;  
I hope to hear on ether waves  
Still drifting to and fro  
Some word immortal Caesar spoke  
Long centuries ago.  
—Minna Irvine.

### A Remarkable Resemblance.

Brown had received a dog as a birthday gift. One morning while taking it for a little run he met the small child of a poor family.  
"Is that yer new dawg?" she asked.  
He answered in the affirmative and thinking to help her with her pronunciation, said gently:  
"D-o-g, my dear, not d-a-w-g."  
She reddened a bit, shifted on her little feet and finally stammered, "Bawful like a dawg, ain't it?"

Friendship calls for sincerity, but sincerity is not a blunt and needless candor that wounds friendship. Whoever feels bound to say what he thinks, is doubly bound to think kindly.

## In Time of the Young Moon.

In time of the young moon and single star

I wandered up the river road as far  
As the old Indian clearing, and beheld  
Beneath the pendulous boughs a willow bole

A lonely oortree that was gray with  
eld

And lightless windows that had lost  
their soul.

Behind, the ascending mountain slope  
was walled

With deepening amber and dark emerald;

And the deep slumberous river pool between

Gave back the scene, reduplicate in  
green.

Only a faint bird twittering; naught  
at feud

With the pervasive sense of solitude.  
Only a white moth fluttering; naught  
of stress

To strain the perfect peace and pen-  
siveness,

And not a shred of cloud above to mar  
The beauty of the moon and single  
star.

—Clinton Scollard.

## Measures Heat of Stars.

The smallest and most sensitive instrument in the world has been constructed by Dr. W. W. Coblentz, an American scientist. Used for measuring the heat given off by the stars, it will respond to the heat of a candle fifty miles away.

The instrument is about the same size as a full-stop, and is formed by welding a dot of bismuth on to the end of a fine platinum wire. The joint is placed inside a vacuum tube containing a fluorite window, and connected by almost invisible wires to a galvanometer consisting of a fine coil of wire and a tiny swinging mirror.

The tube is then placed inside a large astronomical telescope, which is set so that the rays of the star will fall upon the joint. Because of the different properties of the two metals—bismuth and platinum—an electric current is generated. The current flows through to the galvanometer, and the mirror is moved according to the amount of heat that has played upon the joint.

To maintain as perfect a vacuum as possible, the tube is surrounded with calcium, which absorbs the air. Fluorite windows are used because fluorite is always transparent; some rays cannot penetrate glass.

At the Yarmouth, Y.M.C.A. Boys Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found Minard's Liniment most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

Alfred Stokes,  
General Sec'y.

### Not Many People Have.

Irishmen and Scotsmen are always arguing, and one particular argument raged extremely fiercely. It concerned the origin of the bawpipes—each claiming that his country had produced the instrument.

But the last word went to the Irishman, who said:

"Well, the truth is, the Irish invented the pipes, and gave them to the Scots—and the Scots haven't seen the joke yet!"

### MONEY ORDERS.

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

### When Clothing Your Feet

(1) Don't try to wear impractical shoes for practical service.  
(2) Don't use snap judgment in the selection of the place where you buy your shoes. Scientific foot-fitting is not usually practised in shoe "cafeterias."

(3) Don't fail to bear in mind that your one pair of feet must serve you a lifetime.

(4) Don't tell your shoe salesman what size you wear. Make it his business to fit your feet.

(5) Don't foolishly allow "eye style" to supersede common foot sense when buying a pair of shoes.

(6) Don't sacrifice your comfort by requiring a foot-fitter to do impossible things. Vanity and foot-fitting are far removed.

(7) Don't buy price in buying shoes. It is only relative, while good, honestly made, comfortable shoes are always an economy.

### An Underground Clock.

It is not generally known that to-day the world is receiving the correct time from a wonderful piece of mechanism buried in the catacombs of Paris about 80 ft. below the surface of the streets.

The time signals from the Eiffel Tower, known to all wireless enthusiasts, are regulated by this underground timepiece. It was placed in such a position in order that it should not be affected by changes of temperature or air pressure.

Its average daily reading for the first six months of this year was less than 0.01 second out. For a period of 104 consecutive days no discrepancy whatever was observed; and from May 25th to June 27th its total error was 0.0003 seconds per day.

It measured the time, therefore, to about three ten-millionths of a second.

ISSUE No 37-22.

## Whole System Is Benefited By Tanlac

Thousands of frail, nervous people and convalescents everywhere have testified to the remarkable power of Tanlac in bringing back their health, strength, and working efficiency. It seems to quickly invigorate the constitution and a powerful foe of weakness. Alexander William Collins, 8 1/2 John St., N. Hamilton, Ontario, says: "My wife was in a mighty bad state of health. She could eat very little of anything, her back hurt badly and she had frequent attacks of awful sick headache. Three bottles of Tanlac have made her healthy and strong again."

There is not a single portion of the body that is not benefited by the helpful action of Tanlac. It enables the stomach to turn the food into healthy blood, bone and muscle, purifies the system and helps you back to normal weight. Get a bottle to-day at any good druggist.

One bit of heroism is always within our power—the keeping of our petty troubles to ourselves.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Going to the bad is a poor way of showing that you are a good fellow. Show how strong you are by not noticing how weak the other fellow is.

## GOITRE

A WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

For Goitre and Enlargement of the Thyroid Gland. The only way to reach the seat of this disease is through the blood by taking "Dr. Cook's Scientific Treatment." This treatment will purify the blood. One bottle will have good effect.

Large bottle, containing one month's treatment, price \$5.00. Dept. No. 2.

REDELL CHEMICAL CO.,  
163 Church St., Toronto

## PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO



## Cuticura Talcum Is So Refreshing

A few grains of this exquisitely scented powder dusted on the skin soothes and cools, and overcomes heavy perspiration. It is an ideal face, skin, baby and dusting powder and takes the place of other perfumes for the skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Toronto, Limited, 24 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without rasping.

## Classified Advertisements

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES WITH Good Education to Train as Nurses, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

LADIES—DO YOUR OWN HEM-STITCHING and pleating; attachment fits any machine, \$2.50; buttonhole \$1; duty free; agents wanted. E. STEPHENSON, 22 Quincy Street, Chicago.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR Training Nurses of the Prospect Heights Hospital and Brooklyn Maternity, Washington Avenue and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., founded in 1872; delightfully located near Prospect Park; will open a new training school this Fall for the reception of larger classes; any young woman desiring to enter a profession will here find a splendid opportunity for a thorough training; individual attention by trained instructors; chaperonage; attention to health and recreation; October classes now forming. Write to Director of Nursing.

### AGENTS WANTED.

W HOLE OR PART TIME TO SELL Our complete line of electric fixtures and appliances from our catalogue. Liberal commission. W. P. Earle Electric Supply Co., 1284 St. Clair Ave., Toronto.

### FOR SALE.

YARN—WONDERFUL VALUES AND Colors samples free—Georgetown Woollen Mills, Ont.

### WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WANTED.

WE HAVE A CASH PURCHASER for a weekly newspaper in Ontario. Price must be attractive. Send full information to Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 71 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

## BELTING FOR SALE

THRESHING BELTS AND SUC-TION hose, new and used, shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. York Belting Co., 115 York St., Toronto, Ont.

## COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots

TORONTO SALT WORKS

C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

### America's Finest Dog Remedies

Book on

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed

Mailed Free to any Ad-

dresser by the Author,

Dr. Gray Glover, C. 230,

135 West 34th Street,

New York, U.S.A.

## WILL ANSWER ANY WOMAN WHO WRITES

Montreal Woman Finds

Health by Taking Lydia

E. Pinkham's Vege-

table Compound

Montreal, Quebec—"I was a sufferer for three years, not able to do my housework. My husband was discouraged, for I was no better and had had the doctor all this time and nothing helped me. I was always sleepy, had no appetite and suffered with my left side. My mother in England recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because it had helped my sister, so I have been taking it. I am now able to do my housework and I can not praise your medicine too highly as I have great hopes for the future. I will tell anyone who writes to me what good it has done me."—Mrs. E. Masson, St. Henry P. O., Montreal.

For nearly fifty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been helping women just as it helped Mrs. Masson; oftentimes after doctors and other medicines failed.

If you are suffering from disagreeable symptoms caused by some female weakness, try this splendid medicine. It is a woman's medicine for women's ailments, and can be taken in safety by any woman.

# ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism  
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis  
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark, registered in Canada, of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetylsalicylic acid of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Aspirin will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



## Taste the joy of living!

THERE is no greater joy than perfect health—the heritage of those who obey the simple laws of Nature.

Drugs are useful in case of sickness, but Nature strongly objects to their continued use by normal, healthy persons.

Caffeine, the alkaloid in tea and coffee, is a slow but powerful drug. In the hands of a doctor, it is useful and beneficial. But taken regularly, as a daily stimulant, it often upsets the nerves, causing serious organic troubles.

Thousands have found health and satisfaction in Instant Postum—the healthful, wholesome cereal beverage made from roasted wheat. It is fragrant—delicious—satisfying—and safe.

## Instant Postum

—FOR HEALTH

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario





## 90 Years of Canadian Development

Into the history of The Bank of Nova Scotia has been written ninety years of the life of Canada.

In all that time, The Bank of Nova Scotia has been closely identified with the business and agricultural welfare of the country.

From a few straggling settlements scattered from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes, Canada has grown into a nation spanning the continent.

In that development The Bank of Nova Scotia has had its full share, and the few branches in the Maritime Provinces of 90 years ago have grown into a wide-spread system that covers practically every place of importance in the Dominion.

The same full service is available to the public at all our branches.

## THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832  
Paid-up Capital - \$ 9,700,000  
Reserve - 19,000,000  
Resources - 229,000,000

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

## G. J. CHARLAND Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist

Lachute Mills  
Que.

## 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

## "Astoria" Shoes

Tailor Made -  
for Particular Trade

We Can Say  
"Yes"

To All These Questions

Do Astoria Shoes Fit? They do.  
Will they keep their shape? They will.  
Does Astoria lead in style? Always.  
Are they made of best material? They are.  
Can I buy Astoria Shoes at leading stores everywhere? You can.

McFaul Bros. Lachute Mills

## Luxurious Comfort



Everything that goes to make comfort in ocean travel, is provided on the ships of the Cunard Line (Canadian Service) to England, Scotland and the Continent. Your wishes have been anticipated and your personal pleasure provided for.

The dining-rooms, lounges, writing, music and smoking rooms are handsomely furnished—the staterooms are restful, with their comfortable berths and modern conveniences.

The politeness, care and thoughtfulness of every member of the ship's crew are part of the service that has made Cunard ships famous with travellers. On business or pleasure, travel CUNARD-CANADIAN. See the local agent or write.

The Robert Reford Co. Limited

General Agents  
Montreal - Toronto  
Quebec - St. John, N.B. - Halifax

## Cunard Line CANADIAN SERVICE

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

## The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1922

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

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.

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.

### En Passant.

DO AS the man in the play IT says:—"Pro-cruxty-nation is the thief of time; NOW ion is the thief of time; Do it now."

I notice that the folks who most vociferously bestow this sort of advice are the ones who are usually the most interested in the performance. "Don't delay," saith the insurance agent, and he tells you a pitiful story of homeless widows and orphans reduced to the extremity of poverty because some shilly-shallying providers neglected to insure their lives. He also harrows your feelings by relating tales of dilatory farmers who put off insuring their stock, and thereby sustained fearful losses. I have heard an insurance agent tell of a very narrow escape which occurred in his own experience. He wanted a farmer to insure: "I'll see you on market day," quoth the prospect: "No time like the present, let me cover you now," said the agent. This was at four in the afternoon. "Meet me at six o'clock," then said the farmer: "I can do it as well now, and it won't take more than a couple of minutes," urged the persistent agent. Reluctantly, the farmer got out of his buggy, made out a cheque, and proceeded on his way having in his possession an interim policy of insurance, which gave him immediate protection.

Meanwhile, a violent storm arose, and when the farmer returned at six o'clock, he found that his barn had been struck by lightning and that his whole farm standing was on fire. But he was insured: the "Do it now" policy had saved him.

Vendors of insurance are, like poets, born, not made. They have a happy knack of assuming a powerful personal interest in your welfare, and of telling you in friendly tones, the risks you run in standing aloof from their protecting philanthropy: but when the deal is completed, you are checked off like yesterday's date from the calendar, and the enterprising agent buzzes forth into fresh fields and pastures new, in pursuit of "new chums" upon whom to exercise his blandishments. I do not know of any business in which a friendly personal interest is more servicable, nor where its evidences can be dropped sooner, than in the selling of insurance: It stands by itself in that respect, for in other departments of business, although the advantages of prompt action may be equally obvious, yet the salesman does not attempt to prove to you so conclusively that your interests are the chief of his existence. His relations may become quite as close, but they are reached in a more gradual way: His contact with his client or customer, is more continuous, more dependant upon future dealings: Your confidence has to be cultivated and your custom retained by the steady reliability of his future deliveries.

THE TIME is ripe for the extension of the "Do it now" policy, to other things. Never before has there seemed such a glut of things waiting to be done, nor such an urge in the home that men of grit and energy will arise, like Hercules, and personally tackle the doing of them. Out of the accumulation, the man in the street can readily make a selection: Some of them touch him more keenly than others, but if asked to pick three, his choice would fall upon:—The Probability of Averting War; The Shortage of Coal; and, (with an apologetic smile for mentioning it) The Prospects of Peace in Ireland.

I cannot get anybody to listen to me when I start talking about Turks and Irishmen, but when I let myself loose on the Coal Question, they ask for more: From that, I judge that coal is the burning question of the hour. I don't know what you think about it, Mr. Editor, but I have come to the conclusion that there isn't any shortage of coal. There is enough coal, on the surface, to go round. The shortage cry was raised to boost the price, for the benefit of the brokers who sigh for the old days of war profiteering. MR. Henry Ford has been out on a coal buying expedition, and he affirms that there is enough coal above ground to last for a year, and that the coal brokers simply engineered a squeeze in an attempt to plunder the consumer. He means to frustrate their knavish tricks, but they have succeeded, so far, in making people believe that it will be next to impossible to obtain adequate winter supplies, and in in-

ducing panic among the miners to load up their cellars at high prices. I am not charitable enough to be entirely free from a lingering suspicion that the coal brokers had something to do with prolonging the coal strike. They had huge stocks of coal hidden away all the time the public were fancying they would have to rely upon what the miners would produce after the strike was settled. The brokers gave no hint to the contrary, and people became more alarmed as the strike dragged its weary length along: Civic and other authorities met and talked matters over, generating enough heat to keep them in hot water all the winter, but with no practical result further than bringing in a small quantity of doubtful coal, from Wales, which the public bought at panic prices.

In Montreal, things began to look as if the "Do it Now" principle would succeed in eliminating local coal troubles, real or imaginary, but restrictions reared their hydra heads, and a bill had to go before parliament. The Montreal "Coal Bill" may, and again it may not, pass, somewhere between now and next Christmas, and in the meantime the Council is rent by internal dissensions. It has been alleged that Mayor Martin is making himself busy in his own interest, and has only taken up the coal question for the purpose of increasing his own popularity, with an eye to future elections. I believe that if he had been given a free hand he would have let daylight through the coal situation. As is usual in most all cases where a man tries to do his public spirited best, motives are impudently. His action may be inspired by the loftiest principle, and the purest desire to rectify error and help his fellow man, but there invariably arises some critic who can discover a fly in the ointment. When a man realises that his position enables him to stand in the breach the more effectively at a time when the mere action borders upon the heroic, he is entitled to all the political kudos he can extract from it. I sincerely hope that Mayor Martin is not going to be downhearted. It may be a herculean task to smash the coal ring, but I want to see him do it, and furthermore I want to see him "DO IT NOW."

THE LINKMAN.

### LIST! IN THE TWILIGHT.

LIST! in the twilight, to the fading sounds of mirth,  
Nature seeking sweet repose, as night steals o'er the earth,  
Velling all in peaceful bliss;  
The feathered tribe subdue their song, save but the nightingale,  
Who to his silent brethren, repeats his evening tale,  
And salutes them with a kiss.  
As the last deep blush of the fading day is seen,  
The Earth evolves her evening mist, as if to screen  
Herself from Heavenly sight;  
And amid the sweet repose, to the moonbeam's mute appeal,  
The Orb disrobes, and her beauty is again revealed,  
In chaste and rapturous light.  
And while entranced in the smiles of nightly love,  
The timid stars grow bolder, and brightly shine above,  
In bewitching ecstasy;  
And swiftly through the silent night, along its heavenly race,  
The firmament revolves and to the Earth reveals her face,  
In refulgent radiance.

RYHHOS—Brownsburg.

### ST. ANDREWS.

There was a very good meeting of Christ Church W.A., at the Rectory on Thursday last.

Mrs. Owens, of Montreal, was the guest of her sisters, the Misses Davis for the week-end.

The Quarterly Preparatory Service was held in the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening.

The Rev. E. G. May, M.A., of Hull, spent several days last week with Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Shaw.

Mr. Mayrand returned to town on Monday, after spending three weeks holiday at Montfort, P. Q.

Mrs. W. H. Robertson returned to town on Friday after spending the last ten days with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Barclay.

Mrs. Weiden and Miss Neve returned on Tuesday last, after spending a week in Montreal, the guests of their sister Mrs. Everett and other relatives.

Among those who journeyed to Montreal, during the past week were, Mrs. W. Lamb, Mrs. MacKay, the Misses Davis and F. Neve and the Rev. W. A. Howard, M.A.

Miss Stowell, Principal of the Consolidated School was called to her home last Sunday, owing to the death of her aunt. Deepest sympathy of all is offered her in her bereavement. During her absence the Rev. W. A. Howard took her place in the school.

Balance of Wash Goods Gingham, Prints Ducks, Etc., at low prices to clear.

W. Banford & Son.

### PUBLIC TENDER

For the school Municipality of Chatham No. 2. Tenders are being called for the construction of new addition to the local school 29 feet by 30, two stories high. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Secretary. All tenders must be in before October 7th, and accompanied with an accepted cheque of 10 p.c. of the tender.

J. W. Lepine, Secretary, Brownsburg.

Telephone No. 50.

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

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

## J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

## THE MOLSONS BANK

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

### Opportunities to buy Cattle

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

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

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

## THE FARMER NEEDS GOOD SHOES.

If there is anyone who needs well fitting shoes, it is the farmer, he is on his feet so much. I specialize in foot wear and I am sure that I can give you better fit and values, than elsewhere.

Footwear for every member of the family, also a good line of men and boys clothing, Hats, Caps, Mitts, Gloves, Stockings, Underwear and Shirts, etc.

Extra Special in Men's working pants and overalls, Trunks and bags.  
Dr. Scholl's Foot comfort appliances.

TELEPHONE NO. 65.

## W. G. STANFORTH, MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

## Some New Lines

Ladies' New Fall Coats. Suits in very fine Velour, Etc., at very low prices.

Pay us a visit before you buy elsewhere.

Dresses in Serge, Canton, Crepe, Silk, Etc.

FRIDAY SPECIAL.

We have all wool Serges in Navy, Old Rose, Red, Black and Copen, at 69c.

A full line of Choice Groceries.

## 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.  
Pendants and Necklaces, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons  
Cuff and Collar Buttons, Eye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver.  
Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strops, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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



## 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.



Reduced Prices Effective September 25th,

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Touring \$653.43 | Runabout \$610.50 |
| Truck 682.83     | Sedan \$973.65    |

Above prices include starting and lighting units, also tax. Sold on our liberal easy payment plans.

Used Cars Taken as Part Payment.

**Genereux Motor Co'y., Limited,**

268 Ontario West. Plateau 270

DAV. CAMPBELL, Special Representative.

## Second Provincial Plowing Match

Organized by

**The Quebec Plowman's Association**

Open to all farmers of this Province.

**Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstrations**

On the farms of M.M. Emile Groulx, Arthur & Eustache

Belanger at St. Eustache, Two Mountains,

**OCTOBER 17th, 18th, 19th, 1922**

**\$2 500.00 in Prizes**

By courtesy of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, a ploughman instructor shall be at the disposal of all those attending and shall give theoretical and practical demonstrations to anyone.

**Special Prizes for Young and Old Plowmen**

SECOND DAY, October 18th

Class I:—Open to all, Plain plows

Class II:—Boys under 20 years

Class III:—Boys under 17 years

THIRD DAY, October 19th

Class IV:—Open to all, High cutting

plows or imitations

Class V:—Two furrow gang plow,

with 2 or 3 horses

Class VI:—Tractors operated by farmers

**Do not Miss this Plowing Match.**  
**Enter the Contest as soon as possible**

Lunch will be Served Free to Competitors on the Field

A good macadam road leads to St. Eustache, and the distance from Montreal is only 20 miles

For further particulars, entry forms and programs, apply to:

**LEO. BROWN,**

Secretary of Quebec Plowmen's Association

or JNO HAY, President.

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

**EGG-O**  
**Baking Powder**

ORDER FROM YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD GROCER

## Field Sports of Lachute Academy.

\*\*\*

The Academy was favored with glorious weather for its Annual Field Day of Sports last Saturday. There was great enthusiasm and keen competition in all the events, but no records were broken, although Carl Waldron made a very strong bid for the high jump, falling 4½ inches below the record of Lawrence Smith in 1907 of 5 feet 6½ inches. E. Burwash and Willie Painter did exceedingly well in the high jump of the Intermediate. Waldron won the medal by taking 18 points with Muir a close second in scoring 17 points. The Basket Ball Players, who had been well coached by Miss Hopkins, put up a good game and displayed the physical capabilities of our young ladies to good advantage. From the ability shown in the varied events many of the contestants are bound to change the standing of the records next year.

Throwing baseball, 84 yd. 1 ft. 8 in.—R. Pominville, John Muir, L. Somerville.

Broad Jump, Intermediate, 13 feet 5 in.—E. Burwash, I. Bain.

Broad Jump, Senior, 16 ft. 5½ in.—C. Waldron, J. Muir.

Broad Jump, (10 to 12), 11 ft. 8 in.—H. Paul, L. Cruise, K. McFaul.

Broad Jump, (8 to 10), 10 ft. 8½ in.—R. Underhill, R. Cruise, J. Bernier.

Broad Jump, 8 and under, 8 ft. 3½ in.—Verne Mason, S. Anderson, W. Gall.

Hop Step and Leap, Intermediate, 29 ft. 14 in.—Edgar Burwash, Irvin Bain.

Hop Step and Leap, Senior, 31 ft. 9 in.—D. Hay, C. Waldron.

High Jump, Intermediate, 4 ft. 2 in.—E. Burwash, W. Painter.

High Jump, Senior, 5 ft. 2 in.—C. Waldron, A. Mathews, D. Hay.

High Jump, (12 and under, 3 feet, 9 in.—L. Cruise, K. McFaul, M. Morrison.

Vaulting, (open), 7 ft. 11 in.—C. Waldron, A. Mathews.

Kicking Football, 50 yds.—George Miles, John Muir.

100 yd. dash, Intermediate, 13-2-5th seconds.—E. Burwash, W. Painter.

100 yd. dash, Senior, 11 seconds.—C. Waldron, J. Muir.

Boy's Race, (10 to 12), 14 seconds.—H. Paul, K. McFaul, L. Cruise.

Boy's Race, (8 to 10), 12-2-5th seconds.—R. Underhill, A. Hay, G. McFaul.

Boy's Race, (8 and under), 13-1-5th seconds.—W. Gall, A. Fulton, S. Anderson.

Old Boy's Race.—K. Campbell, D. Campbell.

Teacher's Race.—Miss Tomalty, Miss Dixon.

440 yds., Intermediate, 1 min., 20-1-5th seconds.—E. Burwash, I. Bain.

440 yds., Senior, 1 min., 7 seconds.—J. Muir, C. Waldron.

Basket Ball Game, (Girls,) winners, Blues, (10-2.)

Girls Race, (14 and over, 10-3-5th seconds.—M. Cruise, M. Yelland, G. Seale.

Girls Race, (12 to 14), 11 seconds.—G. MacRith, L. Hay, E. McFaul.

Girls Race, (10 to 12), 11-1-5th seconds.—S. Hamilton, J. Hay, C. Fleet.

Girls Race, (8 to 10), 8½, seconds.—G. Cruise, M. Fleet, D. MacRith.

Girls Race, (8 and under), 9 seconds.—L. Fleet, M. Morrison, D. McFaul.

Needle Race.—Lizzie Hay, N. Hay, Kathleen MacRith, K. Morrison.

Hurdle Race, Intermediate, 18-1-5th seconds.—Irvin Bain, E. Burwash.

Hurdle Race, Senior, 14-3-5th seconds.—J. Muir, C. Waldron.

Putting 16 lb. Shot, 25 ft., ¼ in.—J. Muir, R. Pominville.

Class Race, Junior.—Grade V.

Class Race, Intermediate.—Grade VI.

Class Race, Senior.—Grade XI.

Tug-of-war.—Cumming's Team.

Consolation Race, Girls' (under 12½).—Gwen MacKinnon.

Consolation Race, Boys' (under 12½).—Eric Middleton.

Consolation Race, Girls' (over 12½).—Lyla McKiddle.

Consolation Race, Boys' (over 12½).—Teddy Smith.

Medal for the aggregate of points was carried off by Carl Waldron 18 points.

### NOTICE OF PETITION

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Eugene Albert Bruneau, Manager, of the City and District of Montreal, and Mr. Tetrus Cyr, Farmer, of St. Scholastique, will apply to the legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for an Act to ratify a Deed of Sale by the said Eugene Albert Bruneau to the said Tetrus Cyr before N. Forest, N. P. of St. Scholastique, dated the 4th of October 1920 under the number 6445 of his minutes, of a certain piece of land known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-six (266) of the Official Cadastre of the Parish of St. Scholastique, with house and other buildings thereon and declaring such Deed of Sale binding for the parties thereto and confirming the title of the said Tetrus Cyr to the said property.

Lafleur, MacDougall, MacFarlane and Barclay,  
Attorneys for Petitioner.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

No. 425. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.—Leave Montreal 6.50 p.m., arrive Calumet 9.45 p.m.

No. 423. Daily.—Leave Montreal 5.50 p.m., Calumet 7.55 p.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 10.30 p.m.

No. 427. Saturday only.—Leave Montreal 1.20 p.m., arrive Calumet 4.20 p.m.

No. 433. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal 1.00 p.m., arrive Calumet 4.00 p.m.

No. 429. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal 8.20 a.m., Calumet 10.50 a.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 11.5 p.m.

No. 421. Daily.—Leave Montreal 8.00 a.m., Calumet 10.25 a.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 1.00 p.m.

No. 426. Daily.—Leave Calumet 8.30 a.m., arrive Montreal 11.20 a.m.

No. 422. Daily.—Leave Ottawa 8.00 a.m., Calumet 10.25, arrive Montreal 1.00 p.m.

No. 420. Sunday only.—Leave Ottawa 8.30 a.m., Calumet 10.50, arrive Montreal 1.15 p.m.

No. 423. Saturday only.—Leave Calumet 7.20 p.m., arrive Montreal 10.09 p.m.

No. 424. Daily.—Leave Ottawa at 5.30 p.m., Calumet 8.05, arrive Montreal 10.30 p.m.

Apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent.

### MUSIC INSTRUCTION.

Miss Pauline Paquette wishes to announce that she will receive pupils in Violin, pianoforte and also private lessons of French and English after Sept. 1st, at her father's residence Mr. O. Paquette, Main St., Phone 17. Miss Paquette is a graduate of the Holy Cross Academy.

### DOBIE-DUBEAU.

The marriage of Mr. John R. Dobie of Arundel, to Miss Esther Dubeau took place at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Joseph Dubeau in Rouge Valley, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 3rd, inst., and was very largely attended by the many relatives and personal friends of both bride and groom. The Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., of Grace Church, Arundel performed the ceremony. The groomsmen were Mr. P. Zanth of Amherst and the bridesmaid Miss A. Godin of Rouge Valley. Many beautiful and useful presents were received by the bride who was charmingly gowned in taupe silk and carried a bouquet of white asters and other Autumn flowers. About fifty guests partook of the wedding dinner which was served after the ceremony and many more attended the reception in the evening. Our best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Dobie for a long and happy married life.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—135 acres of land, about 70 acres under cultivation, rest in pasture and good bush, also good buildings, wells and windmill, one and one half mile from Chatham. For further particulars apply to Michael Byrne, St. Philippe, Que.

### MAIL CONTRACT

**SEALED TENDERS**, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 10th November, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for the four years, 6 times per week over the LACHUTE No. 5, Rural Route from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of LACHUTE, and at the office of the District Superintendent at Montreal, District Superintendent's Office, Postal Service, Montreal, 25th September, 1922.

J. TAYLOR,  
Acting District Supt.

To all interested, kindly notice that I will not be responsible for any debt contracted in my own name by any other than myself, or except on a written authorization from my own hand, after Sept. 25th.

Signed, John Villeneuve,  
Brownsburg, Que.

## THIRTY YEARS SUCCESSFUL FARMING



**SAMUEL LARCOMBE**  
and his exhibit of grain and vegetables  
at KANSAS CITY EXHIBITION

In a period when the profession of farming is more or less stagnant, when the tendency in so many countries is from rural districts to the cities and industrial centres, and the oft-made complaint is that the ardors of deprivations of an agricultural life are not commensurate with its compensations, it is consoling to read the history of a satisfied farmer of thirty years' standing, one of the continent's premier agriculturists, celebrating his seventieth birthday in the tranquil satisfaction of the honors which have come to him in his chosen profession.

Such a man is Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, Manitoba, who expresses pride in the realization of the signal part he has played in making the possibilities of Western Canada known to the world.

The record of Mr. Larcombe's thirty years of farming is almost phenomenal. In that period, with the products of his Manitoba farm, he has carried off no less than three thousand prizes, including the world's championship for wheat at the Peoria International Fair in 1917, and

the sweepstake for the best individual farmer's exhibit as well as the sweepstake for wheat in the dry-farming section at the World's Soil Products exhibition in Kansas in 1918. His Canadian successes constitute an aggregate which gives him an average over his farming years of one hundred prizes per year.

Born in a little Devon village and for ten years following the pursuit of market gardener, Mr. Larcombe's experience forms a further addition to the examples of outstanding success achieved by immigrants from the British Isles, unacquainted with Western conditions. He came to Winnipeg in 1889 and proceeded to Birtle, where even then existed a thriving colony of old country farmers. After a year's experience as hired man with a farmer in the district, he rented a farm, which, after five years he purchased and still occupies.

At a time when everyone was engrossed in wheat he concentrated not so much on grains as on vegetables. His first local exhibit won three

prizes, and in his first ten years of farming he made forty entries and secured 134 awards. From 1905 to 1908 he grew roots, vegetables and grain for the Canadian Pacific Railway for exhibition purposes in other countries, and produced citrons, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash and marrows for the Dominion Government for the same purpose.

Mr. Larcombe's career as an exhibitor has been one consistent succession of triumphs too lengthy to mention in detail. His international successes have brought considerable renown to Western Canada and widely advertised the wonderful possibilities of intelligent farming with assiduous application. Mr. Larcombe recently celebrated his seventieth birthday on the farm which has been the scene of every one of his achievements. He can look back over his thirty years of agricultural life in Manitoba with supreme satisfaction in the knowledge that in winning renown and prosperity for himself he has pointed the way to thousands of his fellow-countrymen.

# MACDONALD'S



# CIGARETTES



# Sturdy Wear

After you have worn Stanfield's Underwear for an entire winter and find it just as good as the day you bought it, you begin to appreciate the sterling quality, the masterly workmanship and the sturdy wear of this most famous of Canadian-made Underwear.

## STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

Made in combinations and two-piece suits, in full length, knee and elbow length, and sleeveless for men and women. Stanfield's Adjustable Combinations and Sleepers for growing children (pat.)

For sample book, showing weights and textures, write STANFIELD'S, LIMITED, TRURO, N.S.

*It wears longer*

# The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

(Copyright The Mueson Book Co.)

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Dr. Hardy, famous specialist, and his daughter Irene, meet with an accident while on a morning trip in the foothills of Alberta and find a refuge in the cabin of the Elden ranch where dwell David and his dissolute father. The girl and boy promise to meet again in the future. After his father's drunken death David goes to seek his fortune in town and loses all his money at a pool table. He spends an evening with Conward, his poolroom acquaintance, and two actresses and takes liquor for the first time. Next morning he awakes from a drunken sleep resolved to amend. He is attracted by the singing of a choir girl in a church; then he attended a Social meeting. When delivering coal at the home of Mr. Duncan he is offered evening tuition in return for occasional services as a coachman. The first evening he discovers the choir girl in Edith Duncan. Under his tutor's careful direction Dave's education thrives apace. He becomes a reporter on The Call. One Sunday he told Edith the story of his life and his compact with Irene. Conward drops in with talk about "industrial development" and fires David's imagination.

## CHAPTER X—(Cont'd.)

His nights were busy with his investigations, but on Sundays, as usual, he went out to Duncan's. He had developed the habit of attending morning service; he loved the music, and it was customary for Edith to sing a morning solo. Her voice, which had enraptured him when they first met, had developed wonderfully. It filled the morning air like the clear ringing of silver bells. For its sake he gladly endured the sermons, and even in the sermon he sometimes found common ground with the preacher. They could meet on any faith that postulated the brotherhood of man. But the reverend speaker touched such a subject warily. It seemed to Dave he would gladly have gone further, but was held in restraint by a sense of the orthodoxy of his congregation. Too literal an interpretation of the brotherhood of man might carry the taint of Socialism, and the congregation represented the wealth of the city. It was safer to preach learnedly on abstractions of belief.

This morning Edith had not been in her place, and the service was flat. In the afternoon she was not at her

home. Mrs. Duncan explained that Edith had gone to visit a girl friend in the country; would be away for some time. Dave felt a foolish annoyance that she should have left him up. Why should she call him up? Of course not. Still, the town was very empty. He drove with Mrs. Duncan in the afternoon, and at night took a long walk by the river. He had a vague but oppressive sense of loneliness. He had not realized what part of his life these Sunday afternoons with Edith had come to be. He had no man friends; his nature held him apart from his own sex. And yet he had a strange capacity for making friends quickly, if he tried. But he didn't try. He didn't feel the need. But he felt lost without Edith.

A few days later Conward strolled in, with the inevitable cigarette. He smoked in silence until Dave completed a story.

"Good stuff you're giving us," he commented, when the article was finished. "Mighty good stuff."

"Your tip put me on to a good lead all right," Dave acknowledged. "And now The Times is chasing me hard. They had a story this morning that the railway is buying a right-of-way up the river."

"Remember what I told you the other day? Stories start from nowhere. It's just like putting a match to tinder. Now we're off."

Conward smoked a few minutes in silence, but Dave could not fail to see the excitement under his calm exterior. He had, as he said, decided to "sit in" in the biggest game ever played. The intoxication of sudden wealth had already fired his blood.

He slipped a bill to Dave. "For your services in that little transaction," he explained.

Elden held the bill in his fingers, gingerly, as though it might carry infection, as in very truth it did. He realized that he stood at a turning-point—that everything the future held for him might rest on his present decision. There remained in him not a little of the fine, stern honor of the ranchman of the open range; an honor curious, sometimes terrible, in its interpretation of right and wrong, but a fine, stern honor none the less. And he instinctively felt that to accept this money would compromise him for ever more. And yet—others did it. He had no doubt of that. Conward

would laugh at such scruples. And Conward had more friends than he had. Everybody liked Conward. It seemed to Dave that he, only, distrusted him. But that, also, as Dave said to himself, lay in the point of view. He granted that he had no more right to impose his standard of morals upon Conward than the preacher had to impose an arbitrary belief upon him. And as he turned the bill in his fingers he noticed that it was for one hundred dollars. He had thought it was ten.

"I can't take that much," he exclaimed. "It isn't fair."

"Fair enough," said Conward, well pleased that Dave should be impressed by his generosity. "Fair enough," he repeated. "It's just ten per cent. of my profit."

"You mean you made a thousand dollars on that deal?"

"Exactly that. And that will look like a peanut to what we are going to make later on."

"We?"

"Yes. You and me. We're going into partnership."

"But I've nothing to invest. I've only a very little saved up."

"Invest that hundred."

Dave looked at Conward sharply. Was he trifling? No; his eyes were frank and serious.

"You mean it?"

"Of course. Now, I'll put you on to something, and it's the biggest thing that has been pulled off yet. There's a section of land lying right against the city limits that is owned by a fellow over in England; remittance man who fell heir to an estate and had to go home to spend it. Well, he has been paying taxes ever since, and is tired of the 'bally rawnc'; besides, he is busy keeping his property in England reasonably well spent. I am arranging through a London office to offer him ten dollars an acre, and I'll bet he jumps at it. I've arranged for the necessary credits, but there will be some expenses for cables, etc., and you can put your hundred into that. If we pull it off—and we will pull it off—we start up in business as Conward & Elden, or Elden & Conward, whichever sounds better. Boy, there's a fortune in it."

"What do you figure it's worth?"

said Dave, trying to speak easily. "Twenty-five dollars an acre?"

"Twenty-five dollars an acre!"

Conward shouted. "Dave, newspaper routine has killed your imagination, little as one would expect such a result, from some of the things the papers print. Twenty-five dollars an acre! Listen!

"The city boundaries are to be extended—probably will be by the time this deal goes through. Then it is city property. A street railway system is to be built, and we'll see that it runs through our land. We've made a 'grease' somebody, but it's a poor engineer that saves on grease. Then we'll survey the section into twenty-five foot lots—and we'll sell them at two hundred dollars each for those nearest the city down to one hundred for those farthest out—average one hundred and fifty—total nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Allow, say, sixty thousand for 'grease,' and there is still nine hundred thousand, and that doesn't count resale commissions. Dave, it's good for a cool million. And that is just

the beginning. It will give us a standing that will make anything possible."

Dave was doing rapid thinking. Suddenly he faced Conward, and their eyes met. "Conward," he said, "why do you put this up to me?"

"What d'ye mean?"

"You don't need my little hundred to put this over. Why do you let me in on it?"

Conward smiled and breathed easily. There had been a moment of tension.

"Oh, that's simple," he answered. "I figure this business is going to be too big for me, and you are the partner I need. I figure we'll travel well in double harness. I'm a good mixer—I know people—and I've got ideas. And you're sound and honorable and people trust you."

"Thanks," said Dave, dryly.

"That's right," Conward continued. "We'll be a combination hard to beat. You know the story about the brothers in the coal business?"

"No."

"Jim and Fred were coal dealers, when a revival broke out in their town, and Jim got religion. Then he tried to convert Fred; tried awful hard to get Fred to at least go to the meetings. But Fred wouldn't budge. Said it wasn't practicable. Jim argued and coaxed and prayed, but without result. At last he put it up to Fred. 'Fred,' he said, 'why won't you come to our meetings?'

"Well," the brother answered, 'it was all right for you to get religion. Sort of lends respectability to the firm. But if I get it too, who's going to weigh the coal?'

The two men laughed over the story, and yet it left an unpleasant impression upon Dave. He had never felt sure of Conward, and now he felt less sure than ever. But the lust of easy money was beginning to stir within him. The bill in his hands represented more than three weeks' wages. Conward was making money—making money fast—and surely here was an opportunity such as comes once in a life-time. A boy shoved in his head and yelled for copy. Dave swore at him, impatiently. He had never before realized how irksome the drudgery of his steady grind had become.

"I'll go you," he said to Conward at last. "I'll risk this hundred, and a little more if necessary."

"Good," said Conward, springing to his feet and taking Dave's hand in a warm grasp. "Now we're away. But you better play safe. Stick to your pay cheque here until we pull the deal through. There won't be much to do until then, anyway, and you can help more by guiding the paper along right lines."

"It sounds like a fairy tale," Dave demurred, as though unwilling to credit the possibilities Conward had outlined. "You're sure it can be done?"

"Done? Why, son, it has been done in all the big centres in the States, and at many a place that'll never be a centre at all. And it will be done here. Dave, bigger things than you dare to dream of are looming up right ahead."

Then Dave had a qualm. "If that section of land is worth close to a million dollars," he said, "is it quite fair to take advantage of the owner's absence and ignorance to buy it for a few thousand?"

"Dave," said Conward, with an arm on his shoulder, "the respectability of the firm is safe in your hands. But—please let me weigh the coal."

(To be continued.)

## Woman's Interests

### Fall Sewing Notes.

A yard and a half of forty-inch crepe de chine!

Doesn't that sound like a "short cut" for the "lap-over" blouse? It seems so, especially when you consider that this particular blouse has extra length and drops over the skirt in the most approved way. And right here I want to squeeze in a little note about the fashions.

Everything's dropping.

Skirts in the faddish extreme are literally down to earth. But, of course, no sensible woman is going to give up comfort for a mere fad. A safe and smart skirt rule is ankle length for evening and six to nine inches from the ground for street wear.

Sleeves are longer, too, and generally very much in evidence. You may not care to wear your heart on your sleeve, but certainly, if you want to be smart, you will wear your embroidery on your sleeve this fall.

Even waistlines have taken a drop. In the "lap-over" you will find the waistline resting comfortably on the hips. It gives the straight-line silhouette that everybody wants. And, to tell the truth, it's just about the only way of hiding the old pinch-in-at-the-waistline look of a gait.

Your cloth summer suit would take on a new fallish note if you added a long-sleeved lap-over blouse. Take your choice of an exactly matching shade of crepe de chine or a decided contrast. Some of the smartest three-piece suits I have seen have had such color combinations as canna-red, royal blue, or gray crepe de chine with navy blue twill, or beige silk with brown velour. The silk is used for the coat lining as well as the blouse. Usually the embroidery is the same color as the blouse.

Do you know that you can baste with your sewing machine? Loosen one of the tensions and lengthen the stitches. If one tension is very loose and one medium, you can easily pull out the thread.

### Make your iron do half your sewing.

When you are binding an edge, if you press the bias fold before joining it to the edge it will be easier to stitch in place. Lay the fold on the wrong side of the goods and stitch along the edge. Then turn the fold over the edge on the right side. Press it in place, turn under the free edge, and press again. You can hand-sew or machine-stitch the neatly turned edge in a jiffy. But if the fold is wrinkled and creased, the sewing will take twice as long.

A quick substitute for binding is half-inch grosgrain ribbon in a shade to match the blouse or dress. All you have to do in applying it is to crease it through the centre, insert the raw edge between the two thicknesses of the ribbon, and catch it in place with mercerized embroidery cotton. Just an in-and-out running stitch is decorative.

There is no need to finish a long centre-front or centre-back closing in your blouse any more. A little three-inch slash at the centre-front or back makes a blouse easy to slip on over the head.

To be sure, you must cut the blouse with the front and back edges on the fold of the goods. A bias binding of the material makes a neat and quick finish for the slash.

### On the Scales.

What do you weigh? You are so small!

Eight little pounds at seven weeks? Eight little pounds—and that is all—Of waving arms and rosy cheeks.

But we who tip a heavier scale.

What do we weigh, then, as a whole?

What do our pounds of flesh avail Against your unweighed soul?

—Ruth Wright Kauffman.

### Freshen Up.

Of course, I know that you are too busy to take naps during this month, devoted to canning and preserving.

**AFTER EVERY MEAL**

# WRIGLEY'S

**JUICY FRUIT**  
CHERRY WING GUM  
THE FLAVOR LASTS

Juicy Fruit, Peppermint and Spearmint certainly make three delightful flavors to choose from.

And the new NIPS—the candy-coated peppermint gum, is also a great treat for your sweet tooth.

All from the Wrigley factories where practice has made perfection.

**Packed Tight—Kept Right**

WRIGLEY'S NIPS  
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT  
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT

C18

## Stock Nova Scotia Waters.

This season the fish hatchery located at East Margaree, N.S., distributed some 4,145,000 Atlantic salmon fry and retained for feeding 150,000.

It also distributed 82,000 speckled trout, making a total of 4,375,000. This is the largest distribution ever made from Margaree hatchery and more than equals the sum of distributions made there during the last two years.

## Dye Any Garment Or Old Drapery In Diamond Dyes

Buy "Diamond Dyes" and follow the simple directions in every package. Don't wonder whether you can dye tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes even if you have never dyed before. Worn, faded dresses, skirts, waists, coats, sweaters, stockings, draperies, hangings, everything, become like new again. Just let your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run.

The more we possess, the more are possessed by our possessions. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

## Make it an every morning habit to shine with 2IN1 Shoe Polishes

Recommended "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly benefits all bumps, sores, bruises, burns, blisters, cuts and chafed skin. Never be without a bottle of it in the house. It's safe, always effective and costs but a trifle.

CHESTERBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. (Consolidated) 1530 Chestnut Ave. Made in U.S.A.

Did you ever try laughing as a cure for thinness? There's nothing warranted to make food assimilate quicker than a few hearty laughs. It really is a form of primitive exercise. It shakes all those unused muscles across the abdomen, it stimulates the circulation, and it arouses the digestive organs to activity.

So, if you haven't the time nor the money for other forms of treatment, laugh and watch your figure improve.

Minard's Liniment For Colds, Etc.

# MARCONI Concert RADIO Sets

Marconi Model "C" Regenerative Receiving Sets, furnished by us, guaranteed to receive concerts as far down south as Memphis, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., and west as far as Kansas City, Mo., Denver, Col. and Omaha, Nebraska, in addition to all the other Canadian and United States broadcasting stations.

Amateurs, radio fans and dealers, note our prices on radio parts:

|                                  |        |                                        |       |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|-------|
| Radiotron Valves U.V. 200        | \$6.75 | All Varnier Rheostats                  | 2.95  |
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| Radiotron Valves U.V. 202        | 10.50  | Variable Condensers, 43 plate          | 4.95  |
| 3" Bakelite Dials                | .90    | Variable Condensers, 23 plate          | 3.95  |
| 1 1/2" Rheostat Dials            | .45    | Variable Condensers, 11 plate          | 3.25  |
| S.C. 2-A Phones, super sensitive | 10.25  | Magnavox R3's                          | 60.00 |
| Connecticut 3000 Ohm Phones      | 10.50  | Ampliphone Horns, double re-curve type | 12.00 |
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| Coil Mounts with handles         | 3.75   | Batteries                              | 18.00 |

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## Newly Discovered Twins in Our Sky

The discovery of two new stars, declared to be twins, by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, of the astro-physical observatory at Victoria, B.C., is profoundly interesting in view of their being a sun of the same size as our sun, and the other sixty-three times as big as the phenomenon of "doubles," where stars are concerned, is a great novelty.

The star nearest to the earth, called Alpha Centauri, may be seen with a good field glass to be really a pair of suns, which, the astronomers tell us, revolve about a common centre of gravity. Each of them is about the size of our own orb of day. They are visible only in the night sky of the southern hemisphere.

These nearest cosmic neighbors of ours are distant from us about four and a third light-years, or approximately 25,408,165,000 miles. If you were to start to-morrow for Alpha Centauri in an airplane—or let us say an ether-plane—and travel 200 miles an hour, night and day, without stopping, you would get there in a bit over 14,500,000 years.

Most familiarly known of all the constellations is the Dipper. In the middle of its "handle" is a star called Mizar, which is in reality twins—a pair of giant suns. Again, in Scorpio there is a brilliant red sun linked with a much smaller bright green sun.

The ancients were well acquainted with Castor and Pollux, two monster suns which they called Gemini, or the Twins. They are not really twins in an astronomical sense, but not very long ago the extraordinary discovery was made that Castor revolves about a yet larger globe which is dark and therefore invisible.

Although no man has seen, or ever will see, that dark globe, its existence and its power of attraction are manifested by swaying the motion of the great star which revolves about it. The situation thus presented is most remarkable, for here we have the spectacle of a fiery orb many times bigger than our own sun revolving around a colossal world which quite possibly is inhabited.

It has often been said that we have no knowledge of any planets other than those of the solar system, although it is to be presumed that there are billions of them. But there is one very interesting exception—a dark globe which revolves about the great star Algol (in Medusa's Head), cutting off three-fourths of its light at regular intervals of sixty-eight hours. The dark sphere is about four-fifths the size of Algol, its diameter being approximately 850,000 miles. In other words, this enormous planet is about as big as our sun. Chopped off, it would make 1,250,000 worlds the size of ours.

Once more our insignificance!

## EXPLORING NEW PORTIONS OF QUEBEC

FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNGAVA TERRITORY.

### Advance Party Are Gathering Data Regarding Assets of This Unexplored Region.

The provincial government of Quebec has organized an expedition into the Ungava territory, or as it should now be known, New Quebec, the first object of which will be the establishment of a series of posts or stations from which later on the great task of exploring the region and gathering information regarding its topography, rivers and streams, resources of timber and minerals will be carried on. An innovation in Canadian exploratory work will be the introduction of wireless telephony, a system of communication which, from the outset, will eliminate many of the inconveniences and hardships of the pioneer work. The advance party went out during the summer and established a base of operations at Hamilton Inlet on the coast of Labrador.

It is just ten years since the boundaries of Quebec Province were extended to take in the territory of Ungava, which lay immediately north of the province, embracing all the mainland, with the exception of the northeast coast, which, under the name of Labrador, fell to the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. The territory thus transferred in 1912 from the Federal government to Quebec comprised some 211,780 square miles, which gave Quebec a total area of 703,653 square miles, making it by far the largest province of the Dominion.

#### As Yet An Undiscovered District.

Ungava, or New Quebec, is yet to all intents and purposes an undiscovered country, such fragmentary and meagre information as is available being the result of exploration of a most rudimentary character. Except for white settlement along the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast, and a few whites employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, the entire inhabitants are either Indians or Eskimos. The territory of New Quebec has a population of about 14,300, of whom 3,500 are Indians and 1,000 Eskimos. The white population is chiefly French-Canadian, obtaining a livelihood mainly from the coast fisheries, which is supplemented by hunting and trapping in the winter months. Sufficient information is, however,

available to indicate this territory's possession of a great wealth of natural resources of many kinds, and this it is which has decided the provincial government upon its commercial penetration. Topographically the country is profusely dotted with thousands of lakes, hundreds of which have surface areas of from twenty to one hundred square miles. These are connected by a veritable network of rivers and streams, forming an unexcelled system of transportation in which portage is practically unknown. These routes are rich in water-powers, which will add considerably to the province's already tremendous aggregate in this regard. Climatically the temperature ranges from cold temperate on the southern coasts to Arctic on Hudson Strait, and it is generally so rigorous that it is doubtful if the country will ever be fit for agriculture, though the soil is generally a rich mixture of sand and clay.

#### Forest and Mineral Wealth.

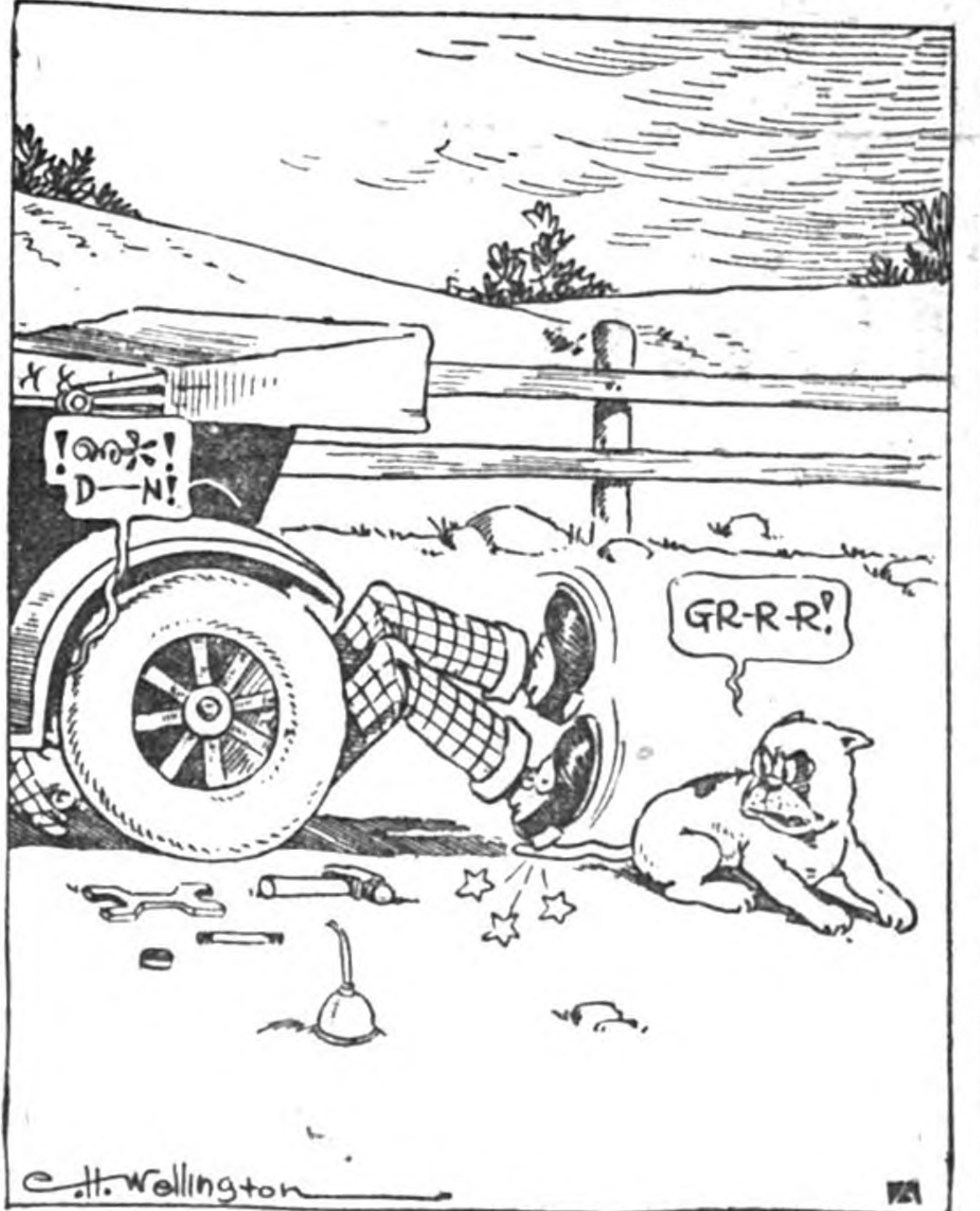
Forest is continuous over the southern part of the peninsula, though north the region is treeless, woods being only found about the margins of small lakes or in the valleys of rivers. The range of the various trees depends on many factors, but the following are found in large quantities in the southern area:—birch, aspen, balsam, poplar, cedar, Jack-pine, white spruce, black spruce fir and tamarac. Though hardly a commercial asset at the present time, these constitute a valuable possession, and in the future the trees of the more favorable portions will be profitably worked into lumber and also provide material for pulp and paper mills.

The merest observation has disclosed indications of a great hidden mineral wealth, and that this has already attracted widespread attention is evident from the fact that several mining experts backed by British capital have gone up into that territory this summer to make surveys and prospect. It is thought that gold probably occurs in many quartz veins which have been encountered. Silver has been found associated with lead, and occurring in quantities of economic value in bunches of galena. Occurrences of copper-pyrites are reported as fairly common. There are immense deposits of magnetite, hematite, and siderite in widespread distribution, which it is considered will be of great economic importance at a future date. Mica occurs frequently. Ornamental stones of many varieties are found over the area. Limestones, considered excellent for building purposes, are known, as well as cement rocks and grimestones.

#### Fish and Fur Abundant.

Practically all the numerous lakes of the territory are stocked with food fishes of large size and superior quality.

## and the worst is yet to come



ty, including lake and brook trout, land-locked and sea-run salmon, whitefish, pike, pickerel, suckers and ling. Cod is taken off the coasts in large quantities and salmon is plentiful in the coast waters.

One of the outstanding resources of New Quebec is fur, an asset of which a comparatively small toll is yet taken. Probably more valuable fur-bearing animals are to be found in this area than other sections of Northern Canada, because included in the species are the purely Arctic and pelagic types. Animals found extensively there include the lynx, wolf, red, cross black and silver fox, marten, fisher, weasel, mink, wolverine, otter, black and polar bear, walrus, and many species of seal. Small bands of reindeer are to be found, whilst caribou range unmoistened, suggesting the establishment of further ranching enterprises of these two valuable animals.

The work being undertaken by the Quebec Government is of purely a preliminary nature with the object of subsequently having on hand reliable data on the territory's assets as soon as exploitation is considered justified. The merest cursory observations leave no doubt as to the immense wealth of New Quebec, and it is merely a matter of time before the furnishing of adequate transportation facilities and the introduction of capital will bring about a development productive of as much and varied a wealth as any other area of the Dominion.

### A Germ-Proof House.

"No germs nor earthquakes need apply," might well be the legend on the lintel of a house in Yokohama, designed and constructed expressly to resist those undesirable things. The walls are made of hollow bricks of glass, in which is introduced a chemical solution which has the effect of causing the temperature of the rooms never to vary. The windows are closed with screens through which the air penetrates only after being filtered.

The creator of this extraordinary device is a European physician, suffering from a sort of microbe-phobia. He sees germs everywhere. He hardly dares to eat or drink, through fear of swallowing armies of microbes.

A similar fear of germs is found, of course, in many people, though less pronounced. Yet our ancestors lived just as long as we while ignoring this danger.

#### Plain Jane.

A pretty young lady named Jane, While walking was caught in the rain, She ran—almost flew; Her complexion did, too, And she reached home exceedingly plain.

Make something out of life. Don't drift, don't loaf, don't whine. "Quit you like men, be strong."

### If Trees Were People.

If trees were people, pines would be too prim for popularity; Their ruffled frocks, through Summer, Fall, Winter and Spring, don't change at all.

And birches in their gowns of white, Dancing with winds that trail the night, Would be like maidens, free and glad, Not caring if the world is sad.

And maples with their love for dress Would be vain ladies, too, I guess. While poplars would be tall, slim youths, Their tongues: wind-silvered with pale truths.

Gnarled oaks and chestnuts in the glen Would be calm, sturdy business men, And fruit trees would be mothers fair, Giving their offspring tender care. But elms would be philosophers, Accepting whatsoever occurs. Living in contact with the sod, But lifting up their minds to God.

—Violet Alleen Storey.

### Canadian Souvenirs.

An interesting beginning in the work of building up a school of native handicraft work has recently been made in the National Park at Banff. It has long been a matter for regret in Canada that our chief tourist centres could offer for sale only goods made in the United States, England and Japan, which as a general thing were neither characteristic nor beautiful. Mr. Harlan F. Smith, of the Archaeological Division of the Victoria Museum, has more than once pointed out the rich field offered by our own prehistoric Indian designs and advocated that they should be utilized more largely in connection with our handicrafts and manufactures. These designs are particularly suited to pottery, wood carving, block printing and weaving. A few years ago some interesting experiments in the making of Canadian pottery were made by Miss Mary Young of the Geological Survey staff, which attracted considerable attention. Miss Young recently resigned from the Service and joined a small group of craft workers at Banff who hope to build up there a craft centre that will eventually supply the whole of the National Parks with characteristic and beautifully made Canadian gifts of Canadian material, and where possible, of Canadian design. A pottery has been built and more applications from students than can be accepted have already been received.

#### The Distracted Captain.

Lieutenant Tale—"They say Captain Jinks was very calm and collected after his accident this morning." Colonel Spin—"Yes, yes, quite calm—he's still being collected, however."

## A State Banquet at Buckingham Palace

A blaze and riot of gold! Far-spreading tables agleam with the yellow of golden plates, of epergnes that are miracles of the goldsmiths art, and gorgeous many-branched candelabra; a prodigious profusion of golden tankards, vases, and goblets; crimson-draped walls blazing, every square yard of them, with shields and plaques of gold; until the eyes ache with the splendor and flame of it all.

Such is a scene which might have come straight from the wonderland of the "Arabian Nights." Such is the scene of a State banquet at Buckingham Palace, or at King George's castle at Windsor.

If you are favored, you may be permitted a glimpse of two Royal parties, each no larger than an ordinary drawing-room; and a Yeoman of the King's Plate will tell you that the contents of these two rooms alone are valued at \$7,500,000. And by no means all his Majesty's treasure of gold is to be seen there.

For the purpose of a single banquet, four tons and more of this gold plate are transported in vans bearing the Royal Arms from Windsor to Buckingham Palace; and tons more are left behind.

In these treasure-vans are epergnes of gold which weigh several hundred-weights. There are dishes, two or three of which are as much as any man would care to carry far; and half a dozen of the dinner plates even are one man's sufficient load. As for the candelabra, you will see three strong-armed men straining their muscles to deposit one of them in the van.

There is one dinner-service alone for the making of which over \$1,000,000 was paid a century ago. The gold of which it was fashioned—generations of Court plate melted down—was valued at \$2,500,000.

Here we have a complete service for 140 diners—centre plaques to represent water, epergnes, candelabra, tureens, entree dishes, plates by the

hundred all of pure gold with thirty dozen other gold plates to fall back on in case of need. And even the plates and tureens are as exquisitely chased by master-hands as if each were designed as a single work of art.

One of the candelabra of this wonderful service—that of St. George fighting the dragon—contains 2,700 ounces of gold, and cost \$60,000; another, known as the "Heperides," is so heavy that three strong men can scarcely raise it to the table-level.

Every age, since the far-away days of Queen Mary, sister of Elizabeth, is represented in this collection of Royal plate. There is the toilet service, with the mirror that ministered to Tudor Mary's vanity three centuries and a half ago; there is a silver-gilt flagon which once adorned the cabin of an Armada admiral; there are Elizabethan sugar-casters, and gold cups of portentous weight; Stuart plate, ranging from silver-gilt fire-dogs to a table of solid silver; a massive communion-service used by Queen Anne; epergnes and tureens made for Frederick, Prince of Wales, George II.'s son; and so on, down to a gold spittoon, a Siamese king's tribute to Queen Victoria.

Such are some of the golden treasures of the King; and in many noble mansions in Great Britain are other similar collections worth, in the aggregate, several king's ransoms. Among them are the collections of the Dukes of Northumberland and Norfolk, the Marquis of Bath, and Lord Fitzwilliam.

The Duke of Bedford's gold plate at Woburn Abbey is especially magnificent. So highly, however, was it regarded by the eighth duke, that on his death, in 1872, gold plate worth many thousands of dollars was found strewn about the floor of his house in Bolgrave Square in such a deplorable condition that it narrowly escaped being consigned to the dustbin as worthless metal.

### Canadian Building Boom Biggest Since War Began.

Canada is experiencing a building boom. Figures for the first six months of the year show a volume of construction unequalled in any year since 1914.

Building permits had an aggregate value of \$132,452,000 for the first six months, as compared with \$111,763,500 in the first half of 1921. Ontario accounted for \$74,586,900, Quebec \$31,294,200, maritime provinces \$5,521,700, and the western provinces \$21,049,200.

Of the total \$53,435,300 was invested in residences, \$39,660,900 in business buildings, \$10,050,700 in industrial concerns and \$29,805,100 in engineering construction. Compared with last year building in Ontario has doubled and Toronto has led all Canadian cities in work of this kind.

This activity extends from coast to coast. Fifty-six cities show an increase in construction of 30 per cent. over last year. Quebec reports an increase of 50 per cent., Saskatchewan 300 per cent. Value of permits in Winnipeg increased \$1,000,000. In Calgary the million dollar mark was passed.

Regina, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Brandon, Lethbridge and other western centres report more building than since before the war. Building in these western cities is taken as a barometer of the prosperity of the agricultural prairie provinces.

Building was almost at a standstill during the war and has been slack since. Resumption of construction on a substantial scale is looked upon by business men and economists as an augury of prosperous times ahead.

## Blue Riband of the Atlantic

The great struggle that is going on between the White Star liner *Majestic* and the Cunard liner *Mauretania* for the Blue Riband of the Atlantic takes one's mind back thirty years, when the previous *Majestic* and the *Imman* liner *City of Paris* raced against one another voyage after voyage with varying fortune until finally the *Ten-tonic* slipped in and got away with the record.

The *Mauretania* has held the record since she was a new ship in 1907, constantly improving on her own speed until 1908, when she logged a record that has not since been touched. She has found it well worth while to gain the position, in spite of the enormous

amount of fuel that has to be consumed at these high speeds.

When the Germans were elbowing their way to the front in the North Atlantic passenger business they decided that nothing but the record would be a satisfactory advertisement. Owners and builders co-operated to sacrifice direct profits and contrived to capture the position in 1907.

In the early days special efforts were made to break the record on a certain run, but nowadays every voyage has got to be a record or some thing very near it as witness the fact that there was only a difference of five minutes between the best and the worst of the *Mauretania's* last three Westbound passages.

This strain could not be maintained if the Germans had to stoke as they did with coal fires, but with liquid fuel one hand can look after nine furnaces and still have a lot of time left on his hands. Nowadays the strain is all on the eyes by looking through the spy-holes to see that the maximum amount of flame and heat is being obtained at the nozzles, and the minimum of smoke and soot.

It is difficult to compare the performances of the two big ships as they are published at present, because they are taken between different spots. The *Majestic* times her run to the Eddy Stone, while the *Mauretania* generally works straight through to Southampton.

The day's run at sea is, of course, reckoned by the nights' action of the run and sometimes of the stars and is absolutely accurate. But all the time a ship is under way she is towing a little revolving log by which her speed may be judged well enough for most purposes.

## Stories of Famous People

The British Premier's First "Hit." Lord Riddell's book, "Some Things That Matter," contains a new and interesting story about Mr. Lloyd George's first hit in Parliament.

It appears that a fellow-M.P., a rising expert—failed to make his point when addressing the House.

After an ineffective attempt he handed his papers to Mr. Lloyd George, saying, "Being a lawyer, you know something about the subject, and you seem to have the art of stating a case. Read and make use of these notes."

Mr. Lloyd George did, and made his first rhetorical success in Parliament.

An Author's Fortune. The rewards of authorship are not always had. Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson has already made \$350,000 out of "If Winter Comes," and it is probable that he will get another \$150,000 before that remarkable "seller" stops making money for him.

His new book, "The Freedom," promises to be almost as successful, for it is being bought at the rate of a thousand copies a day. Hutchinson is responsible for a good thing in connection with his new

novel. A Scotsman went into a shop and handed out three half-crowns for a copy, with the words, "With a great price bought I this freedom."

#### No Carpet Knight.

The commander of the American army in France is not the sort of soldier who "takes it easy" when he has the right to do so. In his lively *Journal of the Great War* Gen. Charles G. Dawes gives us this glimpse of General Pershing at headquarters on a frosty morning.

When I got up the next morning, he writes, it was very cold and snowing. General Harbord came to my door and asked me to come and dress in his room, for he had a wood fire. Notwithstanding the fire, the air in the room was freezing cold, and I was proud of myself for forcing myself through my morning gymnastic exercises. While I was doing that I looked out of the window, and there was "Black Jack" clad only in pyjamas, bath robe and slippers, and with his bare ankles showing, running up and down in the snow. I never saw a man more physically fit at his age.



A group of teachers who made a tour of England and France. Photo shows them outside a Canadian Pacific train by which they travelled through Canada.



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GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.  
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Money to loan on security  
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois,  
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Sales conducted in English and French.  
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Notary Public,  
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Ladies' Suits.—A good line for fall. Prices are very low now.  
N. Banford & Son.

French Flannels, Home Spuns for Jumpers. Come in and see the large assortment of colours in these lovely goods.  
W. Banford & Son.

NOTICE  
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.

### Athletic Girls—

After a hard game it is not only the delicate fragrance of Baby's Own Soap which pleases, but also the wonderful restfulness imparted by its refreshing lather.

### BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for Baby Best for You

A. BERT SOAPS LIMITED - MONTREAL

—Mr. Dector is now open to buy all kinds of Hides, Deer Skins, Hens, Chickens, empty bags, also furs of all kinds. Parties having same to dispose of can see him at Bernier's Hotel Lachute, Phone 149. Best prices.

KNITTING!—Mrs. Hingley, of Lachute, would like to secure orders for knitting socks and stockings with the farmers own yarn. Prices 20c. a pair. Leave your orders and they will be taken care of. Write to above.

FOR SALE.—Eight pure-bred Scotch Collie Pups. Be quick to get first choice. Apply to T. W. McClintock, St. Andrews.

A few nice wash dresses, gingham, to finish the season—Women's and Misses—cheap.  
W. Banford & Son.

## 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 produce in exchange.

J. D. Lemay

Bethany Street, - Lachute



# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1922.

NO. 28

## 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 Ford Touring Car, in good running order. Apply to G. Demerise, Box 34, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—Farm for sale, consisting of 500 acres, situated on Brownsburg Road, one mile from C.P.R. and C.N.R. Stations, facing town of Lachute, 100 acres under cultivation, 150 acres in sugar bush, 100 acres pasturage, balance in hard and soft wood, never failing spring, 100 ft. head good farm-house, with modern conveniences, other outbuildings, further particulars apply to Geo. H. Stanforth, Phone 120-r-4, Lachute.

### WELL DRILLING

Surest and best process, best of service guaranteed. I drill all winter. If in need of well drilled, phone or write ARTHUR CAMPBELL, proprietor of six drilling machines. Price reduced. Phone 18, L'Original, Ont.

FOR SALE.—An entire stock of bicycle accessories and supplies. All will be sold in block at a price that will be tempting to anyone desirous of going into the business. Apply at once to W. M. Cottingham Tel. Phone 29 w., Box 4, Lachute.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—With 8 rooms, water and Electric Light, also 6 lots of land near Exhibition Grounds. Apply to H. Kearns, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—Gurney Oxford Heater, almost new. Apply to Mrs. H. Way Main Street, Lachute.

Boy's Suits, two piece—for fall and winter.....\$5.95  
Boy's Suits, Better.....\$7.50  
W. Banford & Son.

WANTED.—General House Maid wanted by Mrs. W. A. Houston. Apply at the Molsons Bank.

A new line of Men's Suits with two pair of pants at \$13.50 and \$15.00, while they last.

W. Banford & Son.

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.  
Jon. Belanger, near Hill's Store, East Ward, Lachute, Que.

**LACHUTE GARAGE**  
DISTRIBUTOR

**Rest-O-Lite**  
**BATTERY**  
Battery repairing and charging.  
Rebuild batteries in stock.  
Volcanizing 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

Miss Mabel Rogers, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Wm. S. Todd spent the week end visiting at 16 Island Lake.

Miss Nellie Berry, of Montreal, was a week-end guest in town.

Mrs. Trineer, of Calumet, was the guest of Mrs. A. McVicar this week.

Miss A. Moore is spending a few weeks, visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett McGibbon and daughter spent Tuesday in Montreal.

Miss Barr has returned home from a visit to Hemmingford and Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McQuat spent the week-end visiting friends in Ottawa.

Dr. S. J. Lloyd, of Detroit, is spending a few days with her daughter Mrs. J. E. Walker.

Mrs. Young, of Campbell's Bay, is the guest of Mrs. H. Deacon and Mrs. R. McArthur.

Mr. Stewart Strachan, of Nipigon, Ont., was the week-end guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. Lackey.

Mr. Geo. Bain left on Friday for New York, and will spend the winter at Columbia University.

Mrs. Wm. McKay, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Archie McGibbon Brownsburg Road, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Arnold, of Grenville, were the guests of Mrs. Duncan McPhail on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burnett, of Montreal, are spending this week with friends in town and at Louisa.

Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Harrison left for Point Fortune this week, where they will in future make their home.

Mr. A. G. LaRue, of Three Rivers, was in town this week renewing acquaintance with his many old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Goldsworthy and children were week-end guests of Rev. Glen Sherman at Ogdensburg.

Miss Ethelwyn Wright and Miss Stella Armstrong, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Stuart McFaul.

Mr. and Mrs. J. MacLaurin, of Montreal, were guests of their aunts the Misses S. and E. McGibbon for the week-end.

Mr. B. Taylor who has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Elliott for a couple of weeks, left for his home in Winnipeg on Wednesday.

Among those who returned home from the West this week were, Messrs. Robt. Beers, Lawrence Cruise, Thos. Collins and Alex. Barker.

—A Harvest Home Festival will be held in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, on Friday evening, Nov. 3rd. Admission 35 cts., Children 15 cts.

Services in the Baptist Church will be as follows.—Dalesville at 11 a.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m., Mount Maple at 3 p.m. and Lachute at 7 p.m.

The many friends of Mrs. Paterson of Ottawa, will be pleased to see her in town again, during her stay she will be the guest of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mrs. John Burnett, of Cascades, Miss Annie McFaul and Miss C. Hutchins, of Montreal, were in town this week, attending the funeral of the late Vincent McFaul.

Mrs. R. Robertson, of St. Amedee, Miss Ellice Palliser, of Montreal, and Mrs. Howell and son, of St. Andrews, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon the early part of the week.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Larocque sympathize with them in the death of their little daughter, who died suddenly on Monday, after a very short illness.

Mrs. P. R. McGibbon and Miss H. McGibbon were in Montreal this week attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Robert Thompson, McArthur, who passed away on Monday last.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Larocque wish to thank their many friends and neighbors for sympathy and kindness, during their recent sad bereavement of their little daughter.

CARD OF THANKS.—Messrs. Fred and Wm. Shaw, and their sister Mrs. J. O'Halloran, of Montreal, wish to thank their many friends for sympathy and kindness during their recent sad bereavement.

Miss M. J. Rodger left on Wednesday for Brantford, Ont., to spend the winter with her nephew, Dr. John Calder, who has started to practice there. His many friends wish him every success in his new home.

The Misses Lillian Hamilton and Blanche Smith, of Lachute, Ruby McFaul, of Brownsburg, Bessie Rodgers of Lachute Road, Helena Rodgers of River Rouge and Ruth Dobbie of Cushing, who are students at McDonald College, spent a few days last week with their parents.

Services in the Methodist Church Oct. 14th, as follows.—Morning 10.30, conducted by the Minister there will be an appeal for Fire Sufferers in Ontario. Sunday School at 11.45, Evening service at 7 p.m., conducted by Mr. J. Richards, of Montreal; St. Canute 3 o'clock, Mr. J. Richards; East Settlement 3 p.m. Rev. A. Mathews.

Church of England notices, Parish of Lachute.—On Sunday Oct. 15th, there will be no Sunday School at 10 a.m., but instead there will be the Children's Day Service in St. Simon's Church at 11 a.m. to which all adults as well as children are invited. Regular service at Brownsburg 10 a.m. Children's Day Service at Brownsburg will be held (D.V.) on the following Sunday at 3 p.m.

### OBITUARY.

#### THE LATE D. V. McFAUL.

After an illness of some three months, Mr. David Vincent McFaul of Montreal, passed away on Sunday last, at the home of his brother Wm. McFaul. Deceased was born in Chatham 45 years ago; and lived in Lachute and Brownsburg, until about 10 years ago, when with his family he removed to Montreal. The funeral which was largely attended by many sympathizing friends, was held at the Methodist Church on Tuesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. A. Mathews. Besides his wife he leaves two daughters, Maggie and Vera, and four brothers, Archie, Jno. Henry, Wm. and Ira to mourn his loss.

NOTICE.—Buy your Ford Car from Dave Campbell at GENEREUX MOTOR CO., LTD., 263 Ontario St. West, and be assured of best Service.

#### ST. ANDREWS EAST

Mr. and Mrs. F. Rejal, of Montreal, spent Monday last in St. Andrews.

Mr. Norman Howell with Miss E. Palliser, have spent the past week with Mrs. Howell.

Mrs. Wainwright, of Fredrickton, N.B., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Shaw.

The "500" club was entertained by Miss Madeleine Neve on Friday, evening. This was the first meeting of this season.

Mrs. Hodgson with her little daughter Madeline, of Montreal, spent a few days recently, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Neve.

The Misses Adrienne and Janet Barclay, of Montreal, were the guests for a few days, of their grand parents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robertson.

The Rev. J. E. Ireland, of Pt. St. Charles, with his brother the Rev. Austin Ireland, spent a couple of days last week, at his summer cottage.

Mr. folliott Shaw returned on Wednesday last from the Harvest fields in Saskatchewan, where he has been for the past two and a half months.

Mrs. Dr. Aylen, of Montreal, spent several days recently with Mr. and the Misses Walsh, Miss Tena Walsh accompanied her to Montreal, for the day, on her return.

Miss Davis and Miss Harrington are spending a couple of weeks at Brandon, and Vermont, U.S.A., and Miss Fanny Davis is with her sister Mrs. Owen, Montreal.

Several of our villagers were in Montreal during the past week, among them being Mrs. Jeffrey and the Miss Hendry and Mr. Neve, and Miss May Neve and Mr. Buchanan Robertson.

The Rev. G. A. MacLennan gave a most interesting address on the Un-chained Bible, in the Presbyterian Church, last Monday evening. While in town Mr. MacLennan was the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. Burgess.

A number of Christ Church W.A. members attended the W.A. deacony conference which was held in Grenville on Tuesday last. Mrs. Ferrabee M.D., W.A. Pres. and Mrs. Bedford-Jones, Dorcas, Sec.-Treas., gave most interesting addresses on different phases of the work. All left for their several homes at 6 p.m., feeling it had been a day well spent.

### BIRTHS.

FLOYD.—At 298 Galt Ave., Verdun, Montreal, on Sunday Oct. 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Floyd a son.

KENNEDY.—At Staynerville, on Oct. 9th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Kennedy, a daughter.

### IN MEMORIAM

CALDER.—On Thursday, Oct. 7th, 1920, at the High Park Sanitarium, John Calder, 194 Dowling Ave., Toronto, beloved husband of Elicabeth McGibbon.

Dearest Father Thou hast left us, Here our loss we deeply feel, But 'tis God who hast bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal. Mother, Daughter and sons.

## Bargains!

The other day we came across a Stock of a Manufacturer who had failed. We bought a few suits at a low price, and will pass them on to you at low prices.

Suits with two pr. trousers.....\$15.00  
Suits with two pr. trousers.....\$13.50

These are bargains for ordinary wear, to save a better suit.

We have also in this lot some better business suits at \$16.50 & \$18.50

These we offer at above prices while they last.

We have a lot of Boy's Suits at low prices.

**W. BANFORD & SON**  
**LACHUTE**

## Save Cooking!

During this hotweather 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 Bu'k. 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.

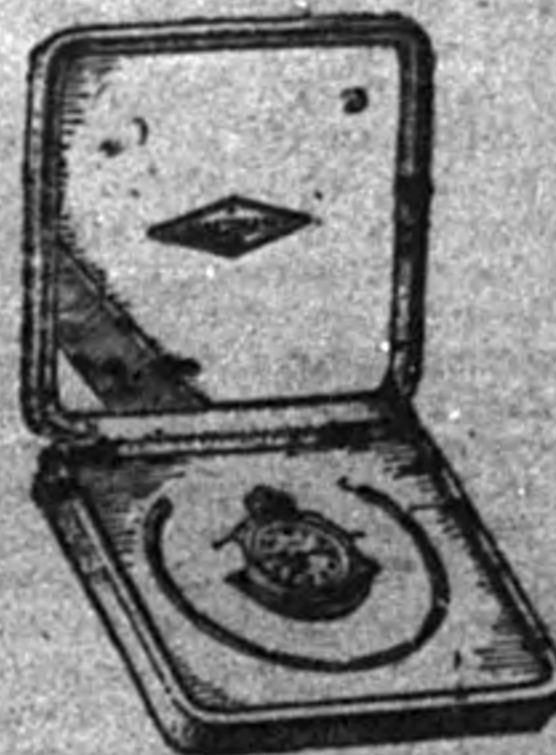


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Nails, Tar Papers, Galvanized and Paper Roofing, Corrugated and Wood Shingles, Glass Locks and Everything you need for your building. Brandham & Henderson Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

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**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, Bangles, Combs, Little Finger Rings, Etc.

**Eugene J.**

**MAIN STREET,**

**Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optometrist.**



# Bovril makes you feel splendid



## Variable Summer Squash.

Every now and then some old food standby steps forth with new possibilities. This time it is the humble squash. To some it may appeal only as an occasional variation from the regular menu of vegetables, to others it may be the promised dish of the season, and some may even be astonished when told what they are eating. There are so many ways it may be disguised and yet make a tempting and appetizing dish.

If you are unusually fond of this iron bearing vegetable, it may even be canned and will make a tempting and colorful dish for the winter table. After a quick scrub of the brush, remove the ends and core and cut the remainder into pieces of a size to fit the jars. Pack closely into sterilized jars and fill with salted water about the same as you would cook it in. Process for one hour.

There are many epicurean dishes to be made from summer squash. Stuffed squash will be proclaimed good by a great many. With a stiff vegetable brush scrub the squash well and cut a slice from the top, as for a jack-o'-lantern. Remove all seeds and fibres. Fill with a dressing made of one pint of bread crumbs well seasoned with salt, pepper, butter, a large onion chopped fine, and two well-beaten eggs. Replace top and bake for two hours, basting with bacon or pork drippings.

A cup of squash added to the bread dough as it is being separated to make buns or raised biscuit will make them a pretty golden color with a delicious flavor. They will also keep moist much longer.

Try some squash cakes. To one cup of squash sifted, add three cups of flour, or enough to mix thick with a spoon. Add one teaspoon of vinegar, one tablespoon of butter, salt, one egg, one cup of milk, two teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in gem pans in a quick oven, or drop from spoon on pan and bake as drop cakes.

Scalloped squash is also good. Prepare and cook as for mashed squash. Put into a baking dish and cover with cream sauce, sprinkle cracker or bread crumbs over the top, and bake. A few pieces of green peppers, tomatoes or a little minced parsley adds variety to the dish, which makes a welcome change on the fall menu.

## Drying Peaches for Winter.

Peaches are usually dried unpeeled, although a superior variety is made by removing the skins. Select peaches for drying which are ripe but not soft. Wash, cut in half, remove stone and place in trays with the pit side up.

Many housewives use a lye solution for removing the skins. Dissolve two pounds of commercial concentrated lye in ten gallons of water. When boiling hot, place the peaches in a wire or wooden basket and plunge into the solution for one to two minutes, moving the basket up and down to hasten contact with the lye.

Lift from lye when fine cracks or checks in the peel appear. Plunge immediately into cold water and move about to wash off the lye. Remove the skins by rubbing between the hands or with a brush. Wash to remove the adhering lye. Halve, take out pits and place on the drier, cavity side up.

If peaches are dried in the sun, covered with muslin or mosquito netting to protect from insects the same as with other kinds of fruit. In an

## New Life

For

### RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS

New Life Remedy is the Standard Remedy for the last quarter century for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Gout and Neuritis.

One bottle for One Dollar; Six bottles for Five Dollars. Mailed direct to customers.

New Life Remedy Company  
78 West Adelaide St., Toronto  
Canada

## The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAL

(Copyright The Mueson Book Co.)

### Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Dr. Eardy, famous specialist, and his daughter Irene, meet with an accident while on a motoring trip in the foothills of Alberta and find a refuge in the cabin of the Elden ranch where dwell David and his dissolute father. The girl and boy promise to meet again in the future. After his father's drunken death David goes to seek his fortune in town and loses all his money at a pool table. He spends an evening with Conward, his poolroom acquaintance, and two actresses and takes liquor for the first time. Next morning he awakes from a drunken sleep resolved to amend. He is attracted by the singing of a choir girl in a church; then he attended a Socialist meeting. When delivering coal at the home of Mr. Duncan he is offered evening tuition in return for occasional services as a coachman. The first evening he discovers the choir girl in Edith Duncan. Under his tutor's careful direction Dave's education thrives apace. He becomes a reporter on The Call. One Sunday he told Edith the story of his life and his compact with Irene. Conward drops in with talk about "industrial development" and fires David's imagination. They form a real estate partnership.

had profited not the least in these wild years of gain-getting. Their mahogany-finished first-floor quarters were the last word in office luxury. Conward's private room might with credit have housed a premier or a president. Its purpose was to be impressive, rather than to give any other service, as Conward spent little of his time therein. On Dave fell the responsibility of office management, and his room was fitted for efficiency rather than luxury. It commanded a view of the long general office where a battery of stenographers and clerks took care of the detail of the business of Conward & Elden. And Dave had established his ability as an office manager. His fairness, his fearlessness, his impartiality, his courtesy, his even temper—save on rare and excusable occasions—had won from the staff a loyalty which Conward, with all his abilities as a good mixer, could never have commanded.

He had prospered, of course. His statement to his banker ran into seven figures. For years he had not known the experience of being short of money for any personal purpose. Occasionally, at first, and again of late, the firm had found it necessary to resort to high finance. This was usually accomplished by getting a bank so deeply involved in their speculations that in moments of emergency it dared not desert them if it would. There are ways of doing that. And always the daring of Conward and the organization of Elden had justified themselves. Dave was still a young man, not yet in his thirties; he was rated a millionaire; he had health, comeliness, and personality; he commanded the respect of a wide circle of business men, and was regarded as one of the matrimonial prizes of the city; his name had been discussed for public office; he was a success.

And yet this night, as he sat in his comfortable rooms and watched the street lights come fluttering on as twilight silhouetted the great hills to the west, he was not so sure of his success. A gas fire burned in the grate, rippling in blue, sinuous waves, and radiating an agreeable warmth on the May evening air. Dave finished his cigar and stood by the window, where the street light now poured in, blending its pale effulgence with the blue radiance from the grate. He was a man to be admired. His frame a trifle stouter than when he last saw him, but still supple and firm; the set of the shoulders, the taper of the body to the waist, the keen but passive face, the poise of the whole figure was that of one who, tasting of the goodness of life, had not gormandized thereon. He was called a success, yet in the honesty of his own soul he feared the coin did not ring true. Conward had insisted more and more upon "weighing the coal." And Dave had concerned himself less and less with the measure. That was what worried him. He felt that the crude but honest conception of the square deal which was the one valuable heritage of his childhood was slipping away from him. He had little in common with Conward outside of their business relationship. He suspected the man vaguely, but had never found tangible ground for his suspicion. Dave did not drink, and those confidences peculiar to a state of semi-intoxication were denied him. He was afraid to drink, not with the fear of the craven, but with the fear of a man who knows his enemy's advantage. He had suffered in his own home, and he feared the enemy, and would make no truce. Neither was he seduced by the vices which the possession of wealth made easy to his hand. He counted more as a dream—a sort of supernaturalism out of the past—that last night and that last compact with Irene Hardy, but it had been anchored for his soul on more than one dangerous sea, and he would not give it up. Some time, he supposed, he should take a wife, but until then that covenant, sealed by the moonlight to the approving murmur of the spruce trees, should stand as his one title of character against which no caveat might be registered.

He was turning this very matter over in his mind, and wondering what the end would be, when a knock came at the door.

"Come," he said, switching on the light. "Oh, it's you, Bert. I am honored. Sit down."

The girl threw her coat over a chair and sank into another. Without speaking she extended her shapely feet to the fire, but when its soothing warmth had comforted her limbs she looked up and said:

"Adam sure put it over on us, didn't he?"

"Still nursing that grievance over your sex," laughed Dave. "I thought you would outgrow it."

"I don't blame him," continued the girl, ignoring his interruption. "I am just getting back from forty-seven tests. Gable, gable, gable. I don't blame him. We deserve it."

"Then you have had nothing to eat?"

"Almost. Only insignificant indigestibles."

Dave pressed a button, and a Chinese boy (all male Chinese are boys) entered, bowing with that deference which is so potent to separate the white man from his silver. The white man glories in being saluted, especially by an Oriental, who can grovel with a touch of art. And the Oriental has not been slow to capitalize his master's vanity.

"Bring something to eat. Go out for it, and be quick. For two."

"Ice cream? Toast? Tea?"

"Not something to eat! Soup, fried chicken, hot vegetables, dessert, everything."

### CHAPTER XI.

David Elden smoked his "after-cigar" in his bachelor quarters. The years had been good to the firm of Conward and Elden—good far beyond the wildness of their first dreams. The transaction of the section bought from the English absentee had been but the beginning of bigger and more daring adventures. That section was now considered close-in property, and lots which Conward & Elden had originally sold for two hundred dollars each had since changed hands at more than a thousand. The street railway ran far beyond it. Water mains, sewers, electric lights, graded streets and concrete sidewalks had sprawled for miles across the prairie. Conward, in that first wild prophecy of his, had spoken of a city of a quarter of a million people; already more lots had been sold than could be occupied by four times that population.

It had been a very marvellous development—an enthusiasm which had grown deeper and wilder until it swept along as an insane abandon, bearing in its current the last vestiges of conservatism and caution. For at last the old-timers, long alluded to as the "dead ones," had come in. For years they had held back, scoffing, predicting disaster, and while they held back venturesome youths had become millionaires. One can stand that only so long, and at last the old-timers were buying and selling and debauching with the others in the lust of easy money.

Dave had often asked himself where it all would end. He traced it from its beginning; from the day when he wrote his first "boost" story; from the hundred-dollar bill that Conward had placed in his hands. It was a simple course to trace; so simple now that he was amazed that only Conward and a few shrewd others had seen it at that time. It had begun with the prosperity of incoming money—the money of a little group of speculators and adventurers and the others who hung on their train. They had filled the few hotels and office buildings. Presently someone began to build a new hotel. Labor was scarce and dear; carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plumbers, plasterers, laborers, had to be brought in from the outside. There was no place for them to sleep; there was no place for them to eat; there were insufficient stores to supply their wants. More hotels and shops and stores and houses had to be built, and to build them more carpenters and masons and bricklayers and plumbers and plasterers and painters had to be brought from the outside. The thing grew upon itself. It was like a fire starting slowly in the still prairie grass, which by its own heat creates a breeze that in turn gives birth to a gale that whips it forth in uncontrollable fury. Houses went up; blocks of them, streets of them, miles of them, but they could not keep pace with the demand, for every builder of a house must have a roof to sleep under. And there were streets to build; streets to grade and fill and pave; ditches to dig and sidewalks to lay and wires to string. And more houses had to be built for the men who paved streets and dug ditches and laid sidewalks and strung wires. And more stores and more hotels and more churches and more schools and more places of amusement were needed. And the fire fed on its own fury and spread to lengths undreamed of by those who first set the match to the dry grass.

The process of speculation was as easily defined. The first buyers were cautious; they looked over the vacant lots carefully; weighed their advantages and disadvantages; the prospect of the city growing this way or that. But scarcely had they bought when they sold again at a profit, and were seized with a quick regret that they had not bought more, or earlier. Soon the caution of the early transactions was forgotten in the rush for more lots, which almost immediately could be resold at a profit. Judgment and discretion became handicaps in the race; the successful man was he who threw all such qualities to the winds. Fortunes were made; intrinsic values were lost sight of in the glare of great and sudden profits. Prices mounted up and up, and when calmer counsels held that they had reached their limit, all such counsels were brushed by prices soaring higher still.

And the firm of Conward & Elden

## MARCONI Concert RADIO Sets

Marconi Model "C" Regenerative Receiving Sets, furnished by us, guaranteed to receive concerts as far down south as Memphis, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., and west as far as Kansas City, Mo., Denver, Col. and Omaha, Nebraska, in addition to all the other Canadian and United States broadcasting stations.

Amateurs, radio fans and dealers, note our prices on radio parts:

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|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|-------|
| Radlotron Valves U.V. 200         | \$6.75 | All Vernier Rheostats                  | 2.95  |
| Radlotron Valves U.V. 201         | 7.75   | S.C. Filament Jacks                    | 1.25  |
| Radlotron Valves U.V. 202         | 10.50  | Variable Condensers, 43 plate          | 4.95  |
| 3" Bakelite Dials                 | .90    | Variable Condensers, 23 plate          | 3.95  |
| 1 1/2" Rheostat Dials             | .85    | Variable Condensers, 11 plate          | 3.25  |
| S.C. 2-A 'Phones, super sensitive | 10.25  | Magnavox R3's                          | 60.00 |
| Connecticut 3000 Ohm Phones       | 10.50  | Ampliphone Horns, double receiver type | 12.00 |
| Audio Transformers                | 5.95   | Pre-O-Lite 80 Amp. Hr. "A" Batteries   | 18.00 |
| Coil Mounts with handles          | 2.75   |                                        |       |

Many other parts of Quality equipment also at most reasonable prices. Mail orders shipped same day as received.

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"You've had your dinner, surely?" asked Bert.

"Such a dinner as a man eats alone," he answered. "Now for something real. You stick to the paper like the ink, don't you, Bert?"

"Can't leave it. I hate it—and I love it. It's my poison and my medicine. Most of all I hate the society twaddle. And, of course, that's what I have to do."

"And you write it up so gloriously," said Dave. "Enthusiasm in every line of it."

"You read it, then? I thought all men looked on the society page with contempt."

"They do. But they look on it just the same—long enough to see whether their names appear among those present."

"Or whose husband is out of town?"

"You're growing more cynical all the time."

"How can I help it, when I see both sides of the game? If I printed half what I know I'd have every lawyer in this city busy to-morrow—except those who skipped out overnight."

"You know it," Dave agreed. "But here is dinner." The boy wheeled a table between them, and there was a savory smell of hot food.

(To be continued.)

## Dye Silk Stockings Blouse or Sweater in Diamond Dyes

"Diamond Dyes" add years of wear to worn, faded skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, hangings, draperies, everything. Every package contains directions so simple any woman can put new, rich, fadeless colors into her worn garments or draperies even if she has never dyed before. Just buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then your material will come out right, because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to streak, spot, fade, 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.

### Music in the Home.

When your guests come, open the top of the piano. Your instrument then is receiving them, too. Music in its place, the suggestion of readiness to play—these are the touches of kinship which set life into the music room. Who, now, will disregard the music room? Who will let his home have no heart? I speak to you in the words of a great old man I once knew:

"Where there is no music in the house, that house is a sad place. If you would know where real culture and genuine sympathy reside in the human heart, go find me a lover of music. And if a family would appear to be the cultured sort, even though they cannot confess a true love of melody, let them sham it, if they must. Let them follow the suit of the folk who attend opera merely to seem to like it. If the name of the family be off from the list of music-patrons, you wonder why, and wondering, cast a different glance at the missing persons."

I change all this by saying to you, that what you hear of music outside your doors, is not to compare with the simple kind of music you hear inside your own home. I would rather listen to the amateur notes of a man at home, than admire the marvels of a professional's technique on the concert stage.

### Minard's Liniment For Colds, Etc.

Character is developed largely through habit, and it is essential that the years between four and six—the most important in habit formation, be wisely guided.

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**2in1 Shoe Polishes**

More and Better Shines to the Box

## How Much is a Shelter-Belt Worth?

How much a shelter-belt of trees about the buildings and garden on a prairie farm in Canada is worth has been under frequent discussion of late. In Bulletin No. 72, "Success in Prairie Tree Planting," issued by the Director of Forestry, Ottawa, forty farmers scattered over the prairies between Winnipeg and Edmonton estimate the value of shelter-belts they have planted on their farms at from \$500 to \$3,000, with an average of about \$1,000. That this is a reasonable valuation is confirmed by a recent decision of an Alberta court. In this case the tenant of a farm had allowed cattle to get into the tree belt with the result that they had almost destroyed it. The owner at the termination of the lease sued the tenant for damages. A number of witnesses were heard. One witness for the defendant contended that with good care and attention and the planting of fifty to one hundred new trees the damage would soon be repaired. On the other hand witnesses for the plaintiff estimated the damage at from \$1,500 to \$2,000. After reviewing the evidence, the learned judge stated his conclusion as follows: "On the whole I think the proper amount to allow would be \$1,000. I think with the expenditure of quite a bit less than this sum, and with care and attention for a few years, the wind-break can be made practically as good as ever. But the value in the meantime will be lost, and, therefore, I think the amount mentioned is not excessive." Judgment was given on this basis.

Among some of the native Indian of Central America the men are quite subservient to the women. After marriage the bridegroom removes his belongings from his parents' house to that of his wife.

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# THE AUTOMOBILE

**Learn How to Handle Your Car.**  
It is quite evident to folks who frequent our highways either on foot or in motor cars that even some who have owned their cars for some time have not yet become very skilled in mastering them.

The prospective driver seats himself behind the wheel. It is a good idea to have an experienced man by his side until he gets on to the fundamental principles of driving. One of the first things to do, of course, is to start the engine. This he does by stepping on the self-starter pedal. If there is no self-starter he will be required to get out and crank the thing. But before starting the engine there are a few preliminary details that are of great importance, and they are very important, too. For instance, he should place the gear-shifting lever in the neutral position, put the emergency brake on, retard the spark fully, or, if well acquainted with the motor, to a point where the spark will surely occur after the crank has passed top centre. Open the throttle about one-third. (After getting acquainted with the machine he will find a position for the throttle where the motor will always start best.) Put on the switch. If the motor habitually starts hard, prime the carburetor.

After the engine starts close the throttle and advance the spark about three-quarters. If the engine has been started on the battery and a magneto is used, switch immediately from the battery to the magneto. Do not allow the motor to race. When running idle it should turn over at its slowest speed. Always place gear lever in neutral when the car is stopped and make sure that it is there before starting the motor. Don't let the car stand with the motor stopped in the winter time, unless the radiator is filled with anti-freezing solution. Look the car over thoroughly after each run.

## Testing Bearings.

The motorist is sometimes puzzled to know just what shape his bearings are in and does not know how to test them. Connecting rod bearings should be tested by tapping them very gently with a hammer and watching for play. For the crank shaft bearings, rock the shaft a little and with petcocks open; if you can do this the bearings are all right.

## Tank Noises.

In certain fuel tanks of the cowl variety there is a tendency to emit

noises, which increase in volume as the tank is drained of its liquid contents. The owner is puzzled by the fact that irritating noises have begun after he has traveled a hundred miles or so, whereas there were none at the beginning of the journey. The obvious remedy is to keep the tank filled up.

## Motor Traffic Into Canada.

Returns compiled by the Canadian Department of Customs indicate a 600 per cent. increase of motor traffic into Canada. Automobiles entering Canada for touring purposes during the last calendar year totaled 617,285, compared with 93,300 for the previous calendar year.

Of the total number of cars registered in the last calendar year 615,074 remained in the Dominion for more than one month and 2,211 for more than one but less than six months. The Parks branch of the Department of the Interior has calculated that this motor traffic represents an expenditure in Canada of more than \$108,000,000, and it is estimated by the same authority that on a basis of 5 per cent. "improved roads are worth over \$2,000,000,000 without taking into account the service they render Canadians themselves."

The Parks branch estimate of expenditure in Canada by motor tourists is based on a stay of seven days for the larger number of cars and thirty days for the smaller number, while the daily expenditure for the former is put at \$25 and \$20 for the latter.

## Heed These Maxims and Avoid Grouches.

Here is some excellent up-to-the-minute advice offered by the latest issue of "Motor Travel" to those who would heed that "word to the wise," which is said to be "sufficient":

An ounce of attention is worth a pound of overhaul.

An oiling a day keeps the repair man away.

Look before you back.

Spare the oil and spoil the car.

A rolling car gathers no crowd.

A tool in the kit is worth thousands in the garage.

Service is as service does.

Fools rush in where experts fear to ride.

A little knowledge of electrical systems is a dangerous thing.

An ounce of instruction may save a pound of repair.

A skid to the wise is sufficient.

## TEMISKAMING IS BIG FUR AND GAME AREA

### BEST IN WHOLE WIDE DOMINION.

### Annual Pilgrimage of Keen Sportsman to This Happy Hunting-Ground.

An experienced hunter and trapper who had followed his calling all his life in every section of Canada and then settled in the region of Northern Temiskaming finding there the goal of his dreams, described the country as the best fur and game section of the wide Dominion. Allowing the justifiable claim of other areas of an expansive realm to this distinction, one cannot, after but a rough and cursory inspection of the region, but concede that such assumption has a basis of proven merit, and that the area on either side of Lake Temiskaming is, in fact, a veritable paradise for the hunter, fisherman, or out-of-door lover. Not only in this section, but by reason of the ruggedness of its formation and rough topography, the natural habitat of big game animals and fur-bearing fauna, but for the very same reasons is likely to largely remain so in perpetuity and this haven never be attacked by the inroads of more domestic industries.

The unique feature of this country is that it is by no means as inaccessible as its primitive, unblemished nature would suggest, and whilst existing in a state but little changed from when nature completed her work, is in daily touch and communication with the modern, civilized world, with such conveniences and advantages as this may bring in its wake. From the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Mattawa, a branch line runs for forty miles to the settlement at Temiskaming, on the lake of the same name, whence a lake steamer travels three times a week the seventy miles to the lake's further extremity. From such points as Montreal or Toronto it is little more than a matter of an overnight's travel to leave civilization behind and plunge into the immaculate realm of nature. The wilderness here is surprisingly close to the centres of Canadian business activity, with all that this means to the man of affairs with but a limited time for holiday or diversion at his disposal.

**Quantity Picturesque Scenery.**  
The steamer lies upon the calm waters of the lake in a beautiful

ly pleasure which is, in some ways, unique—stealing, calmly between tree-darkened shores, with no visible indications of human life, save an occasional trapper's log shanty. The water is strewn with thousands of logs, borne for many miles on the current, and bound for the mills below. The vessel steers gingerly round many a log jam, or rides valiantly over a boom. It is not at all unusual to see from the fall a moose making his way across the lake from one shore to the other, to glimpse a deer at the water's edge scurry away at the closer approach of the vessel, or to disturb a bear at his abductions and send him lumbering clumsily into the timber.

All is as nature first planned it, the only modern touch being the little steamer serenely pursuing its way, bound from the point of railway contact to an economically productive sector at the northern end of the lake, without in any way disturbing the tranquility of the shore life between. The vessel with its human freight passes between the densely wooded shores and when it has passed on all is still again, as if even the fringe of civilization's progress had never touched there. Only where, in a symmetrical rounded bay, the Kipawa river pours its tempestuous waters over boiling rapids into the lake, is there a sign of human dwelling where the hunter and trapper, who found his life's dreams realized, has established a log camp.

**Teeming With Fish and Game.**  
Not only the waters of Lake Temiskaming, but the many rivers which pour their waters into it, and countless small lakes inland on either shore, teem with varieties of fish and furnish excellent sport and the most satisfactory fishing. Bass, pike, pickerel and whitefish are to be found in the larger lakes and rivers, whilst many of the smaller lakes contain trout. These same waterways are a joy to the canoeist, the lake and streams interlocking for miles and

—and the worst is yet to come



## Sounds.

I woke as midnight turned upon its purple hinges,  
And heard the sounds day hides within the core of silence.  
I heard the shadows running races in the garden;  
The lonely dew that wept beside the sleeping lilies.  
I heard the stars play hymns on gold and silver organs.  
I heard the moths steal honey from the dreaming roses;  
The fairies snipping patterns out of crimson gauzes;  
The cocoons spinning wings of black and yellow spangles.  
I heard the forest chant a story to its children  
As I awoke at midnight.

## French Discover Ancient Sacrificial Altars.

The veil has been rent from the terrible blood-stained mysteries which, in ancient Carthage more than 2,000 years ago, attended the worship of the Goddess Tanit (the Phoenician Ashtar).  
Two French scientists, MM. Poussot and Lautier, who are now searching the ruins of Carthage, have discovered the ancient inner sanctum of the Temple of Tanit, and in front of the altar have found sacrificial vaults standing three deep before the altar of the cruel deity. Each of these vaults, when unearthed, was filled with the charred bones of thousands of infants, ranging from newborn babes to infants one or two years old.

The two archeologists conclude that they discovered one of the temples where the secret rites of human sacrifice to Tanit must have been practiced. Infant children were usually sacrificed to Baal, the other chief deity of Carthage, being slipped alive into a roaring furnace one by one.

## Just Natural.

Some youngsters were playing a game which consisted of everybody in the room making a face, the boy making the worst face to receive a prize.  
Every boy, it appeared, was doing his level best. The boy acting as master of ceremonies finally went up to one of the most diminutive lads present and said:  
"Well, Harry Peters, I guess you have won the prize."  
"What are you talking about?" demanded Harry, "I ain't a-playin'."

## Stories of Famous People

### The Switchman and the Duke.

A good story is related of the Duke of Connaught when he was traveling through a rural district in northern Ontario. The train on which he was traveling was run on a siding until the oncoming express had passed. One of the switchmen who had heard a great deal about the Duke of Connaught, but had not had an opportunity of seeing him, resolved that he would not let slip this chance of seeing a real live duke. He therefore ran nimbly along the platform, peering excitedly into the various coaches, of which the blinds were drawn, in the hope that he might catch a glimpse of the great personage for whom he was looking. As it was only 4 a.m. and not quite dawn, he feared that it would be too early for those on board to be about, but, seeing a slowly muffled figure sauntering towards him, he ran excitedly up to him and said in a stage whisper, "Say, where is his nibe? But I suppose people like him won't be awake yet." The man scoffed said, "Of whom are you speaking?" "Why," said the switchman, indignantly, "the 'duke,' of course." A twinkling eye when he replied, "Yes, the duke is awake. What can I do for you, sir?" at the same time extending his hand, but a face-to-face

encounter with a real live duke proved too much for the unsophisticated northerner, for with one bound he cleared the track and disappeared into the semi-darkness with the swiftness of a marionette, and it is said that some hours after the search was being continued for him.

### From Hearsay Only.

Rather an odd meeting occurred recently. The authors of two of the most noted books of recent times encountered each other at a London hotel—Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson, author of "If Winter Comes," which has reached its 30th edition, and Mr. Sinclair Lewis, the American author of "Main Street," a novel which has also been wonderfully successful.  
They shook hands and engaged in mutual congratulations. But they did not waste any time in rapid and untruthful batteries. It came out, early in their conversation, that neither had read the other's famous novel. Frankly, they said so. They ought both to remedy a serious omission.  
The late Sir Herbert Tree was more backward in matters of this kind. It was not until he had highly praised Barrie's works that Barrie got him to confess that he had never read any of them, or seen them played on the stage.

## Round the World for a Flower

By Ernest A. Bryant

The spirit of adventure did not perish in the grave with Shackleton. It is the force which is urging the little Malaya forth upon a three years' cruise to lands afar. A modest cruiser of ninety tons, she is fitted out by Dr. C. Lockhart Cottle to sail in quest, not of fabulous gold from ships beamed in deep-sea ooze, but of the spoil of forest trees and tropical jungles. Dr. Cottle and his merry men twelve strike a sounding furrow round the world, with romantic islands of the great oceanic South for goal, with orchids for main prize, and half a hundred lesser schemes for camera and curator, which shall permanently record the result of holding a mirror up to Nature and fixing her reflection.

To some of us orchid-hunting may not imply operations to stir the pulse or beguile a man from the amenities of civilization. But the lettered botanist has his tomes of travel and daring written by he men who risk life and limb to seek these bizarre beauties in their steaming haunts, flowing in fantastic majesty high and remote upon the trunks of unfamiliar trees, prizes of parasites in a nightmare paradise-Inferno, to which a man must cleave his way with an axe, and perhaps fall dead beside his prize, felled as surely by malaria as his tree is felled by steel and human effort. The annals of orchid seeking are a shimmering romance of courage and endeavor, with tragedy here and there commemorated by dead men's bones.

The treatment of tropical diseases advances so rapidly towards the position of an exact science that we may expect Dr. Cottle to safeguard his expedition from perils to which many of their predecessors fell victims. But his way is wild enough to demand un-sleeping vigilance. Clearing their last European port they sail southwest to the French West Indies, thence to Trinidad, Colon, Panama, Gallapagos, Isles, Marquesas, where disgruntled Londoners sought a year ago to evolve new existence which should know no taxes and very little else; on then to Manahiki Islands, Phoenix Islands, Gilbert Islands, Solomon Islands, North New Guinea, Vie Islands the Malacca, South East Borneo rivers, Singapore, Penang and the North Sumatra hinterland. Who would not envy Dr. Cottle?

His little craft has set out before auspicious breezes, a model for the roving naturalist. She has every conceivable appliance for the accommodation of botanical specimens; she has an armament of guns for the disadvantages of big game, she has tackle for the entertainment of such fish as bait and net may secure, and Mills bombs for the stunning and capture of some of the uncanny lords in rivers as yet uncharted.

No one quits the beaten track without camera and cinematograph to-day, and necessarily the Malaya has hers for recording scenes and customs among the sable gentry to whose villages the schooner will bear our party. And, that nostalgia shall not prove intolerable, wireless sets are of the equipment, so that voices, riding space where the sea-wind sings, may be heard over the aerial telephones. The same mechanism will enable the wanderer to keep in touch when the party splits up into sections to explore the forests.

Many adventures such as this have

gone into the records. The conveyance of the cinchona plant from Peru to malaria-stricken India; the smuggling of seeds of the rubber plant from Brazil to Kew and from Kew to the East, to give the Old World a new culture, a new industry, and undreamed harvests of wealth—these are two of the grand romances of latter-day history achieved by heroic practical men who feared none of the many dragons which beset their paths. But if there is one place to which, more than another, the story should appeal, it is to Pitcairn Island and other ocean paradises to which descendants of the Pitcairners have rowed or steamed. For the mutineers of the Bounty, who first peopled Pitcairn, were upon a mission resembling that of the Malaya.

It was Sir Joseph Banks who fitted out the Bounty and put the then Lieutenant William Bligh in command. The little Bounty was despatched to collect bread-fruit plants in Tahiti in mid-Pacific, some 2,000 miles north-east of New Zealand, and transport them to the West Indies. The orders under which Bligh sailed are still extant, and one of them may interest the men of the Malaya, if this should reach them in one of their ports of call.

After insisting that the plants should be bathed in fresh water with more care than was exhibited in regard to the ablutions of the crew, the memorandum runs:

"No Dogs, Cats, Monkeys, Parrots, Goats, or indeed any animals whatsoever must be allowed on board, except Hogs and Pows for the Company's use; and they must be carefully confined to their coops. Every precaution must be taken to destroy the Rats, as often as convenient. A boat with green boughs should be laid alongside, with a gangway of green boughs from the hold to her and a drum kept going below in the vessel for one or more nights; and as poison will be constantly used to destroy them and cockroaches, the crew must not complain if some of them who may die in the ceiling make an unpleasant smell."

The rest is history. The crew, enervated by six months of luxurious life at Tahiti, and seduced by the siren voices of the island's dusky beauties, mutined, clapped Bligh, with eighteen men faithful to him, into a boat and cast them adrift in the open sea. His magnificent voyage, in that little launch, to the Indian archipelago, more than 3,000 miles distant, is still a record achievement for frenzied famishing seamen. The mutineers, reduced to nine, made Pitcairn, with six Tahitian men and twice as many women. There the native men murdered all but one of the Englishmen, whereupon the Tahitian women murdered all the Tahitian men. The one white survivor, John Adams, was ultimately left lord of the island, of eight or nine wives and several children.

From that tragic inception descends the Pitcairn settlement of to-day, with many hopes and hazards interwoven in its later story. The Malaya will bring no unexpected island within the orbit of the Empire whose dominions are marked red on the map, for we order these things better than our forefathers. Dr. Cottle knows his men, and they know him; an estimable company of right-hearted adventurers with the Dumas motto of "One for all and all for one!"

## Radio.

How many lovely sounds that else were lost  
Are borne today along, pulsating air  
To lonely listeners of otherwhere:  
What largeness upon the winds are lost  
Nor time nor space nor world storms may exhaust.  
That scatter endless comfort far and wide;  
Poies speak with poles, and like of summertime  
Wait cheer to those immured by winter's frost.

Perchance some day, since worders never cease,  
It may be, from beyond the bounds of death,  
That words of those we mourn may know release,  
And, whispering to us with wistful breath,  
Bring that dim, unknown land so very near  
That doubt and grief and dread shall disappear.

—Charlotte Becker.

## Vocabulary of Shakespeare Comprised 8,000 Words.

Shakespeare is said to have employed the largest vocabulary of any writer in English, exceeding that of another voluminous writer, Milton, yet Shakespeare's words count only about 8,000. Modern poets and dramatists manage to express themselves by using from 2,500 to 3,000 words. Writers on science, as they need technical and scholastic terms in addition to their large command of ordinary words, now lead the list in vocabulary.

## Honor Pasteur.

The French Senate has unanimously voted 2,000,000 francs for the observance of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louis Pasteur, this year. In voting the appropriation Pasteur was described as the "symbol of French science."

## Baiting a Bear With Buns.

In ancient times bear-baiting was a popular European recreation. The bear was chained to a post, and dogs were set upon it to the delight of the spectators. While Lord Frederic Hamilton, the author of Here, There and Everywhere, was in India, he baited a bear in a way that was certainly more amusing, if not more humane, than the old way.

We were at breakfast, he says, when kubber (news) of a bear only two miles away was brought in. My host, the Maharaja of Cochin Behar, at once ordered the howdah elephants round. Opposite me on the breakfast table stood a large plate of buns, which the camp baker made most admirably. Ever since my earliest childhood I had gone to the zoological gardens in Regent's Park on every possible occasion; and therefore was in a position to know what was the favorite food of bears. That they did not live on buns in the jungle was owing merely to the fact that there were no buns there to live on. I argued that the dainty would prove just as irresistible to a bear in the jungle as it did to his brethren in the big pit near the entrance to the zoo at home, and, ignoring the rather cheap gives of the rest of the party, I provided myself with half a dozen buns, three of which I attached by long strings to the front of my howdah, where they swung like a pavan's tail.

The bear was lying in a small patch of bamboo and broke cover at once. As I had anticipated, the three swinging buns proved absolutely irresistible to him. He came straight up to me, and I shot him with a smoothbore. He is most decorative in his present position, as a rug on the door of my drawing-room—a fact that is wholly owing to the buns.

The color for mourning varies. In Europe it is black; in China, white; in Egypt, yellow; in Turkey, blue; while kings and cardinals mourn in purple and violet. The ancients wore sackcloth.



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## The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1922

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

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.

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.

## En Passant.

THE MORAL to be drawn from the tragedy of "Killing the Goose that laid the Golden Eggs," is so plain, so palpable, so convincing, that one wonders why the practice survives. At one period or another in his history, every mother's son of us has cut up some or less auriferous goose, only to discover that the supply of golden eggs terminated with the operation. The Treasure Seeker, on the hunt for buried riches, and seeking to reap where he has not sowed, is a mild sort of lunatic compared to the one who uses up natural resources all at once, for a temporary gain, or to have people fall into fits of exclamatory admiration for his unusual display of what is commonly called "pep." Statistics fail to disclose how many people slay their gold bearing geese, and kill their golden prospects of a comfortable future in the fatuous attempt to make an immediate grab at the whole.

Of course it is a pretty fable, that of the Greek poultry farmer upon whom Fortune bestowed a fowl that laid him a golden egg every day. One common hen, laying one common egg every day, would be worth a mint of money. When you come to think of it, all eggs are golden, and more so at certain times than others. Any one inclined to question that may be convinced if they will only think back a little, and remember the prices of eggs.

The poultry population of Canada is something near a hundred million, and it is safe to say that quite half of them are doing their best, although few can rise to the record of one egg every day. At a low estimate, one egg a week, when prices were high, produced fabulous wealth compared to what one golden egg a day brought to the Greek experimentalist in poultry farming.

Every sane person who knows anything about egg production knows well enough that dead hens lays no eggs: It can be argued, therefore, that the million or so of hens and turkeys and geese alive in Canada at this minute, are owned by sane persons. If poultry keeping then is conducive to soundness of mind, how does it happen that extra accommodation is urgently required for the ever growing number of lunatics in the country? I laid this question before a friend of mine, upon whose opinion, from experience of his wisdom, I am in the habit of placing reliance, and he says that the whole thing is as plain as day. "Clearly," says he, "the practice of poultry keeping makes people fall into the habit of thinking and acting wisely; they know that their golden egg producers have certain limits: Experience, that greatest of preceptors, has taught them that hens cannot be rushed nor unreasonably hurried: Poultry are deliberate in their actions and regular in their habits, and in the course of time their keepers grow to be like them, and remain sane,—that is, if they were sane when they started, but we won't go into that. Depend upon it, as the Wise Old Owl said, there is no bird that can fly with its tail first, and the head looking down to the earth: Man only, is a sort of Merops, for he would most willingly soar towards Heaven without losing sight of the world for a single instant.

Reflectively my accident friend stroked his chin, and continued:—"No, do not look for your insane population among poultry keepers, they are sedate, sensible folks: Your lunatic is nearly always the man who has cooked his own goose!"

"MEROPS?" said I. "Merops? That's a new one on me." "In Greek mythology," replied my friend profoundly, "In Greek mythology men and women and birds and stars and things were worse mixed up than the Greeks and the Turks are today. Then, as now, the troubles of the world were chiefly Attic. Merops a fabled bird, and Phaebus, the sun, were, as parents went in those days, the parents of Phaeton, that fiery youth so full of pep, that, regardless of Jupiter's speed limits, he nearly set the world on fire, driving the twin-six chariot of the sun on high gear, and came to a bad end. Pep did it. Phaeton had more pep than brains in his attic, as Lowell says, and there are lots like him today, tell the Watchman! People, like poultry, can have too much pep. That reminds me of a piece I cut out of the Judge some

time ago, and after fumbling in a well-thumbed pocket book, he produced the following:—

### The Piffle About Pep

Some of us can remember the time when judgement was respected in business manners, counted in social intercourse, and dignity seemed proper in the church.

Now the first thing they ask of a man is, "Has he any pep?"

Pep has put poise out for the count.

The quiet, steady, thoughtful man who has his employer's interests honestly at heart is outshone by the shallow pate who gurgles with easy enthusiasm and imparts to his labors a noisy and feverish activity.

The courteous, self-contained gentleman seems dull and old-fashioned in comparison with the exuberant spirit who is hailed as "the life of the party."

The kindly, benevolent preacher of years ago is fast giving place to a militant person who swears in the pulpit.

A dash of pepper adds a fine flavor, but too much spoils the dish.

This mania for pep has substituted jazz for music, sex stories for literature and slap-stick stuff for humor.

It is responsible for short skirts and red checks; Charlie Chaplain mustaches and embezzlement; automobile accidents and the shimmy.

Children who ought to be spanked and sent to bed are giggled at by fond parents because they show pep.

Old folks who ought to know better are dragging their poor complaining legs over the dance floor to show they still have pep.

Who started this preposterous piffle about pep, anyway?

THE LINKMAN.

### THE BEGGAR'S LAMENT

Ragged and tattered as you see,  
I had a mother same as thee,  
Nursed and fondled at gentle breast,  
Love's sweet offering a cherub guest.  
Swaddled and clothed in finest silk,  
Fed on daintiest foods and milk,  
Wanting nothing, nothing to care,  
An infantile dream my daily share.  
Carried around in loving arms,  
For friends and folks to view my charms,  
Pettled, pampered, coddled in wealth,  
Who can wonder I grew up all "Self."

Rounds of pleasure my early life,  
Sowing misfortune debt and strife,  
Here I stand, example to all,  
Don't chide O friends! but pity my fall.

May the moral of this sad tale,  
Make some parents with guilt turn pale,  
Pray for wisdom to guide your child,  
Not be like me, a flower run wild.

RYHOS—Brownsburg.

### CUSHING.

Miss Eva Whelehan spent last week-end in Cushing.

Mrs. E. O. Keatley was also a visitor to the city last week.

Miss Leila Cleland spent the early part of last week in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Dawson, of Stonefield, Heights, left last week on a trip to Western Ontario.

Miss Strong, of St. Anne de Bellevue, spent the week-end in Cushing as the guest of Miss Jean Pinkerton.

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

Mr. Charlie Kelly, who has been the guest of Mr. Eddie Whelehan for the past two months, has returned to his home in Montreal.

Miss Hilda Heatley, of Stonefield, also Mr. Osterheld, of New York, were guests of the former's aunt Mrs. Geo. Nicholls, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brombey, accompanied by Miss Miron Weir and Miss Gladys Booth, motored up from town and spent last week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir, Sr. Since the beginning of October the C. C. Club have been holding their weekly meeting on Friday, instead of Saturday as therefore. The monthly social evening will be held on Friday of this week (13th.) An invitation has been extended to the social club lately instituted at Point Fortune. Refreshments will be served and the literary committee will present a program, the subject being "Canada—Her History and Resources," which should prove an interesting feature of the evening.



### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 10th November, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for the four years, 6 times per week over the LACHUTE No. 5, Rural Route from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of LACHUTE, and at the office of the District Superintendent at Montreal, District Superintendent's Office, Postal Service, Montreal, 25th September, 1922.

J. TAYLOR,  
Acting District Supt.

## Telephone No. 50.

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

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

## J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street. Lachute.

## THE MOLSONS BANK

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

### A Farm Run on a Business Basis

requires that every member of the family be made a partner. That the earning from some particular product be allotted to each member. Then good sense indicates that these earnings should go to swell their savings account with The Molsons Bank. This will make each one ambitious to make his product pay. Deposits by mail accepted.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

## THE FARMER NEEDS GOOD SHOES.

If there is anyone who needs well fitting shoes, it is the farmer, he is on his feet so much. I specialize in foot wear and I am sure that I can give you better fit and values, than elsewhere.

Footwear for every member of the family, also a good line of men and boys clothing, Hats, Caps, Mitts, Gloves, Stockings, Underwear and Shirts, etc.

Extra Special in Men's working pants and overalls, Trunks and bags.

Dr. Scholl's Foot comfort appliances.

TELEPHONE NO. 65.

## W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

## Some New Lines

Ladies' New Fall Coats. Suits in very fine Velour, Etc., at very low prices.

Pay us a visit before you buy elsewhere.

Dresses in Serge, Canton, Crepe, Silk, Etc.

FRIDAY SPECIAL.

We have all wool Serges in Navy, Old Rose, Red, Black and Copen, at 99c.

A full line of Choice Groceries.

H. M. Lavigne, Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

## Miss M. V. Slater Main St., Lachute.

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

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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



## Fruit & Produce Sales are increased by Long Distance



Quotations from recent reports:

"Of 48 cars of fruit for immediate sale, two-thirds were sold by Long Distance."

"% of our calls are from customers 'Collect,' our Company paying the charges."

"We use Long Distance frequently at night by arrangement with correspondents."

"Sold most of our canning pack by Long Distance."

"Whenever I have a surplus of produce I use your classified directory to get in touch by Long Distance with new customers."

We can tell you how to apply Long Distance to almost any business

J. A. Filion.

Manager



WANTED.—Mr. Dectar, of Montreal, wishes to announce that he is open to buy all kinds of furs, Hides, Hens, Chickens, Empty Bags, Wool and Calf Skins Etc., and for which he is ready to pay you the highest market prices. Be sure and see us before selling to others. You will find us at Delorme's Hotel, Foundry Street, Bell Telephone NO 149.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## Second Provincial Plowing Match

Organized by

The Quebec Plowman's Association

Open to all farmers of this Province.

## Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstrations

On the farms of M.M. Emile Groulx, Arthur & Eustache

Belanger at St. Eustache, Two Mountains,

OCTOBER 17th, 18th, 19th, 1922

\$2,500.00 in Prizes

By courtesy of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, a ploughman instructor shall be at the disposal of all those attending and shall give theoretical and practical demonstrations to anyone.

## Special Prizes for Young and Old Plowmen

SECOND DAY, October 18th  
Class I:—Open to all, Plain plows  
Class II:—Boys under 20 years  
Class III:—Boys under 17 years

THIRD DAY, October 19th  
Class IV:—Open to all, High cutting plows or imitations  
Class V:—Two furrow gang plow, with 2 or 3 horses  
Class VI:—Tractors operated by farmers

Do not Miss this Plowing Match.  
Enter the Contest as soon as possible

Lunch will be Served Free to Competitors on the Field

A good macadam road leads to St. Eustache, and the distance from Montreal is only 20 miles

For further particulars, entry forms and programs, apply to:  
LEO. BROWN,  
Secretary of Quebec Plowmen's Association  
or JNO HAY, President.

## A Good Investment.

Many a man has saved ten times the price of his subscription to the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal by using advice or recipes given through its columns. If one buys the paper for its stories only, he saves from eight to twenty dollars a year, which the serials and other tales would cost him if bought in book form. As an investment nothing which yields a better return is on the market. One huge subscription list with names on it which have been there for fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty even fifty years, is one proof of that. The subscription price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star is \$2.00 per year.

NOTICE

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 buver. Also some big sleighs 2 1/2 x 3 ins, also good stock of rack sleighs.

## MUSIC INSTRUCTION.

Miss Pauline Paquette wishes to announce that she will receive pupils in Violin, pianoforte and also private lessons of French and English after Sept. 1st, at her father's residence Mr. O. Paquette, Main St., Phone 17. Miss Paquette is a graduate of the Holy Cross Academy.

FOR SALE.—Eight pure-bred Scotch Collie Pups. Be quick to get first choice. Apply to T. W. McClin-ford, St. Andrews.

A few nice wash dresses, gingham, to finish the season—Women's and Misses—cheap.

W. Banford & Son.

To all interested, kindly notice that I will not be responsible for any debt contracted in my own name by any other than myself, or except on a written authorization from my own hand, after Sept. 25th.

Signed, John Villeneuve, Brownsburg, Que.

Ladies' Suits.—A good line for fall. Prices are very low now.

N. Banford & Son.

—You can always rely on a good selection of cards for any occasion at "Bob's Kosey Korner." Birthday, Wedding, Anniversary, etc. It's a nice little pleasure that is appreciated greatly by most recipients.

French Flannels, Home Spuns for Jumpers. Come in and see the large assortment of colours in these lovely goods.

W. Banford & Son.

Good prices for lambs.—A carload of lambs were shipped to Montreal last week by Mr. Bothwell. Some of the farmers received a net price of \$11.07 per lamb.

The Farmers' Club of Gore will hold a plowing match on Oct. 25th, on Mr. Albert Tomalty's farm. At least \$45.00 will be offered in prizes in the following classes:—1. Men; 2. Young men, 17 to 20 years; 3. Boys, under 17. The Women's Institute will serve dinner free to all plowmen, and to others at 35 cents each. Send your entry to the Secretary not later than Oct. 23rd.

A. O. Kerr, Albert Tomalty, Pres. Sec.

## MISSIONARY SERVICES.

The Anglican Church services in St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, morning and evening, and at Brownsburg in the afternoon on Sunday last were largely attended notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

The Rev. D. J. Newgewirtz, who has had charge of the Jewish Christian work in Montreal for over twenty years, gave three very interesting addresses, describing social, economic and religious conditions in European countries which he recently visited, more particularly in his native country of Poland.

The Hebrew Christians in Poland, he said were between two fires, the unconverted Jews on the one hand and the Gentile Christians on the other, and if it had not been for contributions of money and clothing sent to them by Christians in England and America many of them would have perished of cold and starvation. Several contributions were voluntarily handed in at Lachute for the relief of these poor people.

Mr. Newgewirtz spoke very hopefully of Poland and other parts of the world. According to the Word of God a glorious destiny yet awaits His ancient chosen people of Israel.

## NOTICE OF PETITION

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Eugene Albert Bruneau, Manager, of the City and District of Montreal, and Mr. Tetrus Cyr, Farmer, of St. Scholastique, will apply to the legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for an Act to ratify a Deed of Sale by the said Eugene Albert Bruneau to the said Tetrus Cyr before N. Forest, N. P. of St. Scholastique, dated the 4th of October 1920 under the number 6445 of his minutes, of a certain piece of land known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-six (266) of the Official Cadastre of the Parish of St. Scholastique, with house and other buildings thereon and declaring such Deed of Sale binding for the parties thereto and confirming the title of the said Tetrus Cyr to the said property.

LaSaur, MacDougall, MacFarlane and Barclay, Attorneys for Petitioner.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

No. 425. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.—Leave Montreal 6.50 p.m., arrive Calumet 9.45 p.m.  
No. 423. Daily.—Leave Montreal 5.30 p.m., Calumet 7.55 p.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 10.30 p.m.  
No. 427. Saturday only.—Leave Montreal 1.20 p.m., arrive Calumet 4.20 p.m.  
No. 433. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal 1.00 p.m., arrive Calumet 4.00 p.m.  
No. 429. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal 8.20 a.m., Calumet 10.50 a.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 11.55 p.m.  
No. 421. Daily.—Leave Montreal 8.00 a.m., Calumet 10.25 a.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 1.00 p.m.  
No. 426. Daily.—Leave Calumet 8.30 a.m., arrive Montreal 11.20 a.m.  
No. 422. Daily.—Leave Ottawa 8.00 a.m., Calumet 10.25, arrive Montreal 1.00 p.m.  
No. 420. Sunday only.—Leave Ottawa 8.30 a.m., Calumet 10.50, arrive Montreal 1.15 p.m.  
No. 428. Saturday only.—Leave Calumet 7.20 p.m., arrive Montreal 10.00 p.m.  
No. 424. Daily.—Leave Ottawa at 5.30 p.m., Calumet 8.05, arrive Montreal 10.30 p.m.  
Apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent,



## GREENVILLE

The annual meeting of the Bible Society, was held in the Methodist Church, in this village on Sunday evening Oct. 1st, and was well attended. Rev. Mr. McLennan gave an account of the work done by the Bible Society showing very gratifying results. Rev. Ellis and Stark were on the platform and assisted with the service. The collectors, Mrs. J. E. Arnold, and the Misses J. Williamson and E. Morrow had collected a large amount, and there still another part of the field to be visited.

A very interesting description of her travels and work in India, was given by Miss Melissa E. Morrow, returned Missionary from India, in the Methodist Church on Monday evening Oct. 2nd. It was listened to with great interest by her friends, some coming all of the way from Avoca. Miss Morrow has served two terms in India, under the American Baptist Missionary Society, and expects to return for a third term this fall. Sooripat Deccan India was her last field of labor and it is this place that she expects to return. She and one other lady Missionary will be alone, twenty-five miles from a white person. A great work has been done in Christianizing the Telugus of this part of India. The first Missionary who went out from England spent almost a lifetime before he saw one brought to the light, but he sowed the seed, and now thousands are Christians. It was called the "Lone Star Mission," and they like to call it that still. Miss Morrow is eager to return to her chosen life work. If she sails this fall or whenever she may be, may God bless her, and grant her hearts desire in seeing Christ's kingdom come on earth, Miss Morrow has been around the world twice, sometimes sailing by the Pacific other times by the Atlantic.

## ARUNDEL.

Mr. F. J. Elliot, of Westmount, is spending a few days with his friend, Mr. J. M. Nelson.

The Ladies' Union, of the Arundel Union Church, are to hold a Harvest Supper, in Staniforth's Hall, on Saturday 4th Nov. and a jolly good time is looked forward to.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, the Misses R. Elliot, and Marjorie Gall, all of Westmount, and Mr. Nelson, of Arundel, spent the week-end at Mr. Elliot's beautiful camp at Bark Lake.

This village was, for many days, enshrouded in smoke, from the many forest fires raging in the vicinity, until the long looked for rain, set in. At the present writing the rain continues, all fires are out, and the land is in good condition for ploughing.

The boys and girls of the Arundel Swine Club shipped their car load of hogs to the Montreal Market, on Oct. 2nd. The hogs sold for \$12.00 per hundred, which netted over \$1300.00 for the car load. The County Agonomist, Mr. Bothwell, and Mr. Foster, of the Live Stock Branch, had charge of the marketing of the hogs.

Mr. Thos. Lane, of Haleybury, but formerly a resident of Arundel, was amongst those who suffered severely in the fire at that place last week.

He had recently purchased a new house, and spent several hundred dollars on its improvement, but the fire destroyed the house and its contents completely, as well as all the out-buildings, and Mr. Lane's son was seriously burned and is now in the Hospital.

There was a "Shower" of a very large number of fancy and useful presents, at the Parsonage of the Union Church, on Monday evening, 9th inst., for Miss Helen Thomson, daughter of the late Mr. William Thomson, whose marriage to Mr. McArthur, of Morin Heights, will take place on Thursday 12 inst. Miss "Nellie" Thomson, is one of the most estimable and highly esteemed young ladies in this community, and everyone wishes her every happiness, prosperity and long life.

## Quality and Charm

Distinguish

# "SALADA"

## TEA

H 333

"The most Delicious Tea you can buy"

## AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

DONAT MONTPETIT,

On the Lennon Farm, Carillon

Tuesday, October 17th, 1922.....

The following Effects:—Seven milch cows, 1 Chestnut mare, 12 yrs. old, 1 colt three and a half years old, 4 heifers one and a half years old, one bull one and a half years old well bred Holstein, DeLaval cream separator, churn with pulley, butter dryer, tumbler cart, 1 two seated buggy, a lot of cornstalks, 1 factory can, milk pails, 1 sow with litter of five, 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 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late

JAMES B. CHAMBERS,

About Half mile West of St. Philippe.

Friday, October 27th, 1922.

The following effects:—Twenty-two milch cows, all due to freshen in January, 1 mare 9 years old, 1 horse 10 years old, 1 McCormick Disk Harrow, 1 pair of Cockshutt out throw disk harrows, and 1 pair Smoothing Harrows, 1 No. 8 Frost and Wood Plow and No. 1 and 3 Wilkinson Plows, 1 1/2 six ft. cut Noxon Beering Mower, 1 tumbler cart, 1 set of cart harness, 1 double milch express of 2000 lb. capacity and 1 spring cart, and many other articles to numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit, on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at

Barron's Stables, Lachute Town,

Thursday, Oct. 26th, 1922.

The following effects belonging to

GEO. H. STANIFORTH,

Of "Mountain View Farm, Lachute.

20 milch cows, some due to freshen in January, 1 Ayrshire bull 2 years old, 1 Imported Clydesdale Mare, registered, 1 Clydesdale mare 5 years old registered, 1 Clydesdale mare 4 years old, 1 Clydesdale gelding 2 years old, 6 Pure and Grade Oxford sheep, 4 ewe lambs, 1 pair of African geese, 20 Pure Bred R. I. R. hens.

Also a two story, eight roomed dwelling house, newly finished, with garage and wood shed, about half acre of land, situated on Brownsburg Road in Lachute Town half mile from station and post-office. This property is open for inspection, terms made known day of sale.

Also other effects belonging to other parties.

One second-hand Ford Car, two buggies, one double express, 1 tumbler car, 1 set single bob sleighs, (new,) 1 set express sleighs, 1 rack sleigh, 1 set double plough harness, 1 set cart harness, 1 small Massey Harris Ensilage Cutter, set heavy express harness, 1 Holstein bull 2 years old.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent discount per annum for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 24th November, 1922 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 2 times per week on the route between LAUREL and LOST RIVER from 1st April, 1923 next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Laurel and Lost River and at the office of the District Superintendent, Office of the District, Superintendent, Postal Service.

Montreal, 10th, October, 1922

J. TAYLOR,

Acting District Supt.

## 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.

# MACDONALD'S BRIER

The Tobacco with a heart

PACKAGES 15¢



1/2 lb.  
TIN  
85¢



# Soils and Crops

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

## Contagious Abortion.

Every owner of cows, mares, ewes and sows should be deeply interested in the prevention of infectious or contagious abortion.

It is a well known fact that infectious abortion causes greater loss to cattle raisers and dairy farmers than any other single disease, tuberculosis not excepted.

Infectious abortion is a specific inflammation of the mucus membrane of the uterus which in pregnant animals leads to an affection of the fetal membranes and often to the premature birth of the fetus. The fetus may be either living or dead, depending upon the degree to which the germs have interfered with nutrition.

Animals which have aborted once or twice may cease to abort, but they remain diseased and are likely to infect others. Accidental causes may and sometimes do bring on miscarriage, however, every abortion in cows should be considered infectious. Contagious abortion of cattle is a specific infectious disease due to the *Bact. abortus* of Bang, but in mares it is caused by the *Bacillus abortus equi*. The germs are found in the uterus, fetal membranes, and fetuses or infected mares. This disease has not yet become very common in ewes or sows; however, it is well to keep in mind that they are not exempt from it.

Doubtless the infection is taken up with the food or water, or through the genital organs, which may become infected by stable litter, manure or contact with infected milking or stable utensils, or using syringes, douching hose or instruments which are not always clean.

Treatment—No reliable cure is known for contagious or infectious abortion, but the use of vaccines applied by your veterinarian to herds which are badly affected will prove beneficial, and the treatment is perhaps worth what it costs. However, the use of vaccines for abortion is still in the experimental stage. Preventative measures have given the writer best results. Equip your farm with a separate stall or stable for your cows at calving time.

This maternity barn should be so constructed that it can be fumigated with formaldehyde, easily disinfected and not difficult to keep clean. Keep the cow in this barn and treat her until all vaginal discharge ceases. The aborted fetus and accompanying membranes should be burned as the germs are very numerous in these tissues. The manure and litter should be placed out of reach of your cows.

The disease has been spread by the introduction of an infected animal into a healthy herd. Keep the new cow or heifer isolated from balance of herd until after she calves.

Don't knowingly, have your cow or heifer served by a neighbor's bull, unless you are reasonably certain that he has not been serving diseased cows.

It is true that the bull is only a mechanical carrier of the infection, but to make him safe, he should be treated both before and after service, especially if he is serving infected cows. Treatment of the genital tract of aborted animals is essential, especially in cases of retained placentas; however, this is work for the veterinarian or trained dairyman. Infection with the abortion organism often leads to retained placenta and sterility. Suckling calves from infected mothers spread abortion infection, by tramping through the feed, or manure from infected cows. It is a great mistake to feed the milk from infected cows, to sows, unless it has been sterilized.

Cows which have aborted should not be sold but kept in the herd until they become "ceased aborters" unless they fail to conceive when bred. About one in five or six have latent or active infection, and infection probably through teat in adults and is situated in udder of non-pregnant, and in womb and vaginal discharge of pregnant cows, but B. abortus disappears from uterus soon after parturition. Or germs enter cow through food and attack fetus in utero through blood. Young animals may be infected by milk, or in utero, but infection does not last long. There are many healthy carriers never showing signs of disease.

Suspicious symptoms in a herd are abortions, retained afterbirth, sterility, nymphomania and mastitis in cows; while B. abortus causes in calves through milk white scours, infectious arthritis and pneumonia.

It is considered good practice to flush vagina of aborting cow until os closes and discharge ceases, the same preparation is suitable for flushing sheath of bull, before and after service; use one part Lysol, Cresolin, or Liquor Cresolis Compositus, in 200 parts tepid water. Douching vagina with this preparation every 48 hours, for 30 days before cow calves may prevent white scours and pneumonia; use same preparation twice as strong to bathe the hind parts of aborting cows. Wash and dry the calf. Sterilize stump of cord with tincture of iodine and dust with one part salicylic acid and three parts boric acid, and don't forget that absolute cleanliness of hind quarters of infected cow will very often prevent mastitis and white scours of calf. In conclusion, let me say, the fundamental principles underlying the control of contagious or infectious abortion are the same as for the eradication of other infectious diseases.

Staff of Department of Agriculture, University Staff.

## The Press.

In this we have not found yet any danger of overlapping. The field is just beginning to be covered and there is more than enough for each organization to do. We believe that "all our strength lies in our union, all our danger lies in discord."

## Education.

It will be sufficient to touch upon two or three of the broader aspects of education as it affects rural life:

(1) There is the necessity of technical or practical education. There may be a danger of over-emphasizing certain phases of technical education as applied to agriculture and even home-making. We must bear in mind first, last and always that the studies of agriculture and household science are primarily intended to broaden and balance the child's sphere of knowledge and experience and to open for him a wider field in his choice of life-work. It should not be the object of such training to make farmers or mechanics or dressmakers or cooks or homemakers. If so, we are in danger of producing many of the misfits I before referred to.

There is, perhaps, a danger also in this kind of education to place an undue value on the material and economic side of life to the exclusion of what may be called the cultural or spiritual side. It would seem that our civilization has run amuck through this same error.

Undoubtedly we have to give our attention to the material side out there is grave danger of blunting the delicate sensibilities of our children by giving too much prominence to such things. Present-day education calls for more cultivation of the finer sensibilities.

## Good Literature in the Home.

It has been felt at all times that our agricultural people are often placed at a disadvantage with the dwellers in cities on account of a lack of a certain kind of culture. This is not so true as it once was but is true to a certain extent. The means of much culture have always lain at their doors and has been ignored, particularly in the last two or three generations. I refer to the reading of good literature in the homes. This is a practice that has gradually been dying out. One great reason for this is, perhaps, that we have been placing the responsibility for such things on our schools and educational institutions, just as parents have gradually been unloading many more of their responsibilities on these same institutions, and therefore neglecting the true and natural source—the home. That is why homes are ceasing to be homes in the true sense of the word and are losing their hold on the youth of our time. Without home education all other forms of education must fail to a large extent because they can be, at best, only helps and extensions of the greater home education. The home is responsible for the time spent outside of school—for education and recreation during this time. There is no greater instrument for culture of heart and mind than a love of and familiarity with good literature.

Our Women's Organizations have been doing much to stimulate love of reading. Many of them have organized local libraries and put their communities in the way of getting circulating libraries. Our university gives a grant of dollar for dollar up to ten dollars spent for library books. This is a step in the right direction but the community library can never take the place of home reading and we are trying to make ourselves active in this direction. We have talked this matter over with our clubs for years, but sometimes some definite action is necessary to get a movement under way. For this reason I should recommend that a yearly grant of ten dollars be given to each club to buy works of good literature for reading in the club and to be used in the homes—a selection could be made from headquarters if thought necessary.

## Community Bird Clubs.

We all realize, I believe, that the question of recreation and how time outside of school shall be spent is a bigger problem than ever it was before. The casting-off of the parent of this responsibility has given commercial interests their opportunity and they have seized it with a vengeance—so that now we are finding our people dependent on—not their homes or any inner resources which they themselves may have—but on those commercialized forms of amusement. What can be the outcome but a lowering of ideals and perversion of the

best instincts. Our communities are so threatened now in this way that there is gradually growing up a feeling in our women's organizations that this is a problem that requires the co-operation of the men's organizations and there is a steady tendency towards community clubs. It is felt that we must do something better. It is with this in mind that the idea of the Community Bird Club came, and for these reasons:

(1) Bird study offers a source of personal happiness and a resource for enjoyment throughout life if begun in childhood.

(2) It fosters fine qualities of character—kindness, gentleness, sympathy, humaneness and a reverence for life as opposed to present-day tendencies toward selfishness, lack of thought for others, brutality and cruelty and a callousness toward life.

(3) It affords a healthy form of recreation for mind and body.

(4) It opens up other fields of interest and can be made a sort of anchorage around which can be attached literature, music, scientific knowledge and much else.

(5) It can afford a common meeting-ground for men, women and children.

(6) It is a vital problem in agriculture as evidenced by the efforts put forth by our government, provincial and federal. Their efforts will have to be largely unavailing if the interest and effort of the people is not forthcoming. The effort can be put upon the boys and girls. It will give them a sense of responsibility that will help to prepare them for the lives of citizens.

## The Homemakers' Organization.

The Homemakers' Organization can in no way be looked upon as a subsidized organization. True, they receive a money grant from the Department of Agriculture, but it must be pointed out, this is to help in the interests of the Department of Agriculture. More than that, the women through their organizations, every year, return to the province in the form of expenditure for certain provincial community needs, three or four times the amount of any grant received.

## Unfinished Stock Depresses Markets.

The Dominion Live Stock branch market reports for the month of July are on the whole somewhat encouraging. While prices for all manner of stock in the East were lower than they were in July, 1920, they were for all, excepting calves, a little higher than in July of last year. The same is true of the market at Winnipeg. At Calgary and Edmonton there was a drop all along the line, excepting for good lambs at the former place and for select hogs at the latter. Once more the complaint is made of the sending of unfinished grass cattle to market, but the most depressing effect at Toronto was the heavy receipts of Western cattle, mostly heavy, rough, fat steers. At Winnipeg a volume of unfinished cattle was received which the report says should have been kept on the grass for another sixty days. At Calgary the uncertainty of feed prospects in some districts led to farmers sending their cattle in, and the report notes that with the run of half-fed grass cattle arriving, the market in the latter part of the month developed a decidedly weaker turn. At Edmonton the market was flooded with a lot of thin grass cattle, many in particular being from the Peace River district. The market for calves everywhere was erratic and tending slightly to a decline. Lamb prices at Toronto fell off a bit towards the end of the month owing to heavy offerings, but at Montreal they averaged from \$1.18 to \$1.42 per hundred over the corresponding month of last year. Hog prices were fairly steady and inclined to strength, but the Montreal report contains a warning which might well be heeded. "Hogs," it says, "are invariably scarce during July and prices keep up, and farmers, hoping to cash in on the high prices, send in their light unfinished spring hogs. These find a limited market until the supply becomes too numerous and then there is either a severe cut on light hogs, or the whole market is lowered, sometimes both. Efforts should be made to have these pigs finished before they are sent to the market."

Your crop is only half taken care of when it is harvested. The other half is marketing.

It does not pay to tie yourself so close to your farm that you cannot enjoy the beauties of the surrounding landscape.

# Parents as Educators.

The Desire to Please—By Minerva Hunter.

The telephone gave a sharp ring. Mrs. Kent lifted the receiver and her old schoolmate heard this one-sided conversation, "Yes this is Mrs. Kent." "All right, Mrs. Kent." "He did!" "We'll have it replaced to-day, Mrs. Kent. I cannot tell you how sorry I am that it happened." "Have you sent him home?"

As if in answer to her question the side door opened and Hilman went to his room.

Half an hour later when he had departed for his father's office, Mrs. Kent sat down beside her guest. "I suppose you have a pretty good idea what has happened," she remarked with a rueful smile.

"I should say that Hilman broke a window."

"Exactly!" exclaimed his mother. "That is the second he has broken this vacation. We made him pay for the first out of his savings and thought that lesson would be enough, but he has done it again. Why do boys enjoy destroying things? Tell me, Susan."

"I hardly think Hilman enjoyed it. I heard his explanation and it seemed to me he disliked every minute of the rock throwing because his first experience told him he was likely to break a window."

"Yes, I gathered that from what he said," the mother agreed, "but he went on playing just the same. Sometimes I lose all patience with Hilman. If you can think of some explanation that will give me sympathy for him, Susan, please tell me what it is."

"Even if it brings you up for criticism?" Susan's eyes twinkled.

"Yes," Mrs. Kent consented. "It may be if I can criticize myself I can understand Hilman better."

"I remember that when you were much older than Hilman you were destructive in a far more serious way than he."

"How?" gasped Mrs. Kent.

"When I knew you at boarding

school we attended many midnight feasts together. Salmon said—

"Uh!" shuddered Mrs. Kent. "As I was saying, salmon said we knew the chief dish at all these feasts. I knew it would make you sick, but you never refused to eat it."

"Pray, wise friend, what has salmon salad to do with broken windows?" "Salmon salad injured your digestion; a broken window injures a house. I had rather break a window than ruin my digestion."

"It is more sensible," Mrs. Kent agreed, "but you see I almost had eaten salmon salad. The girls never would have understood if I had. Why, I believe they would have hated me."

"I gathered from what Hilman said that was the trouble in his case."

"What?"

"A desire to please and be understood."

"Yes?" questioned the mother.

"When all the other boys throw rocks at the tin sign on Mrs. Drake's garage, Hilman could not endure being different and risking being misunderstood. He wanted to be pleasant and friendly and agreeable."

"You are right," Mrs. Kent nodded, "and now that you have discovered the cause, can you prescribe a cure?"

"Of course Hilman should not break windows. Make him pay for every destructive act, just as you are now doing, but remember he is a human being and dislikes being different and for that reason he is likely to follow the crowd even when he knows better. He is going through a trying time in his effort to adjust himself to the ways of the world. The desire to please is commendable; not for anything would you have him rude or unpleasant. Grown people cannot always tell where the line is drawn between politeness and destructiveness. Deal firmly with Hilman, but always remember that this sin is really an overworked virtue."

## Horse Sense

Proper handling of the colt begins with the dam. If she is fed right and given the proper care before foaling, other things being equal, the stage is all set for a good colt. Proper feed for the mare means plenty of milk for the offspring, and a setback at this tender age can hardly be compensated later on. We start feeding the colt from the time it is a suckling. At the age of two months we start the colts on a little crushed oats and molasses, placing the feed within a creep, generally built under the shade of a tree and out of the reach of the mares. Colts are weaned in October and November on our farm. They are then from six to eight months of age, and we aim to wean a bunch of colts at one time, so they will not miss their dams so much.

After weaning, the creep is gradually closed off and the animals are fed three times a day, more feed being required to replace the milk. In another month or so, however, we cut it down to two feeds a day, and this system is continued until the colts are coming three years old, at which age we break them for work. When the colts are a year old we separate the stallions and mares. If one is raising grade horses, the colts are castrated at this time, and then permitted to run with the mares. None of our male colts are used for breeding service until three years old, and then only lightly—say one service a day, and not over forty in the season. We examine the mares before breeding, and if they are not all right we use capsules.

In feeding our mares we use rolled oats, which we roll ourselves. Some require a little corn, the amount depending upon the condition of the individual. Roughness, all they want, consists of mixed timothy and clover hay.

A very important part of the daily schedule in handling brood mares is giving them plenty of exercise. If this is neglected often, it will mean failure, and I find the best form of exercise is light work. Daily exercise is just as essential as daily feed, for it speeds up a sluggish circulation and aids digestion. Exercise is essential for growing young stock, too, and for fitting a show herd.

When a mare is about to foal, we keep her in a clean, dry box stall. When the colt is dropped, one of us is always on hand to paint the navel immediately with iodine. We also give a hypodermic as soon as possible, and later on one or two more. The value of such a treatment is seen in the fact that we have not lost a colt from navel disease since 1913.

## Preparing Bees for Winter.

Now that the honey crop of 1922 is practically all gathered it is time for the beekeeper to begin his preparations for the crop of 1923. The beekeepers' success depends largely upon the condition of his bees in the early spring just after coming out of winter quarters, and this condition in turn depends upon the preparations given for the winter.

Three things are essential for successful wintering; namely, strong colonies consisting mainly of young bees, sufficient wholesome stores, and adequate protection from the cold. To

neglect any one of these factors is to invite failure.

By strong colonies we mean populous colonies. A colony cannot be too strong in bees for the winter. These bees must be comparatively young in order to live through the winter and brood rearing is safely commenced the following spring. To get the hive filled with young bees every colony must be headed with a young, vigorous queen during August and September; therefore, all colonies containing old or failing queens should be requeened not later than the week in July. Colonies with bees covering less than eight full frames of Langstroth frames at the beginning of October should be united.

A colony of bees should not have less than forty pounds of stores in the carry it through the winter until the honey is coming in in the spring. The full honey stored in the brood chamber. The usually of uncertain quality and deficient in quantity; it should, therefore, be supplemented with either a good clover or buckwheat honey, or a better still, with a syrup made of equal parts of pure, granulated sugar and one part water. The colony should be given enough honey or sugar to make it into syrup to bring the stores up to the required weight. Even if a colony has enough natural stores in the brood chamber it is advisable to give it the syrup in order to postpone or minimize the consumption of poor honey and thus delay a possible attack of dysentery.

There are two methods of protecting the bees during the winter: to place them in a cellar or to put them in cases outside. For outside wintering the bees should be placed in the cases during the latter part of September or early in October and the packing placed on the bottom and all four sides. The bees should be fed as rapidly as possible, then the top packing is put in place. Bees never require no further attention until the following spring.

Bulletin No. 43, on "Wintering Bees in Canada," can be had free upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.

## Demand for Draft Horses.

An unusually busy season in the lumber woods is expected next winter. The activity of the building trades is greater than it has been for years and is using up lumber at a rapid rate. The city of Ottawa, for example, is estimated that the construction of the year will equal that of the entire preceding years. Building construction work is being done on a similar scale not only in other cities, but in many towns and villages. To replace fish stocks of lumber an unusual amount will be made upon the timbered areas which will provide work for many men as well as draught horses. To be ready for this demand, farmers who have surplus horse stock would do well to get the animals fitted for sale. Even a plain horse, if sound and carrying a little fat, will fill the buyer's eye and will this autumn bring a good price if up to draught work.

Keep on just as long as you can, then keep on a little longer. Persistence wins.

It doesn't take a son of a gun to tell that there's no profit in a horse that costs more to keep than he can sell for.

# Rural Life and Activities for Women

BY MISS ABBIE DELURY, DIRECTOR, HOME-MAKERS' DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The greatest incentive to agricultural activity on the part of the individual farmer is removed if for any reason the homemaker fails in the performance of her duties or in the creating of a proper home atmosphere. This fact is recognized by the Departments of Agriculture in the different provinces of Canada and in the United States, also more recently in England and Wales, Scotland and Belgium.

The Rural Women's Organizations originated with the women as independent organizations depending on their own efforts; their work was recognized as such a great factor in the success of rural life, that now departments of agriculture initiate this work and give it financial aid as part of the work of the State. The Soldier Settlement Board also recognized this fact by the establishment of a Home Branch.

The Rural Homemaker's Drawbacks.

The homemaker fails sometimes:

(1) Through lack of proper training and experience for her duties;

(2) In rural life, through discouragement, lack of incentive, monotony, overwork, need of change; hence acquires an unhealthy attitude of mind toward her duties;

(3) Because of a lack of home-making instincts, misfits.

How the Women's Organizations Can Help.

The Women's Organizations with the aid of the Department of Agriculture can help all these classes as well as the homemaker who has made a greater or less success of her work, and these are in the majority in our province. They can all be helped by the department through:

(1) Literature supplied from time to time as need arises;

(2) Extension lectures and demonstrations;

(3) Correspondence with clubs and with individuals;

(4) Conferences and conventions.

They can help one another in their organization (and this is the greatest good that arises from organization) by working together for common interests and by each giving the benefit of her knowledge and experience for

the others. The discouraged woman who has come to look on her work as merely drudgery acquires this state of mind through living in isolation—she cannot see her work as an important part of a great whole.

## The Work of Woman's Organization in the Community.

When she finds herself working along with other women (1) to procure proper and sanitary school equipment, (2) to establish a hot and wholesome noon luncheon, (3) to have medical inspection of the schools, (4) to establish restrooms for the community, (5) to undertake the establishment of community halls for the use of their people, (6) to start or procure libraries for the public use, (7) to procure nursing help for the district, (8) to establish cottage hospitals and help to maintain them, (9) to hold fairs of different kinds, (10) to have child welfare exhibits and instruction, (11) to assist the less fortunate, (12) to co-operate with and assist other organizations in their works, and (13), best and greatest of all, to create a better and healthier community spirit and to minimize the spirit of hatred, prejudice and intolerance of different kinds that disgrace our community and national life and to further in its stead a spirit of love and open-mindedness and an atmosphere of hospitality—then her work becomes elevated and transfigured in her mind and that is all that is necessary.

## Overlapping.

There are so many institutions organized for public welfare that the thought arises in the minds of many people that there must be much overlapping and therefore waste of time and material. Our department co-operates with every possible department in the province:

The Provincial Department of Health;

The Education Department in many lines;

The Agricultural Societies;

The Grain Growers;

The Red Cross;

Teachers;

Registered Nurses affiliated with the Provincial Council;



It may be bad for Fritz, but it doesn't make it better for anybody else

—Reynolds's Newspaper, London.



# THE SHADOW OF POOR HEALTH

This Condition Relief Comes Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

When the shadow of poor health is upon you; when hope fades and life itself seems scarcely worth living, this is the time you should remember that thousands just as hopeless as you have been restored to the sunshine of health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The rich red color which these pills actually make, strengthens the whole system. The nerves are strengthened, headaches disappear, the appetite improves, and once again there is joy in life. Among thousands benefited by the use of this medicine is Mrs. Jos. Robinson, who says: "Some time ago I was in an anemic condition and so weak I would faint away at times. I had no appetite, could not do my work; in fact life seemed scarcely worth living. I was exceedingly nervous and tried doctor's medicine with no good result. Then one day I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills recommended for a similar condition, and I got a supply. I continued taking the pills until I had used about a dozen boxes, and they have made me a well woman. I can now do a good day's work about my house, have no more fainting spells and can go about more actively than I did before. I believe these pills are the thing for pale, weak girls and women, and if given a fair trial will tell for them what they have done for me."

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

**Nutcracker is Powerful and Easily Controlled.**

Perfect control of the power exerted in a nut in cracking the shell is possible with the use of a nutcracker. The appliance has a solid felt-lined base and a ratchet, or rear, arrangement operated by a long handle, that gives the user ample leverage in breaking the hardest shells without scattering them in all directions, or smashing the kernels into little bits.

Turtles and turtles have no teeth.

## Surnames and Their Origin

**FOX**

Variations—Sinnock, Sinnock, Sceny, Reynard, Reynardson.

Racial Origin—Irish.

Source—A nickname.

This is not the same family name as the Fox which comes from the Anglo-Norman source in the given name of "Folke" or "Folque."

Though they may not look it, Fox, Sinnock, Sceny, Reynard and Reynardson are all really variations of the same name, some of them being Anglicized variations of the Irish pronunciation of the name, and some of them being Anglicized variations of the name.

It came about this way. There are a few noteworthy figures in Irish history who were founders of clans or who from which many bearing the name take their ancestry.

One of these was "Flann," the 16th century monarch of Ireland, 878 A.D., who was known as "the Fox." The other was a saint "Telge," who lived about 100 years later, also known as "the Fox" or "Telge an Sionnach." From these two surnames came the family or clan name "MacSionnach." According to legend, it has become Anglicized to the forms Sinnock and Sinnock. Ac-

## Old Theories That Have Been Killed by Modern Thought.

Ignorance often develops into a belief, and belief in turn becomes a custom. One of the best examples of this is the placing of the engagement ring on the third finger.

This is the result of an old belief, still widely taken for fact, that there is a nerve in the third finger in direct communication with the heart. This gave rise to the idea of placing the ring on the third finger.

Of course, there is not a shred of truth in this belief. The third finger is no different from any of the others; but, all the same, it has developed into a custom.

Another equally curious belief is that, should a person cut himself in the space between the first finger and thumb, he is more than likely to get yuck-jaw. It is a belief absolutely without foundation, except, perhaps, that a wound in that part of the hand, owing to its free movement, takes a long time to heal, and is therefore more likely to get dirt into it, which might cause lock-jaw.

A common belief exists that our bodies undergo complete change once in seven years. As to why seven years nobody knows, but many people have that firm conviction.

Actually the human body is undergoing change the whole time. In moving an eyelid, even, some of the tissue or muscle is literally being burnt up, and is renewed from the blood. The very process of seeing or thinking destroys some of the brain. A boxer will lose as much as nine pounds in weight in a single fight, which means that that much muscle has been decomposed.

In this way it will be seen that different peoples bodies are completely renewed in different periods of time, those in hot countries, or leading a strenuous life, being completely renewed in the shortest time.

**Ask for Minard's and take no other.**

**What We Call Dust.**

Dust is made up of particles of unburned carbon from smoke, fragments of wool, cotton and hair, living organisms and finely-divided mineral matter. All are constantly being cast into the air and they slip through cracks of houses and settle. After billions of particles have fallen we say the floor is dusty.

Everybody expects courtesy but not so many are willing to give it.

## A Belated Discovery.

Mrs. Garker came home from a call one day in such a disturbed condition that it was evident that tears were not far in the background. She lost no time in beginning her explanation.

"Edward," she said to her husband, "I am so mortified. I don't know what to do."

"What's the matter, Jane?"

"I've just been calling on Mrs. Peters. You know her husband, Marshall?"

"Yes."

"Well, I just learned to-day that 'Marshall' is not his title at all. Marshall is his first name."

"Why, certainly. I've always known that. What is there mortifying about it?"

"Nothing," said Mrs. Garker, with a groan, "only I've been calling him 'Marshall' every time I've met him for months and months!"

## CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

The ailments of childhood—constipation, indigestion, colic, colds, etc.—can be quickly banished through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative which instantly regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. They are guaranteed to contain no harmful drugs and can be given to the youngest baby with perfect safety. Concerning them Mrs. Alcide Lepage, Ste. Beatrix, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets were of great help to my baby. They regulated her bowels and stomach and made her plump and well." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Should the Accompanist Not Share Honors With the Singer?

Why is it that an accompanist doesn't share equal honors with a singer? We go to a concert and applaud loudly the singing of some soloist, but the poor pianist who often gets the lion's share of the work goes unnoticed. It isn't fair, is it?

It doesn't take any great stretch of the imagination to see that a song without an accompaniment is practically useless. Indeed, oftentimes it is the accompaniment which makes a song picture, if you can, anyone attempting to sing Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" without the piano or organ accompanying the soloist. And yet when the soloist finishes, the applause and cheering is directed toward the singer, seldom toward the accompanist. Sometimes an accompanist is not even mentioned in a concert notice. He is taken for granted.

Some few years ago a young lady and gentleman sought to draw attention to this anomaly by giving a "Song and Accompaniment" recital in London, England. The young man who did the accompanying, chose the songs and played the whole program of about twenty numbers by heart—a feat of memory that surely is not common—and yet not a single critic and there were many present) noticed it or thought it worth recording.

This article is not written to disparage the work of the singer. Rather is it a plea for a higher appreciation of the art of accompanying. And goodness knows, with a dearth of accompanists as there is to-day, we need to encourage the art in every possible way. Give a thought to the accompanist!

**We Get You, Willie.**

"Now, Willie," said the teacher of the juvenile history class, "you remember who won the Battle of Waterloo?"

"It was the Duke of Wellington."

"Yes, and who came to his assistance and helped him to win it?"

"A feller named Upgardson Atom."

## Nec an Interpreter.

All this wanted, writes a contributor to the Youth's Companion, was a spool of white thread. So, although it was my first morning in old Oxford, I set forth on my quest. A person should have no difficulty in a place where his own language is spoken. Certainly not!

Nearing the business district, I stopped a bright-faced boy and asked him where I would find the nearest dry-goods store.

"Dry-goods store? Store, ma'am? What now would you wish to store?"

"Shop, I mean," I said, correcting my mistake hastily. "Dry-goods shop."

"Dry goods? What would dry-goods be, ma'am?"

"Why, cloth, of course, and things of that kind. Goods, you know."

"Oh, cloth! You would be wanting a draper's shop. Turn to your right at your corner, and there'll be a draper's."

Thanking him, I went on and entered the draper's shop, which at first glance appeared for all the world like a dry-goods store. I asked for a spool of white thread.

"Thread? Very sorry, ma'am, but this is a draper's, and thread can be had only at a haberdasher's."

"But isn't a haberdasher a person who deals in men's furnishings?"

"Not in the least, madam. It is a shop of pins, needles, buttons, thread and the like. There is on a bit of a way on."

I found the haberdasher's shop, which was merely a notion store. Sure of my ground at last, I asked a rosy English girl for a spool of white thread. She fetched a ladder and climbed to the highest shelf, where after some rummaging she found a ball of cord!

"Oh, no," I protested. "I wanted thread."

"Certainly, ma'am; this is thread."

"Help!" I almost cried. Then I patiently explained: "What I want is—something with which to mend, to sew a shirt waist."

"Shirt waist? Shirt waist?" The girl pondered.

I pointed desperately to the shirt waist that I was wearing.

"Oh, blouse!" she cried. "Perhaps what you wish is a reel of cotton."

Thereupon she produced, joy be, my coveted spool of thread!

**MONEY ORDERS.**

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

## The Place of Music in Our Civilization.

It has been said by a great musician that the music of the brass band is the most perfect expression of a nation's feelings, of its joys and sorrows, its hopes and aspirations. To no other appeal will the masses of people, men, women and children, rise so quickly. The music of the brass band fires ambition in the laggard. Many a soldier was inspired to bravery in battle by its music. It gives them an indefinite sense of exaltation. It makes their hearts beat faster, it smooths the discords of nature into harmony, it arouses the finest enthusiasm and it puts bravery in the heart that is timid.

Music is a great force in civilization. Every period of intellectual activity, social or political, reacted upon music. To illustrate, we need but refer to the formal character of the music of the period preceding the French revolution and the freedom and vigor imparted by the spirit of Romanticism which followed in the wake of that great political movement, a difference strikingly illustrated in the music of Haydn and Beethoven, Clementi and Schumann. The science of music had a high place in Chinese philosophy, the sages alone comprehended the canons, and the mandarins were considered superior in point of musical knowledge. Interesting dates are given showing how early the Chinese had developed a science of music. In 2277 B.C., for example, there were 22 writers on the dance and music, 23 on ancient music, and 25 on the construction of the scales. These facts imply many years of previous development before the time when works treating of the science of music would be prepared.

**Gum of Sudan.**

From far off Sudan comes one of our most useful commodities. The adhesive gum that sticks our stamps to our letters and which is used for so many other purposes, can be traced from our desk straight back to the bank of the crocodile infested Nile, with its overhanging palm trees and its myriad herds of chattering monkeys. Big tawny camels and brown-gray donkeys heavy laden with gum from Kordofan, make their way to Durim, above Khartoum, where it is unloaded by half-naked natives. The precious cargo is then placed upon various kinds of crafts for shipment to Omdurman. From this city it is sped by rail to uses which the natives never heard of.

**Huge Steel Making Plant in India.**

Plans are already well under way for the erection of a large-capacity iron and steel works and rolling mill in India. The plans call for the use of the most modern improvements and labor-saving devices. Iron ore of high quality, suitable fluxes, and excellent cooking coal occur close together, and in large quantities. This condition, in connection with the low-priced labor available in India, should contribute to the production of steel at a remarkably low figure.

## Rheumatism And Dyspepsia Are Soon Ended

Victims of stomach trouble and rheumatism often find that when their stomach is set in order, the rheumatism disappears. Thousands of people everywhere have testified that Tanlac has freed them of both troubles simultaneously. T. G. Maitland, 147 Adelaide St., London, Ont., says:

"My digestion got so bad I would bloat all up and I suffered from constipation and biliousness, splitting headaches and dizzy spells. I had rheumatism in my joints and often just ached all over. I never have an ache or pain of any kind since taking Tanlac and never felt better in my life."

Badly digested food fills the whole system with poisons. Rheumatism and many other complaints not generally recognized as having their origin in the stomach quickly respond to the right treatment. Get a bottle of Tanlac to-day at any good druggist. Adv.

**The Poor Boy's Keys.**

A Canadian youth who has learned the alphabet has the key to the treasure-houses of the earth, good books, and what a treasure that is. The youth who can read needs no outside help, either to make himself a highly educated man or a successful man.

Health and the alphabet are all that a youth needs in this country, in order to make himself felt in the world.

The Milan Cathedral is decorated with over 2,000 statues rising hundreds of feet above the streets.

Rural Route No. 1, Mascouche, Quebec. The Minard's Liniment People.

Sirs—I feel that I should be doing a wrong if I neglected to write you. I have had four tumors growing on my head for years. I had them cut off by a surgeon about fifteen years ago but they grew again till about three months ago I had one as large and shaped like a lady's thimble on the very place where my hair should be parted, and it was setting so embarrassing in public that it was a constant worry to me. About three months ago I got a bottle of your liniment for another purpose and saw on the label good for tumors. Well I tried it and kept it for exactly two months, with the result that it has entirely removed all trace of the tumor, and were it not that they had been cut fifteen years ago, no mark would be seen. I have not been asked for this testimonial and you can use it as you see fit.

(Signed) FRED C. ROBINSON.

P. S.—I am a farmer and intend using Minard's Liniment on a mare for a strained tendon, and am hoping for some results. FRED C. R.

## COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

## ECZEMA ON FACE ITCHED TERRIBLY

In Pimples For About A Year. Hardly Slept. Cuticura Heals.

"I was troubled with eczema for about a year. It broke out in pimples on my face and in a few days would blister. At night I hardly slept a wink on account of the terrible itching, and when I scratched my face it would burn. I was disfigured terribly."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and sent for a free sample. I bought more, and after using two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed."

(Signed) Mrs. David Betz, 4159 Fox St., Denver, Colo.

Rely on Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum to care for your skin.

Sample sent freely upon request. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. 448, P. O. Box 985, Montreal." Send no money. Write plainly. Soap, Ointment and Talcum sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

## Classified Advertisements

**WANTED—YOUNG LADIES WITH** Good Education to Train as Nurses, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

**W**HOLE OR PART TIME TO SELL our complete line of electric fixtures and appliances from our catalogue. Liberal commission. W. P. Earle Electric Supply Co., 1254 St. Clair Ave. Tor. Onto.

**FOR SALE.**

**Y**ARN—WONDERFUL VALUES AND Colors, samples free—Georgetown Woolen Mills, Ont.

**WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WANTED.**

**W**E HAVE A CASH PURCHASER for a weekly newspaper in Ontario. Price must be attractive. Send full information to Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

**BELTING FOR SALE**

**T**HRESHING BELTS AND EUCATION hose, new and used, shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. York Belting Co., 115 York St., Toronto, Ont.

There are few occupations quite so futile as comparing the past with the present—to the disadvantage of either.—Sir Philip Burne-Jones, The Famous Painter.

**Minard's Liniment for Distemper.**

Ceylon has always been the chief locality for pearl fishing. Pike are said to reach an age of 250 years, by some authorities.

**America's Finest Dog Remedies**

**DOG DISEASES**

and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. Dr. May Glover Co., Inc., 139 West 34th Street New York, U.S.A.

## PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO

## HER AILMENTS ALL GONE NOW

Mrs. Sherman Helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lake, Michigan.—"About one year ago I suffered with irregularities and a weakness and at times was obliged to stay off my feet. I doctored with our family physician and he finally said he could not understand my case, so I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After I had taken the first bottle I could see that I was getting better. I took several bottles of the Vegetable Compound and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and I am entirely cured of my ailments. You may publish this letter if you wish."—Mrs. MARY SHERMAN, Route 2, Lake, Mich.

There is one fact women should consider and that is this. Women suffer from irregularities and various forms of weakness. They try this and that doctor, as well as different medicines. Finally they take Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, and Mrs. Sherman's experience is simply another case showing the merit of this well-known medicine.

If your family physician fails to help you and the same old troubles persist, why isn't it reasonable to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?



### Life Partners

THE union of Nature, the Farmer and Science is a partnership for life.

In your golden sheaves of living wheat—and in your waving, shimmering fields of barley—Nature stores the vital elements of human power and energy, which Science converts into Grape-Nuts—the famous body-building food.

Grape-Nuts with milk or cream is a complete food, containing all the nutritive and mineral elements required for making rich, red blood, and building sturdy body tissue, sound bone structure and strong, healthy nerve cells.

Easily digested and perfectly assimilated, because partially pre-digested by 20 hours' baking.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere

**"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts**

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario



# ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all

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 trademark registered in Canada of Bayer Manufacturing Co. of Germany. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer, the Bayer Company has taken the precaution to stamp the name of the Bayer Company on all its products with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

ISSUE No. 38—22



# Groceries & Hardware

## Lowe Bros High Standard Mixed Paints

Also Pratt & Lamberts Effects Auto Finish and their famous No. 61 Floor Varnish.

|                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| White Lead,               | Turpentine           |
| Paint Oil                 | Engine Oil           |
| Nails                     | Rope                 |
| Dry Felt                  | Roofing Paper        |
| Tarred Felt               | Putty                |
| Alabastine in all shades, | Paroid Ready Roofing |

## GROCERIES

A large assortment of Choice Fresh Groceries always on hand. Sole agents for the "Soleil Brand" Canned Vegetables. Teas and Coffees our Specialty.

**G. L. MEIKLE & CO.**

## PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital Authorized: \$5,000,000.00  
Capital paid up and Surplus: \$4,500,000.00

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.  
Grenville, Sub-agency of Lachute, M. Poulin, Sub-agent.  
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.**

Get the following lines at **JOHN McFAUL & SON.**

## WHY PAY MORE?

Men's High Grade Underwear "Houston's" Nova Scotia Pure Wool, Mackinaw Coats, Men's Working Pants, Overalls and Shirts, Mitts & Gloves, Men's and Boys Heavy Work Boots and Rubbers. We specialize in these lines and give you better value than you get elsewhere.

Buy a B.T. litter carrier now and save yourself a lot of hard work this winter.

The best line of harness in the Country. All repairs and promptly executed.

**John McFaul & Son, Lachute.**

## SWINGING ROUND THE BIG CIRCLE



THE Canadian Pacific Railway, a nation-wide institution, touches the life of Canada at all points. One of the primary requisites of its employees is to know Canada in all its aspects—not merely the conditions of the district in which they happen to live, but the conditions of the entire country. This is particularly the case with passenger department men, who, to be real friends of the travelling public, should have wide knowledge gained from actual residence and experience in different parts of the Dominion.

In order to give its officials this nation-wide outlook and experience, the Canadian Pacific swings them around the big circle once in a while. Men in the east go west, and westerners come east. One such swing, together with some important promotions, are just announced by Mr. C. B. Foster, Passenger Traffic Manager of the company. From Vancouver (where he has been General Passenger Agent), Mr. H. W. Brodie (3) goes east to Montreal to become Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager.

Mr. W. H. Snell (6) General Passenger Agent at Montreal, goes to take a similar position at Vancouver, and Mr. G. A. Walton (2), General Passenger Agent at Winnipeg, takes over Mr. Snell's duties at Montreal. Mr. N. R. DesBrisay (8), District Passenger Agent at St. John, goes to be Assistant General Passenger Agent at Winnipeg, and Mr. W. B. Howard (1), who has been District Passenger Agent at Toronto, goes to be Assistant General Passenger Agent at Montreal, and Mr. G. B. Burpee (5).

General Agent at Cleveland, Ohio, goes to be District Passenger Agent at St. John. Amongst the promotions announced at the same time are Mr. Walter Maughan (9), Assistant General Passenger Agent, Montreal, to be Assistant to General Passenger Traffic Manager; Mr. R. G. McNeillie (7), (Assistant General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg), to be General Passenger Agent there; Mr. W. Fulton (10), to be District Passenger Agent, Toronto, and Mr. W. Horder (4), to be Assistant District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

## PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.

**DR. J. E. CHRISTIE**  
B. Sc. M. D. C. M.  
Physician and Surgeon,  
In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie,  
Phone No. 20, Lachute, Que.

**BRYANT BROTHERS Limited**  
Members Montreal Mining Exchange  
84 St. Francois Xavier Street,  
Montreal.  
Headquarters for Mining Stocks  
Daily Quotation List on Request  
Extensive Private Telegraph Wire  
Connections and Complete  
Brokerage Facilities  
Established 1899

## 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, Lachute, P. Que.

**GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,**  
Next to J. D. Campbell's Store, Main Street,  
Lachute

Always on hand a large stock of Tweeds, Worsted, and Serges. I have just received a new assortment for Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoatings.

Ladies' Suits made to order.  
All Work Guaranteed.

**DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.**  
Surgeon Dentist  
Office over Banford's Store  
Here Every Day.  
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

**Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.**  
Notary Public,  
Money to Loan, Farms for Sale  
Bell Telephone No. 186 w.  
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

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

**GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.**  
Notary  
Money to loan on security  
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois,  
notary's papers.  
Lachute, - P. Que.

**W. J. BOYD**  
Licensed Auctioneer  
Sales conducted in English and French.  
Telephone 72.  
Lachute, - P. Que.

**CONSULT CHAS. CALDER & Co.**  
COURT HOUSE, - LACHUTE  
Concerning  
Insurance of any Kind.

**L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.**  
Advocate,  
Telephone No. 60  
Lachute, - P. Que.

**WM. J. BARCLAY**  
Agent for the MacCartney  
MILKING MACHINE.  
FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY.  
Bell Telephone No. 21  
St. Andrews East, - P.Q.

**J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.**  
Notary Public,  
Municipal, Provincial and Victory  
Bonds Handled  
Lefebvre Block—Opposite  
Post Office  
Telephone 178.  
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

## WHY BABIES CRY

It's often hard to find the trouble—it may be teeth—it may be stomach—but oh! so often it is just a chafed irritated skin on which poor Soap has been used.

The remedy for this is so simple! Hours of suffering—night after night of disturbance—have been avoided by mothers, who have insisted on—Baby's Own Soap. Of course it costs a little more, a very little more, however—than what is often bought and used—but four generations of Canadian Mothers are there to vouch for its purity, for the soothing healing effect on Baby's delicate skin, for the lovely pure flower fragrance it leaves when Baby fresh and clean is taken from his bath.

Don't you think, Madam, it's worth paying the 15c. a cake, a little less if you buy a box (3 cakes) which your dealer asks for Baby's Own Soap. Adv.

—Mr. Dector is now open to buy all kinds of Hides, Deer Skins, Hens, Chickens, empty bags, also furs of all kinds. Parties having same to dispose of can see him at Bernier's Hotel Lachute, Phone 149. Best prices.

## Bargains for Fall & Winter.

I have just received a large assortment of Serge and Tricotine Dresses.

Ladies' and Men's Sweaters in all sizes.

Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

**J. D. Lemay**  
Bethany Street, Lachute.



# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1922.

NO. 39

## We Have It!

If its anything in the hardware line  
Our prices are away down.

You are Building, Repairing or Cleaning up  
Call or Phone Your Orders.

## T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

FOR SALE.—A Ford Touring Car, in good running order. Apply to G. Demerise, Box 34, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—A Pure bred Berkshire sow, left by mistake at Lachute Fair, by Mr. McCulloch, of the Goodwill Stock, Farm of Tomisola, Que. Apply to J. D. Campbell, Lachute.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A good house with stable and wood shed, situated on Main Street, St. Andrews, near L. Castongay's Store. Apply to Benoit Castongay, St. Andrews.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Good Driving Horse. Apply to Alex. F. Bothwell, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—An entire stock of bicycle accessories and supplies. All will be sold in block at a price that will be tempting to anyone desirous of going into the business. Apply at once to W. M. Cottingham Tel. Phone 29 w., Box 4, Lachute.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—With 8 Rooms, water and Electric Light, also 6 lots of land near Exhibition Grounds. Apply to H. Kearns, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of mixed dry wood, 18 and 20 inch. Apply to J. E. Walker, Lachute, Phone 11872.

A new line of Men's Suits with two sets of pants at \$13.50 and \$15.00, like they last.

W. Banford & Son.

FOR SALE.—Farm for sale, consisting of 500 acres, situated on Brownsburg Road, one mile from C.P.R. and C.N.R. Stations, facing town of Lachute, 100 acres under cultivation, 150 acres in sugar bush, 100 acres pasture, balance in hard and soft wood, never failing spring, 100 ft. head good farm-house, with modern conveniences, other outbuildings further particulars apply to Geo. H. Staniforth, Phone 120-r-4, 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, Lachute, Que.

LACHUTE GARAGE  
DISTRIBUTOR



BATTERY  
Battery repairing and charging.  
Rebuilt Batteries in stock.  
Volcanizing and tire repairs.  
Car Repairing and Car For Hire.  
E. BISHOP, Prop.  
Main St., Lachute.

## CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

Creswell Regist'd

## LOCAL NEWS

Miss Ruby Harrison was week-end visitor in Montreal.

Miss Lydia Morrison is spending a few weeks in Ottawa.

Miss Ethel Winters spent the week-end visiting in Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Barry spent the week-end visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon spent the week-end at Mount Heights.

M. Jno. Hay, M.P.P. and Mrs. Hay were in Montreal on Monday last.

Miss Catherine Barron, of Montreal, was a week-end guest in town.

Mr. Jas. Beech, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Robt. Miller this week.

Mr. John Hume, of Russell, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie this week.

Miss Marie Riddell, of Mille Isles, is in town for a few days visiting friends.

Miss Albert Morrison returned home from Hamilton, Ont., on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell McQuat, of Cowansville, were recent guests of Mrs. W. S. Todd.

Miss Mary Butler and Miss Lucie MacMaster were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. Yelland.

Messrs. Jas. McKimmie Jr. and Jas. McGibbon Jr., arrived home from the West on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McLeod and son, of Quebec, were recent guests of Mrs. Thos. Christie.

Miss Margaret Hills, of Montreal, spent last week-end at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hills.

Miss Eleanor Yelland, who has been visiting friends in Montreal for the past two weeks has returned home.

Mr. Howard, of Yonkers, N.Y., spent the week-end at Mr. William Painter and called on many of his old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackson and daughters Edith and Isabella, and Mr. and Mrs. John of Hill Foot, spent the week-end visiting in Shaw-bridge.

The many friends of Miss Gladys McQuat will be pleased to know she is progressing favorably, after her recent operation in the Ross Memorial Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert McArthur, Mrs. O'Reilly and Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell, of Ottawa, motored here on Sunday and spent a pleasant visit with friends.

We were treated to our first snow storm on Wednesday morning, and it came on with a rough cold wind that said with no uncertain sound "Prepare for Winter."

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carpenter and family, who have been spending the past month in town and at Lake Louise, left for their home in Three Rivers on Tuesday.

Owing to the dry weather it has been found necessary to postpone the Provincial Ploughing Match which will be now held on the 25th and 26th Oct. at St. Eustache.

Mr. Gilbert Christie, of Victoria, B.C., is in town this week and enjoying meeting many of his old friends, and is at present the guest of Mrs. Jas. Drysdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Holland and daughter, of Grand Mere, spent last week at Ivan Bower. Mrs. Holland has returned to Montreal and closed her summer cottage for the season.

We learn that another of our old town boys "Bob" Beers, has started into business in Montreal, and with a partner, has opened up a garage on St. Catherine St., West. His many friends wish him success in his new undertaking.

Several of our townsmen were in Ottawa this week attending the funeral of the late Mr. Howard, "Dav." as he was generally known was quiet and unassuming, and one of the oldest conductors running through the Ottawa division and the C.P.R. loses a faithful servant who was respected and esteemed by those who knew him best.

The glowing accounts brought to light by those who, with gun and top boots take to the woods for the week-end, are about on a par with the wondrous fish stories that bespeak great skill in the handling. The pride of arriving home with a nice deer on your car after a trip to the wilds of the north country does not always stamp one as a good shot, because some of the marksmen around St. Michel may ask as much as \$19.00 for a carcass, and it soon passes hands, but the folks at home are none the wiser.

NOTICE.—Buy your Ford Car from: Dave Campbell at GENEVEUX MOTOR CO., LTD., 268 Ontario St. West, and be assured of best Service.

Mr. Donald Bain, of Montreal, is the guest of his brother Mr. James Bain this week.

Rev. G. Victor Collins, left on Thursday, to attend the Annual Baptist Convention of Quebec and Ontario, which meets in Toronto from Oct. 20th to Oct. 23th.

A Halloween Tea and Sale of Home made Candles and Cooking, will be held in the Victoria Hall, by the Ladies of the Baptist Church, on Tuesday Oct. 31st, from 3 to 6 p.m. Keep the date in mind.

The Annual Thank-Offering Meeting of the W.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church, was held in the School room on Wednesday afternoon. (Rev.) Mrs. Brown, of Montreal was the speaker and gave a most interesting and helpful address on, "The Vision and our responsibilities." The offering amounted to \$67.03. At the close afternoon tea was served.

Miss Alice Le Brocq has spent the early part of this week in town, under the auspices of the Religious Trist and Book Society of Upper Canada, and its work among the sailors of the Upper Lakes. On Sunday she gave an interesting talk in the Methodist and Baptist Churches, and on Monday visited each room in the Academy, the pupils afterwards contributing the sum of \$30.00. A house to house canvass has been made with very satisfactory results, and Miss Le Brocq speaks very highly of the kindness and courtesy shown her. During her stay she was the guest of Miss MacNaughton.

## CHURCH NOTES.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday, Oct. 22nd, as follows.—In Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and in Thomas' Gore at 3 p.m. The minister Rev. A. G. MacKinnon will conduct and preach at the above services. Mr. A. O. Lloyd will preach in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m., in East Settlement at 3 p.m., and in Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Everybody is welcome at these services.

Baptist Services on Sunday Oct. 22nd will be as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m. Brownsburg 7 p.m., conducted by Mr. Glover, of Montreal. The afternoon meeting at Dalesville will be in charge of Mrs. Collins, a hearty welcome to all.

Church of England services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Oct. 22nd, as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's Service at Brownsburg, 3 p.m., to which all adults as well as children, who are free to attend are invited.

## LAKEFIELD.

The Farmers' Club of Gore, will hold a Plowing Match on Oct. 25th, starting at 9.00 a.m., on Mr. Albert Tomalty's farm. At least \$45.00 will be offered in prizes in the following classes: 1st for Men; 2nd, Men 17 to 20; 3rd, boys under 17. The Women's Institute will serve dinner free to all plowmen, and to others at 25 cents each. Send your entry to the Secretary not later than Oct. 23rd. In the event of bad weather the match will be held on Oct. 28th.

## ST. ANDREWS EAST

Miss Madeline Neve, spent several days in Montreal last week.

Miss Norma Fraser, is the guest of relatives and friends in Montreal.

Miss Agnew, of Montreal, spent the week-end at the home of Dr. Abbott. The "500" Club was entertained on Friday by Mr. and Mrs. Norman McGregor.

Mrs. Geo. Simpson, Montreal, was one of those who was in our little village this week.

The Misses Margaret and Emma Davis spent the week-end at their home in Staynerville.

Mr. Lorne McArthur has spent the past week with his mother Mrs. McArthur, Rockway Valley.

Mr. Walter Dorion, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. Dorion.

Mr. Wainwright Shaw, of Montreal was the week-end guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. Shaw.

Miss Dorothy Howell, of Montreal, spent the week with her mother at their summer home; Mr. Howell was out for the week-end.

Mr. Antonio Chamberland, of Duluth, Minnedosa, is spending a few days in Lachute Mills the guest of his uncle Mr. J. E. Letourneau.

Mrs. May with her little son Stephen, of Hull, spent Friday and Saturday in St. Andrews, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Shaw. Miss Kemp, of Montreal, was also the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Shaw on Friday.

A very good meeting of Christ Church W.A. was held at Mrs. Welden on Thursday afternoon. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. W. H. Robertsons, on Thursday Oct. 26th when a Christmas-box Sale will be packed for one of the isolated Missions of the Diocese of Montreal.

## Bargains!

The other day we came across a Stock of a Manufacturer who had failed. We bought a few suits at a low price, and will pass them on to you at low prices.

Suits with two pr. trousers.....\$15.00  
Suits with two pr. trousers.....\$13.50  
These are bargains for ordinary wear, to save a better suit.

We have also in this lot some better business suits at \$16.50 & \$18.50

These we offer at above prices while they last.

We have a lot of Boy's Suits at low prices.

## W. BANFORD & SON, LACHUTE.

## Bread is your best Food—Eat more of HAMILTON'S BREAD

We are ready to serve you with all the following dainties:—  
Cream Puffs, Chocolate Eclairs, Cream Rolls, Short bread,  
Meat Pies and all other pies in season, also rolls and other cakes. Wedding Cakes a specialty. Fresh Fruits in season. Confectionery in abundance.  
Purity Ice Cream Bricks and Bulk. 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, Cigarette Cases, Big Pens, Fountain Pens, Etc.

For Women. Lamps, Table ware 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.



# Soils and Crops

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

## Liberal Feeding Pays.

The fall freshening cows are coming in and will continue to come in for several months up into the winter. Good liberal feeding methods, practiced before and continued after freshening, will increase the efficiency of milk production of Ontario cows.

What constitutes good feeding practices? Follow nature closely and we will find the cow doing her best during the autumn and winter if summer conditions regarding feed are applied. These conditions are an abundance of palatable, bulky, succulent feed made up into a balanced ration.

Nature herself points the way. In the springtime access to pasture grasses allows the cow to have an abundance of succulent, bulky, palatable feed, balanced to meet the needs of the cow for maintenance and to furnish nourishment for her calf for a time.

A manufacturing plant or any machine is most efficient and economical when running near its full capacity. The cow is a manufacturing plant taking the raw materials produced on the farm, the silage, the hay and grain and converting them into milk. In order to allow the cow to manufacture milk a certain amount of the feed goes to maintain her body. Ordinarily this amount of feed used for maintenance is about fifty to sixty per cent. of the ration fed. But the milk production occurs after the needs for maintaining the cow have been supplied. Hence it is short-sighted economy not to feed additionally to the limit of capacity production of the cow. On too many farms is this a common mistake made in feeding not alone the cows, but all live stock. Be a good liberal feeder.

Many Ontario cows are fed a ration that will maintain their bodies but which will not allow them to pro-

duce a full flow of milk. Others are fed half a ration and the milk flow is reduced to a minimum. What happens when fed as last mentioned? Can the cow automatically stop giving milk? No, she gives milk and will continue to give milk for some time at her own body expense, losing in flesh in order that the mother instinct to nourish her calf is satisfied. However, she will gradually adjust herself and give the milk corresponding to the amount of feed. Heavy milking cows, several weeks after freshening, even when quite well fed, continue to lose weight and flesh because of this mother function.

On the other hand, what happens when the cow is overfed? The excess food is simply used for body fat. Hence over-feeding or feeding a full ration is not harmful before calving, when nearly dry because the excess feed is used to supply nourishment for the unborn offspring or to repair muscle and tissue and even to put on extra body weight.

Feed a balanced full ration for the greatest economy and efficiency. Too often the cow capable of milking sixty pounds is getting the feed of her twenty-pound sister, and often the twenty-pound sister is getting the ration that her sixty-pound sister should have. Feed individually and weigh your milk and feed always. First, feed all the roughness a cow will clean up. Second, feed one pound of grain daily for each three to three and one-half pounds of milk, or one pound of grain daily for each pound of butter-fat produced per week, and third, feed all the cow will take without gaining in weight. For greatest economy for autumn and winter and even year around feeding silage or beets are almost indispensable, a legume hay, alfalfa or clovers, and grain mixtures to balance with the roughage material.

## DOBBIN AT THE FAIR

Poor old Dobbin at the fair, Shining, sleek, in every hair, Neatly groomed from head to tail Yet how little the avail!

Once he entered head on high, Admiration of each eye, Now he comes with drooping ears At the laughter, jests and jeers, As the dashing autos go Through the gates of county show.

And alas! what has he done That he should be the butt of fun? Fat and "comfy," good to see, As of yore, yet, somehow, he Doesn't feel just quite at home Where the whirling autos come, Like cat in strange garret three, Poor old Dobbin at the fair.

Once he held proud reputation Of best family horse around, And he felt in all the nation Not the equal could be found, Of his pretty, gracious lady, Who held the reins just as she should, By each neat manipulation Showing gentleman's blood.

Now a hot tide through him courses To his brain, for well-bred horses Feel the stigma and the shame, When low-bred people make them game; And he hears a "female" say In yonder auto coarsely say, "See, oh see, that 'one-hoss shay'! Like a fossil Dobbin feels, When the boisterous laughter peals, And he sees her pointing there To his turnout at the fair.

Yes, indeed, like a back number, Poor heart-broken Dobbin feels, And he knows he ne'er can lumber Past those flashing, dashing wheels; Worst of all to see his lady, Laughing-stock of latter day, And he hopes he may not cumber This old earth long, anyway.

But presto, change! New "pep" and courage

Breaks in on his doleful dream. They are passing—famous judges—Gentle men of old regime.

They lift their hats high to his mistress;

Pat his flanks as on they go, Saying, "Yes, a true fine lady, Debts all paid and nothing shady In her life, as all well know." And so with head high in the air, Proudly Dobbin leaves the fair.

## Dip the Sheep.

Be sure that sheep are clean and healthy when taken into winter quarters, because under housing conditions infection and parasites have far better opportunities of coming into existence and of spreading than they have in the open. This is the lesson sought to be inculcated by Pamphlet No. 6 of the Sheep and Swine Division of the Dominion Live Stock Branch. Mites, lice, and ticks are the pests most to be feared, their activities being frequently accompanied by serious disorders. The ravages of these unwelcome invaders can be greatly lessened and even warded off entirely by dipping. If any sheep should be infected by scab, which is contagious, the Branch should be notified, and the animal at once isolated, the wool clipped from the part affected, the sheep dipped at intervals of ten days until entirely freed of the trouble. For the prevention of ticks, sheep should be dipped twice a year, once in the spring and again in the fall. The material required for the process can easily be purchased, and it is suggested that small farmers might club together so that it can be obtained in large quantity, which would ensure lower cost and better quality. Instructions are given in the pamphlet—which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa—as to the methods to pursue and the equipment required.

Churning troubles are not always due to the same thing. If the right temperatures have been observed and still there is trouble, try using commercial starters to ripen the cream.

Drain your hand before your land drains you.

## Hogs

Hogging down, or pasturing off corn, is a practice that is gaining every year. Tests have shown this plan to be economical; it saves labor of harvesting and feeding, the hogs make good gains, and the manure is left on the ground.

There is one precaution, though. Do not let hogs cover too much ground at one time. Fence off the part of the field to be hogged down by use of two-foot woven wire fence, held by anchor posts at either side of the field and supported by occasional posts or tied with binder twine to hills of corn. Hogs should be turned in when corn is in the hard dough or almost mature stage. All or part of the field may be hogged down. From four to eight acres can be fenced off at a time. When the area is cleaned up, fences should be moved to include an equal area of standing corn.

In corn yielding forty bushels an acre, from four to six hogs can be carried per acre. Heavier yields will carry more hogs. It will take from six to eight weeks for four to six hogs to clean up an acre of good corn.

Tankage or skim-milk should be supplied with the corn, unless some crop such as rape or soybeans, was seeded in the corn to furnish protein at harvest-time.

## Preservation of Fruit and Vegetables.

Farmers' wives, and, in fact, housewives generally, would probably find a deal of worth-while information in Bulletin No. 93 of the Dominion Experimental Farms. It deals with the Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables for home use and gives the results, with the recipes, of experiments in canning, drying, pickling and preserving carried on by the Horticultural Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Facts will be found there relative to sterilization for the prevention of spoilage and curing; for the methods best followed in canning and jelly making; for the preservation of vegetables by fermentation and salting; for home drying, and as to the relative value of different varieties of fruits and vegetables when canned and preserved. The bulletin can be obtained at no cost by making application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa.

By using manure on wheat fields it is possible to lessen danger of Hessian fly.

## The Dairy

The fall and early winter months are the season when many cattle are lost without good cause, because the farmer does not watch out in feeding; a little thought and extra care will save these valuable animals. Choke in cattle is usually the result of the animal's swallowing such objects as apples, turnips, beets, potatoes, and the like; it may be caused from eating straw or chaff. This condition is noticed most often in the season when animals are pastured where these fruits and vegetables may be reached, and when the farmer is feeding the surplus culls to stock in the uncut silage.

Choke in cattle does not always show the same symptoms; in fact, it is rather difficult to determine the ailment in some cases. When the choked animal drinks water it will return through the mouth or nose if the choke is complete, the animal will usually bleed, due to the gas that is constantly being formed in the paunch as it cannot pass upward through the gullet as it normally does. The breathing may be faster than it ordinarily is.

If there is plenty of assistance at hand it may be advisable to have the animal's head held securely, and then with the aid of a mouth gag, to hold the animal's mouth open, the hand being passed over the base of the tongue in an effort to grasp the object and remove it. If the choke is too deep for that, it might be well to use something to lubricate the gullet, and for this the following may be used with good results: Olive oil, glycerine, slippery elm tea. Any of these may be given in small doses of four to six ounces. Of all these, slippery elm is possibly the best lubricant of all. This may make it possible for the animal to pass the object into the stomach.

If the object can be felt, a gentle pressure may be exerted upward on it. Under no conditions should two hard objects be cracked together with the region of the choke between them, with the intention of crushing the mass; neither should a whipstick be passed down the animal's throat, as many farmers do in such conditions.

If a veterinarian is to be had, he can give the animal a dose of apomorphine hydrochloride, which may remove the choke. Do not give the animal large quantities of a drench.

If the animal is in such condition that it is not likely to be relieved, it is best to have it slaughtered at once, not only putting it out of its misery, but also saving the carcass for meat purposes.

## Live Stock, Wool, and Bacon Markets.

The noticeable feature of the market, as reported by the Dominion Live Stock Branch, is the steadiness and strength displayed for sheep, top prices at all the principal centres ranging from a dollar to three dollars up compared with the same time last year. At Toronto the top prices on August 24 were \$12.50 against \$10 last year, Montreal \$10 against \$8, Winnipeg, \$11 against \$10.50, Calgary \$10.25 against \$7.75, and Edmonton \$9 against \$8. All other top prices for live stock were either about the same as last year excepting for tops of calves at Toronto, which were \$2.50,

## Storage of Vegetables.

Winter storage of vegetables is an old question often discussed, but apparently not yet well understood. To store the crop seems a comparatively easy task, but to guard against heavy losses while in storage is sometimes quite a problem even for the most experienced growers.

Some of the first and most important factors influencing the keeping of vegetables in storage are to see that the vegetables are free from disease, well grown, fully matured and free from injuries such as bruises caused by careless handling at harvest time. If these important points are kept in mind and carefully attended to at the time of selecting the material for storage, much worry and subsequent loss in dollars and cents will be avoided by the grower later on.

For the storage of such crops as beets, carrots, potatoes, cabbage, celery, parsnips and turnips, a properly constructed, frost-proof cellar should be available, with adequate ventilation to keep the temperature as constant as possible around 56 deg. F. at all times during the storage period. By no means should a storage cellar become excessively damp, because excessive moisture favors the development of many of the common diseases attacking vegetables in storage, and more especially when in warm, ill-ventilated cellars. Moderate-sized, slatted bins or crates should be used for the storage of roots and potatoes, while cabbage can be stored on slatted shelves or in bins. Celery is usually stored in the root cellar. The plants are stripped of all rough leaves and placed in an upright position on moist sand, more sand being placed around the roots. However, where only small quantities of vegetables are to be stored for household use, and a basement is available, a compartment or room should be provided therein, of such construction as to exclude the heat from the furnace and with suitable vents in the wall to provide good ventilation. It is not advisable to store a great quantity of cabbage or turnips in the cellar of a dwelling house. A good earthen floor in the storage room is to be preferred to cement. Where an earthen floor can be had in a well constructed vegetable room, it is seldom necessary to store the carrots, beets, parsnips and potatoes in sand, because, as a rule, sufficient moisture will escape from the floor to keep the air moist enough to prevent the vegetables from withering up.

Onions require quite different conditions, while in storage, to the other varieties of vegetables. A dry, cool, dark room is best suited for this crop, where the temperature can be kept around 34 deg. F. By no means should onions be stored in a cellar, except where it is possible to maintain a dry, cool atmosphere.

Squash and pumpkins should be stored in a dry, moderately warm room, where a temperature of 50 deg. F. can be maintained. Particularly careful handling is necessary at harvest time if this crop is to be kept for any length of time. Place the squash or pumpkins on shelves or on a table, in a single layer.

## Agricultural Education.

In his latest annual report the Dominion Minister of Agriculture makes special mention of the work that has been done as regards agricultural education directly with the help of the grant made under The Agricultural Instruction Act. After briefly reviewing the development that has resulted in the agricultural representative system, in the promotion of co-operation and marketing, in instruction in practically every line of farming, in the growth of Women's Institutes, in the formation of boys' and girls' clubs and school fairs, the report points out how the efficiency of the agricultural colleges in each of the provinces has been promoted and the establishment of vocational agricultural schools encouraged. In the last ten years, that is since 1912, no less than two million dollars has been devoted in the form of grants under the Act to these colleges and schools, enabling them to enlarge their capacity, to strengthen their staffs, to add to their equipment, and to greatly extend their sphere of influence by short courses and general extension work, by these means bringing the college and the school nearer and nearer to the farm.

## Parents as Educators

Doing it for Others—By Lydia Lion Roberts.

BY LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

From the time the children went to kindergarten they began to make all sorts of things and bring them proudly home to Mother. And each time I would say, "Now make another one just like that here at home and give it to someone who will enjoy it." Often the second article was made in a different color, or the child was encouraged to think out various improvements. If we did not have exactly the same materials in the house as were used at the school, we would hunt until we found something almost as good, or that carried out the same idea in a different way. When I mentioned this plan to one of the teachers she approved of it and told me she wished all the mothers would do the same, for the child really understood then just how the work was done, and in the second trial corrected mistakes

of the first. So all through the school days the children have made duplicates of pictures, frames, blotters, boxes, calendars and woodwork. Some of these were always given to friends or playmates, and also used for birthday presents. I remember one cold day when the oldest boy had to stay in the house because of the cold, yet the time passed quickly to him for he was busily working on five new pinwheels that he had just learned to make. Every little while a child's face would be pressed against the window pane and a voice would call eagerly, "Is mine done yet?" The boy was very pleased and proud to think the children outdoors were waiting so anxiously for his work.

Thus practice makes perfect and little fingers and hearts learn to work for the pleasure of others.

## Is Your Schoolhouse Clean?

The modern mother is beginning to question the right of the state to make her children go to school in buildings where they are subject to unnecessary risks of danger by fire, from insanitary surroundings, and from the dangers of contracting serious communicable diseases. And the mother who is unwilling to expose her children to such dangers should ask about the buildings in which they attend school this fall, making sure that the fall cleaning of the school buildings has been attended to and that both buildings and surroundings are in a safe and sanitary condition.

The school board officials are responsible only to the people who have elected them. So, after all, the responsibility for insanitary school building and lack of proper protection of the health of school children rests squarely on the parents.

In rural districts, the principal dangers to the health of school children are to be looked for in the school well, the common drinking cup and towel, the crowded and poorly ventilated schoolroom, badly fitting seats, crowded cloak-rooms, and open or insanitary toilets. In villages and cities having buildings more than one storey high, there is additional danger through fire.

If the school water-supply comes from a well on the school premises, it should have special attention before opening day. A properly constructed well has waterproof walls lined with stone, brick, or cement, and which extend for not less than six inches above the surface of the ground. It is fitted with a pump and has a waterproof top, so that waste water runs away from the well instead of back into it; and surface water, after rains, cannot carry pollution into the source of the drinking supply. Where a well is thus properly constructed, all that is necessary is to pump it dry and to allow the fresh water to collect before school opens.

If the well is of the common open variety, several things may have happened during the summer vacation. Rains may have washed dirt, manure and other surface material into the water. In hunting for water, turtles, rabbits, mice, rats, snakes and other living creatures have either jumped or fallen into the well and have been unable to get out. To drink water containing their decaying bodies is not only extremely unpleasant, but it may be very dangerous as well. An open well should, therefore, be pumped dry and thoroughly cleaned before school opens. The top should be made entirely safe for little folks, and constructed so that surface and waste water can not carry with it into the drinking water the washings of many dirty little feet.

With a safe and clean water-supply assured, it is next necessary to know that the water is distributed in a cleanly manner. Every mother knows that if one child at school develops a cold, or a case of measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, or other communicable disease, that it is likely to run through the entire school. What the mother may not know, is that these communicable diseases are spread mainly by the secretions of the nose and throat, and that one of the commonest sources of spreading these infections is by the use of the common water pail and common drinking-cup. Sanitary water containers supplied with an approved type of faucet, can be obtained from almost any hardware store. In the absence of this convenience, the school water pail should be

supplied with a cover and a dipper which is not used for drinking. Each child should be required to bring his own cup and be taught never to use one belonging to another. If, in addition to this, the teacher is instructed how to look for the suspiciously reddened eyes, the discharges from the nose and throat and other signs of the first stage of a disease, and to exclude children showing these symptoms from school until the disease or the danger of infecting others is past, it will be possible for the school to go through the winter without an epidemic. Mothers must, however, cooperate with the teachers in order to make this possible.

Quite as dangerous as the unclean water supply is the open or insanitary toilet. There is almost nothing so dangerous to human beings as to take their own excreta in their food and drinking water. It is most unpleasant to think about, but typhoid fever and diarrheal diseases are contracted in that way.

To be safe, a toilet needs to be fly-proof. Flies breed and thrive in an open privy. They fly into the schoolhouse, take a bath in the water pail and wipe their feet on the children's lunch or on whatever food may be exposed to them. The result is, that infections present in the excreta can be and are spread by flies.

Another danger from the insanitary toilet is pollution of the water supply by surface washing or through the ground. The presence of toilet sewage in drinking water has been discovered by throwing powerful dyes in the toilet. Several days afterward these colors have been found in wells miles away, showing conclusively that the rains have washed the toilet sewage into the ground from which the wells drew their water-supply. In order to avoid this possibility, the toilet must be constructed in such manner that the sewage will be rendered harmless, and can be safely disposed of in plowed ground. These toilets are not expensive to build.

For temporary purposes, a barrel of earth or lime should be placed in every open toilet and each child taught the necessity of throwing in a shovelful each time the toilet is used. The open toilet should also be screened or boarded up carefully so as to prevent flies from breeding in it at carrying pollution from it. Another source of danger from the dirty open toilet is the moral contagion. It is next to impossible to teach a child cleanliness and decency in the schoolroom and from books when he gets a daily lesson in filth and indecency from the outbuildings.

Dangers to the health of school children, in the schoolroom itself, are the possibilities of accident by fire due to leaky stoves and improperly constructed furnaces or exits of buildings; lack of proper ventilation causing a predisposition to disease and favoring the spread of contagion; badly-fitting seats resulting in crowded spines and cramped lungs; crowded cloak-rooms with the possibility of easy transference of bedbugs, lice and other pests by the contact of clothing; and the dust from dry sweeping. Each of these insanitary conditions and practices suggests its own remedy.

Every child should go to school this fall in a building which is safe from danger by fire and which is clean and sanitary in every respect. His parents and the community owe him at least that much, and the responsibility for the protection of the health of the school children of their own district is squarely up to them.

## Tubercular Swine.

Packers assert that too great a proportion of the hogs they receive are tubercular. This suggests a reference to Bulletin No. 16 of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, wherein is told how and why swine become affected. From tubercular cows, we are informed, infection gets to the pigs in milk that has become contaminated. The complaint is spread much in the same way as among cattle, that is by dirt, bad ventilation, and neglect. Stunted, rickety pigs are more likely to become affected than well-grown, well-fed and healthy ones. The symptoms, unfortunately, are rarely manifest during the life of the pig owing to its usual brevity. This makes it more important that precautions should be taken. Until tuberculosis is eradicated from the dairy cows and the herds are proven free, other measures intended to protect swine from the disease will be of little value. Pasteurization of milk from suspected cows will help, as will the thorough cooking of garbage that is fed to the pigs; but cleanliness, sanitation, ventilation, and light are the immediate desiderata and may be accounted the most effective. Although, as has been said, the disease can rarely be identified in swine, its presence among young pigs can be accepted as indicated by emaciation, weakness, unthriftiness in appearance and an inclination to cough.

When bacon becomes rancid, boil part of the bacon in water and slice in onion and garlic. This may take some of the rancid taste away. Put some sliced, raw potatoes into strong lard and heat it for about one-half hour, but do not let it come to a boil; then strain the lard and let cool. You can use it for frying potatoes or baking doughnuts.

## Crop Prospects at End of August.

Crop prospects at the end of August were reported by the Dominion Department of Agriculture on the whole to be good. Prince Edward Island reports were favorable, although there was some rust injury. Heavy weather had a bad effect in Nova Scotia, but the pastures were reported excellent. In New Brunswick the conditions were very much the same as in Nova Scotia. In both provinces forage corn and sunflowers promised well. In Quebec, cereals were abundant, potatoes, roots and vegetables were expected to be average in yield; fruits were fairly abundant. In Ontario cereals were reported to be above the average, barley being expected to average 33 bu. to the acre and oats 4 bu. Roots were promising and potatoes were reported little affected by rot. Despite the ravages in south-western counties of the corn-borer, an average crop of corn was anticipated. Pastures were in good shape. Good crops of cereals in all districts was the report from Manitoba, where twenty bushels of wheat per acre was expected. No damage from frost but slight rust was reported. In British Columbia drought in June and July had a bad effect, and the general yield will be short, including hay, which is a light crop. Apples were being harvested in excellent condition.

He who is afraid of asking is ashamed of learning.—Danish.

October is a good month to start with pure-breds. There are almost other good months.

Whatever be your talents, whatever be your prospects, never speak away on a chance of a palace which you may need as a provision against the workhouse.—Bacon.



## PALE AND SICKLY GIRLS AND BOYS

Need All the Strength That Rich,  
Red Blood Can Give Them.

Youth is the time to lay the foundation for health. Every girl and every boy should have plenty of pure, red blood and strong nerves. With thin, impure blood they start life with a handicap too great to win success and happiness. Rich, red blood means health, full growth, strong nerves, a clear brain and good digestion. In a word pure blood is the foundation of health.

The signs of weak, watery blood are unmistakable. The pale, irritable girl or boy, who has no appetite or ambition, is always tired out, short of breath and does not grow strong, is a victim of anemia—the greatest enemy of youth. There is just one thing to do for these girls and boys—build up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can't afford to experiment with other remedies, for there must be no guess work in the treatment of anemia. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, giving it the elements it lacks, thus developing strong, healthy girls and boys. Mrs. R. Kinch, Hepworth, Ont., tells us follows what these pills did for her daughter: "I think it a duty to let others know the benefit which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to my daughter, and I hope this may be the means of inducing some other sufferer to try them. She was weak, nervous and badly run down. She took medicine from the doctor but got no benefit, and finally she was not able to walk to school. I was advised to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I did, and after taking them for a time she was restored to perfect health. I cannot speak too highly of these pills." You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## A Love Letter Five Thousand Years Old.

Archaeologists are continually making surprising discoveries among the rubbish heaps that mark the sites of the vanished cities of Mesopotamia. It is not so long ago that the remarkable code of King Hammurabi was found among the ruins of Babylon inscribed on a large and irregular stone tablet. This carries us back to two thousand years before Christ, but the recent discovery at Tello, Nippur and Ur in Chaldea of clay tablets nearly or quite a thousand years older carries us back to what we consider as the dawn of civilization.

We find that the people who dwelt along the Tigris and Euphrates so long ago were both civilized and cultured and wrote letters much like those we write to-day. Among the discoveries is this delightful little letter scratched by a young man on a clay tablet and sent to his beloved: "To Bibes, thus says Gimil Murduk: may the gods Shamash and Marduk permit thee to live forever for my sake. I write to inquire concerning thy health. Tell me how thou art. I went to Babylon but did not see thee. I was greatly disappointed. Send the reason for thy leaving, that I may be happy. Do come in the month March-sar. Keep well always for my sake."

Does it not seem strange that this eager inquiry of a lover after the health of a girl who has been dead for fifty centuries perhaps should so long have survived both the man and the maid and come to be seen and read today by men who live thousands of miles beyond the limits of the little world they knew?

Love Defined.  
The other day we came across a definition of love that is well worth reading and remembering: "Love is the doorway through which the human soul passes from selfishness into service and from solitude into kinship with all humanity."

## Surnames and Their Origin

**McCRORY**  
Variations—MacRory, Rodgers, Rogers, Rogerson.  
Racial Origin—Irish.  
Source—A given name.  
Except for the fact that every man has a right to spell his name as he pleases, you would call this form McCrory incorrect, and a "corruption" of the form MacRory.  
The Gaelic form of the name is "MacRuidhri," which isn't nearly so far from the Anglicized form as it seems. It you'll just remember that the "dr" combination is silent.  
The "MacRuidhri" clan came into being about the year 1260 A.D., as a branch of the MacDonnells of Antrim. The clan name, as was usual, was compounded from the given name of the chieftain who gathered around him from among relatives, friends and followers the nucleus of the new clan and procured for it official recognition as such. His name was "Ruidhrigh," which signified "red-headed."  
The variations Rodgers, Rogers and Rogerson all represent mere arbitrary changes in the Anglicizing of the name, changes dictated for the most part either by political reasons or by sentimental rulings.

## Money-Making Memoirs.

It is estimated that when the world book and serial rights of Mr. Lloyd George's forthcoming memoirs have been sold, the Prime Minister will receive approximately \$450,000.

As the book will contain 150,000 words, he will thus get three dollars a word, a rate of remuneration for literary work that has seldom, if ever, been equalled.

Mrs. Asquith's diary, which created such world-wide interest, has brought in about \$75,000; the ex-Kaiser has secured \$200,000 for his life-story; while Admiral Jellicoe obtained only a few thousand dollars. Mr. Churchill's memoirs, when they are published, will, it is believed, bring in about \$250,000.

Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson has so far received \$350,000 for "If Winter Comes," which, by the way, marked a record in literary remuneration, beating the \$300,000 which Mr. Harold Bell Wright, the American author, received for "The Winning of Barbara Worth."

While present-day authors are supposed to reap better harvests than their predecessors, many popular books of the past brought their writers quite large sums. Mrs. Barclay, the author of "The Rosary," earned \$200,000; Lord Beaconsfield was paid \$10,000 for "Endymion"; George Eliot sold the serial rights of "Romola" for \$35,000; and Charles Dickens the copyright of "Barnaby Rudge" for six months for \$15,000.

On the other hand, the authors of many works of genius received very little indeed. "The Vicar of Wakefield" was sold by Goldsmith for \$300; Miss Helen Mathers was paid only \$150 for "Coming Through the Rye," and Sterne was refused \$250 for "Tristram Shandy."

## How Hailstones Form.

It is during summer-time that hailstones occur most frequently.

One might expect that these balls of ice would fall from the sky on the cold days of winter, but it is the heat of summer that gives rise to them, for they can be formed only in thunder clouds.

When there is thunder about there are always very strong upward draughts of air. As raindrops begin to fall they are caught by these currents and carried to great heights, where they freeze solid. If they now fall to earth they arrive in the form of hailstones that are usually seen. Sometimes, however, after falling through the clouds and receiving a coating of moisture they are carried up again by other currents. The moisture freezes upon them, increasing their size.

The process may go on for some time, in which case the hailstone receives coating after coating of ice until it becomes as large as a marble or even an egg. Then it falls with millions of others, destroying crops, tearing fruit off the trees, and even killing cattle in the fields.

## KEEP CHILDREN HEALTHY

To keep children healthy the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. Ninetenths of the ailments which afflict little ones are caused by derangements of the bowels and stomach. No other medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets in guarding either the baby or growing child from the ills that follow a disordered condition of the bowels or stomach. They are a mild but thorough laxative and never fail to give results. Concerning them Mrs. W. B. Coolidge, Sarina, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for over three years and have found them the best medicine I have ever used for my children. I never have any trouble giving them to my little ones and they have saved me many a doctor's bill. My advice to all mothers of little ones is to keep a box of the Tablets in the house." The Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Forest fires, by burning the saplings of to-day, destroy the forests of tomorrow. Put them out.

## Care of the Feeble-Minded in Canada

What is Done or What is Under Way in Each Province.

Dr. J. G. Shearer, Secretary Social Service Council of Canada.

Canada is far behind many of the American States such as Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts in the providing of a modern system and adequate equipment for the care of the Mental Defectives which unfortunately are all too numerous in all our Provinces as in other States and Countries.

To all Canadians it is of interest to know what is done for these victims of heredity and of society. The care of such, under the Canadian Constitution, falls to the Provinces. It is necessary, therefore, to state the conditions in each Province as to the Care of the Feeble-minded.

The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene has made a standing offer to all Provincial Governments to make free a survey of the numbers, conditions and needs of the mentally abnormal and subnormal, in their respective Provinces and to outline a programme or plan for their adequate care and the prevention of the birth of more of their kind. In a single generation it is possible to almost entirely eliminate the feeble-minded. The Committee has made surveys of the four Western Provinces, of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Ontario Judge Hodgins made an investigation and recommended a policy. Quebec and P. E. I. conditions have not been investigated.

Manitoba has led all the Provinces in this matter as in their new Child Welfare Act. Some three years ago the Government adopted the plans recommended by the Mental Hygiene Committee, enacted the necessary enabling legislation, and proceeded to put it into effect. It includes the establishment of an Industrial farm institution, of a Psychopathic wing or ward in the General Hospital of Winnipeg for study and treatment and under the new Child Welfare law provision is made for the appointment of a medical officer trained in Psychiatry to examine and report on the mental condition of all children who are the wards of the Province, e.g., neglected, dependent, delinquent, defective, immigrant or those born out of wedlock, and for the appointment of a Board of Selection to determine what shall be done with all mentally defective children. The necessary specialized care and training are to be provided as required. In the larger centres special classes are provided and taught by specially trained teachers. All persons accused of any offense before the courts are subject to mental examination and if found defective become wards of the Child Welfare Department.

Parents of mentally deficient children can place them for training in the institutions of the Province.

Thus fairly adequate machinery is provided for the discovery, sifting out, special training and, when necessary, custodial care of Manitoba's mental defectives.

Saskatchewan has established a

large institution at Weyburn for the care of these defectives. As yet, however, there is no adequate legal authority and administrative machinery for discovering and sifting out of those requiring care.

This is true also of Alberta, whose Government is building at Edmonton, its first home for the care of Defective Children.

British Columbia has two Homes, one for boys and one for girls. But as yet no complete system has been adopted providing for the care and training of all classes of the mentally deficient. Such, however, is in contemplation.

Ontario has for many years made certain provision for the care of Idiots and Imbeciles at the Orillia Hospital, where also a number of feeble-minded above the imbecile grade are cared for. Here, however, inadequate provision is made for classification, for specialized training, and for industrial occupations.

Ontario, moreover, has no machinery as yet for the discovery, sifting out, and examination of the large numbers of feeble-minded of both sexes and all ages.

In the larger cities of Ontario and the Western Provinces considerable provision is made for specialized education of children of school age in special classes under trained teachers.

In this Vancouver has led all Canadian cities and has some two dozen classes and a special supervisor of this department of the work of the Schools.

Quebec, New Brunswick and P.E.I. have as yet made no provision for the care of their feeble-minded, excepting that some of the worst of them are in the Hospitals for the Insane, where of course they cannot be given the training or industrial employment that they ought to have.

In Nova Scotia what little care has been in the past bestowd has been given in the various county poor-houses, where harmless insane, mental defectives, aged poor, and even some children have all been housed in the same institution without training, without proper occupation, without adequate medical treatment, and without classification.

This deplorable condition has become public through the survey of the Mental Hygiene Committee, and as a result the Legislature has authorized the Government to establish and equip an industrial farm for the care of the feeble-minded, and another for the care of prisoners.

There is no more crying need in the way of social reform in Canada than in this matter of the discovery, training and care of the victims of mental defect. When we recall that half of all crime, two-thirds of all prostitution, and two-fifths of all venereal disease is said to be due to our neglect in this matter we shall recognize that this is false economy in highest measure.

## Smile.

If the weather looks like rain.  
Smile.  
When you feel you must complain.  
Smile.  
Do not mind if things seem gray;  
Soon there'll come a brighter day;  
You will find that it will pay  
To smile.

If the world looks sad and drear,  
Smile.  
Banish every thought of fear,  
Smile.  
Do the very best you can;  
Play your part now like a man;  
Make each day a better plan  
And smile.

If you taste life's bitter cup,  
Smile.  
Should the doctors give you up,  
Smile.  
You are very far from dead;  
Waste no time in useless dread;  
Put your trust in God instead  
And smile.  
—Grenville Kleiser.

## The Whale Is Not a Fish.

The whale, who, because he lives in the water, is often supposed to be a member of the fish family, is in reality no more one than is a human being.

He is in reality an animal very much like a cow or horse, and his flesh is real animal flesh, nothing whatever like that of a fish. And like all other animals, he cannot remain under water without an occasional trip to the surface.

The whale, however, is able to hold his breath for a long time, sometimes 45 minutes, and he is able to open his mouth under water when eating because his nostrils connect directly with his windpipe and not with the back of his mouth, as in most other animals.

When he comes to the surface he blows the air out of his lungs. It has by this time become so heated that it forms a column of vapor when expelled into the cool air of the surface and this is what happens when he is said to "spout."

Incidentally the most famous whale of history—the one which swallowed Jonah—was not a whale at all, but is called in the Bible "a great fish."

The normal adult can hold his breath from 40 to 45 seconds.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

## Tired Feeling Is Soon Ended By Tanlac

Thousands of people needlessly endure a half-sick, nervous, rundown condition when they might enjoy sturdy, robust health and all its manifold blessings if they only knew what to do. People in this condition find Tanlac soon ends their trouble and builds up abundant strength, energy and vitality. Chas. F. Walker, 220 Langley Ave., Toronto, Ont., says:

"My wife had become so weak she was hardly able to do the housework, and it just seemed that my whole system was out of order. Tanlac seemed to help us both right from the start, and now we are enjoying the best of health."

Nervousness and a run-down, tired-out feeling are but symptoms of a hidden cause, which usually lies in the stomach. Tanlac enables you to digest your food properly, eliminate waste and regain your old-time strength and vigor. Get a bottle today at any good druggist. Advt.

## Hope to Make Rain by Scientific Means.

Praying for rain used to be more than a verbal expression among farmers who saw in dry seasons their grains burning up, when they suited the action to the word. Scientists believe that in a few years the problem will be solved of controlling rainfall. This means that they are seeking some method of electrifying the atmosphere. When they have accomplished it man can produce rain at will.

## Has a Celtic Look.

Among the questions that young Malachi recently put to his father was this: "Dad, was time invented in Ireland?" "What an idea? Why did you ask?" "Because it is spelled o'clock."

Rural Route No. 1, Mascouche, Quebec. The Minard's Liniment People.  
Sirs—I feel that I should be doing a wrong if I neglected to write you. I have had four tumors growing on my head for years. I had them cut off by a surgeon about fifteen years ago but they grew again till about three months ago I had one as large and shaped like a lady's thumb on the very place where my hair should be parted, and it was getting so embarrassing in public that it was a constant worry to me. About three months ago I got a bottle of your liniment for another purpose and saw on the label good for tumors. Well I tried it and kept it for exactly two months, with the result that it has entirely removed all trace of the tumor, and were it not that they had been cut fifteen years ago, no mark would be seen. I have not been asked for this testimonial and you can use it as you see fit.  
(Signed) FRED C. ROBINSON.  
P. S.—I am a farmer and intend using Minard's Liniment on a mare for a strained tendon, and am hoping for some results.  
FRED C. R.



## Skin Beauty Promoted By Cuticura

Bathe with Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify the pores. If signs of pimples, redness or roughness are present smear gently with Cuticura Ointment before bathing. Finally dust on a few grains of the exquisitely perfumed Cuticura Talcum.

See 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: (Lancet, Ltd., 24 St. Paul St., W., Montreal). Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

## 1000 Eggs in Every Hen

New System of Poultry Keeping—Get  
Dollar a Dozen Eggs—Famous Poultryman  
TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then, she goes to market. Yet it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how, if you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 530P, Herald Bldg., Birmingham, N. Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

## Not Necessary to Ask.

"I hope you didn't ask for a second piece of pie when you were over at Johnny Smith's to dinner," said his mother.

"No, ma'am, I didn't," said Charles. "I just asked Mrs. Smith for the recipe so you could make some pie like it, and she gave me another piece without my asking for it at all."

## MONEY ORDERS.

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

The man who boasts of a victory is rarely a man who will blush for a defeat.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A good woodman always pots out his camp-fire and cleans up his camp before he leaves.

ISSUE No. 35-22.

## Classified Advertisements

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES WITH Good Education to Train as Nurses. Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

## AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL PARTS of Ontario to handle our fast selling machines; liberal commission basis; opportunity to make \$5,000 a year; write to-day for information and territory. The Farmers' Supply Co., Brantford, Ont.

## FOR SALE.

YARN—WONDERFUL VALUES AND Colors—samples free—Georgetown Woolen Mills, Ont.

## WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WANTED.

WE HAVE A CASH PURCHASER for a weekly newspaper in Ontario. Price must be attractive. Send full information to Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 13 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

## BELTING FOR SALE

THRESHER BELTS AND SUGAR TION hose, new and used, shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. York Belting Co., 114 York St., Toronto, Ont.

## COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

America's Finest Dog Remedies  
Book on  
**DOG DISEASES**  
and How to Feed  
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author  
W. Gray Glover Co., Inc.  
139 West 44th Street  
New York, U.S.A.

## PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO

## TO ENJOY PERFECT HEALTH

Every Woman's Wish—  
Read Mrs. Cassidy's  
Experience

Paris, Ontario. "For five years I suffered with pains in my back and from other troubles women often have. All of this time I was unfit for work and was taking the different medicines that I thought were good. I saw the advertisement in the papers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and have taken it faithfully. I am now in good health and do all my own work. I recommend it to others and give you permission to publish this letter in your little books and in the newspapers as a testimonial."—Mrs. D. Cassidy, Box 461, Paris, Ontario.

This medicine which helped Mrs. Cassidy so much is worthy of your confidence. If you are troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, irregularities, or other forms of female weakness you should give it a trial now.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent to you free upon request. Write to The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. This book contains valuable information.

# ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



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—Bottlelets. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturing of Monachheim, Germany. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacturing, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



## A Savings Account has a Two-Fold Benefit

A savings account in The Bank of Nova Scotia not only brings to you all the benefits of thrift and accumulated savings, but it establishes for you business relations with one of Canada's oldest and most substantial banks.

Such a relationship to a young man starting in business may prove to be one of his valuable assets.

Why not form a good banking connection by opening a savings account in one of our branches now?

## THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832  
Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000  
Reserve 19,000,000  
Resources 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.

## 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

## "Astoria" Shoes

Tailor Made ~  
for Particular Trade

**We Can Say "Yes" To All These Questions**

Do Astoria Shoes Fit? They do.  
Will they keep their shape? They will.  
Does Astoria lead in style? Always.  
Are they made of best material? They are.  
Can I buy Astoria Shoes at leading stores everywhere? You can.

**McFaul Bros. Lachute Mills**



## Luxurious Comfort



Everything that goes to make comfort in ocean travel, is provided on the ships of the Cunard Line (Canadian Service) to England, Scotland and the Continent. Your wishes have been anticipated and your personal pleasure provided for.

The dining-rooms, lounges, writing, music and smoking rooms are handsomely furnished—the staterooms are restful, with their comfortable berths and modern conveniences.

The politeness, care and thoughtfulness of every member of the ship's crew are part of the service that has made Cunard ships famous with travellers.

On business or pleasure, travel CUNARD-CANADIAN. See the local agent or write

The Robert Reford Co. Limited  
General Agents  
Montreal - Toronto  
Quebec - St. John, N.B. - Halifax

# Cunard Line

CANADIAN SERVICE

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

## The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1922

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

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.

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.

### En Passant.

† † †

THE THINGS WE MISS, in passing, the things we fail to observe, the things that fail to appeal to us as being strange, or new, or important, may easily be the first things to attract the notice of others.

A man may stroll down town, meeting people, chatting with them, discussing markets and public or private affairs of the hour, he may remember every word that was said, and the manner of saying it, yet among the many he may meet, he will not be able to describe how any particular one was dressed, or what was the colour of his coat, if he had one. That is a characteristic of the average man. On the other hand, a woman will go to church and sit as demure as the Puritan maiden Priscilla, but she never misses a single hat in the assembly. She knows the date of it, what it is made of, its approximate cost, and where its owner got it from, while at the same time she misses no more of the sermon than does the mere male man sitting beside her. That is a feminine characteristic which the masculine mind does not understand, (happily so,) and never will be able to reckon up, so there is no need to worry about it. What gets me most is the wonderful way in which we can miss noticing big things while mere trivialities grip us and hold us like magnets holding steel.

I suppose it can be got over by saying that everything depends upon the range and the quality of our perceptions. I incline to the opinion that our senses act in that respect by a sort of natural analogy, summing up and settling what shall impress us, by an instantaneous process of reasoning which we cannot control, nor resist, in time to make any difference. I daresay we have, to some extent, allowed ourselves to be trained that way, trained by the unconscious everyday kind of encouragement or subversion which becomes habitual and accumulative.

† † †

A CHILD of five said excitedly one day, "Oh daddy, I saw a rabbit in Smith's field today." That rabbit proved to be a sheep, but the first impression made upon the father's mind was that the child had seen a wild rabbit, of the prevailing autumnal colour, while I, being present at the time the child spoke, instantly visualised a white rabbit with pink eyes. Why? Undoubtedly both ideas, at the mention of the word "rabbit," were conjured up from some past association or incident. In this way ideas act upon our personal realization of new facts, and colour them accordingly.

An artist once painted a picture of farm life, showing nine little pigs feeding out of a trough. It was declared to be a beautifully realistic picture, and when "hung" in the Academy, attracted crowds of enthusiastic admirers. One day a pastoral old fellow was strolling through the galleries, catalogue in hand, and his finger in the book, keeping the place. He had bestowed the sincere tribute of admiration upon Turners and Whistlers, MacTaggart and Landseers, but when he reached the picture of the Little Pigs, he just glanced at it and turned away. Another visitor, a friend of the painter, was disappointed at this display of bucolic indifference. He had expected from the farmer some word of praise for the true-to-life picture of farm life. He said nothing, but contrived to put himself in the farmer's way when next he passed. Same result. Just a monetary glance, then a look around for something interesting. "Don't you think this a good picture of farm life in general, and of pigs in particular?" asked the painter's friend. "The farms all right," responded the farmer, "but did you ever see nine pigs feeding without some of them havin' their feet in the trough?"

Of course the farmer's criticism was correct. The artist had painted nine nice tidy little pigs on their best behaviour, and having irreproachable table manners, but they were not like the pigs on the "home farm," not true to nature, and thus they failed to impress the man who knew more about pigs than the artist and thousands of town-bred folks.

I HAVE COME to the conclusion that we do not please ourselves as to what we think. Our opinions are formed, rightly or wrongly, from our capability of appraising or estimating the actual facts. We build upon

the foundations already present in our minds, thus investing matters of little moment with the glory and panoply of place and power, while really big things slip past us like inconsidered trifles; our pigs are like lay figures; our rabbits are sheep; our knowledge and our ignorance are interchangeable terms, and we fall out of touch with the majority of our fellow men.

I do not say that we are any the worse for that. Far from it. We all live, in various degrees, at variance with each other, and, I hope, shall continue to do so. If everyone were of the same mind the world would go to sleep, stupified with self-complacency; Politics would die out; Money would lose its relative value; Lions would lie down with Lambs, and there wouldn't be any circus worth mentioning.

Besides, the Linkman's occupation, like Othello's, would be gone; There would be no occasion for his challenging remarks en passant, nor any good to be derived from throwing the piercing rays of his illuminating link upon objects which are shrouded in the gloomy depths of sleep-soaked unanimity.

THE LINKMAN.

### THE LITTLE SLAVEY.

Her Vision.

I do works 'ard I dos,  
From mornin' until night,  
And sometimes through the blessed day,

I seldom gets a bite;  
I often wonder I'm alive,  
Considering as 'ow I dos,  
It seems to me the more I strive,  
Thy uncle's grace I lose;  
So I've 'eard folks tell,  
They say he is my father,  
And my mother's name was Nell;  
It do seem strange my uncle,  
Should really be my father,  
When my aunt his not my mother,  
It do seem strange-why rather!

I'll tell yer all about it,  
And this is 'ow it is,  
Thes 'ere place is a Laundry,  
I'm the Slavey! and my name is Liz;

This is where the things is washed,  
And them is all the tubs,  
It's a pity folks cant wash their faults,

It 'ud make some dirty suds;  
I like to talk to myself I dos,  
When scrubbing this dirty floor,  
It makes me think of other things,  
And them lights, I've seen afore,  
Hush! there it is! I almost feel afraid,

A pale low flickering light,  
Cant yer see? right in the corner there,

O aint it come just bright!  
RYHHOS—Brownsburg.  
Continuing next week.

### WONDERS NEVER CEASE

The wonderful success of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal has been more marked year by year continuously for half a century. There are households literally by tens of thousands all over Canada where for thirty, forty and fifty years the Family Herald has not only been a welcome weekly guest, but one indispensable to the home life. The success of the Family Herald of Montreal has been so conspicuous and so overwhelming that Publishers everywhere refer to it as a phenomenal journal. The price of subscription to it looks ridiculously small when the wonderful contents of the paper are considered. Those who do not know it can, we understand, have a sample copy free by writing to the Publishers, Montreal.

### THE TALLY

It isn't the job we intended to do  
Or the labour we've just begun.  
That puts us right on the ledger sheet  
It's the work we have really done.  
Our credit is built upon things we do,  
Our debit on things we shirk,  
The man who totals the biggest plus  
Is the man who completes his work.  
Good intentions do not pay bills;  
It's easy enough to plan,  
It's easy enough to plan,  
To do is the job of a man.

† † †

### WHICH?

Which can you be likened to in your organization, a drop of oil that helps to make things run smoothly, or a grain of sand that tends to hurt the gears?



### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 10th November, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for the four years, 6 times per week over the LACHUTE No. 5, Rural Route from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of LACHUTE, and at the office of the District Superintendent at Montreal, District Superintendent's Office, Postal Service, Montreal, 25th September, 1922.

J. TAYLOR,  
Acting District Supt.

Telephone No. 50.

## Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.  
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

## J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

## THE MOLSONS BANK

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

It is not necessary to make a special trip to the nearest branch of The Molsons Bank every time you want to deposit money. Send your deposit to the Bank by mail. Write today to the nearest manager of The Molsons Bank for information.

17-921

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

## THE FARMER NEEDS GOOD SHOES.

If there is anyone who needs well fitting shoes, it is the farmer on his feet so much. I specialize in foot wear and I am sure that give you better fit and values, than elsewhere.

Footwear for every member of the family, also a good line of and boys clothing, Hats, Caps, Mitts, Gloves, Stockings, Underwear, Shirts, etc.

Extra Special in Men's wo. overalls, Trunks and

Dr. Scholl's Foot comfort appliances.

TELEPHONE NO. 65.

## W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

## Some New Line

Ladies' New Fall Coats. Suits in very fine Velour, Etc., at very low prices.

Pay us a visit before you buy elsewhere.

Dresses in Serge, Canton, Crepe, Silk, Etc.

FRIDAY SPECIAL

We have all wool Serges in Navy, Old Rose, Red, Black and Copen, at 69c.

A full line of Choice Groceries.

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.  
Ficklets and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons.  
Cuff and Celler 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 the usual metallic scratching sounds. Only the pure sweet tones of 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.



## How Clothing and Furnishing sales are increased by Long Distance

Some quotations from recent reports:

"Long Distance brought us so much business that we expect to enlarge our factory."

"Tried Station-to-Station service and find it very satisfactory for selling goods to distant points."

"Thanks to Long Distance we are able to carry on without a large stock of goods. We call up wholesalers for our needs."

"We call up customers in outside towns and make appointments for try-ons."

A well-known firm of Ottawa retailers writes "We often use Long Distance in preference to writing."

We can tell you how to apply Long Distance to almost any business

R. M. RODGERS, Local Representative.

Manager



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

WANTED.—Mr. Dectar, of Montreal, wishes to announce that he is open to buy all kinds of furs, Hides, Chickens, Empty Bags, Wool and Calf Skins Etc., and for which he is ready to pay you the highest market prices. Be sure and see us before selling to others. You will find us at Delorme's Hotel, Foundry Street, Bell Telephone NO 149.

\*\*\*

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## Second Provincial Plowing Match

Organized by

The Quebec Plowman's Association

Open to all farmers of this Province.

Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstrations

On the farms of M.M. Emile Groulx, Arthur & Eustache

Belanger at St. Eustache, Two Mountains,

OCTOBER 25th, and 26th, 1922

\$2,500.00 in Prizes

By courtesy of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, a ploughman instructor shall be at the disposal of all those attending and shall give theoretical and practical demonstrations to anyone.

Special Prizes for Young and Old Plowmen

SECOND DAY, October 18th

THIRD DAY, October 19th

Class I:—Open to all, Plain plows

Class IV:—Open to all, High cutting plows or imitations

Class II:—Boys under 20 years

Class V:—Two furrow gang plow, with 2 or 3 horses

Class III:—Boys under 17 years

Class VI:—Tractors operated by farmers

Do not Miss this Plowing Match. Enter the Contest as soon as possible

Lunch will be Served Free to Competitors on the Field

A good macadam road leads to St. Eustache, and the distance from Montreal is only 20 miles

For further particulars, entry forms and programs, apply to:  
LEO. BROWN,  
Secretary of Quebec Plowmen's Association  
or JNO HAY, President.

### MORIN HEIGHTS.

The new McAmby residence just across the street, adds to a favorable impression of our town by travellers.

Other building operations comprise a large barn by Kennedy brothers, and a large two story dwelling on an adjoining lot by Mr. Wesley Doherty.

C.N.R. work on Station, Sidings, Grounds, etc., seems to be closed for the season. It was work long looked for, and now much appreciated by the regular and transient residents.

The JeKill house, Laurentian Rest, is having new 3rd and 4th stories added. Amongst the features of the renovation is a stone chimney, which with base and fire place measures over 50 feet. About a dozen workers are hastening the building operations.

One of our finest buildings now is the corner store of Mr. J. E. Seale with a pair of large plate glass windows with large fancy plate glass borders. Outside work of carpenter, painting, etc., is about completed, and work will soon be begun on inside renovation.

The papers report the marriage by Rev. A. Johnson of Arundel, on Oct. 12th, of Miss Helen E. Thomson to Mr. Samuel K. McArthur. They are both well and favorably known here, and will be heartily welcomed on their taking up residence in our town.

Mr. J. C. N. Gosling, Prov. G. Sec., of L. O. A., was special preacher on Children's Day in the Anglican Churches of Mille Isle and Morin. He will again preach on Nov. 5th, and will deliver a public address on Nov. 4th, at the Box Social being held under the auspices of L. O. L. 2318.

Our genial postmaster Mr. N. Hunting lately brought his new bride from Sherbrooke. On the evening of the 11th, under the auspices of the W.A., a number of ladies accompanied by their male friends made a surprise call with a miscellaneous shower for Mrs. Hunting. Short addresses were made by Revs. I. H. Lackey and H. JeKill assuring Mr. and Mrs. Hunting of the good wishes of the community. Lunch was served and a short enjoyable social evening is reported.

—You can always rely on a good selection of cards for any occasion at "Bob's Kosey Korner." Birthday, Wedding, Anniversary, etc. It's a nice little pleasantry that is appreciated greatly by most recipients.

French Flannels, Home Spuns for Jumpers. Come in and see the large assortment of colours in these lovely goods.

W. Banford & Son.

### ARUNDEL.

The marriage of Miss Helen E. Thomson, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Thomson, for many years Postmaster of this place, to Mr. Samuel K. McArthur, of Morin Heights, took place at the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday 12 inst., the ceremony being conducted by Rev. Albert Johnson, Pastor of Arundel Union Church.

The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate relatives being present and afterwards the happy couple left by auto, driven by Mr. Arthur Thomson, cousin of the bride, for St. Jovite, where the C.P.R. train was to run for Montreal, Quebec, and other interesting places in the Province.

The future home of Mr. and Mrs. McArthur will be at Morin Heights, where the Montreal congratulations, and good wishes for happiness and prosperity will follow them.

The presents to the bride were handsome and numerous, and deservedly so, as "Nellie" Thomson was greatly esteemed throughout the district.

Two entertainments of the social nature will shortly take place in Staniforth's Hall, and both are being looked forward to with great nature will shortly take place in pleasure.

The first one will be on the Monday 30th inst., under the auspices of the Ladies Union of the Arundel Union Church, and will be in the form of a Harvest Supper, followed by a good programme of Songs, Music, Etc.

Everybody should make it a point to take their supper at Staniforth's Hall, on that evening. Don't forget the date, Monday 30th inst., and be sure to come and have a good time.

The second entertainment, which will be under the auspices of The Annual Branch of The W.A., and the ladies of Grace Church (Anglican) Congregation, will be in the form of a social and concert, in Staniforth's Hall, Saturday Nov. 4th.

An excellent programme of Dialogues, Songs, Instrumental Quartettes, Choruses, Recitations, etc., is in the course of preparation, and in addition to the good programme, there will be other attractions, amongst which will be a Fish Pond, which is always popular. Home-made Candy will be on sale, and a fine Quilt will be drawn for. Admission to the Hall will be for Adults 35 cts., and for Children 20 cts. Don't miss this event, as a really good time is promised to all who attend. On Nov. 4th.

The weather during the past few days, has been very fine, but, at the present writing, Tuesday 17th inst., as evening approached, the wind veered to the north and it became quite cold, and a few flakes of snow fell.

CUSHING.

The Misses K. Whelehan and S. Rich spent the week-end in Cushing.

Mrs. Norman Dowd, of Ottawa, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. O. Keatley, for a few days recently.

The Ladies Association of St. Mungo's held a very pleasant and well attended meeting at Mrs. E. O. Keatley's on Friday last.

An event of much interest to the community is taking place on Wednesday afternoon of this week, when Mr. Walter Smith will be united in marriage to Miss Irene Waterson, of Montreal. The ceremony will be held in the Church of the Redeemer, at Cote St. Paul.

Mr. Leonard Young has purchased from Mr. Percy Nicholls a charming site on the river shore below Sandy Bay, and is having a commodious bungalow erected thereon. Mr. Young was here on Saturday last inspecting the building operations, which are proceeding rapidly under the skillful hands of Messrs. P. Nicholls and C. F. Watson.

The people of this vicinity were much grieved and shocked this week on learning of the sudden death of Mr. Robert Dobbie, which occurred on Monday afternoon, and whose funeral is being held to-day (Wednesday.) The deceased gentleman was much respected, and his wife and family have the sympathy of a host of friends in the loss of a kind husband and father.

The Cushing Community Club held a very successful Social Evening on Friday evening last, notwithstanding the fact that it was Friday the Thirteenth. There was a large attendance of members and their friends, including about twenty-five members of the Pt. Fortune Club. The literary subject of the evening—"Canada; Her History and Resources," was well threshed out, the several papers which were read on this subject proving very interesting and instructive.

Many a man has saved ten times the price of his subscription to the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal by using advice or recipes given through its columns. If one buys the paper for its stories only, he saves from eight to twenty dollars a year, which the serials and other tales would cost him if bought in book form. As an investment nothing which yields a better return is on the market. One huge subscription list, with names on it which have been there for fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty even fifty years, is one proof of that. The subscription price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star is \$2.00 per year.

Boy's Suits, two piece—for fall and winter.....\$5.95  
Boy's Suits, Better.....\$7.50  
W. Banford & Son.

### WEDDING BELLS

#### DRENNAN—SILVERSON.

At the Presbyterian Manse, Lachute Que., by the Rev. Geo. MacKinnon, on the evening of Oct. 12th, 1922. The marriage took place of Eva Myrtle, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Silverson, of Thomas' Gore to Frank Alexander Drennan, son of Mr. A. Drennan, of Upper Lachute. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drennan took the evening train for Montreal en route for Vancouver, B. C., where they will reside.

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#### CAMPBELL—CHAMBERLIN.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chamberlin, Old Chelsea, Que., was the scene of a pretty wedding ceremony on October 4th, when their youngest daughter, Grace Mildred, was united in marriage to Mr. George Alexander Campbell, of Ottawa, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. R. D. Smith.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was smartly attired in a navy blue suit with sable fur, the coat opening over a dainty blouse of the palest pink georgette crepe. Her hat was black panne velvet with feather mount and she wore a corsage bouquet of Ophelia roses. Her only ornament was a sunburst of pearls, the gift of the groom. Her bridesmaid, Miss Olive McConnell, was wearing a brown velvet suit with beaver trimmings, and hat of brown. She wore a corsage bouquet of Columbia roses.

Mr. Stewart Campbell, of Lachute, assisted the groom, while Miss Ruby McKeg of Ottawa played the Bridal March from Lohengrin in a most impressive manner.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful gifts, testifying to her popularity.

Her gift to the groom was a pair of gold cuff links, while the groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a silver vanity case, to the pianist a silver chain and shadow pendant, and to the groomsmen a pearl and ruby tie pin.

After a dainty repast had been served, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell left by motor for Toronto, and other points, followed by the good wishes of their many friends. On their return they will reside in Ottawa.

The out-of-town guests included Mr. and Mrs. Abel Chamberlin and Mr. Bruce Chamberlin, of Toronto; Mrs. George Irving and Master Gladwyn Irving, of Jerseyville, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Campbell, of Thurso, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell and Mr. Stuart Campbell, of Lachute, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. Martin, of Morrisburg.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

No. 425. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.—Leave Montreal 6.50 p.m., arrive Calumet 9.45 p.m.

No. 423. Daily.—Leave Montreal 5.30 p.m., Calumet 7.55 p.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 10.30 p.m.

No. 427. Saturday only.—Leave Montreal 1.20 p.m., arrive Calumet 4.20 p.m.

No. 433. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal 1.00 p.m., arrive Calumet 4.00 p.m.

No. 429. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal 8.20 a.m., Calumet 10.50 a.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 11.5 p.m.

No. 421. Daily.—Leave Montreal 8.00 a.m., Calumet 10.25 a.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 1.00 p.m.

No. 426. Daily.—Leave Calumet 8.30 a.m., arrive Montreal 11.20 a.m.

No. 422. Daily.—Leave Ottawa 8.00 a.m., Calumet 10.25, arrive Montreal 1.00 p.m.

No. 420. Sunday only.—Leave Ottawa 8.30 a.m., Calumet 10.50, arrive Montreal 1.15 p.m.

No. 428. Saturday only.—Leave Calumet 7.20 p.m., arrive Montreal 10.00 p.m.

No. 424. Daily.—Leave Ottawa at 5.30 p.m., Calumet 8.05, arrive Montreal 10.30 p.m.

Apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent,

## The Finest Green Tea

is undoubtedly

# "SALADA"

It is pure fresh and wholesome and the flavor is that of the true green leaf.

H343

### AUCTION SALE

....

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late

JAMES B. CHAMBERS,

About Half mile West of St. Philippe.

Friday, October 27th, 1922,

The following effects:—Twenty-two milk cows, all due to freshen by January, 1 mare 9 years old, 1 horse 10 years old, 1 McCormick Disk Harrow, 1 pair of Cockshutt out throw disk harrows, and 1 pair Smoothing Harrows, 1 No. 8 Frost and Wood Plow and No. 1 and 3 Wilkinson Plows, 1 1 six ft. cut Noxon Deering Mower, 1 tumbler cart, 1 set of cart harness, 1 double milk express of 2000 lb. capacity and 1 spring cart, and many other articles to numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit, on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at

Barron's Stables, Lachute Town,

Thursday, Oct. 26th, 1922,

The following effects belonging to

GEO. H. STANFORTH,

Of "Mountain View Farm, Lachute, 20 milch cows, some due to freshen in January, 1 Ayrshire bull 2 years old, 1 Imported Clydesdale Mare, registered, 1 Clydesdale mare 5 years old registered, 1 Clydesdale mare 4 years old, 1 Clydesdale gelding 2 years old, 6 Pure and Grade Oxford sheep, 4 ewe lambs, 1 pair of African geese, 20 Pure Bred R. I. R. hens.

Also a two story, eight roomed dwelling house, newly finished, with garage and wood shed, about half acre of land, situated on Brownsburg Road in Lachute Town half mile from station and post-office. This property is open for inspection, terms made known day of sale.

Also other effects belonging to other parties.

One second-hand Ford Car, two buggies, one double express, 1 tumbler cart, 1 set single bob sleighs, (new,) 1 set express sleighs, 1 rack sleigh, 1 set double plough harness, 1 set cart harness, 1 small Massey Harris Ensilage Cutter, set heavy

express harness, 1 Holstein bull 2 years old.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent discount per annum for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

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There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MENAZIPPE GUAY,

Staynerville.

Monday, October 30th, 1922,

Fourteen milch cows, a quantity of oats, also a quantity of hay. Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 24th November, 1922 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 2 times per week on the route between LAUREL and LOST RIVER from the 1st April, 1923 next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Laurel and Lost River and at the office of the District Superintendent, Office of the District, Superintendent, Postal Service.

Montreal, 10th, October, 1922

J. TAYLOR, Acting District Supt.

## 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.

# MACDONALD'S PILOT

CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

The Tobacco with a heart

12 LB. PACKAGE 10¢





# The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

(Copyright The Linsson Book Co.)

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Dr. Eady, famous specialist, and his daughter Irene, meet with an accident while on a morning trip in the foothills of Alberta and find a refuge in the cabin of the Elden ranch where dwell David and his dissolute father. The girl and boy promise to meet again in the future. After his father's drunken death David goes to seek his fortune in town and loses all his money at a pool table. He spends an evening with Conward, his poolroom acquaintance, and two actresses and takes liquor for the first time. Next morning he awakes from a drunken sleep resolved to amend. He is attracted by the singing of a choir girl in a church; then he attends a Socialist meeting. When delivering coal at the home of Mr. Duncan he is offered evening tuition in return for occasional services as a coachman. The first evening he discovers the choir girl in Edith Duncan. Under his tutor's careful direction Dave's education thrives apace. He becomes a reporter on The Call. One Sunday he told Edith the story of his life and his compact with Irene. Conward drops in with talk about "industrial development" and fires David's imagination. They form a real estate partnership. A boom follows, making David a millionaire, but he vaguely distrusts his partner. Roberta Morrison, compiler of the woman's page of The Call, comes to his office one evening and Dave orders dinner.

## CHAPTER XI—(Cont'd.)

"A recherche repast," screamed Bert, half through her soup, with a great burst of merriment. "Oh, I

must have been thinking of the

orders the children to take the guests down to the depot in their father's But one thing has gone to her heart. She didn't realize in time that it wasn't good form to be profane. Now that she knows three is the limit she has sent the other six to the country. But that isn't what I started on. She called up this morning and gave me hell because I said yesterday that she had served a recherche repast at some function they pulled off the other night. "See here, young woman," she says, "I want you to understand there's none of that recherche stuff on my table. Nothing about champagne, every drop of it. I just yell."

"Why didn't you print a retraction?" "I don't know."

"I do. It's because, Miss Roberta, beneath your cynicism and your assumption of masculinity, you are as sympathetic as a young mother. It would be mean to put over anything like that, and you just can't do it."

"Nonsense. You see what I print at times."

"Bert," he said suddenly, "why don't you get married?"

"Who, me?" Then she laughed. "I guess I'm too sympathetic. It would be mean to put over anything like that on a man, and a girl wouldn't have me."

"Well, then, why don't you buy some real estate?" he continued, jocularly. "Every man should have some disposition—something to make him forget his other troubles."

"A little bit in the mail for that word, isn't it?"

He stared a moment, and then spoke to his feet. "I beg your pardon. What will you drink?"

"What you drink."

"But I drink coffee."

"So do I. . . . I may be mannish, Dave, but I don't think I'm a fool. I can understand a man drinking, but not a woman. It's too dangerous. . . . But I'll smoke a cigarette."

"Now, as for real estate. The fact is, I have leveled."

A look came into his face which she did not understand. "With whom?" he demanded, almost imperceptibly.

"With Conward & Ellen," she answered.

He spread his hands. "What's the use? The harm is done. To predict a collapse would be to precipitate a panic. It is as though we were passengers on a boat at sea. You and I know the boat is sinking, but the other passengers don't. They are making merry with champagne and motor-cars—if you can accept that figure—and revelry and easy money. Why spoil their remaining few hours by telling them they are headed for the bottom? . . . Besides, they are not deserving of sympathy after all. They are in the game because they wanted to make money without earning it. Gamblers, every one of them. And the man or woman who expects to get wealth without giving value shouldn't whine if, by a turn of fate, he gives value without getting wealth."

After a moment she placed her fingers on his arm. "Forgive me, Dave," she said. "I didn't mean to whine."

"You didn't whine," he returned, almost fiercely. "It's not in you. You are too good a sport. But there will be lots of winning in the coming months." Man-like, it did not occur to Dave that in that moment the girl had bid good-bye to her savings of a dozen years, and had merely looked

wered, and the roughness of her voice suggested that her despoiled femininity lay not far from the surface.

"Were you about to be jealous?" "Why didn't you come to me?" She realized that he was in deep earnest.

"I did," she answered candidly. "At least, I asked for you, but you were out of town, so Conward took me in hand, and I followed his advice."

"Do you trust Conward?" he demanded, almost fiercely.

"Well, he's good enough to be your partner, isn't he?"

The thrust hurt more than she knew. He had his poise again.

"Real estate is the only subject I would trust him on," she continued. "I must say, Dave, that for a shrewd business man you are awfully dense about Conward."

He remained silent for a few moments. He decided not to follow her lead. He knew that if she had anything explicit to say about Conward she would say it when she felt the time to be opportune, and not until then. He returned to the matter of her speculation.

"How much did you invest?" "Not much. Just what I had."

"You mean all your savings?" "Why not? It's all right, isn't it?"

He had risen and was standing again by the window. The long line of lights stretched out until they became mere diamond points on the velvet bosom of the night. Motor-cars sped noiselessly to and fro, where, at the corner below, chauffeurs exercised their sires. But neither the lights, nor the night, nor the movement and noises of the street had any part in the young man's consciousness.

"It's all right, isn't it?" she repeated.

"I'm afraid it isn't," he said at length, in a restrained voice. "I'm afraid it isn't."

"What do you mean?" she demanded, with that hard to face.

"Bert," he continued, "did it ever occur to you that this thing must have an end—that we can't go on for ever lifting ourselves by our own bootstraps? We have built a city here, a great and beautiful city, almost as a wizard might build it by magic overnight. There was room for it here; there was occasion; there was justification for turning miles and miles of prairie land into city lots—lots which, in the nature of things, cannot possibly, in your time or mine, be required for city purposes. These lots should be producing wheat, oats, potatoes, cows, butter—that is what we must build our city on. We have been considering the effect rather than the cause. The cause is the country, the neglected country, and until it overtakes the city we must stand still. If we do not go back. Our prosperity has been built on borrowed money, and we have forgotten that borrowed money must, sometime, be repaid. Meanwhile, in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world, we bring our potatoes across the American Continent and our butter across the Pacific Ocean."

He had spoken with effort, as one who makes a bitter confession, yet tries to state the case fairly, without excuses and without violence.

"You mean that the boom is about to burst?" she said.

"Not exactly burst. It will not be so sudden as that. It will just ooze away, like a toy balloon pricked with a pin."

There was silence for some minutes. When she spoke at length it was with a tinge of bitterness.

"So you are unloading?"

"The firm is, I beg you, Bert, to believe that if I had known your intention I would have tried to dissuade you. I would have advised you to keep your money in the bank until after the air cleared. Three per cent. is small, but it is better than tax bills on unsalable property."

"Why me particularly? I am only one of the great public. Why don't you give your conclusions to the world?"

"When you were convinced that a period of inflation was about to occur you did not hesitate to say so. If I remember you used The Call for that purpose. Now that you see the reaction setting in, doesn't honesty suggest what your course should be?"

She had risen, and she, too, looked with unseeing eyes upon the busy street. There was reproach in her voice, Dave thought, rather than bitterness.

He spread his hands. "What's the use? The harm is done. To predict a collapse would be to precipitate a panic. It is as though we were passengers on a boat at sea. You and I know the boat is sinking, but the other passengers don't. They are making merry with champagne and motor-cars—if you can accept that figure—and revelry and easy money. Why spoil their remaining few hours by telling them they are headed for the bottom? . . . Besides, they are not deserving of sympathy after all. They are in the game because they wanted to make money without earning it. Gamblers, every one of them. And the man or woman who expects to get wealth without giving value shouldn't whine if, by a turn of fate, he gives value without getting wealth."

After a moment she placed her fingers on his arm. "Forgive me, Dave," she said. "I didn't mean to whine."

"You didn't whine," he returned, almost fiercely. "It's not in you. You are too good a sport. But there will be lots of winning in the coming months." Man-like, it did not occur to Dave that in that moment the girl had bid good-bye to her savings of a dozen years, and had merely looked

up and said, "Forgive me, Dave, I didn't mean to whine." When he thought of it, long afterward, he had a sudden conviction that if he had realized then just how much of a brick she was he would have proposed to her on the spot. . . . And she would have laughed, and said, "Now, Dave, don't spoil our fun with anything like that."

What she did do was to let her hand creep up his arm until she could tap his cheek with her second finger. "Is this all the entertainment you can think of to-night?" she bantered.

He glanced at his watch. "It's late for a theatre," he said, "but we can ride. Which do you say—auto or horse-back?"

"I can't go horse-back in these clothes, and I don't want to change."

Dave pressed a button, and the omnipresent Chinese "boy" stood before him. "My car," he said. "The two-passenger car. I will not want a driver."

Then, continuing to Miss Morrison, "You will need something more than that coat. Let me see. My sm. King jacket should fit."

In a few minutes they were threading their way through the street traffic in Dave's machine. Whatever had been his forecast of impending disaster, the streets held little hint of it. They were congested with traffic and building material. Although it was late at night the imperious clamor of electric riveters rattled down from steel structures on every hand. Office blocks, with their rental space all contracted months in advance, were being rushed to completion by the aid of arc lights and double shifts. But presently the traffic thinned, and the car hummed through long residential avenues of comfortable homes. From a thousand unmasked windows came the glow of light; here and there were the strains of music. On and on they sped, until

the city streets and the city lights fell behind, and the car was swinging along a fine country road, through a land marked with streams and bridges, and blocked out with fragrant bluffs of young poplars.

At last, after an hour's steady driving in a delight of motion too keep for conversation, they pulled up on the brow of a hill. A soft breeze from the south-west, scented with the smell of spruce and balm-of-gilead, pressed, cool and gentle, against their faces, and far to the south-east some settler's burning straw pile lay like an orange-red coal on the lips of the prairie, from which she blew an incense of ruddy gold and ochre, fan-shaped against the heavens. Behind them, to the north, far-away city lights danced and sparkled in the lap of the foothills like diamonds strewn by some mighty and profligate Croesus. Dave switched off his lights, the letter to appreciate the majesty of the night, and in the silence came the low murmur of water. There were no words. They sat and breathed it. (To be continued.)

## Dye Skirt, Dress or Faded Draperies in Diamond Dyes

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



## Woman's Interests

### What's In the School Lunch Basket?

With the opening of the new term of school, the minds of many mothers are again turned to the perplexing problem of the school lunch, and indeed at times it becomes a perplexing one. To plan, in such a manner, as to always have just the right thing on hand for lunch is no simple task and this task becomes even more difficult to the mother who isn't just a few blocks from a grocery store, but often times a few miles. Nevertheless, I believe my sympathies rest with the children who are obliged to eat these noonday lunches, for that has been my experience for some sixteen years. Mary had a little lunch.

To tell the honest truth, too little; quite inadequate; it wouldn't fill a tooth!

It went with her, this little lunch. This paper, bread and bacon. To school each day; she lost her punch. Her health was sadly shaken!

Til Mary's school served every day A warm milk soup nutritious. Now ask her how she feels; she'll say, "Oh, boy, I feel auspicious!"

The thought of the second stanza of this little jingle is self-evident, for the lunch packed by mother contains sufficient amount, but that amount may lack in nutrition, variety and an appetizing manner of packing. The normal child that gets "two miles of oxygen twice a day" needs plenty of nourishing food. It is an easy matter to determine those children who do not get it. The child who walks to school and plays hard all day needs a nutritious and appetizing lunch to build up the cells of his body that are being consumed by these activities. If the lunch basket doesn't supply its part of this needed vitality in the daily menu of the child, then the result is bound to attract attention.

There are still many cases where the problem is not solved by a "warm milk soup nutritious," as referred to in the third stanza. Some rural schools have furnished themselves with suitable equipment for serving at least one hot dish to each pupil at noon, but those cases are still the exception rather than the rule. However, I believe the time is coming when the spirit of co-operation in rural districts will be developed to such a measure when the rural school without hot lunches will be the exception in vice versa to the present precedent.

In preparing the contents of the lunch basket, the one great thing to be avoided is falling into a rut. Just because the child likes a certain dish is no reason why it should be in the lunch basket five days a week. It has been said, "Variety is the spice of life," and if it were changed to "Variety is the spice of the school lunch," I believe it would be equally true.

Sandwiches seem always to form the basis of any lunch and offer a good opportunity for daily change. The following are a number of fillings that will satisfy almost any appetite. Chop very fine one-half dozen of the small inside stalks of celery, and two large tart apples, sprinkle lightly with salt and spread between slices of buttered bread.

Chop fine a bit of sliced cucumber pickle and some left-over salmon, pour a little melted butter over it, sprinkle with salt and pepper and spread on buttered bread.

Grate hard-boiled eggs on slices of buttered bread and sprinkle with salt and pepper. A bit of prepared mustard or mayonnaise may be appreciated by some.

Spread bread with chopped ham and thin slices of dill pickle.

With one cup of chopped celery mix

one tablespoon of walnuts and five olives, or a small pickle. This is good with dark bread.

To one cup of chopped celery add one cup of cooked chopped raisins and moisten with a little lemon juice and mayonnaise.

If a little lemon juice or some nut meats are added to many of the jams or preserves they will make tasty fillings for sweet sandwiches.

Thin slices of cheese, pimento, cheese, peanut butter, or slices of bacon add a welcome variety.

If graham, brown, rye, bran, or raisin bread is used for these sandwiches, the change will help to tickle the palate.

The price of a thermos bottle for the lunch basket should be considered as money well invested. Many things can be carried in it and it gives a splendid opportunity to carry something warm for the lunch. It can be filled with the many different soups, broths or bouillons, or cocoa, or milk, with a change every day.

For the mother who plans the lunch the day before, there are many possibilities in little baked puddings, such as rice with dates or raisins, custards with jelly, a baked apple, junket, a cup of potato salad, or the numerous fruit jellies that are such favorites with the children.

Fruit of some sort, such as the apple, orange, banana, peach, which can be had when fresh, may be varied with prunes, dates or raisins when others are not to be obtained. Pickles, of which there are numerous varieties to suit the individual taste, give a bit of relish to the school lunch, as do little fancy cakes and cookies.

When the lunch is opened everything will be in fine order and there will be no cake on the sandwiches, or the pudding will not taste of the apple that was near it, if each article is wrapped separately in waxed paper. A paper napkin should also be packed with the lunch, that the child may keep in mind his table manners while eating.

It is not necessary to have a wide variety for the lunch basket or an elaborate one, for a simple lunch with plenty of it, is much more suitable. Just see there is a little change each day. A little planning on mother's part will soon overcome the habit of a child grabbing a sandwich and running out to play without finishing his lunch. The teacher should also assume this as her duty for the welfare of the children in her school to see that each one takes sufficient time to digest his lunch before rushing out to play.

### "The Way I Do It."

I have enjoyed reading how other housekeepers "did things" and so thought I would tell of some helps I have learned. In canning sweet peppers, I wash them, remove the seeds, cut them up, if necessary, and cook a few minutes in strong salt water, then drain them and pack into small jars or wide-mouthed bottles and fill to overflowing with hot vinegar, put in cork, and when cold dip into melted paraffin. If preferred the bottles can be filled with the hot brine. Mine keeps fine. I use empty vacuum jars if I have only a few peppers.

I can my grape juice for jelly and make the jelly later in the winter. By straining the canned juice into cold all crystals will be removed, not to form again.

Old stockings torn together and saturated with any good polisher oil—such as is used on dust mops—make fine cloths to rub the dust and dew marks off of the auto and save lots of washing.

# Warm Air Held in Place

The temperature of the air in contact with the skin regulates the temperature of the body.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear is the best protection against the dangers of passing from overheated rooms into shivery streets, over-exertion and subsequent chilling, exposure to draughts and biting winds.

The soft, pure wool of Stanfield's Unshrinkable, worn next to the skin, its fixity and finality of fit, hold the body-warming air in place and hourly protect health and life itself.

Made in combinations and two-piece suits, in full length, knee and elbow length, and sleeveless for men and women. Stanfield's Adjustable Combinations and Sleepers for growing children (pat.)

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Unshrinkable  
**UNDERWEAR**

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*It wears longer*

Pieces of crepe paper soaked a few minutes in warm water, make a nice dye for faded hair ribbons, odd bits of silk for fancy work, white silk waists, etc. This is nice for children as it changes colors quickly and cheaply.

Was troubled by mice nibbling the paraffin off of can covers so tried baiting mouse traps with tiny pieces of paraffin and found it worked fine. It does not come off of the hook as easily as soft bait and before they could loosen it they were caught.—Subscriber.

### How Do You Pronounce It?

Grandfather always said his "gooms" hurt, meaning the fleshy covering of his jaws. But when he had to masticate his food with those toothless jaws, he said, "I guess I'll have to gum it." The word is pronounced the same whether as noun or verb, whether it means the covering of the jaws or the stuff that you buy for a nickel a package. Don't tell the dentist your "gooms" hurt.

### Forgot the Baby.

The clergyman drew near to the baptismal font and directed that the candidates for baptism should be presented. A woman in the congregation gave a gasp of dismay and turned to her husband, whom she addressed in a strenuous whisper.

"There! I knew we'd forget something. John, run home as fast as you can and fetch the baby."

### Perfectly Safe.

"Are you sure," an anxious patient once asked a physician, "are you sure that I shall recover? I have heard that doctors sometimes give wrong diagnosis and have treated patients for pneumonia who afterwards died of typhoid fever."

"You've been woefully misinformed," replied the medico indignantly. "If I treat a man for pneumonia he dies of pneumonia."

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MONTHS

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## Canada's Place in the Empire

By Professor William Caldwell of McGill University.

A short while ago a great event in Canadian history took place. This was the removal of the embargo upon the export of Canadian cattle, while still in the Dominion.

It will be difficult at once to understand the true significance of this step, but although it would seem to be purely a business matter, it will, in effect, have a great influence upon the relationship between the Old Country and the Dominion.

Canada is a dominion within the Empire, made up of nine provinces, each of which has its own history and its own constitutional rights under the Dominion and the British Crown.

### Waiting and Watching.

They have all been taught to look upon themselves as equal members with other states and territories of the British Commonwealth, and as such they must be recognized, if they are to continue to be part of the Empire.

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety," said Benjamin Franklin; and he was very right. His words might well be adopted as a motto for the continuance of the British Empire, for each component part of that Empire must believe implicitly in the liberty and development of British Communism.

Unless the embargo upon Canadian cattle had been removed there was grave danger that the three chief western provinces of Canada would act for themselves and look in other directions for freedom than Britain.

It is not difficult to see where they would turn. The virile and enterprising United States are their nearest neighbors, and if they turned there for advice, as Mr. Larkin, the High Commissioner for Canada, said to me the other day: "Where would the British Empire be then?"

The recent Fordney Tariff of the United States has cut off from Western Canada the actualities and possibilities of a great deal of trade with the United States.

### Settling the Cattle Routes.

Moreover, the price of railway shipments of goods and cattle has of recent years been enormously high, so high, in fact, that farmers sometimes could not hope to sell their produce for a big enough price to pay the cost of transport.

Add to this the vexed question of the great deficit of the Canadian Government Railways, and the cost of the transcontinental line, and it will seem no wonder that the farmers have wished for years that the markets of the motherland were really open to them for live cattle.

There are two great routes in Canada. One runs north and south, from Canadian farms to American cities just across the border, while the other runs east and west across Canada, through Vancouver and Winnipeg, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

If Canadian cattle ceased to travel from west to east, Canada would become more and more lost to Britain and the Empire.

For years it looked as if the embargo were forcing them to travel permanently from north to south.

### Lessons to be Learnt.

Then came the wise removal, and another link was forged binding Canada to the Commonwealth.

Now for a few more definite words about Canada and her place within the British Empire.

Firstly, Canada is a link between two great peoples. We, in Canada, understand the British people far better than the Americans do, and we understand the Americans far better than the British people do.

We are a "go-between" in the best sense, as all wise Americans admit, between the British Commonwealth and the United States Republic.

That is our first duty as a link—and a very important one, for the world cannot continue to progress without understanding and getting into better touch with the United States.

Then there is our liaison with France.

At present, one-third of our whole population is French, and we have thus a means of creating and maintaining sympathy with France.

As an officer of the Montreal group of the Alliance Française, I think this sympathy of ours through Canada with France is a matter of great importance today, if the world is to be kept back from the suicide of the "next war."

But Canada has another aspect just as important. Besides being a link, she is also a lesson.

To-day, all countries of the world are looking round to find some means of ensuring national stability. The realization that world prosperity cannot be ensured by violence and war is a lesson that has been severely driven home.

Ireland and India are two countries whose economic and political methods need a great deal of revision, and it has often been suggested that a scheme similar to the Dominion idea should be applied to them.

Whether that is so or not, at least, they could both with profit be run with that economic soundness which characterizes Canada. In short, they could learn a lesson from us which would be worth many revolutions and campaigns of propaganda.

### Beating Bolshevism.

To come nearer home, there is a great deal being said to-day in Britain about trade and inter-Empire

trading associations about the organization for the Empire and for the world, of the Empire's resources.

Again, a study of Canada's economic history will obviously afford to the Motherland a great many lessons about that necessary free economic development of all parts of the British Empire, that must go on if that Empire is to hold together.

Now Canada, like the United States of America, has a population composed of millions of people from all over the world. There are Czechs, Slovaks, Germans, Poles, Russians, Norwegians, Greeks, Rumanians—sprinklings, in fact, from every nation.

America finds her polyglot population troublesome, but Canada does not. Again, she can give a lesson—this time to America—by showing how these foreigners may be educated in loyalty and constitutional ideals, and housed in peace and contentment.

She is thus a great steadying factor in these days of reaction and Bolshevism in the international labor world.

In Canada, too, you can see the "efficiency" of which the Americans naturally make so much, held in check by the ideals of living, the personal traditions and the social standards that have so long Britain the example, that she is before the world.

### This Way for Prosperity.

In Canada, men still "work to live" instead of "living to work," and they are still above their mere occupations, as Britons always try to be.

Canada, then, has an unrivalled position, and though a poet may have said: "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," Canada will do her best to see that they do, and that the coming together shall bring all prosperity to the British Empire, and thus to the world.

### He's a Hefty One.

How much does a big elephant, a full-grown "tusker," weigh?

Recent inquiry disclosed the fact that nobody seemed to know. The keeper of the elephant house at a city zoo, who thought he knew all there was to know about the pachyderma, was obliged to confess that he could not answer the question.

Further investigation, however, elicited the information that an Asiatic elephant of average size weighs about 6,400 pounds. The celebrated Jumbo, the largest elephant ever known, weighed 15,000 pounds. Another giant elephant tipped the scales at 9,600 pounds and was then estimated at 11,000 pounds, but the scales would not weigh that much.

### Inspiration Strikes on Harmonious Song.

One day, it is said, Handel was overtaken by a shower while passing on foot through the Village of Edgeware, on the outskirts of London, and took refuge in the house of one Powell, a blacksmith. Under shelter of the smithy he watched Powell at his work. As he labored at the anvil, the blacksmith sang an old song, while the strokes of the hammer resounded in regular cadence with the notes, and Handel perceived that the sounds from the anvil were in the same key as those of the song and formed a sort of continuous bass to it. The song with its accompaniment lingered in the memory of Handel, and the same evening he composed "The Harmonious Blacksmith."

I have seen Heaven, for I have looked into the love-lit eyes of a good woman.

—and the worst is yet to come



## MASTER BUILDER OF NORTHERN WILDS

BEAVER THE EMBLEM OF CANADA.

Although Less Than Yard in Length, Tail and All, He Constructs Dams 300 Yards Long.

"I think that this will suit us," said young Mr. Beaver to his bride.

They had halted beside a small, clear stream in the virgin forests of Northern Canada, and had travelled some distance at considerable risk, for wolverines were plentiful this summer, and every beaver knows that this animal loves beaver meat.

Young Mrs. Beaver was stripping the bark off a young willow and eating it delicately. She and her husband lived largely on such fare.

"It's time we did settle down," she remarked, as she sat on her haunches and looked about her. "There's plenty of food here."

"What I suggest is that we should first of all make a home in the bank of the stream and build a lodge later," said Mr. Beaver.

"Very well, only don't lose time," his wife answered. "Even if it's not the sort of home to which I've been accustomed, it will be better than nothing."

### Dealing With Danger.

Young Mr. Beaver plunged, almost silently, into the water and disappeared, while his wife went on with her dinner philosophically, for, left to themselves, wild animals are usually philosophical.

Presently he returned, a little puffed from staying so long under water.

"I've found the right starting place, between some big roots," he said. "It's gravelly, and we can soon burrow into

it. We must take it in turns. Come along, and I'll show you."

Thus it was that Mr. and Mrs. Beaver made a temporary home in a burrow, which, starting under water, extended inwards and upwards, terminating in a nice chamber just above water level.

Here the first family was born, and while Mrs. Beaver was attending to them her husband was planning out his grand scheme for a settlement.

With his powerful teeth, worked by jaws of singular strength, Mr. Beaver cut down several small trees, and, removing the bark, brought it home, some being used up at once, and some stored for the winter.

Generally the trees he felled were six or seven inches in diameter, but several were bigger. These he cut into convenient lengths, and, with the aid of his wife, dragged them to the water.

Left to themselves they would have floated away; but when the beavers added their weight to them they sank to the bottom of the river, and were there held down while the little architects and builders scraped sufficient gravel and stones on them to keep them down.

The dam was but a foot high when winter came upon them. Already it was taking a convex form, so that it offered the least possible resistance to the stream, and it was twenty feet in width.

The winter was a time of danger. The river froze, and there was trouble in keeping open a hole in the ice by which to leave and enter the home in the bank. Then when the spring came, floods threatened to invade the sleeping chamber, and the small family had to prepare to leave it.

### How They Solved the Housing Problem.

But the danger passed, and with open weather the labor of making the dam was continued, the young family now working with their parents.

Thousands of logs were added to those already in position, and these were cemented together with mud, vegetable fibre, rushes, and twigs, the

Up to date twenty-five diamonds have been found in South Africa that weighed over 100 carats, and nine of these were big enough to yield cut gems of over 100 carats weight.

The first of them, known as the Star of South Africa, weighed 288 carats, and was cut to 135 carats. It was found in 1867 by a trader named O'Reilly in Griqualand West. He was staying overnight with a Boer named Van Newkirk, whose little girl was playing with a large and very bright pebble. The Boer gave it to O'Reilly, who sold it to Sir Philip Wodehouse, governor of the colony, for \$1,000. It was afterwards bought for \$55,000 by the Earl of Dudley.

The Imperial, found at the Cape diggings in 1834, weighed 457 carats, and was for a while the largest diamond ever known in the world. It was priced at \$1,000,000, and cut to a "brilliant," became the property of the British crown.

It was altogether dwarfed, however, by the Jagersfontein diamond—otherwise known as the Excelsior—which in June, 1893, was picked up by a negro workman at Jagersfontein, in the Orange River Colony. The stone weighed 970 carats, or more than seven ounces.

It was two and a half inches long, bluish white, and irregular in shape like the broken-off end of an icicle. In the centre of it was a black spot, to get rid of which it had to be cut in halves. From one half was cut the Jubilee, 239 carats, at that time the biggest cut diamond in existence, and unequalled in faultless perfection of color, lustre, and water. It was given to Queen Victoria on the fiftieth anniversary of her coronation.

The other half was cut into ten pieces, the three largest of which weighed respectively 158, 147 and 130 carats. Taken by themselves, they were among the most superb diamond crystals ever seen. They were cut to a "pear," a "drop" and a "marquise," all absolutely perfect.

But the huge Excelsior was in its turn dwarfed by the Cullinan, found four years later at the Premier mine, in the Transvaal. It weighed 3,264 carats, or a little over one and a third pounds avoirdupois. From it were cut a number of magnificent diamonds, principal of which was a "drop brilliant" of 516½ carats, two and three-tenths inches long and one and eight-tenths inches broad, valued at \$5,000,000. It was presented to King Edward VII.

erection soon growing higher and higher. Sometimes a portion would be carried away, but perseverance prevailed, and at last the dam rose above the usual level of the water and forced it to spread.

Then the dam had to be extended to either side, so that the pond was enlarged until a large sheet of water was artificially made, which rendered the beavers safe against a rapid rise in the stream, as happens when water runs between narrow banks, or against drought, which would leave their home open to attack by land animals.

All through the warm summer nights the beavers worked, Mrs. Beaver in the meantime having to attend to a second family. Then in the early autumn of the second year came the building of the first lodge.

It was started in the middle of the pond near the dam. Fragments of wood and interlaced rushes were worked together with mud until at least a domed dwelling rose which, when finished, was nearly twenty feet in diameter. So thick were the walls that the home itself was only seven feet round and three feet in height, the floor being on a level with the water outside.

Around the lodge a deep ditch was excavated, too deep to be entirely frozen, and the entrance to the lodge was here, two feet under the surface.

When the lodge was built, more mud was plastered on the outside above the water-line, mixed with moss and small branches, and smoothed by the beaver's broad, flat tail as by a builder's trowel. In winter this froze into an iron-like mass, so that when the wolverines scrambled over the ice and tried to break in, he could make no impression on it, and the beavers dozed away in security.

### Extending the Family Home.

But the others moved away to other hunting-grounds in time, and life in the beaver colony grew peaceful once more. Mrs. Beaver again had a family of three, who were born with their eyes open.

Work was plentiful. The ends of the dam had to be repaired and lengthened, and as this was done the pond grew in extent.

Flood-water ran through the top layers of the dam, and a cut-way was also made for it in a fashion which showed that the beavers had thought the matter out and had met it scientifically.

That summer another lodge was built, and the dam strengthened and enlarged, and year by year this went on, until the dam was three hundred yards long, ten feet thick at the base, and six feet in height a piece of work which would have absorbed the energies of a large gang of men.

### Tool Truths.

Tools in everyday use, such as the hammer, pincers, saw, etc., illustrate in a special and extremely interesting manner the truth of the proverb that "Necessity is the mother of invention."

The hammer is simply another human fist and forearm—the fist the hammer-head and the forearm the handle.

Pincers are but a stronger thumb and forefinger.

The saw, in steel, is but a close imitation of the jaw of the rattlesnake.

The fork—the table variety as well as the garden instrument—is but a human hand, with the prongs corresponding to the fingers.

The spade is but a big human hand. To-day, the natural action of a child is to dig with its hands. It has to be taught the use of a spade.

The rake is but the hand again, with the fingers bent at the middle joint.

It will be observed that nearly all the above are mechanical improvements on the human frame.

The world would stop to-morrow if there were no "hammers" save the human fist and arm. Yet the latter is all that Nature has provided us with.

It would thus seem that the contention of some—that the human race was not created for hard toil—is correct. The human body is fearfully and wonderfully made, but it is not equipped for hammering, digging, etc.

Self-respect is the mark of a man. Sin strikes directly at it.

## Some Monster Diamonds

### One's Future Self.

"He sold his birthright"—'twas of Esau said,  
"And what use shall his birthright be to me?"

The future thus he mortgaged thoughtlessly,

When passion-blinded appetite he fed. The summer that he might have seen was dead.

Yes, dead, thrice dead, ere it was born, and when He found his choice could not be made again,

Thrice bitter were the rueful tears he shed.

What is the kind of man you fain would be?

What harvest of the years demand? Ah, know

If you would have a body strong and free

A furnished mind, a will that like a bow

Shoots every arrow straight, take pains to see

That in life's spring 'tis wheat, not chaff, you sow!

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

### Christening the Months.

The names of our months are derived from the Romans, whose calendar showed March as the first month of their year. Later, two other months were added, and were known as January and February.

The word "calendar" itself is derived from the Greek verb "kalend," "to proclaim." The high priest used to watch for the new moon, and on its appearance would summon the people to the Capitol, where the new month was proclaimed.

The name January was given to commemorate the two-faced god Janus, and March is derived from Mars, the god of war. April was derived from the verb "aprilis," meaning "to open," thus signifying the period when plants open out after their winter sleep. May took its name from Maia, the mythical mother of the god Mercury, to whom sacrifices were offered on the first of this month. Similarly, June was the name given to the month dedicated to the god Juno.

July was so called, in memory of Julius Caesar, and August was called after the Emperor Augustus, as it was said to be his lucky month.

The remaining months take their names from their order in the Roman calendar. Thus September from septimus or seven, October signifying the eighth month, November the Ninth, and December the tenth.

### Wayside Sayings of the World.

A man among children will be long a child.

God writes straight on crooked lines. God looks to clean hands, not to full ones.—English.

Honor won't patch.—Scottish.

An inch is a great deal on a nose.

Never bolt your door with a boiled carrot.—Irish.

Nothing wipes your tears away but your own hand.—Egyptian.

A sponge to wipe out the past; a rose to make the present sweet; and a kiss to salute the future.

The best preacher is the heart; the best teacher is time; the best book is the world; the best friend is God.

To love a thing makes the eye blind, the ear deaf.—Arabic and Talmud.

Public money is like holy water: everybody helps himself to it.

The smiles of a pretty woman are the tears of the purse.—Oriental, Tuscan and Italian.

To contradict sometimes means to knock at the door. Know if there is anyone in the house.

Lazy people are always anxious to be doing something.—French, Mexican and others.

To allow Rio de Janeiro, the South American city, to grow, a mountain is being removed, the main power being water sent at high pressure against the obstruction.

Keep correct time. Start on time. Arrive on time. Work on time. Finish on time. Leave on time. In this way ample time is allowed for thorough news.



CANADA'S WHEAT ON THE WAY TO MARKET

These illustrations show some of the several steps in the inspection and grading of the wheat crop of Western Canada on its way to the markets of the world. One picture is of a grader and his helper in a car of wheat, taking samples from the same; another a collector of small sample bags from the railroad cars; a third is a scene in the office of the graders at the head of the Lakes classifying and tabulating the various samples.



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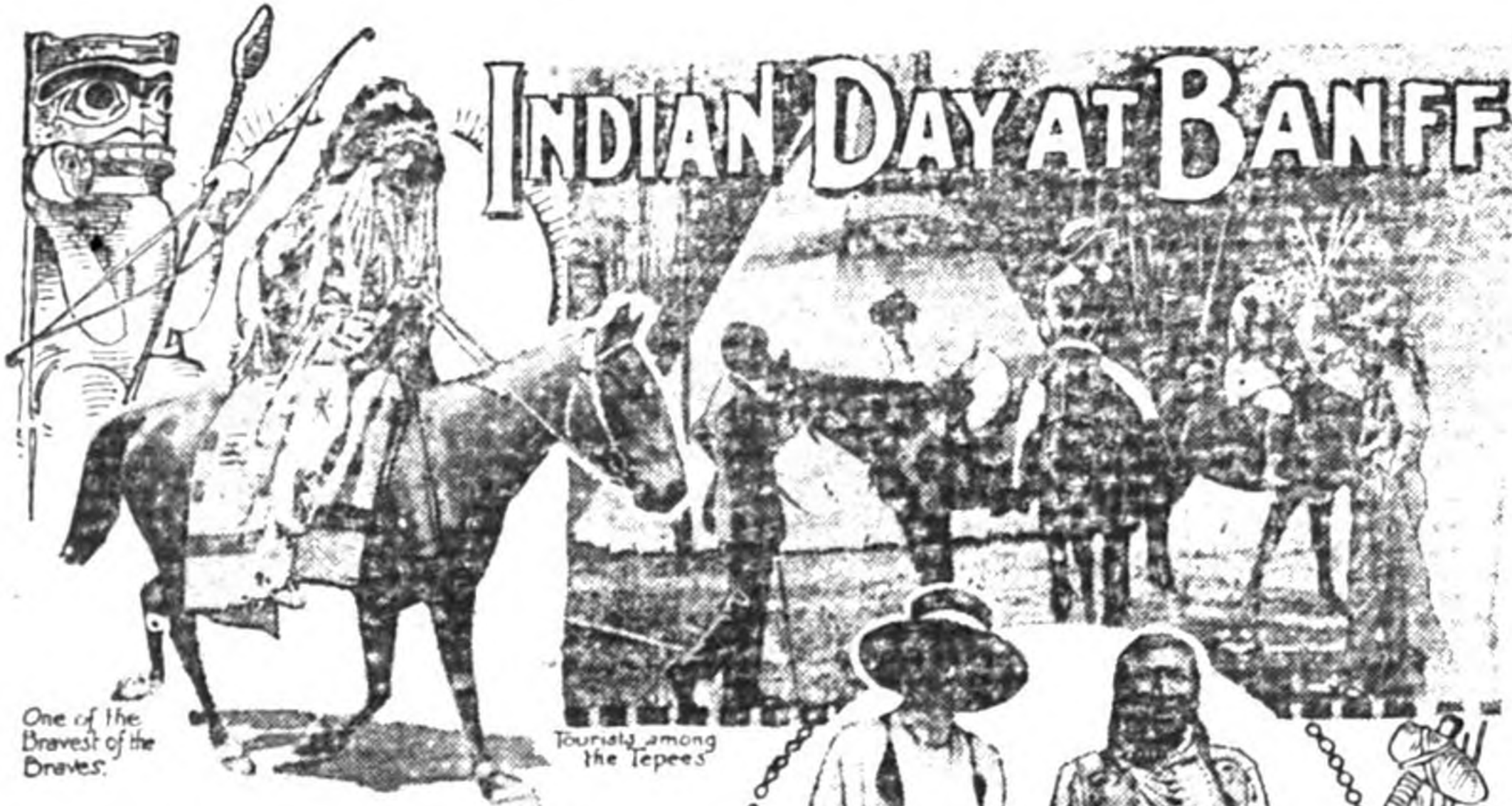
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BANFF Indian Day—always the third Monday and Tuesday in July, was this year the most successful of its kind ever held in the thirty-two years since its inauguration. An atmosphere of festivity prevailed the two days the tribe of six hundred Stoney Indians were at Banff, the centre of that most beautiful part of the Canadian Pacific Rockies.

No place in the world could have a more perfect setting for an event such as this, and what could be more picturesque than the Tsebantoga Indians "people of the woods," in their native costumes amid these Great Hills. There is a dignity and poise to these people of the woods—calm, strong faces with character written in every line and seam of their countenances.

The parade started at nine thirty, and circled around the main street twice before going to the Banff Springs Hotel. The streets en route to the hotel were thronged with residents and tourists, and the steps of the hotel and court were densely packed with onlookers, for the distribution of prizes for the best native costumes took place here. The Governor General and Lady Byng, who were on their way west over the C.P.R., were among those who viewed the proceedings. Lady Margaret Boscawen, sister of Baron Byng, presented the prizes won.

The parade was most spectacular, and combined with the sports it was well worth travelling hundreds of miles to see. The chiefs rode at the head of the procession and looked picturesque in their costumes of buckskin and bead work, and gay head-pieces of feathers and ermine. Not only were the natives decked out in their gala attire, but the horses also shared in the pomp and splendour. Their trappings were made of buckskin, with patterns worked in beads, the coloring and designs of superb workmanship. Skins were also used, and trappings of bead work and ermine. A few horses were painted in symmetrical designs of various colors. The higher the rank of their rider the more beautiful and costly the trappings.

The sports were held in the encampment grounds on one side of which the Indians had erected their picturesque wigwags. The grand stand was packed and thousands were present, and never in the history of Banff was this event so well attended. Cars were lined up in all directions, and hundreds of tourists, and many residents were on horseback, which added to the varied scene.

The sports consisted of races of various kinds; two mile, one mile and half mile dash. There was wrestling on horseback, bow and arrow contest, pitching tepee and a

## INDIAN DAY AT BANFF



Lady Margaret Boscawen and Chief Hoolloo in the Courtyard of the Banff Springs Hotel.

bucketing contest. Three money prizes were given for each race. The Governor General, Lady Byng and party attended, and later left for Lake Louise. The cowboy race was the most spectacular. There was a pole at each end of the course, which the horses had to go around, and as they appeared to get there almost simultaneously, it was a wild jumble of horses and riders apparently on top of one another.

The setting for this scene was perfect. Hills well timbered with dark spruce and pine, and behind them the mountains in a dull grey haze—due to the distant forest fires. Against this setting the tepees stood, white with the top a cinnamon brown, smoked from camp fires within. Many were of brilliant colors, beautifying the encampment grounds still further. The excitement of the afternoon over, the Indian families returned to their own quarters, and the little played on the green grass in front of their tepees. Some of the men and women reclined on skins or blankets in the cool of the early evening. Squaws went to the brook for water, others came from the woods with armfuls of faggots, and soon fires were started for supper, and their flames leapt into the air, adding more color to this already brilliant scene.

The Indian Day Committee are to be congratulated on giving Canada this annual event, which is so typical of primal days, and the beauty of which is in keeping with these great hills which were theirs till the white man came. Many of the officials of the day were Indian Chiefs, who very efficiently did their share toward making Indian Day the success it undoubtedly proved to be.

Regina—The wheat in some parts of the Saskatchewan last it will not be until next summer to get it shipped out of the country, said J. H. Chown, superintendent of the C.P.R. at Regina, last night.

Mr. Chown made this statement upon his return from a trip over the southern lines of the Regina district, the trip including the Assiniboia line as far south as Weyburn, then on to Weyburn as far west as Assiniboia and thence up the Soo line to Moose Jaw.

The wheat crop in some of the districts in this area is a good or better than 1:15, said Mr. Chown, and now that threshing is well under way some remarkable yields are being demonstrated. Where people expected to get 15 bushels to the acre the threshing machine is registering 25 bushels, where 25 bushels were anticipated they are getting 35 bushels and where 30 bushels were estimated the yields are running close up to 50 bushels to the acre.

"At Vantage," continued Mr. Chown, "I walked up to a threshing outfit operating not far from the station and engaged the thresherman in operation. He told me the field he was threshing was running 48 bushels to the acre. The grain was uniform, well ripened, a good color and an excellent sample of wheat in every respect."

Edmonton—A good harvest and the existence of a plentiful supply of foodstuffs in all parts of Canada is the basis upon which C. E. Usher, general passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, with headquarters in Montreal, makes the encouraging prediction that business is bound to show considerable improvement during the next few months and soon to reach the level of the best of pre-war times.

Mr. Usher was a visitor in Edmonton in the course of a tour which took him as far west as Vancouver.

Passenger traffic business is a worthy barometer in the testing of general business conditions, and Mr. Usher announces that the year, from a passenger traffic standpoint, has been an excellent one, while it is felt certain that the coming winter and spring will see still further increases. Tourist travel during the past season has been almost as good as it ever was, while reservations made for winter traffic, including ocean cruises, are exceptionally numerous at this time.

Then, again, traffic to and from the old country during the past few months has taxed accommodation to capacity, while steamers plying between the west coast and the Orient have also been doing great business.

Mr. Usher is a strong enthusiast for an open door policy of immigration into Canada, and in speaking upon the topical subject he declared that there would come a time before many months had passed when Canada would be setting up a cry for labor.

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Always on hand a large stock of Tweeds, Worsted, and Serges. I have just received a new assortment for Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings.

Ladies' Suits made to order. All Work Guaranteed.

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### NOTICE

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

Ladies' Suits.—A good line for fall. Prices are very low now. N. Banford & Son.

## Bargains for Fall & Winter.

I have just received a large assortment of Serge and Tricotine Dresses.

Ladies' and Men's Sweaters in all sizes.

Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

### J. D. Lemay

Bethany Street, - Lachute.



# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1922.

NO. 40

## SAFETY FIRST!

Repair your Well Pumps Now.  
Put Anti Freeze in your radiators.  
Buy your Auto Chains or Cross Chains.  
Use SHELL BRAND GASOLINE.

For Sale by  
**T. McQUAT & SON,**  
Founders & Machinists, Lachute Mills

### WATER TAX ARREARS.

To those indebted for arrears of water tax we give this final notice, that if same is not paid by November 4th, the service will be cut off and action taken for recovery of amount due.

By order of  
Water Committee.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Dry Slab Wood, 18 inch, ready for winter delivery. Apply to Theodore Hammond, R. R. No. 6, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—One Organ, 1 sofa, kitchen chairs, also a quantity of rag carpet and other household furniture. Apply to Miss Ladouceur, Grace Street, Lachute.

BEES FOR SALE.—A few boxes of Italian Bees for sale. Apply to Cecil Pollock, R. R. No. 6, Lachute, Tel. 117-1-3.

FOR SALE.—A Pure bred Berkshire Sow, left by mistake at Lachute Fair, by Mr. McCulloch, of the Goodwill Stock, Farm of Tomisobia, Que. Apply to J. D. Campbell, Lachute.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A good house with stable and wood shed, situated on Main Street, St. Andrews, near L. Castongay's Store. Apply to Benoit Castongay, St. Andrews.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Good Driving Horse. Apply to Alex. F. Bothwell, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of mixed dry wood, 18 and 20 inch. Apply to J. E. Walker, Lachute, Phone 116-2.

FOR SALE.—Farm for sale, consisting of 500 acres, situated on Brownsburg Road, one mile from C.P.R. and C.N.R. Stations, facing town of Lachute, 100 acres under cultivation, 150 acres in sugar bush, 100 acres pasture, balance in hard and soft wood, never failing spring, 100 ft. head good farm-house, with modern conveniences, other outbuildings, further particulars apply to Geo. H. Staniforth, Phone 120-4, 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.

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Canada Cement  
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### LOCAL NEWS

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

Miss Edith Beers, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Miss Norah Christie, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. F. Shaw, of Montreal, was in town the early part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bedard were in Montreal the early part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. John Drew this week.

Miss Florence Anderson, of Ottawa is spending this week with her cousin Mrs. Geo. Deacon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rice returned home on Monday from a visit to friends in Ormstown.

Mr. J. F. Glover, of Verdun, was the guest of Mr. Stanley Goldsworthy on Sunday last.

Mrs. J. H. McFaul and Mrs. Wm. McFaul are spending a few days in Montreal visiting friends.

Mr. Austin Riddell who has spent the last two months with his parents left for Jackson, Mich. on Tuesday.

Misses A. L. Ketcham and Chas. Adams, of Auburn, N.Y., were guests of their friend Mr. G. C. Morton over the week-end.

—Don't forget the Chicken Pie Supper in Dalesville Baptist Church room, on Thursday evening Nov. 2nd. Come and have a good social time.

Lakefield Ploughing Match.  
Owing to inclement weather the Lakefield Ploughing Match was postponed until Saturday, Oct. 28th at 9.30.

Mrs. Chas. Calder, who has been spending the summer visiting friends, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Calder, also Mrs. Heatlie has returned from Ogdensburg.

—The Ladies of St. Canute Methodist Church are holding a Thanksgiving Supper on Monday, Nov. 6th. Tea will be served from 6 to 8 p.m. Admission 35 cents. Come and have a good time.

—A Chicken Supper will be held in the hall of the Baptist Church, Dalesville, Thursday evening Nov. 2nd. Supper served from 6 to 8 p.m. Admission 40 cents. Short programme after the supper. Come.

There are quite a few of our town-folk who have installed radio sets of different kinds, through which they report connections with many American Broadcasting Stations, and are spending many pleasant hours listening in on concerts.

—Halloween Masquerade Ball at Brownsburg.—On the evening of Oct. 31st the Social Club of Brownsburg are announcing a Masquerade Ball to which the Vankleek Hill Orchestra will officiate, and when prizes for the best costumes will be given.

—Train No. 428 leaving Calumet 7.20 p.m. for Montreal, due Place Viger 10.00 p.m., Saturdays only, will be discontinued after trip of October 28th and instead will run on Sundays only, on the following schedule, commencing Nov. 5th.

—A Halloween Tea will be served by the Ladies of the Baptist Church in the Victoria Hall on Tuesday from 3 to 6 p.m. Home-made cooking and candy will be sold also. Dainty lace made by the women in India which comprises dainties and a luncheon set.

The Brownsburg and District Poultry Association will hold its 3rd. Annual Show Oct. 27th and 28th. Patronize the only Poultry Show in the County. Admission.—Adults 15 cents, Children 10 cents. Saturday morning from 9 to 12, children will be admitted free.

Baptist Services on Sunday Oct. 29th as follows.—Dalesville 11 a.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. The pastor Rev. Victor Collins will preach at each service.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Oct. 29th as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. Sunday School with Adult Bible class, at Lachute 10 a.m.

Methodist services on Sunday Oct. 29th, will be as follows.—Morning 10.30, Subject Spiritual Worship by the Pastor. Sunday School 11.45. East Settlement 3 p.m., Rev. Albert Mathews; St. Canute, F. W. Sparke; Lachute, 7 p.m., F. W. Sparke; Brownsburg, Rev. A. Mathews.

Services will be held in the Presbyterian Churches next Sunday, Oct. 29th, as follows.—In Lachute at 11 a.m. The minister Rev. A. George MacKinnon will conduct both services. At the evening service the subject will be "The Ministry of Jesus." Mr. A. O. Lloyd will conduct the services in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m., and in Brownsburg at 3 p.m. Everybody is welcome at these services. "O Come let us worship and bow down, let us kneel before the Lord our Maker."

### LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

#### GRADE X.

##### Algebra.

Honours.—Corinne Hancox 96, K. Morrison 94.

Class I.—Melville Smith 84, Ruby Nichols 78.

Class II.—Edna Campbell, Donald Hay, Frances Douglas 68, Sarah Black 66, Edna Graham 60.

Class III.—Marguerite Heatlie 58, Margaret Scott 50.

#### GRADE IX.

##### Latin

Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 91, B. Rogers 90.

Class I.—Elsie Todd 86, Evelyn Matthews 85, Lloyd Somerville 83, Hilda Hume 80, Norma Boyd 79, Gertrude Gilmore, Perry Cook, Janet Whinfield 76.

Class II.—Hazel Kettyle 74, H. Morrison 72, Grant McHardy 71, A. Macdonald 70, Annie Millar 69, Ethel McQuat, Edith Jones 68, G. Miles 64, Mrs. Black 63, Hazel Copelan 62, Milton Townsend, Mary Cruise 61.

Class III.—Loving Bain 59, Linton Armstrong 56, Charlie Miller 54, C. Robertson 51, Harold Calder 50.

#### GRADE VIII.

##### English Composition.

Class I.—M. MacKinnon, Florence Armstrong, C. Gordon 79, E. Scott 78, H. Robinson 77, H. Miles 75.

Class II.—E. Kelly 74, E. MacKimmie 73, M. McArthur, A. Millar Bertha Scott 72, N. Hay 71, R. MacGregor, B. Black 69, M. Yelland 68, Edmund Smith 65, M. McPhail 63, Stella Scott 61.

Class III.—Grace Smith 58, L. Graham 56, E. Bennett, V. Paul 53, C. McQuat, A. Doig 50.

Failed.—Elsie Scott, E. Morrison, E. Copeland.

#### GRADE VII.

##### English

Honours.—Howard Doig 90.

Class I.—Russell Elliott 80, Dorothy Morrison 78.

Class II.—Sarah Douglas, Lela McCullough 72, Gordon Dobbie 63, R. Charron 61, Eleanor McCoy 61, G. Rodgers, Bessie Morin, Reta Jones 57, Lyla McKiddie, Erma Morrison 56, Elsie Stewart 54, Ellen Boa, E. Cruise 53, Willis Staniforth 52.

#### GRADE VI.

##### Spelling.

Honours.—Helen Hutchinson, H. McKiddie 100, Jim Yelland, James Logan 98, Shirley Hamilton 96, Lloyd Cruise, Roy Cruise, Edna Westwood 94.

Class I.—Christina Vliet 89, Eileen McFaul, Gordon McFaul 88, Laura Noble 84, Orion Welden 83.

Failed.—Eric Middleton 68, Willie Painter 56, Stuart Armstrong 52, G. Hay 37.

#### GRADE V.

##### Scripture.

Honours.—Gwen MacKinnon, Freda Mason 97, Seta Cohen 92, Christina McKenzie 91, Marion Mathews 90.

Class I.—Rebecca Cohen 81, Florence Hay 79, Stanley Boyd 77.

Class II.—Edgar Cruise, Heartland Paul 72, Lorne Wert, Robert Fulton 71, Alma McCullough 64, G. Paul 60.

Class III.—Cecil McFaul 59, Morton Morrison 56, Kenneth McFaul 54, Raymond Cunningham 51.

#### GRADE IV.

##### Arithmetic

Honours.—Reta Boyd, S. Jones 100, Gladys Cruise 99, Barbara Cunningham, Janet Hay 97, Raymond Underhill 94, Kathleen MacKintosh 90.

Class I.—Edgar Dion 89, Rowena Cowan 86, Doris Armstrong 85, Leola Belanger 81, Elsie McFaul 79, Gordon McFaul 76.

Class II.—Olive Staniforth 71.

Class III.—Maggie Chapman, Jas. Beech 50.

#### GRADE III.

##### Arithmetic

Honours.—Richard Pomerville, S. Rashovsky 100, Gordon Drysdale 96, Roland Dion 93, Jean Fulton 92, E. Goldworthy 91.

Class I.—Verner Thompson, Eleanor Armstrong 87, Forbie Chapman 85, Hugh Gall, Isabel Cleland 82, K. Cowan, Roland Cruise 80, Violet Belanger, Garfield Clark 78.

Class II.—H. McKinnon 70, M. Vliet 64, Yvonne Charlebois 63, T. Wert, Kathleen Clunie 60.

Class III.—Allan Hay 59, Catherine Giles 58, Violet Falconer 57.

Failed.—Howard Jones 43, Charles Lennon 30, Winston Drew 21.

#### WALKER-SHEPHERD.

On Wednesday, October 18th, at six o'clock in the evening, a very pretty marriage took place in the Presbyterian Church Manse, when Mr. Robert Stewart Walker, of East Settlement, and Miss Katie Ann Shepherd was united in wedlock by the Rev. A. George MacKinnon. The bride was given away by her brother Mr. Albert Shepherd. Only immediate relatives were present. After the ceremony the party drove to East Settlement where the young couple were welcomed by their friends, and where they will reside. The good wishes of a large circle of friends will follow Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Walker.

## Bargains!

The other day we came across a Stock of a Manufacturer who had failed. We bought a few suits at a low price, and will pass them on to you at low prices.

Suits with two pr. trousers.....\$15.00  
Suits with two pr. trousers.....\$13.50  
These are bargains for ordinary wear, to save a better suit.

We have also in this lot some better business suits at \$16.50 & \$18.50

These we offer at above prices while they last.

We have a lot of Boy's Suits at low prices.

**W. BANFORD & SON,**  
**LACHUTE.**

## Bread is your best Food—Eat more of HAMILTON'S BREAD

We are ready to serve you with all the following dainties:—  
Cream Puffs, Chocolate Eclairs, Cream Rolls, Short-bread, Meat Pies and all other Pies in season, also rolls and other cakes. Wedding Cakes a specialty. Fresh Fruits in season. Confectionery in abundance. Purity Ice Cream Bricks and Bulk. We handle Flour and Feed in any quantity and our Purity Flour is unexcelled.

**Robert Hamilton,**

**Baker & Confectioner.**

Phone. 80.



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**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 Bins, Fountain Pens, Etc.

For Women. Lamps, Table ware in Hand Painted China, Cut Glass

and Silver Manicure and Toilet Articles in French Ivory. Wrist Watches, Pearl Necklets Mesh Baps. Ban Combs, Little Finger Rings, Etc.

**Eugene Jousse,**

**MAIN STREET, LACHUTE,**

**Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optometrist,**



# Soils and Crops

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

## A Balanced Ration for Laying Flock.

During the past few years our attention has been continually called to the profits from culling our farm flocks. It is true that we have too many hens which, due to inferior breeding and selection, are failing to return the profits which they should. On the other hand, however, a good many hens fall by the wayside, due to the fact that they have not received the proper nourishment to produce eggs. The slogan, "Breed, Feed and Wean," in the poultry flock has never been improved on. The first step in getting high egg yields is to breed a strain of birds so constituted that they will use their food material to the best advantage in the production of eggs and not in fat storage. This, however, is but the preliminary step and once having the stock well bred we then must devise a suitable ration.

Too often do we find the farm flock dependent on a ration of corn and water. A ration of this kind is far from being conducive to high egg production for the simple reason that the elements for egg building are not being supplied in the proper proportion. For instance, 100 pounds of corn contains sufficient materials to produce 255 yolks and 134 whites. A ration properly balanced would contain materials for the production of equal numbers of yolks and whites. The terms "Protein and Carbohydrates" have been largely used in balancing rations, but we will discuss these feeds from the standpoint of their ability to produce albumen (whites) and yolks.

Let us look for a moment at the machinery which a hen uses in the production of eggs. A postmortem examination will reveal the following parts:

1. The Ovary. Here we find yolks being developed and hanging in a grape-like cluster. The yolk is the first part of the egg to be developed. After becoming mature it is freed from its attachment and follows down through the oviduct.

2. The Oviduct consists, roughly, of two parts: the first part where the white is produced, and later the shell is laid on by a secretion from the walls of the oviduct.

Thus we can see that the hen makes the egg by piece work. She is producing high-class breakfast food and putting it up in sealed packages. If she is going to produce eggs economically she must be given the raw materials in proper proportions. To feed a hen nothing but corn and expect her to produce heavily would be like giving a mason all brick and no mortar to build a house. If a hen were fed a ration containing only food materials for the production of 100 yolks and only fifty whites she would produce only fifty eggs. The limiting factor might be lime for shell building, but whatever it is, the egg production will be governed by it. Our idea is to balance a ration to produce equal numbers of yolks, whites and shells.

In balancing a ration we must also look to the form in which the hen receives her nourishment. The physical condition of the feed has as much to do with production as has the chemical composition. The nutrients must be easily digested and nutritious. The hen should have the five G's of egg production—Grains, Grubs, Greens, Grit and Gumption. The grains are supplied by feeding a combination of scratch feed and dry mash in such a proportion to keep the body weight up and maintain a maximum of egg production. The amount of mash which is being consumed is a good barometer of egg production. As the mash consumption increases egg production takes a similar rise. Thus we attempt to keep up the consumption of mash by practicing the limited feeding of scratch.

Grubs form a very necessary part of a hen's ration and would be easily obtained if angleworms and grasshoppers were in abundance. The supply being limited, however, we have to resort to the use of meat scrap, tankage, and skim-milk to supply this element in our ration.

Greens play an important role in a ration and are too frequently neglected. They impart a laxative quality to the ration, tend to whet the appetite and keep the bird generally in good condition. It would seem also that green food has a direct effect on the hatching power of an egg, and also on the strength of the baby chick. This subject, however, is a large one and for now it is sufficient to say that green food is essential, particularly to breeding stock. Sprouted oats, cabbage and mangles are commonly used for winter feeding, and rye, oats or rape can readily be grown and pastured in summer. For fall, lettuce and cabbage give a good supply of excellent greens.

Grit forms, of course, the material for grinding. In addition to this we must have a supply of available lime. This is most easily supplied in form of oyster shell or ground up egg shells. The average commercial grit is composed largely of harder rock fragments and contains only a limited amount of available lime and should be supplemented by lime in some more available form.

The remaining "G" stands for

"Gumption," whatever that may mean, conveys to our minds the idea of being up to it. This may refer to the poultryman as well as the birds. Hens to keep in good condition must have exercise. This can be most readily supplied by feeding the scratch in a deep litter. A clean, dry, well-lighted and well-ventilated coop adds materially to the putting of "Gumption" into the flock.

From the foregoing paragraphs we see the importance of giving the birds a ration showing a variety of food nutrients. We must then look into the available food materials and select from them those which give both the proper physical properties, but also will balance up equal numbers of yolks, whites and shells. For purposes of easy calculation the following table has been devised and instead of giving the analysis of the food materials in terms of carbohydrates and proteins, it expresses them in terms of yolks and whites. This is calculated from the assumption that one pound of protein will produce sixteen and two-thirds whites, and one pound of carbohydrates will make three and one-third yolks.

| Grains.         | Yolks. | Whites. |
|-----------------|--------|---------|
| Corn .....      | 255    | 134     |
| Wheat .....     | 243    | 182     |
| Oats .....      | 195    | 155     |
| Barley .....    | 203    | 145     |
| Buckwheat ..... | 178    | 128     |

| Milk Products.        | Yolks. | Whites. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| Bran .....            | 155    | 205     |
| Middlings .....       | 205    | 220     |
| Gluten Meal .....     | 230    | 430     |
| Cottonseed Meal ..... | 148    | 620     |

| Meat Products.       | Yolks. | Whites. |
|----------------------|--------|---------|
| Beef Scraps .....    | 108    | 1,107   |
| Fresh Out Bone ..... | 196    | 336     |

| Dairy By-Products. | Yolks. | Whites. |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| Skim-milk .....    | 22     | 52      |
| Buttermilk .....   | 22     | 65      |

| Green Feeds.  | Yolks. | Whites. |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| Mangles ..... | 19     | 18      |
| Cabbage ..... | 40     | 11      |
| Rape .....    | 56     | 11      |
| Alfalfa ..... | 46     | 67      |

From a study of the above table it is not difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion regarding the feeding value of the common feeds. There are, however, other factors to consider. Take, for example, barley and buckwheat, which appear to contain a reasonable amount of food value but are not good feeds, due to the excessive amount of fibre contained in the hulls. In the milk feeds, we find cottonseed meal showing a good analysis, but we know it to have a constipating effect on the birds and consequently we would not select it for a mash constituent. The green feeds appear low in food value but cannot be omitted, due to the laxative effect and their qualities as a conditioner. The dairy by-products appear low in food value but, however, have a large quantity of water present. The food value here is high, due to the readily available form in which the protein is found.

No mention is made here of shell-forming materials. Oyster shell or ground lime rock should be before the birds at all times.

To balance the ration from the above table we attempt to select the most desirable materials from the standpoint of their physical qualities as a food and their market quotations. The following ration is excellent:

| Scratch.                 | Yolks. | Whites. |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| 100 lbs. Corn .....      | 255    | 134     |
| 100 lbs. Wheat .....     | 243    | 182     |
| Mash.                    | Yolks. | Whites. |
| 20 lbs. Oats .....       | 39     | 31      |
| 20 lbs. Bran .....       | 31     | 41      |
| 20 lbs. Middlings .....  | 41     | 44      |
| 20 lbs. Cornmeal .....   | 40     | 27      |
| 20 lbs. Beef Scrap ..... | 21     | 221     |
|                          | 680    | 680     |

This is a simple ration which balances and gives equally good results in actual feeding practice. The mash is bulky enough to avoid any constipating effects, but does not contain an excess of fibre. The meat scrap is added to comply with conditions where dairy products are not being used. If milk is available the proportion of meat scrap should be reduced according to the amount of milk fed.

The most common shortcoming in the feeding of a farm flock is to entirely omit the mash. As we have said before, the mash consumption is an excellent criterion of egg production and we invariably find where the birds are being fed on whole grains alone that the egg production is lower. Another common practice is to let the hens rustle for their own feed during summer. It is true that hens will pick up a great deal but this haphazard method will never give maximum returns. In summer we like to reduce the amount of scratch feed and induce the hens to consume more mash. The season gives a longer feeding day and the birds require less solid foods with which to keep up the body temperature. They do require, however, the more easily digested constituents of the mash and the protein, or white-building material which it contains.

# Hogs

Do hogs need roughage? This is a practical question. It has become especially interesting, due to the results obtained in investigations along a number of lines of nutritional work. Owners of hogs frequently find pigs developing swollen joints, growing stiff and becoming crippled, and brood cows breaking down after farrowing, especially in the winter season. The question has been frequently raised as to whether or not these conditions are due to a lack of roughage.

Careful work has been done at experiment stations to determine the causes of these troubles. Rations were made from corn and oil meal to which was added two per cent. of ground rock phosphate and one per cent. of common salt to furnish needed mineral constituents. Four groups of animals were used in the experiment. One was left as a check. The second group received in addition to the above ration ten per cent. of finely ground paper, while the third group received ten per cent. of charcoal and the fourth ten per cent. of ordinary dirt.

The results from feeding these animals the above rations for a year are interesting. The check animals developed stiffness and swellings in the joints and showed difficulty in getting on their feet at the end of six to eight months. The second lot, which received paper, also developed this same condition which would seem to show that the roughage factor was not the cause. The lot receiving charcoal did not show this condition and those receiving dirt in their ration manifested the trouble to only a slight extent.

After these troubles had developed, the animals were given a daily dose of codliver oil. Immediately they showed improvement. The department reports that in one instance a pig which had weighed 250 pounds and was losing in weight, immediately upon the administering of the codliver oil began to grow at a normal rate while the stiffness and swollen joints soon disappeared.

Another evidence that roughage is not necessary in the ration for swine is furnished by a lot of hogs fed skim-milk for a year with no roughage added. Though the animals in this lot did not develop at a normal rate, which probably was due to the lack of fat-soluble vitamins in the skim-milk, no trouble from stiffness was experienced. From this work it would seem, therefore, that where all the necessary nutrients and vitamins are present in the ration, roughage is not necessary in obtaining normal development in swine. However, these constituents may be more economically secured for the animals through the use of green feeds during the summer season, but in winter other sources must be found.

The bucksaw may have to solve the fuel question for many this winter.

It is coming to the time to figure the profits and losses of a season's activity. Have you the facts and figures to do it with?

The dictionary contains every word found in a good book on agriculture, but it is not as interesting reading, because it contains only words, instead of thoughts.

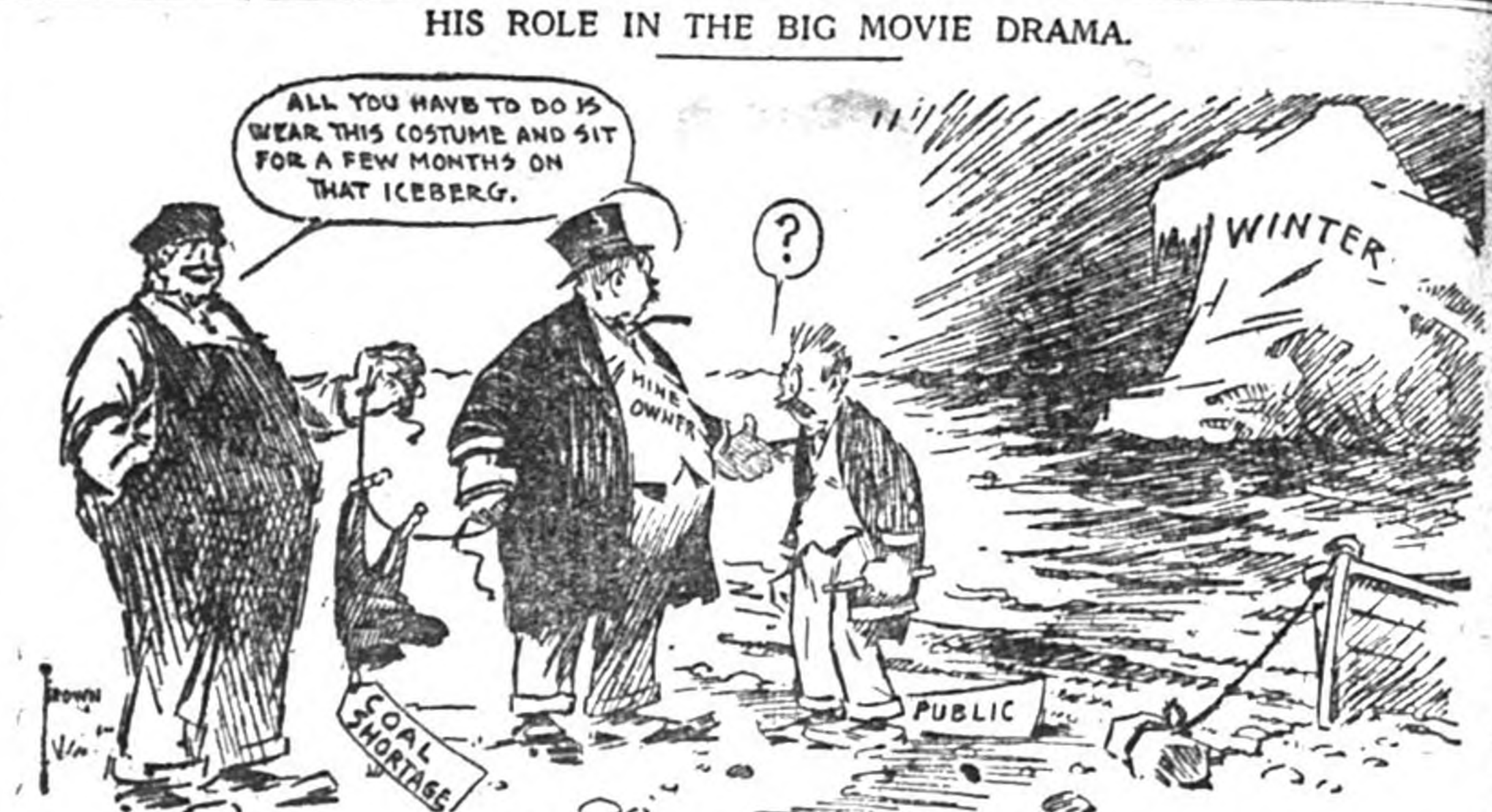
## Storing Winter Vegetables

After the vegetable crop is harvested it is of the utmost importance that it be given proper winter care. Potatoes, cabbages, turnips, carrots, salsify, celery, and even apples may be kept safely in outdoor pits properly protected, if there is no suitable cellar, and even when the home cellar is inadequate to care for the large crop. Indeed, good pits are more suitable in most cases than cellars.

First remember that apples, potatoes and celery all require a cool place and will stand a light freeze or frost without injury, but if frozen hard will be spoiled. Keep them as near the freezing point as possible, not to actually freeze them. On the other hand, all root crops and cabbage may be frozen hard without injury, provided they thaw out while in contact with the earth. The same is true of onions. This applies to the first freeze; if allowed to freeze and thaw repeatedly for a number of times, even root crops will be spoiled. Parsnips, carrots and salsify are improved by a good freeze, and should not be stored before.

Board-lined pits, protected by a long open shed, are ideal for storing potatoes and apples, but the usual practice is to make a circular depression a foot deep in the ground, put in some straw, and upon this put the apples or potatoes in a conical heap, cover with more straw, then earth to protect them.

When the apples are gathered they should be put under a shed or in a rail pen in the shade, and left there as cool as they can be kept until severe weather. The earth should be cool before either apples or potatoes are stored. When they are first put in the pit, throw over them only enough earth to protect them from freezing at a time, and as the weather grows colder add more earth. For convenience in getting at the contents at any time during the winter, it is better to put no more than six inches of earth covering over the pits, and over this a good covering of corn fodder or something similar, then a few boards to keep off the rain.



HIS ROLE IN THE BIG MOVIE DRAMA

—Chicago News.

## Live Stock Receipts at the Leading Markets.

According to the Dominion Live Stock Branch weekly report, some of the principal live stock markets of the Dominion show considerable decreases in cattle receipts from the first of the year to early in September, as compared with the receipts during the same period of last year. The important yards at St. Boniface, Manitoba, however, is reported as showing heavy increase, the numbers marketed during the present year to date as compared with last year being greater by 7,000 head, when compared with offerings of the same period of 1921. The increases in cattle marketings in the Western Provinces are duplicated by the calf, sheep and hog marketings and more than off-set any decreases in marketings in the Eastern Provinces. The result is that the combined receipts at all yards in the Dominion, are in every class in excess of those of the same period of last year. The Toronto and Montreal markets are behind in cattle receipts; Montreal is off in calves and Toronto in sheep but the combined receipts to September 7th at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, as compared with the receipts of the same period last year are: 451,597 cattle, against 377,620; 156,476 calves, against 138,200; 510,953 hogs, against 403,777, and 253,467 sheep, against 239,461.

Top prices on September 14th show as 25c to 75c per hundredweight lower on cattle than on the same date of 1921, excepting at Calgary where the market appeared to be 25c stronger. Calves showed a relatively sharp decline. Hogs were higher at Toronto and Montreal but lower at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. The prices on choice sheep and lambs were higher at all markets excepting Winnipeg, where the quotations for lambs were on a somewhat weak basis.

The auto which makes the greatest noise is not necessarily the fastest goer.

Something to drink helps Biddy manufacture eggs. A hen will drink twenty times her weight of water in a year, if she has water before her.

## Parents as Educators

"Falling—Falling"—By Martha Gallaudet Waring.

This title, so familiar to students of the Mother Play Book, by Friedrich Froebel, is the introduction to a large subject. To those who wonder that a man, as well as a philosopher, should have spent his time on a book of Nursery Plays, we have only to point out the deep psychology underlying each play.

The psychology of fear as an inheritance, an instinct, a symptom, as due to repressions, unconscious impressions, "taboos" imposed from without, has been the subject of much modern psychological discussion, so it is well sometimes to go back to beginnings and look at it simply and from a practical standpoint.

"Better a broken arm than the fear of it all one's life," says Jean-Paul Richter. "Better still to have neither," says the mother who considers every accident, and every disease that befalls her child a direct accusation that she had failed somewhere and somehow in knowledge or care.

"Falling—Falling" is a simple exercise for the tiny child, the mother taking her supporting hands from the child and catching him again as he begins to fall, giving him the suggestion of support, freedom, and support again, before the feeling of freedom turns into that of fear. I have played this with all my children when they were getting their air-bath, to their great delight.

From this point may come the first important training of the early years, how to do things freely but without fear because one does them correctly and therefore safely. Show the little child how to lift his feet to avoid

stumbling and tripping. Show him how to open and shut doors and drawers properly, and there will be no mashed fingers. Show him the danger of all openings like stairs and windows. Teach him to go carefully up and down stairs and there will be no need for gates and bars. Show him that banisters are to hold by and that stairs may be safely descended one foot at a time, and after instruction let him do it himself until the right movement becomes a habit. Caution should be taught from the start but never fear. A child knows no fear naturally and to teach it to him is a crime against nature.

A child of twenty months was one day descending the stairs in the approved way when his hat got over his eyes and his feet slipped, but as he had been taught to do, he clung firmly to the banisters, and when we reached him was holding up his whole weight by one chubby hand, glad to be rescued, but not in the slightest degree alarmed for his safety, merely remarking by way of explaining his novel position "Baby boy's at on, got in his eyes."

The same little boy from this age up would sing himself to sleep in the dark absolutely without fear. He has been allowed to experiment in every possible way, under direction at first, then alone, and although a few unforeseen experiments have proved disastrous to property, he has fled from himself and of material things.

This is the physical result, there is much more to it than mere safety. His disposition is of the cheerful. And he finds joy in everything.

## Dairy Cow Records.

Nearly forty pages larger is Report No. 14 of the Dominion Live Stock branch of the Record of Performance for Pure-bred Dairy Cattle than Report No. 13. This is due to the great increase in the number of cows that have fulfilled the requirements entitling them to figure within the charmed circle. Report No. 14, which is procurable on application to the Publications branch, Ottawa, covers the twelve months extending from April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, both dates inclusive. In the previous year 321 Ayrshires and 381 Holsteins were entitled to record; last year there were 351 Ayrshires and 592 Holsteins-Friesians. The "Honor Rolls," or 305 day divisions, of both breeds, exhibited remarkable development since its inception in 1920, the Ayrshires from 7 to 104, and the Holsteins from 6 to 84. For the first time similar divisions of Jerseys and Shorthorns are given, the former numbering 22 and the latter 32. In connection with these two breeds the 365 day division has also considerably increased, the total (that is, including the 305 day division,) number of Jersey cows in the last report being 251 compared with 130 in the preceding report, and of Shorthorns 137 compared with 102. Ontario and Quebec are in front with Ayrshires, British Columbia coming third, but in Holsteins Ontario leads by a large majority, British Columbia coming second and Quebec third. British Columbia is quite a bit in the lead with Jerseys, Ontario coming second and Quebec third. Of the Shorthorns Ontario has to be credited with 28 out of 32 in the 305 day division and with 70 out of 105 in the 365 day class. There are also recorded 10 French-Canadian cattle, the highest performance being 12,449 lbs. of milk and 535 lbs. of fat in 365 days; 24 Guernseys, the best performance being 14,071 lbs. of milk and 627 lbs. of fat in 365 days, and 8 Red-polled, the best performances being 6,586 lbs. of milk and 291 lbs. of fat in 305 days and 8,164 lbs. of milk and 350 lbs. of fat in 264 days.

## Long Stomachs.

Often in harvesting the potato crop one discovers that the tubers are growing some distance from the plant stems. Hot weather has a tendency to cause the stolons, the underground stems on which the tubers are produced, to elongate. Sandy land will produce longer stolons than will heavier soil. Long stolons are also an indication that the variety of potatoes is running out.

## Eating and Drinking in Sickness

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO.

The rules of a few generations ago in regard to what a sick person might eat or drink have given place to regulations that are much more simple and more in accordance with common sense. It was forbidden, for example, to give a fever patient a sufficient amount of water to drink.

I remember that as late as the beginning of my own practice I was constantly running into people who clung to that cruel, foolish regulation. Nowadays, I think, it is understood by everyone that there are very few ailments in which the plentiful administration of cool, fresh water is not only permissible, but very desirable. The doctor with a fever patient today, instructs the nurse to see that water is offered to the patient at regular intervals, not allowing it to be a matter of chance.

I have just had a letter asking if it is dangerous to eat ice cream when one has a cold. I suppose the idea of the writer is that the frozen treat might aggravate the cold, and I believe that such an idea has been more or less prevalent. There is no real foundation for it than for the old superstition about the danger in drinking water. By the time the ice cream has reached the stomach its temperature is materially increased and the cold effect is very transient. On the other hand, ice cream is a very helpful food and one so acceptable that it often tempts the appetite of a sick child or adult when ordinary forms of nourishment are positively repellent. It is a food that may be used to advantage in many very serious diseases when more substantial articles of diet might possibly prove injurious. Nowadays it is a standby in typhoid fever and is used to very good advantage both in diphtheria and scarlet fever. Foods having as their base milk or cream are always safe in sickness excepting in diseases of the digestive tract in which all food is for the time being, prohibited.

Good sound common sense is a necessary element to success, and yet it often seems as if men think they do not without it in raising poultry. Some folks believe in good sense for dairying, good sense for growing all kinds of crops, but anybody and anything is good enough for hens. It does not sound very much like success.



## THE WAY TO BE WELL

### Good Health Maintained Through Rich, Red Blood.

There are many men and women who, every few weeks, have spells of weakness, during which time they are little better than invalids; yet at other times they feel very well. Why does their health fluctuate so?

In the case of men worry and overstrained nerves are usually responsible for this state of unfitness and inability to face the anxieties of daily life.

As for women, her back aches, she is dizzy with sick headaches, and often has stabbing pains in the side. The only real health is all-the-year-round health; and the secret of it is good, red blood and plenty of it. One way to keep the blood in good condition is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. There is scarcely a nook or corner in Canada where someone will not be found who will tell you the benefit they have had through the use of these pills. And the reason is that through the improved condition of the blood they strengthen and tone up the nerves of worried, enfeebled men and women, and at the same time have given new vigor to pale, delicate girls and thin, weedy boys. The value of these pills in all run down conditions is shown by the statement of Mrs. Lawrence Brown, Walton, N.S., who says: "When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a weak, bloodless and nervous condition suffering from all the depressing symptoms that accompany this run down state of health. I had taken much medicine but it did not do me any good, and as I had a family of small children, I was much discouraged. Then, reading about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to try them, and I can honestly say that I feel these pills have saved me from prolonged misery. My health is now good, and we now keep the pills in the house for use as a family medicine."

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

## 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.

Dirty milk churns are responsible for a great deal of contamination of milk. The milk churns should be cleaned out by the person receiving the milk; if they are sent back dirty, the difficulty of cleansing them after the milk has soured is greatly increased. The churns should be properly washed out and then steamed for three minutes—a procedure which has been found to yield satisfactory bacteriological results.

From the cow to the consumer is a rough and thorny path as far as milk is concerned. Everybody knows the value of pure milk, and everybody would like to see it kept clean, but somehow or other we have not yet learned how to keep milk from contamination, or if we have learned how, we don't put what we know into practice.

One necessity in the production of clean milk is the co-operation of persons possessing a certain amount of technical knowledge of the precautions that should be observed in milking. An equally important point is that the milkers understand their business, and that they be supplied

with light, water and steam. Given these conveniences, and provided that the milkers themselves are well housed, considerably treated, and properly paid, it is possible to produce a really good clean supply of milk.

Dr. Stonehouse Williams of the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Reading, England, has found by experiment that if the milk industry is in a position to supply certified milk to the consumer within twenty-four hours, no attempt need be made to keep the milk cool on the journey. Commercial milk of the bacteriological standard of Grade A certified milk will maintain its sweetness at room temperature for a period of over six days in the winter months and over three days in the summer.

The best produced commercial milk can maintain a bacteriological standard of less than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre for at least 24 hours after milk, even under the conditions of cooling and transit which exist in the country at the present time.

The two essential conditions for the supply of Grade A certified are:—(1) the employment of intelligent milkers,

### Giant Forests Under Sea.

Members of the Shackleton-Rowett expedition seriously suggest that diamonds exist in Antarctica.

A small island near South Georgia (the gate of the Antarctic) was found to contain a large excavation. The Quests mineralogist panned the soil and declared it was most certainly the type of alluvial which carries diamonds. Yellow quartz was also unearthed. The hole found by the Quest was made by a Cape Town expedition which prospected the island for five months as the result of the report of a private prospector, who produced diamonds said to have been found on the island. It is probable that a second attempt will be made to locate diamondiferous ground by a Cape Town fishing company.

Some wonderful features of the mystery and romance of deep sea life around the shores of the lonely, barren islands, and in the open waters of the South Atlantic and Antarctic regions were related by Captain Worsley, the sailing master of the Quest. He showed how the task of taking soundings might reveal the hidden secrets of adjacent continents; now islands may be regarded as signposts to former tracks from continent to continent, and now ocean depths may yet become an open book wherein may be revealed the history of early days of land and sea, and perhaps the rise and fall of continents lost and found.

Gigantic marine forests were discovered and new fishing grounds located. The Antarctic waters were found to be alive with edible fish. The deepest soundings were taken about 500 miles east of the South Endwhirl group, where a depth of 2,700 fathoms was registered. Approaching Tierra del Fuego, the Quest ran into kelp at an unusually long distance from the shore. Soundings showed a depth of 100 fathoms, so these marine trees, whose tops were just visible above the water, exceeded the height of the tallest land trees by 150 feet. Fish in the Antarctic were so plentiful that it was unnecessary to bait the hooks.

In the British Museum are books written on oyster shells, bricks, bones, ivory, lead, iron, copper, sheep-skin, wood, and palm leaves.

### When Birds Blush.

If birds were not covered with feathers we should often see them blush, for, judging by those creatures who have only a few feathers on their heads and faces, this is quite a common habit of theirs.

Like human beings, these birds blush for all sorts of reasons. The bashful blush of the lover, the coy one of the modest female, and the ruddy flush of anger, all have their counterpart in the feathered world.

In New Guinea there is a bird, the Great Black Cockatoo, who has a featherless head of almost the same color as the human face. When this bird becomes excited his face grows pink with pleasure, or a dull mottled red if he is angry.

In the same way, another bird of the Far East, the Java Jungle Cock, which is related in many ways to the Canadian farmyard fowl, shows his embarrassment when he is observed by blushing and a bashful hanging of his head.

In England there is only one example of this habit. The English turkey, known in Scotland as the Bubbly Jock, is remarkable for the way in which his comb and dewlap swell and grow scarlet with anger if he spies in his farmyard any trespasser, animal or human. And when the turkey-cock is courting he is a most bashful lover and blushes red as any human suitor.

## 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.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

### Ornamenting Windows.

Japanese have developed a process with which ornamental windows, lamp shades and other articles are made by attaching filaments of colored glass to plain glass with transparent cement.

working in milking sheds adequately lighted, with a good supply of water and steam; and (2) provision for the thorough cleansing and sterilization of the milk churns before they are returned to the country. They are, of course, other conditions such as the inspection of herds and their freedom from disease, etc., and the conditions under which the milkers work, but these have already been taken into account.

Everybody knows the value of pure milk. There is no part of our food supply that is more generally useful, and yet there is no food more easily contaminated. This is understood first by the nature of the milk itself and second by the number of ways it may become contaminated during the whole process of production, pasteurization and distribution.

The importance of milk as a staple food is becoming more and more widely known and appreciated. This probably accounts to some extent for the increased interest shown of late by the producers and the public, in co-operating in the great efforts now becoming nation-wide, to produce milk that is really a food, and that will be clean and wholesome and entirely free from the germs of disease.

## Says Indigestion Was Entirely Overcome

Hope for the millions of unfortunate men and women who are victims of stomach trouble is sounded by Mrs. O. E. Smith, of 169 Yarmouth Road, Toronto, Ont. Mrs. Smith was a victim of stomach trouble in its worst form but was completely restored to health by taking Tanlac. She says:

"I suffered terribly from indigestion, headaches and dizzy spells. My kidneys also bothered me, and my back and legs hurt constantly. But since I took Tanlac my digestion is perfect and I never have an ache or pain of any kind. In fact, I feel just fine all the time."

Undigested food ferments in the stomach and soon the entire system is filled with poisons. Tanlac was designed to restore the stomach to a healthy condition and build up the whole body. Millions everywhere have acclaimed its wonderful power. Get a bottle today.

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists. Advt.

### Sea Dreams.

There is a world beyond the crashing sea  
Where my true love dreams now, I know, of me.  
For in this hour we vowed that we would send  
A silent message to the earth's far end.

Love needs no language! Lovers, each to each,  
May speak without the imperfect link of speech!  
I hear a voice in every wind that blows.  
A word in every tide that ebbs and flows.

And in the sky I see a long-lost face,  
(And one sees mine from that remotest place).  
There is a whisper borne across the sea,  
For somewhere my true love speaks now to me.

—Charles Hanson Towne.

## "Cascarets" 10c

Best Bowel Laxative  
When Bilious,  
Constipated

To clean out your bowels without cramping or overacting, take Cascarets. Sick headache, biliousness, gases, indigestion, sour, upset stomach and all such distress gone by morning. Nicest physic on earth for grown-up and children. 10c a box. Taste like candy.

### Dishwashing for Men.

By 1977, at the latest, women will rule the world and men will do the housework and care for the children, according to the prophecy of a professor in the University of Southern California.

### MONEY ORDERS.

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

### Very Obliging.

Diner—"Look here, this steak isn't fit for a dog to eat!"

Manager—"Sorry, sir; if you'll wait five minutes I'll send you up one that is."

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

### The Desert.

When the Master of all creation Had finished the work of His hand—The earth and the world of people, The sea, the sky and the land—Methinks that His heart grew heavy And He said, with a sigh and a nod, "So much for the world of people, And nothing at all for God." Then He chose from His vast creation A desolate waste of sand, Sprinkled it over with sagebrush And fashioned the Desert Land. He gave it the glow of the sunset, The glare of the noonday heat, The lure of distant horizons Where earth and heaven meet.

And when His labor was ended He said with a smile divine: "The beauties of earth are my children's—The Desert alone is mine."

—Helen Frazer-Bower.

### A Catch Somewhere.

A farmer leased a field to a farmhand, and the rental was to be one-fourth of the crop raised. Harvest time came in due course, but the farmer was amazed to find that he got nothing. The tenant hauled three loads of produce to his own barn, but there was nothing left for the farmer, who remonstrated:

"How's this? Wasn't I to get a fourth of the crop?" he asked.

"Yes, you was," the tenant answered, "but as it turned out there was only three loads."

Mother (anxiously)—"What is Willy crying for?" Willy's brother—"Oh, nothing much. He dug a hole in the garden, and now that the rain's come on, he wants to bring the hole into the house."

ISSUE No. 40—22.

## SALESMEN

We pay weekly and offer steady employment selling our complete and exclusive lines of whole-root, fresh-cut-to-order trees and plants. Best stock and service. We teach and equip you free. A money-making opportunity.

Lake Brothers' Nurseries, Montreal

### America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

Book on **DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. E. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 119 West 34th Street New York, U.S.A.

The air is so pure in the Polar regions and so free from harmful microbes, that throat and lung diseases are unknown there.

London bridge has been burned down six times.

One of the best known guides in Nova Scotia gives this testimonial of MINARD'S LINIMENT:

"Have used Minard's Liniment in my home, hunting and lumber camps for years, and consider it the best white liniment on the market. I find that it gives quick relief to minor ailments, such as sprains, bruises and all kinds of wounds. Also it is a great remedy for coughs, colds, etc., which one is liable to catch when log driving and cruising during the winter and spring months. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT and cannot recommend it too highly. (Signed) Ellison Gray."

## Cuticura Heals Itching Burning Pimples On Face

"My face was entirely covered with pimples which not only disfigured me but bothered me with itching and burning. They were large, hard and red, and after a while began to fester. They itched so that I had to scratch them which made the burning more intense."

"I used various salves and creams but they gave no relief. The trouble lasted for nearly three months until I heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a free sample. In about a week a decided improvement was made so I bought more, and two cakes of Soap with one box of Ointment healed me." (Signed) Elmer V. Foss, 7 Ocean View Ave., East Lynn, Mass.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 244, P.O. Box 10, W. Montreal. Sold everywhere. Soap, Ointment and Talcum. Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

## STOMACH MISERY, GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Sour, Upset Stomachs at Once

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, gases, flatulence, heartburn, sourness, fermentation or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief. Correct your stomach and digestion now for a few cents. Druggists sell millions of packages.

## COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

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### FOR SALE.

YARN—WONDERFUL VALUES AND Colors—samples free—Georgetown Woolen Mills, Ont.

### WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WANTED.

WE HAVE A CASH PURCHASER for a weekly newspaper in Ontario. Price must be attractive. Send full information to Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd. 73 Adelaide St. W. Toronto.

## BELTING FOR SALE

THRESHER BELTS AND SUGAR-TION hose, new and used, shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. York Belting Co. 115 York St., Toronto, Ont.

## MOTHER!

Move Child's Bowels with "California Fig Syrup"



Hurry mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful to-day may prevent a sick child to-morrow. If constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

## WHAT IS A LETTER

Many Times It's a Guide to Health as is This One

### Women—Read It

Marmion, Ontario—"Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a total wreck. I had terrible pains in my sides and was not regular. Finally I got so weak I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest half-way up. I saw your medicine advertised in the newspapers and gave it a trial. I took four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and was restored to health. I am married, am the mother of two children and do all my housework, milk eight cows and do a hired man's work and enjoy the best of health. I also found the Vegetable Compound a great help for my weak back before my babies were born. I recommend it to all my friends."—Mrs. HENRY JANKE, Marmion, Ontario.

Letters which you read in the newspapers recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound are genuine expressions from women who have been helped by this splendid medicine. They are anxious for other women, who may be suffering as they did, to know of the great merit of this medicine. Each one, with her reputation, stands behind it to point out to sick women the way to health.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

## Never Mind What Granny Did—Remember—You're You!

MANY people refuse to believe that tea or coffee can possibly harm them, because they have used these table beverages ever since they outgrew the health rules relating to children.

"Nonsense!" they say, "Why, Granny has been drinking tea or coffee all her life."

It's true that some folks drink tea and coffee without apparent harm. These are the exceptions. But to most people there comes a day of reckoning.

Sold by grocers everywhere

## Instant Postum FOR HEALTH

"There's a Reason"

A generous sample tin of Instant Postum sent, postpaid, for 4c in stamps. Write: Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., 45 Front St. E., Toronto. Factory: Windsor, Ontario



If you are free from headaches, nervousness and indigestion, if you never lie awake at night, if you know that your health is unimpaired—then, perhaps, you are an exception, too.

BUT—it's well to know that, when you do find something the matter with your nerves and digestion, there's a happy, healthful, table beverage made from roasted wheat. Its name is Instant Postum. It has a fragrant aroma and a rich, full-bodied flavor that charm and satisfy without risk to your health and comfort.



## A Savings Account has a Two-Fold Benefit

A savings account in The Bank of Nova Scotia not only brings to you all the benefits of thrift and accumulated savings, but it establishes for you business relations with one of Canada's oldest and most substantial banks.

Such a relationship to a young man starting in business may prove to be one of his valuable assets.

Why not form a good banking connection by opening a savings account in one of our branches now?

## THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832  
Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000  
Reserve - - 19,000,000  
Recesses - 220,000,000

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

## The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1922

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

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.

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.

### En Passant.

\*\*\*  
PLAYING THE GAME.

"I see you stand like greyhounds in the slip,  
Straining upon the start: The game's afoot;  
Follow your spirit: and upon this charge,  
Cry 'God for Harry, England, and St. George!'"

Shakespeare: Henry V. III. I. Henry, before Harfleur, and Lloyd-George on the electoral battle field, make a remarkable parallel, and if we put "Vote for happy England and Lloyd George" in place of Henry's slogan, the similarity of these two striking figures becomes dramatically complete.

Whatever may be the outcome of the contest it cannot be said that the soul of Lloyd George is not "in arms and eager for the fray." He is out for the fight of his life, and it is a notable fact that his foes and his friends are equally sincere in their enmity and their support.

It is the easiest thing in the world for a man like Lloyd George to have political enemies: Any dominant statesman makes them continually. His virility and his self confidence, added to the fact that the path to his position has been carved by his own sword, arouses all kinds of opposition in the ranks of those who think that the business of state-craft is hereditary, like the divine right of kings. His friends also go the whole pace. The average individual who prides himself upon holding the balance evenly, and who even boasts at times complacently of his tolerance, is surprised to find himself "taking sides" for or against Lloyd George. All indications point to an interesting time in the "Lloyd George versus Party" contest now afoot, and everybody seems to evince some interest in it.

"He is an Opportunist" I heard a man say in disparagement the other day: I thought that rather a compliment, whichever way it is looked at, to a statesman with a war record like Lloyd George's, and whose every action since has been to thwart the opportunism of Bolshevik socialists, Prussian Imperialists, Gallic Revanchists, Oriental fanatics, and all the scolding factions of unrest that have come upon us as the aftermath of the war. Certainly he is an opportunist, he could not be a successful statesman unless, and the politician (there's a big difference you know) who is not an opportunist is a failure from start to finish. Any man who confounds his enemies is open to the accusation of being an opportunist, and the sooner he snaps up his enemy's thunder the better an opportunist he is. This is just what Lloyd George has done. The English Conservatives have their traditions to consider: They nobly thrust aside their party pretensions and stood with Lloyd George in the breach when dangers surged like billows around the sorely tried empire: Now, they honestly believe they ought to revert to their original position, and there is not a word to be said against their opinion, except that we might ask "Has that time come yet," and the answer to that is for the electorate to decide in a clean stand up fight such as this election promises to be.

The Liberals, that is, the old Liberals, the Asquith group, are not in it. It is Lloyd George versus All Comers. If the Liberals vote against Coalition and its leader, they virtually cast a vote for the Conservatives: If they support Labour, or vote for themselves, the situation of the central figure is not altered, for there are three parties against him, or rather three sections of the old parties, while he leads say half the old Liberals, a good third of the Conservatives, and all the new friends he has drawn around him in the course of his strenuous career. Another important point, not to be overlooked, is that the Irish vote, (in Ireland) will not count. The Free State Act will have passed in Parliament before this election, and that is one of the ironies of political life.—Bonar Law, acting as temporary Prime Minister, and being also the leader of the Conservative party, will carry through Lloyd George's Irish Bill and lop off at the same time some seventy seats in Parliament from his ostensible opposition.

One of the most powerful factors in the coming election will be the active support which the Coalition chief will receive from that section of the Conservative party which will

follow Austen Chamberlain to the end. They consider that the time has not yet come for the restoration of purely party politics, and they have every right to be heard from. They say they are willing to continue the sacrifice of party to the public interest, and even if they were overdoing the act of sacrificial martyrdom, they would be erring on the side of safety by presenting a solid and united front against danger, even when it has begun to look less like a necessity for self preservation.

There is much to be commended in the stand they are taking. Perhaps they are too apprehensive, but it is always better to be sure than sorry, and their firmness is an admirable proof of their honesty of purpose. In effect the Chamberlainite faction, as they have been called says:—"The country still has need of Coalition and we shall therefore continue to coalesce: The Leader has our confidence, and if the country wants him we are with him as before: Our own party ambitions can wait. Lloyd George is too good an ally to make into an opponent just yet. He has important work to finish, we shall help him till it is done and then take up our separate tasks and fight out our pragmatic differences later on when the paramount interests of the empire will not suffer. Selah. We have said it."

So, they quit the Conservative camp and join up with the leader temporarily thrust into the outer world of political incertitude: And how fares he? Is he sulking in his tent? Does he shed tears of mortified pride? Does he cast down his armour and rail at the ingratitude of the people he has served so long and faithfully? Not he: His eyes his bardic harp: With druidic fervor he sings "Men of Harlech," cheers his devoted followers, marshalls them on the field of battle, and like Henry V. tells them "The game's afoot: Follow your spirit, and upon this charge Cry—Vote for England and Lloyd George."

Win? Who is going to stop him? Of course he will win: Isn't he the little Welsh Wizard? And the fightingest, biggest, little bunch of fireworks in the whole crowd? Leave it to George!

### THE LINKMAN.

\*\*\*

The Little Slavey—Continued.

I always feel so 'appy,  
When I see that shining light,  
It makes me wish for a mother's love,  
I wish she were 'ere tonight;  
O lor! how queer I feel,  
I'll just rest on my pail,  
It'll help to steady my shivering limbs,

For my strength begins to fail.  
Aint it lovely over there!  
I never seed such things afore,  
I should like to live there I should,  
And scrub that dirty floor,  
Not that it wants much scrubbing,  
When I comes to look,  
It reminds me of the tales I've 'eard,  
Out of the Great Big Book.

O dont I just feel 'appy,  
And dont the place seem bright,  
It seems as if the day had come,  
And brought the morning light;  
And a kind of voices too,  
O my! and aint those lovely sounds,  
I 'ope this aint a blessed dream,  
It seems too strange if true.  
I wonder where the folks 'ave got to?  
I dont see none in sight,  
I 'pects the weakness of my eyes,  
Be blinded by the light.  
O yes! I sees a lady now,  
And what a pretty sight!  
I wish our folks could wash their clothes,  
And make them look as white.

Continuing next week.

RYHOS—Brownsburg.

### GRENVILLE.

Mrs. James Wade is visiting friends in Ottawa.

Miss A. Cass, of St. Philippe, was a recent guest of Mrs. Wm. Byrne.

Rev. and Mrs. G. Sherman are attending the Baptist Convention in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. George Clerihue and family left here on Monday morning for Montreal.

Mrs. W. Byrne spent a few daays with her brother Mr. D. J. Byrne at St. Philippe recently.

Mr. A. Goudie has returned from the West, where he spent a couple of months in the Harvest Fields.

Miss M. Byrne, of St. Philippe, spent a couple of weeks the guest of Mrs. W. Byrne and other friends.

NOTICE.—Buy your Ford Car from Dave Campbell at GENEVEUX MOTOR CO., LTD., 268 Ontario St. West, and be assured of best Service.

### NOTICE OF PETITION

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Eugene Albert Bruneau, Manager, of the City and District of Montreal, and Mr. Tetras Cyr, Farmer, of St. Scholastique, will apply to the legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for an Act to ratify a Deed of Sale by the said Eugene Albert Bruneau to the said Tetras Cyr before N. Forest, N. P. of St. Scholastique, dated the 4th of October 1920 under the number 6445 of his minutes, of a certain piece of land known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-six (266) of the Official Cadastre of the Parish of St. Scholastique, with house and other buildings thereon and declaring such Deed of Sale binding for the parties thereto and confirming the title of the said Tetras Cyr to the said property.

Lafleur, MacDougall, MacFarlane and Barclay,  
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Telephone No. 50.

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

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.  
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

## J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

## THE MOLSONS BANK

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

### Teach your Children Industry and Thrift

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

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

## G. J. CHARLAND Ph. B.

Prescription Druggist

Lachute Mills  
Que.

## 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

## "Astoria" Shoes

Tailor Made—  
—For Particular Trade

We Can Say  
"Yes"

To All These Questions

Do Astoria Shoes Fit? They do.  
Will they keep their shape? They will.  
Does Astoria lead in style? Always.  
Are they made of best material? They are.  
Can I buy Astoria Shoes at leading stores everywhere? You can.

McFaul Bros. Lachute Mills

## Luxurious Comfort



Everything that goes to make comfort in ocean travel, is provided on the ships of the Cunard Line (Canadian Service) to England, Scotland and the Continent. Your wishes have been anticipated and your personal pleasure provided for.

The dining-rooms, lounges, writing, music and smoking rooms are handsomely furnished—the staterooms are restful, with their comfortable berths and modern conveniences.

The politeness, care and thoughtfulness of every member of the ship's crew are part of the service that has made Cunard ships famous with travellers. On business or pleasure, travel CUNARD-CANADIAN. See the local agent or write The Robert Reford Co. Limited

General Agents  
Montreal - Toronto  
Quebec - St. John, N.B. - Halifax

## Cunard Line CANADIAN SERVICE

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

## THE FARMER NEEDS GOOD SHOES.

If there is anyone who needs well fitting shoes, it is the farmer, he is on his feet so much. I specialize in foot wear and I am sure that I can give you better fit and values, than elsewhere.

Footwear for every member of the family, also a good line of men and boys clothing, Hats, Caps, Mitts, Gloves, Stockings, Underwear and Shirts, etc.

Extra Special in Men's working pants and overalls, Trunks and

Dr. Scholl's Foot comfort appliances.

TELEPHONE NO. 65.

## W. G. STANFORTH, MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

## Some New Lines

Ladies' New Fall Coats. Suits in very fine Velour, Etc., at very low prices.

Pay us a visit before you buy elsewhere.

Dresses in Serge, Canton, Crepe, Silk, Etc.

FRIDAY SPECIAL

We have all wool Serges in Navy, Old Rose, Red, Black and Copen, at 69c.

A full line of Choice Groceries.

## H. M. Lavigne, Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

## Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Opt. 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, Bye-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 safe.

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



## Select a genuine "His Master's Voice" Victrola for YOUR home



VICTROLA NO. 4 \$37.50



Portable Victrola No. 50 \$62.50



VICTROLA NO. 80 \$135.00



The world's greatest artists make "His Master's Voice" Victor Records only and the Victrola is the one instrument specially made to play them.

Hear "His Master's Voice" Victor Records played on a genuine Victrola. You hear exactly what each artist heard and approved as his or her own work.

But make sure the instrument you buy is a genuine Victrola. See that it bears the famous "His Master's Voice" trademark and the word Victrola.

And it is so easy to get a genuine Victrola—just make a small first payment and it is delivered to you at once.

**His Master's Voice**  
Limited  
Berliner Gramophone Co., Limited  
Montreal



Victrola No. 200  
\$200.00

### CUSHING.

Miss Ruth Dobbie returned on Tuesday to Macdonald College.

Mr. J. McQuat, of Brownsburg, was in Cushing on Thursday last.

Mr. Candlish, of Montreal, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham.

Mr. G. Barrington, of North Augusta, Ont., was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham last week.

Rev. Jas. Fraser of Inverness, Que., spent last week the guest of his aunt Mrs. Kains, at Greece's Point.

Miss Alberta Cleland returned to Montreal on Monday, accompanied by Baby Ruth Burton, who has been spending a few weeks here with her grandmother, Mrs. Cleland.

The funeral of the late Mr. Robt. Dobbie, whose sudden death was reported last week, took place from his residence on the afternoon of Wednesday Oct. 18th. Service which was held at the house was conducted by Rev. Mr. Brokenshire, of St. Mungo's assisted by Rev. Jas. M. Fraser, of Inverness, the former gentleman in his sermon paying an eloquent tribute to the deceased. In spite of the inclement state of the weather there was a very large attendance at the funeral, besides the friends and neighbors of whom almost everyone turned out to show their respect for the deceased, and their sympathy with his bereaved family. There were a number from a distance these

included Mr. and the Misses Dobbie, Mrs. Cooke, and Mr. and Miss Marshall from Harrington, Mr. J. Paul, M. G. Calder and Mr. J. Hay, M.L.A., of Lachute. Interment was in Lachute Cemetery.

WANTED.—Mr. Dectar, of Montreal, wishes to announce that he is open to buy all kinds of furs, Hides, Hens Chickens, Empty Bags, Wool and Calf Skins Etc., and for which he is ready to pay you the highest market prices. Be sure and see us before selling to others. You will find us at Delorme's Hotel, Foundry Street, Bell Telephone NO 149.

—You can always rely on a good selection of cards for any occasion at "Bob's Kosey Korner." Birthday, Wedding, Anniversary, etc. It's a nice little pleasure that is appreciated greatly by most recipients.

French Flannels, Home Spuns for Jumpers. Come in and see the large assortment of colours in these lovely goods.

W. Banford & Son.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—With 8 Rooms, water and Electric Light, also 6 lots of land near Exhibition Grounds. Apply to H. Kearns, Lachute Mills.

A new line of Men's Suits with two pair of pants at \$13.50 and \$15.00, while they last.

W. Banford & Son.

### BROWNSBURG INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

#### GRADE VIII.

Honours.—Wallace Wilson 93, Kenneth MacGibbon 90.  
Class I.—Wilhelmina Clark, Gladys Warwick 85.

#### GRADE VII.

Honours.—Sarah McVicar 96, Alex. Masson 94, Marion Bain 92, Alma Fletcher 90.

Class I.—Doris Golpin, Cuthbert MacQuaig 88, Eileen MacGibbon 84, Bessie Mason 83.

Class III.—Alwyn Stewart 64, R. Silvers 57, Jack Stewart 52.

#### GRADE VI.

Honours.—Leon Thompson 100, G. Moncrieff 99, Fred Witham 92, Alfred Zimmers 91, Lawrence Davis 90.

Class I.—Wilbert Hardie 89, Ivan Monk 88, Alen MacGibbon, Ida Fletcher 86, John Galbraith 85, Mansiel Wilson 82, Willie Mott 76, Melvin Wilson 75.

#### GRADE V.

Honours.—Dorothea Macdonald, H. Ball, John Brown 100, Eveline Highfield, Violet Golpin, Donald Boyd 99.

Florence Wilson, Joe Cumbers, Lorne Duncan 95, Alex. McCulloch 93, I. Hazel, Theodore Zimmers, W. Woods, Polly Duncan 90.

#### GRADE IV.

Honours.—Hazel Boyd 100, Howard Tomalty 99, Audrey Monk, Nellie Hazel, Oscar Cloutier 96, W. Mason, Nelson Warwick, Lorne Ball 95, M. Chambers 94, Willie Green 93, Ward Moncrieff 92, Daisy Seary, Johnnie Kennedy, Walter McQuat 90.

Class I.—Edna Woods, G. Connelly, Wyman Hazel 85.

#### GRADE III.

Honours.—Lizzie Seary 100, Ivy Steer 97, Alfred Cloutier, Herbie Graves, Francis Kettley 94, Leslie Beecroft 92, Maudie Seary 90.

Class I.—Jacky Seary 86, Wilma Tomalty 84, Kenneth McAllister 82, Gordon Anderson 80, Jimmy Girling, Lily White 78, Harold Campbell, Mildred Cooper, Frank McGibbon 76.

#### GRADE II.

Honours.—Charlie Kennedy 100, S. Seary 96, Ethel Kettley, Winnie White 94, Lily Green 92, Geraldine McQuaig 90.

Class I.—Patsy Seary 86, Gladys Gilmour 84, Earle McGibbon 78.

#### GRADE I.

Honours.—Lizzie Seary 100, Ivy Steer 97, Alfred Cloutier, Herbie Graves, Francis Kettley 94, Leslie Beecroft 92, Maudie Seary 90.

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### ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. Matthews, Sr., is visiting relatives and friends in Toronto.

The 500 Club was entertained by Miss Dewar on Friday evening.

Christ Church W.A. is meeting with Mrs. W. H. Robertson this Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman McGregor entertained at two tables of Bridge Saturday evening.

Miss McGinnis, of Montreal, is the guest of the Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Howard at the Rectory.

Mr. Howell and Mr. Alan Jones, of Montreal, spent the week-end at their respective homes.

Miss Singleton is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. Neve, The Pines.

Mrs. Alan Matthews, entertained at the Tea hour on Thursday and at two tables of Bridge, Friday evening in honor of her friend and guest of Mrs. Morton.

Wednesday and Thursday of last week gave us a decided taste of wintry weather, both days being blustery and snowy. We are now looking for some real Indian summer.

—A Concert will be held in Mr. Goyette's Hall, on Tuesday the 7th November at 8 o'clock. Tickets 35 cents each, in aid of Crippled Children and other Charities. A good programme consisting of Musical Selections, Singing, Recitations, and a musical sketch entitled, "Beauty and the Beast."

### A VAST IMPROVEMENT.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal starts its fall and winter campaign for subscriptions a vastly improved paper over what previously looked like perfection. To those who have read that great weekly for years it would seem impossible to make improvements. Nevertheless the publishers seem determined regardless of cost to make the Family Herald better value than ever before. Every department is being strengthened and new features added. In fact the Family Herald and Weekly Star during 1923 will be of such value that no Canadian home can afford to be without it.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

No. 425. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.—Leave Montreal 6.50 p.m., arrive Calumet 9.45 p.m.

No. 423. Daily.—Leave Montreal 5.30 p.m., Calumet 7.55 p.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 10.30 p.m.

No. 427. Saturday only.—Leave Montreal 1.20 p.m., arrive Calumet 4.20 p.m.

No. 433. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal 1.00 p.m., arrive Calumet 4.00 p.m.

No. 429. Sunday only.—Leave Montreal 8.20 a.m., Calumet 10.50 a.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 11.5 p.m.

No. 421. Daily.—Leave Montreal 8.00 a.m., Calumet 10.25 a.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at 1.00 p.m.

No. 426. Daily.—Leave Calumet 8.20 a.m., arrive Montreal 11.20 a.m.

No. 422. Daily.—Leave Ottawa 8.00 a.m., Calumet 10.25, arrive Montreal 1.00 p.m.

No. 420. Sunday only.—Leave Ottawa 8.30 a.m., Calumet 10.50, arrive Montreal 1.15 p.m.

No. 428. Sunday only, leave Calumet 7.30 a.m.; Grenville 7.36 a.m.; Magnesian 7.40 a.m.; St. Maryville 7.55 a.m.; Lachute 8.08 a.m.; St. Heras 8.22 a.m.; St. Scholastique 8.37 a.m.; St. Augustin 8.47 a.m.; Ste. Therese 9.07 a.m.; Rosemere 9.10 Ste. Rose 9.16 a.m.; St. Martin Jct., 9.27 a.m.; Bordeaux 9.33 a.m.; Arrive Mile End 9.43 a.m.; Arrive Montreal, P. V. 10.10 a.m.

No. 424. Daily.—Leave Ottawa at 5.30 p.m., Calumet 8.05, arrive Montreal 10.30 p.m.

Apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent.

## More than 50 Million Packets OF DELICIOUS "SALADA" TEA

Are Sold Annually.  
Ask your grocer for a packet to-day.

## APPALLING RECORD OF CARELESS DRIVING

12,500 persons were killed and 300,000 persons were injured in automobile accidents in the United States during the year 1921, and yet this appalling total seems likely to be exceeded in 1922.

In spite of the most extensive educational campaign against railroad highway crossing accidents ever carried on, figures just compiled by the Insurance Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad System show that in June, July and August, of this year, such casualties increased 30 per cent, as compared with last season.

The period covered embraces the first three months of the National Careful Crossing Campaign, in which railroads of the United States have joined in efforts to make plain the deplorable results of carelessness. During the three months, on the Pennsylvania System alone, there were 107 crossing accidents, in which 71 persons were killed and 115 injured.

That this year's large increase in these casualties is chargeable almost entirely to growth in the reckless and inexperienced driving of automobiles, is shown by the fact that casualties at highway crossings from all other causes combined decreased.

There were 85 automobile accidents at Pennsylvania Railroad crossings in the three months in question. They caused the death of 56 persons, and injury to 107 others, or an average of two personal casualties for each accident. Twelve of the accidents resulted in 39 deaths; four caused the death of 20 persons, or an average of five for each car involved.

In two of the accidents, entire families were wiped out. That these lives were sacrificed to pure recklessness is particularly emphasized by the fact that in both instances the drivers of the cars lived close to the scenes of the accidents and were entirely familiar with the lay-out of the railroad tracks and roads over which they were driving.

The responsibility of automobile drivers for the safety of riders in their cars is no less than that of locomotive engineers for the safety of their train passengers.

It is, therefore, impressive to note that as against the lives lost in only three months by careless driving of motor cars over tracks, there were no passengers killed in train accidents anywhere on the Pennsylvania Railroad System during the entire year ended May 31st, last. In that period no less than 1,400,000 passenger trains were operated and 152,000,000 passengers carried safely.

The chief reason for this striking contrast is that locomotive engineers are thoroughly trained in every detail of their work, and are required to demonstrate knowledge and ability to operate trains safely before being entrusted with their handling.

On the other hand, analysis of the causes of crossing accidents shows that the vast majority of motor car casualties at railroad highway crossings are attributable to a comparatively small percentage of inexperienced and irresponsible automobile drivers who have neither the knowledge training or judgment required for the safe operation of such machines. The result is often failure to exercise even the most ordinary precautions necessary for the protection of life when approaching or driving over railroad tracks.

Moreover, reckless driving of automobiles is not confined to highway crossings. This is shown by the daily reports in the newspapers of accidents caused by driving automobiles into telegraph poles, or stone walls and by skidding, sideswiping, turning over and colliding. From this running chronicle of death and injury, the conclusion would seem warranted that what is needed at the present time is not merely a Careful Crossing Campaign to concentrate attention on crossing accidents alone, but a national campaign carefully planned and directed against all forms of careless automobile driving.

## 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.

A slow oven will not spoil your baking when you use

## EGG-O Baking Powder

ORDER FROM YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD GROCER



## The New REGINA

—the largest Cabin and Third Class Steamer, sailing from Montreal via Quebec on the St. Lawrence route to Liverpool, provides that luxury, comfort and convenience made possible only by the 50 years of service.

The Regina, carrying passengers in all classes; the Regina, Canada and the Canopic maintain a regular service from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool every Saturday.

Book your passage the White Star-Dominion way, or via White Star, Red Star or American Line steamers sailing every Saturday from New York to England and Continental Ports.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE, 211 McGill St., Montreal, or Local Agents

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 24th November, 1922 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 2 times per week on the route between LAUREL and LOST RIVER from 1st April, 1923 next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Laurel and Lost River and at the office of the District Superintendent, Office of the District Superintendent, Postal Service.

Montreal, 10th, October, 1922

J. TAYLOR,  
Acting District Supt.

# MACDONALD'S BRIER

The Tobacco with a heart

PACKAGES 15¢



1/2 lb.  
TIN  
85¢



# The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

(Copyright The Hudson Book Co.)

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Dr. Hardy, famous specialist, and his daughter Irene, meet with an accident while on a riding trip in the foothills of Alberta and find a refuge in the cabin of the Elden ranch where dwell David and his dissolute father. The girl and boy promise to meet again in the future. After his father's drunken death David goes to seek his fortune in town and loses all his money at a pool table. He spends an evening with Conward, his poolroom acquaintance, and two actresses and takes liquor for the first time. Next morning he awakes from a drunken sleep resolved to amend. He is attracted by the singing of a choir girl in a church; then he attended a Social meeting. When delivering coal at the home of Mr. Duncan he is offered evening tuition in return for occasional services as a coachman. The first evening he discovers the choir girl in Edith Duncan. Under his tutor's careful direction Dave's education thrives apace. He becomes a reporter on The Call. One Sunday he told Edith the story of his life and his compact with Irene. Conward drops in with talk about "industrial development" and fires David's imagination. They form a real estate partnership. A boom follows, making David a millionaire, but he vaguely distrusts his partner. Roberta Morrison, compiler of the woman's page of The Call, comes to his office one evening and Dave orders dinner.

## CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd.)

Suddenly, from a sharp bend in the road, flashed the lights of an approaching car. Dave was able to switch his own lights on again only in time to avoid a collision. The oncoming car lurched and passed by furiously, but not before Dave had recognized Conward as the driver. Back on its trail of dust floated the ribald notes of half-intoxicated women.

"Close enough," said Dave, when the dust had settled. "Well, let us jog back home."

They took the return trip leisurely, drinking in the glories of the night, and allowing time for the play of conversation. Bert Morrison was a good conversationalist. Her points of interest were almost infinite. And they were back among the street lights before they knew.

"Oh, we are nearly home," she exclaimed. "And, honest, Dave, I wanted to ask you something. Why don't you get married?"

"I guess I'm too sympathetic," he answered, after a moment's pause. "And it wouldn't be fair."

"Oh, can that. It's been warmed over once already. Really, though, why don't you?"

"Why should I? It's natural. And you know you can't go on always just putting it off. It leaves your life empty. To-night, when I asked you if you had had dinner, you said, 'Such a meal as a man eats alone. That betrays the emptiness.'"

"I suppose it does. But I don't know many girls. I don't know any girl very well, except you, and you wouldn't have me."

"No, I wouldn't," she answered frankly. "I like you too well. But you know other girls, and you could get to know more if you wanted to. There's Edith Duncan, for instance."

"Edith is a fine girl. The Duncans are wonderful people. I owe to them almost everything. But as for marrying Edith—"

"Why not?"

"I don't know. I never thought of it that way. She's a fine girl."

"None better," said Bert, with decision. "Dave, I'm not much on orthodox religion, as you know, but that girl's got something on me. She has a voice that would make her famous on the stage, but she uses it all the time, as she says, 'in the service of the King.' I think she's narrow on that point, but I know she's sincere. Edith has had a great sorrow, and it makes her nobility stand out, pure and wonderful, like a white gem in a black setting. It seems to be the law that one must rub shoulders with sorrow before he really begins to live. And any afternoon you can find her down in the children's ward, singing with that wonderful voice to the little sufferers."

"I know about her sorrow," said Dave, as though confessing a profound secret. "She told me about her little brother being killed."

It sprang to Bert's lips to say, "Oh, what's the use?" but she checked herself. They were at the door of her boarding-house. As he helped her to the side-walk Dave stood for a moment with her hand in his. He had long liked Bert Morrison, and to-night he was powerfully drawn toward her. He knew—what she would have most strenuously denied—that her masculinity was a sham. Her defiance of convention—rambling like a fellow bachelor into his apartments—her occasional profanity and occasional cigarette—there were but the cloak from which her own deep womanhood was for ever peering forth. He felt impelled to kiss her. He wondered if she would be angry; if such a familiarity would obstruct their growing friendship. He felt sure she would not be angry, but she would probably think him foolish. And man cannot endure being thought foolish by woman.

"Oh, I almost forgot," she said as they parted, as though she really had forgotten. "I was at a reception to-day when a beautiful woman asked for you. Asked me if I had ever heard of Mr. David Elden."

"What, Dave Elden, the millionaire?" I said. "Everybody knows him. He's the beau of the town, or could be,

if he wanted to. Oh, I gave you a good name, Dave."

"Thanks, Bert. That was decent. Who was she?"

"She said her name was Irene Hardy."

## CHAPTER XII.

Upon the return of Irene Hardy to the East it had slowly become apparent to her mother that things were not as they once had been. There were various vague stirrings of uneasiness, but perhaps the most alarming manifestation was the strange silence in which the girl enveloped herself. It seemed as though she had left part of her nature behind—had outgrown it, perhaps—and had created about herself an atmosphere of reserve foreign to her earlier life. It seemed as though the loneliness of the great plains had settled upon her. The old virility had been sobered; the gaiety of her girlhood had ripened into a poised more disturbing to Mrs. Hardy than any conventional excess could have been. She sought her own company; she tolerated social engagements in which she had previously found delight. And, most sinister of all, she showed no disposition to encourage the attentions which were ready enough in the offering.

"Whatever has come over Irene?" said Mrs. Hardy to the doctor one evening when their daughter had been particularly indifferent to a theatre invitation. "She hasn't been the same since she came home. I should not have let her go West alone."

The doctor looked up mildly from his paper. It was the custom of the doctor to look up mildly when Mrs. Hardy made a statement demanding some form of recognition. From the wide initiation into domestic affairs which his profession had given him, Dr. Hardy had long since ceased to look for the absolute in woman. He had never looked for it in man. He realized that in Mrs. Hardy he did not possess a perfect mate, but he was equally convinced that in no other woman would he have found a perfect mate, and he accepted his lot with the philosophy of his sixty years. If Mrs. Hardy, in some respects, failed to measure up to his standard of the ideal, he found it true nevertheless that she had many admirable qualities. Granting that in his matrimonial adventure he might possibly have done somewhat better, fairness compelled the admission that he might also have done very much worse. And being, as has been hinted, something of a philosopher, he had sought, whenever possible, to harmonize his life with hers; and when that was impossible, at least to keep what pressure he might upon the soft pedal. So instead of reminding his wife that Irene had not been alone when she went West he remarked, very mildly, that the girl was growing older.

Mrs. Hardy found in this remark occasion to lay down the book she had been holding, and to sit upright in a rigidity of intense disapproval. Dr. Hardy was aware that this was entirely a theatrical attitude, assumed for the purpose of imposing upon him a proper humility. He had experienced it many, many times. And he knew that his statement, notwithstanding its obviousness, was about to be challenged.

"Dr. Hardy," said his wife, after the lapse of an appropriate period, "do you consider that an intelligent remark?"

"It has the advantage of truthfulness," returned the doctor, complacently. "It is susceptible of demonstration."

"I should think this is a matter of sufficient interest to the family to be discussed seriously," retorted Mrs. Hardy, who had an unfortunate habit of becoming exasperated by her husband's good humor. She had none of his philosophy, and she misook his even temper for indifference. "Irene is our only child, and before your very eyes you see her—you see her—Mrs. Hardy's fears were too nebulous to enable her to complete the sentence."

"Yes, I see her," the doctor admitted. "That is, I did see her at dinner. There is nothing alarming about that. Then, relenting, 'But, seriously, what reason have you for uneasiness about the child?'"

"Reason enough. She behaves so strangely. Do you know, I begin—I really do begin to suspect that she's in love."

It was Dr. Hardy's turn to sit up.

right. "Nonsense," he said. "Why should she be in love? It is the unfortunate limitation of the philosopher that he so often leaves irrational behaviour out of the reckoning. 'She is only a child.'"

"She will be eighteen presently. And why shouldn't she be in love? And the question is—who? That is for you to answer. Whom did she meet?"

"If you would find a Hamlet at the root of this melancholy you must ask our Ophelia. She met no one with me. My accident left me to enjoy my holiday as best I could at a ranch deep in the foothills, and Irene stayed with me there. There was no one else."

"No one? No ranch men, cowboys—cow punchers—think I have heard—with nice disdain."

"No. Only young Elden—"

"Only? Who is this young Elden?"

"But he is just a boy. Just the son of the old rancher of whom I have told you."

"Exactly. And Irene is just a girl. Dr. Hardy, you are all very well with your fevers and your chills, but you can't diagnose a love case worth a cent. An epidemic would break out under your very eyes and you blissfully unconscious. What about this young Elden? Did Irene see much of him?"

The doctor spread his hands. "Do you realize that there were four of us at that ranch—four only, and no one else for miles? How could she help seeing him?"

"And you permitted it?"

"I was on my back with a broken leg. We were guests at their home. They were good Samaritans to us. I couldn't chaperon her. And, besides, they don't do things that way in that country. You don't understand. It's altogether different."

"Andrew," said Mrs. Hardy, leaning forward, and the word was ominous, for she used his Christian name only in moments of crisis, "was Irene ever with this young man—alone?"

The doctor arose to his feet and trod heavily upon the rich carpetings. "I told you you don't understand," he protested. "The West is not the East. Everything is different."

"I suppose human nature is different," she interrupted, meaningly. Then her head fell upon the table and her hands went up about her hair. It had been brown hair once, but was now thin and streaked with grey. "Oh, Andrew," she wept. "We are ruined. That we should ever have come to this!"

It was now Dr. Hardy's turn to become exasperated. There was one thing his philosophy could not endure. That was a person who was not, and would not be, philosophical. Mrs. Hardy was not, and would not be, philosophical. She was an absolutist. With Mrs. Hardy things were right or things were wrong. Moreover, that which was done, according to rule was right, and that which was not done according to rule was wrong. It was apparent that the acquaintanceship of Irene and Dave Elden had not been according to rule.

(To be continued.)

## Dye Faded Sweater Skirt, Draperies in Diamond Dyes

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

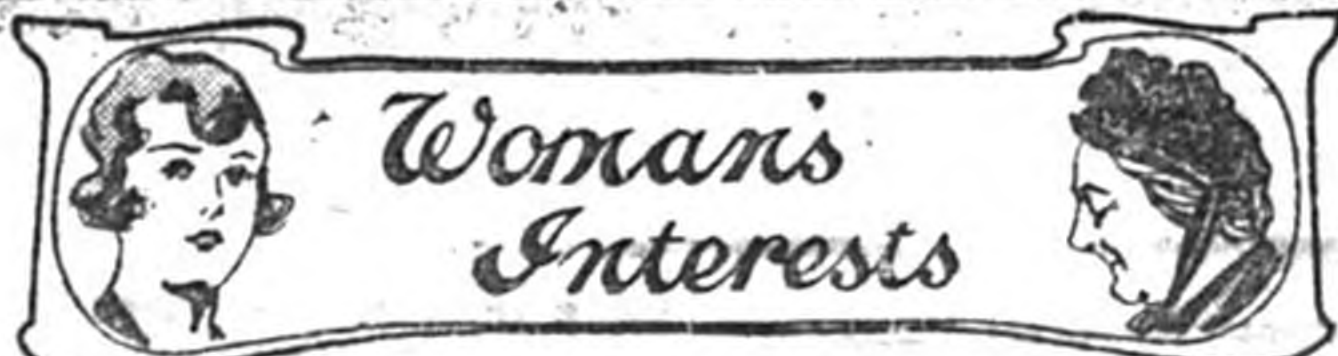
## Benefits of Insurance.

There is a Chicago clubman noted for his presence of mind in exigent circumstances. Just before the war, while proceeding from Vienna to Warsaw, he met, with considerable sang froid, a situation which, otherwise, might have caused him considerable trouble.

For some reason he had failed to provide himself with a passport. When he reached the Russian frontier he was, of course, instantly held up by an inspector of customs, who demanded to see his passport. For a moment he was stumped, but he quickly met the emergency. From the recesses of his overcoat he drew forth his life insurance policy and handed it to the Russian officer. With great gravity the latter scrutinized the imposing seal and the bewildering array of signatures. Then, satisfied, he returned the policy to the Chicago man and the latter passed on.



Competing squaws and papooses at the celebrations when the David Thompson Memorial was opened at Windermere, British Columbia.



## Popular Salads.

In the arrangement of salads there is quite as much opportunity for artistic expression as there is in a piece of lovely embroidery. A beautifully arranged salad does to a meal what trimmings does to a dress and besides the looks, salads are appetizing, nourishing and really necessary.

The secret of preparing appetizing salads is to combine the right fruits or vegetables, serve cold as possible and arrange attractively. The salad course is served on individual salad plates or from a salad bowl or round platter. It is usually placed on the table at the beginning of the meal. For more formal occasions some hostesses prefer to serve the salad from the platter on which it is arranged, letting it fill the place of a separate course.

**Macedoine salad**—1 c. diced celery, 1 c. diced carrots, 2 c. cooked peas, 2 c. cooked cauliflower, French dressing. Arrange lettuce leaves on a round platter. Heap the diced celery in the centre, surround with a ring of carrots, then a ring of peas and finish with a border of cauliflower. Care should be taken not to break the cauliflower into too small pieces or let it mash in cooking. Sprinkle evenly with French dressing and serve from the platter at table. Each serving will consist of a lettuce leaf and a small portion of each vegetable.

**Poinsettia salad**—Cut medium sized tomatoes crosswise into eight sections. Spread apart and place cheese ball in centre. Serve on lettuce leaf with French or boiled dressing.

**Waldorf salad**—Mix equal quantities of apple and celery and moisten with mayonnaise. Garnish with nuts or strips of green peppers or pimento. Serve on lettuce leaf. In apple season, a very attractive way to serve this salad is to hollow out red apples, fill the cavity with the salad and top with the dressing.

**Stuffed celery**—Cut off tops and scrub celery stalks well with vegetable brush. Fill the hollow in the stalk with a mixture of cottage cheese and boiled dressing. Sprinkle with paprika. Serve on lettuce leaf. Chopped nuts may be used in the cheese mixture, if desired.

**Combination salad**—1 cucumber, 1 green pepper, 2 medium sized tomatoes, radishes, lettuce. Arrange lettuce leaves on salad plate. Place tomato slices in centre and surround with thin slices of cucumber and radish. Garnish with a radish rose and sprinkle with French dressing.

Radish roses are made by cutting the radish in eighths, just through the skin, and peeling back this skin to the base or stem end. These sections of peel form the petals of the rose, and the white centre of the radish represents the centre of the rose.

**Cabbage-and-peanut salad**—Shred firm white cabbage very fine and mix with chopped peanuts in the proportion of half a cup of peanuts to a small head of cabbage. Moisten with mayonnaise dressing. Serve on lettuce leaf.

**Raw Cabbage-and-onion salad**—Chop fine the heart of a tender cabbage and let lie for an hour in slightly salted, cold water. Chop onion, in quantity according to the onion-taste of the family. Make just enough French salad dressing to season the whole. Drain the cabbage and dry on a clean towel. Toss cabbage, onion and salad dressing lightly together. Serve on lettuce or cabbage leaves.

**Boiled dressing**—1 tbsp. sugar, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. mustard, 1½ tsp. flour, few grains cayenne, 1 egg, ¼ c. milk, ¼ c. weak vinegar, 1 tsp. melted butter. Measure dry ingredients and mix well in pan in which dressing is to be cooked. Add slightly beaten egg, milk, acid vinegar slowly while stirring, and melted butter. Cook over boiling water, stirring all the time, until mixture thickens, or about five minutes from time water begins to boil.

**Stuffed date salad**—Slit dates open at side and remove stones. Fill the cavity with a mixture of cottage cheese, chopped nuts and boiled salad dressing. Arrange on salad plates five of these stuffed dates on a nest of crisp lettuce leaves. Serve cold with French dressing.

**Mayonnaise dressing**—1 tsp. each, mustard, salt, sugar; few grain cayenne, 2 egg yolks or 1 egg, 2 tbsp. each, vinegar, lemon juice, ¼ c. olive oil. Mix dry ingredients, add egg yolks and when well mixed add oil gradually, drop by drop at first. Beat constantly with egg beater. As mixture thickens, thin with vinegar and lemon juice. Add oil and acid alternately until all is used, beating constantly.

**French dressing**—½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 2 tbsp. vinegar, 4 tbsp. olive oil. Mix ingredients and stir well until blended, or put ingredients in a small jar and shake. This dressing is made in larger quantities and kept in the jar in a cool place, to be used when needed.

**Whipped cream dressing**—1 c. whipped cream, 2 tbsp. boiled dressing. To the whipped cream, add boiled dressing and mix well. Serve with fruit salads.

## Many Ways to Hold the Sun.

There are so many ways to hold the sun When winter skies are leaden over all:

A pot of jonquils blooming one by one, A spring-lit picture smiling from the wall,

A rainbow-flashing prism bathed in light,

A sudden bar of music golden-sweet, And from the kindled hearthstone, warm and bright

Imprisoned sunbeams dancing freed and fleet.

There are so many ways for Joy to stay,

In spite of black horizons banked with cloud;

Small bits of gladness boding day by day,

Swift understandings smiled across the crowd;

A baby's wonder-smile, the shine of stars,

A lingered strain of memory to bless,

And tender, healing, on the throbbing scars

Warm outstretched hands of love and kindness.

—Martha Haskell Clark.

## Into the Caldron.

This novel indoor pastime requires only a simple equipment but provides enough excitement to satisfy the most energetic. It combines the attractions of a potato race, tiddledywinks and a relay race and adds a twist of its own.

Have three teams of three members each, or, if the table is large enough, you may have four teams. Give each team a receptacle—one that will not break if it is swept off the table in the excitement—and let each team place its own receptacle in its own corner of the table. Also give each player a parlor match and a piece of string two feet long.

When the signal to begin is given, the first member of each team lays his match about two feet from his container and, taking an end of the string in each hand, tries to place his match in the receptacle. He may work his string under the match and snap it in, as in tiddledywinks, or he may wind the string round the match and lift it in; but he must take care that the match does not touch his hands or body, and he should not let go of the ends of the string at any time. That prevents him from tying knots in the string. If the match falls to the floor, he should place it once more on the table and continue as before.

As soon as he puts his match in the container according to the rules, the second member of his team immediately takes the string and, placing his match two feet from the receptacle, goes ahead as the first player went; and after him the third.

The team that first gets all of its matches into the container wins the contest.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Some rivers of Siberia flow over ice many years old, and almost as solid as rock. A tributary of the Lena has a bed of pure ice more than nine feet thick.

## DYEING

THE postman or express man will bring Parker service right to your home. Suits, dresses, slaters and all wearing apparel can be successfully dyed.

Curtains, draperies, carpets and all household articles can be dyed and restored to their original freshness.

We pay carriage one way on all orders.

Write for full particulars.

**Parker's Dye Works, Limited**  
Cleaners and Dyers  
791 Yonge St.  
Toronto

## RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS Are Relieved from Pain by

**Dobson's New Life Remedy**

Wm. Dixon, Toronto, writes: "For over two years I had been unable to raise my hands as high as my shoulders. After using the first bottle of Dobson's New Life Remedy I was free from pain. Now, after using the fifth bottle, my general health is as good as it ever was. Thanking you sincerely for what Dobson's New Life has done for me and trusting every sufferer may learn of your wonderful medicine."

One bottle for One Dollar. Six bottles for Five Dollars, from your nearest druggist, or

**Dobson's New Life Remedy Company**  
73 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Canada

The telegraph forms now supplied in Irish post offices are printed in English and Gaelic. The Gaelic for Great Britain is "Sasana."

Quinine is so strong that it can be tasted by the average person when one part is dissolved in 152,000 parts of water.

Minard's Liniment For Colds, Etc.

every thirty-five miles.

The name of the street where the Bank of England stands was originally Three-needle Street. The property was owned by the Needlemakers' Company, whose arms were three needles.

**BOOST YOUR TOWN**  
By Organizing a Band  
The Williams Musical Instrument Co.  
Complete Outfit Suggested for Bands  
THE WILLIAMS  
WINNIPEG, MONTREAL, TORONTO  
Established 1870

**2 in 1**  
BROWN Shoe Polish  
For Value

## A SIN TO LET HAIR FALL OUT

35c "Danderine" Saves Your Hair—Ends Dandruff! Delightful Tonic



Hurry! It's your duty! Each day you see a little more hair falling out and you are making no effort to stop baldness. What a pity. Falling hair means your hair is weak, sick, possibly dandruff is strangling it, or the hair root pores in the scalp are not firm and tight, thus wasting the hair growing oils.

Danderine almost instantly stops falling hair of men or women and cleans every particle of dandruff away, then the hair takes on new life, vigor and strength to grow strong, thick and long.

Danderine is delightful—not sticky or greasy. Go to any drug store and get a bottle. Use it. Have healthy, heavy, beautiful hair and lots of it.



# AUTOMOBILE

**Advantages of Motor Touring.**  
It is taken for granted that the person who expects to enjoy an outing in his motor car will put his machine in good working order before setting out. It is taken for granted that he will put water in the radiator, gasoline in the tank and oil in the engine, lubricate thoroughly and take along some fairly good tires.

The trip begins right from the kitchen. Only such baggage need be taken as will be required, and this will be taken in the car, saving all the worry of checking, transferring and getting lost.

When the members of the outing are three to five, as is apt to be the case when the whole family goes along or the neighbors are invited, the expense is apt to be less per mile per person. This tends to increase the enjoyment in proportion to the size of the family, as the whole family is likely to be included up to the capacity of the car. For one more adds little, if anything, to the expense for gasoline and oil. And there is always room for one more in any car! This matter of economy is of tremendous importance and by use of the motor car makes delightful outings possible to many who otherwise could not afford to travel on wheels at all.

Traveling by automobile makes it possible to get to the desired destination with dispatch and comfort. When the party is ready the driver steps first on the self-starter and then on the gas and they are off at as snappy a rate of speed as the law and good judgment in driving allow. There are no time tables to consult, no connections to miss, just splendid roads to cruise along, comfortable seats to sit on and good clear air to breathe.

The travelers can stop at any point of interest along the route and enjoy it to their complete satisfaction, then start on at any time. If there are side trips off the main line of the journey that they wish to inspect, a turn of the wheels of the car sends them off in the desired direction. If there are fishermen in the party, they can stop at a stream and fish for a while, and, failing to lure the fish from its waters, they can ride on to that lake, where their luck may be better. If one tires of riding, it is easy to stop the car so that the occupants can get out for a walk on a nearby path.

The riding problem is simplified when traveling by auto. If real good food is desired it can be taken along

in the car and cooked by the roadside or in some cozy grove. In many places there are public camping sites with stone fireplaces already built for the convenience of automobilists. Or food can be procured along the route for picnic lunches. Or desirable hotels and restaurants can be found in the villages or cities along the way.

The matter of sleeping is quite as easily handled. There are many contrivances which can be carried along so that the motorist can find comfortable repose at night. Tents can be erected and patent cot beds unfolded, or some can sleep in the car or roll up in blankets and find out how the Indians used to do it years ago. If more conveniences are required, it is still possible to find sweet dreams in some hotel, inn or farmhouse.

Traveling by auto is one of the healthiest forms of recreation. There is always plenty of good clean air. A motor trip usually takes one out into the country, where the ozone is at its best. The danger of catching any contagious disease is practically entirely eliminated.

If a driver knows his business of driving and will use ordinary judgment in manipulating his machine, the danger from accident is no greater than might be encountered on board a ship or train. Certainly they are not as great as travel by airplane! In spite of the startling casualties and in spite of the reckless drivers that are loose on the face of the earth, a careful owner is not at all likely to have his outing marred by serious accident.

The owner of an automobile usually gets a certain satisfaction and enjoyment out of driving himself the vehicle in which he is traveling. He has a sense of being in control of his destiny which adds to his pleasure, and if the others who are along have confidence in his ability, to the happiness of the rest of the company.

Travel by auto makes for sociability. In no way can a group of people become better acquainted and get more pure fun out of life than by being associated together on a vacation via motor.

An outing by auto does not necessarily mean a touring car or sedan. A common sight along the country roads on a holiday is a huge truck loaded with a whole neighborhood of folks off on a picnic. Are they ever downhearted? So, whether it's by truck or limousine, for all-round enjoyment no other travel vehicle has been found superior to the automobile.

## PROBLEM OF GOOD ROADS IN CANADA

### TREMENDOUS AREA WITH SCATTERED POPULATION.

At the Present Time 18,000 Miles of Main Roads—Highway From Coast to Coast.

The difference between national progress and retrogression may be pitifully summed up in facilities of travel and transportation, and the maintenance of good roads is a matter which demands the unwavering attention of a modern country in no matter what direction it is making a bid for world prominence. National prosperity lies in a network of comfortable, easily travelled roads, and a country ranks among progressive nations according to its convenience in accessibility and marketing.

The construction and maintenance of roads in Canada constitutes a problem that is particularly difficult. Canada is a land of tremendous area and small and scattered population. To adequately link up the settled areas of the country a network of roads is required which would be sufficient to render the same efficient service to a people many times as numerous. Upon a family of four persons in Canada rests the enormous responsibility of building and maintaining one mile of roadway and upon five average families the construction and maintenance of a mile of main market highway.

Again, the peculiarity of Canadian conditions creates the necessity for the maintenance of so many types of roads to accommodate the various methods of travel. Whilst the older settled cities and towns and the areas about them are most modern in every respect and their lines of communication as up to date as engineering can give, there are many areas that have not recently emerged from the pioneering stages, and still other districts that are only being opened up to colonization and that must be served by roads of some kind.

**The Penetration of New Areas.**  
The prime consideration in road-building in Canada is possibly to enable the farmer to reach the markets with his product as conveniently and economically as possible, and this has been considered in the drawing up of national programs. A second requirement is to maintain good means of communication between the larger cities and to adequately serve and

further encourage motor tourist traffic, which is rapidly increasing every year and has become a not insignificant asset in Dominion revenue. Each year the increase in the settlement and cultivation of farm lands makes necessary the penetration of new colonization areas, which can only be effected by the construction of roads which will permit new settlers to get into them with the least degree of trouble and inconvenience.

Canada is rapidly gaining a reputation abroad for good roads, consequent upon a Dominion-wide policy of co-ordinated effort, due to the foresight of Dominion and provincial governments and their co-operation in construction and maintenance. The Canada Highways Act of 1919 was a recognition of the important part played in the development of national prosperity by good roads and elicited the co-operation of all sections of the Dominion in maintaining a high standard. The bill made the sum of \$20,000,000 available during the following five years, to be divided among the provinces on the basis of population, with the expenditure of proportionate amounts by these provinces to a total of \$30,000,000.

**18,000 Miles of Main Roads.**  
That the provinces are not limiting their expenditures to those amounts necessary to obtain the Federal grants is very apparent. In the five-year period after the passing of the Act, it was estimated that Ontario would spend \$60,000,000 on its highways, and this sum will undoubtedly be reached. Quebec highways prior to 1912 had cost \$40,000,000 in the work done upon them, and since that time \$30,000,000 has been expended. This year the province will spend \$7,500,000 upon provincial roads, by far the largest amount spent in years, due to the inclusion in the program of amounts for colonization roads into newly opened areas in Northern Quebec.

At the present time there are 18,000 miles of main roads in the various provinces and networks of communication branching off from them to serve the rural areas. In addition to the maintenance of these, new roads are being constructed each year. These serve to join up the provincial centres, and it is now the aim of the various governments to join up the provincial systems and provide a main highway across Canada from coast to coast, an undertaking not difficult of accomplishment and the accomplishment of which may be soon expected.

Excellent motor roads join up all the principal cities and the avenues to the international boundary are maintained at a fine standard. Last year half a million motor tourists visited Canada from the United States alone, staying for various periods

## and the worst is yet to come



from one day to six months, and it is stated that the number of visitors staying one month has doubled within the past few years. In many cases the upkeep of such highways as Toronto-Hamilton, Ottawa-Montreal, Montreal-Quebec is paid for by the tourist traffic upon them, and the completion this year of the roadway of the Grand Circle Motor Tour, running from California in the south to Alberta in the north, linking ten national parks, and constituting the finest scenic motor tour on the continent, is expected to bring the Dominion an unprecedented volume of motor traffic.

**The Result of Good Highways.**  
The importance every section of the Canadian people attach to the possession of good roads was evidenced at the last good roads convention held in Victoria, B.C., which drew from Atlantic to Pacific cabinet ministers, members of parliament, provincial and civic engineers and prominent business men from all sections of the Dominion, as well as attracting representatives of many states of the Union for the exchange of views and experiences. It marked the half-way house in the progress effected since the passing of the Canada Highways Act and formed a point of retrospect as well as prospect. To date 204 agreements for Federal aid have been authorized for 5,125 miles of provincial road at an estimated cost of \$29,461,515. The total amount of provincial expenditures audited with respect to this work is \$15,974,591, and the total amounts of payments made with respect thereto is \$5,179,275. The total mileage of completed Federal aid work to the time was 1,400 miles and the mileage under construction 2,397 miles.

**Continent Made by Insects.**  
Out in the Indian Ocean lies one of the strangest archipelagos in the world. More than fourteen thousand islands go to make it up. Most of them are quite tiny and few rise more than five or six feet above the surface of the water.

These are the Maldives Islands, which few people have ever seen, since the waters around them are terribly dangerous for shipping. Every one of them has been built up by tiny coral insects. The smallest island contains a coral population many times bigger than the entire human population of the world.

The process of island-building is still going on; for every one that is to be seen above the surface there are a dozen others which, though continually growing upwards, have not yet become visible. In the course of centuries the sea will deposit sand and mud amongst the thickly-studded coral pillars, and so eventually a new continent will be born, a continent built up by little beings no bigger than flies.

### Flowers That Tell the Time.

There are several varieties of plants which foretell changes in the weather, while not a few of them enable us to tell the time of day often with unerring accuracy.

When the flowers of the common chickweed expand fully, no rain need be anticipated for four hours or more. But should its small flowers be half concealed, it is advisable to prepare for rain.

When the flowers of the Siberian sow-thistle remain open all night, it is a sign that rain will fall the following day.

If by seven o'clock in the morning the African marigold has not opened its petals, prepare for rain during the day. The scarlet pimpernel and the convolvulus always fold their leaves upon the approach of wet weather.

The flowers of the alpine whitlow-grass, the feverfew, and the wintergreen have a peculiar habit of hanging down during the night as if they were asleep. This act serves to protect the fertilizing dust from injury by moist air or rain.

In addition to these there is a variety of flowers that close and open at certain hours with remarkable regularity.

The flowers of the goat's beard open every morning at dawn and close regularly about noon.

In the Malay States there is a four o'clock plant which opens its flowers at four o'clock in the afternoon and closes them exactly twelve hours later.

The flower of the common dandelion possesses a peculiar means of sheltering itself from the power of the sun. It closes its petals entirely when the heat becomes excessive. It has been observed to open in summer at half-past five in the morning, and to collect its petals towards the centre at about nine o'clock at night.

### Why Handkerchiefs Are Square.

A handkerchief means literally a kerchief for the hand, the kerchief itself being a small sort of a shawl. Handkerchiefs originated in Italy, whence they gradually spread over Europe.

All shapes and sizes were used, till one day in the last era of the glories of the old French Court Queen Marie Antoinette remarked how much neater it would be if only square-shaped handkerchiefs were made.

So, on the 2nd of January, 1785, a Royal decree went throughout France that "the length of handkerchiefs shall equal their breadth."

And everybody still obeys that decree without knowing it!

In London there are thirty places of worship where the services are conducted in the Welsh language.

## Can You Find Your Name Here?

Few people nowadays know the meanings of their Christian names, and they are chosen as a rule because they sound nice.

If, for example, we name a boy George, we may have no intention of making him a farmer; yet farmer is what the name means. Nor would we care for Priscilla to live up to her name, which means the little old-fashioned woman, or for Leah to suffer always from the weariness that the old Hebrew word denotes!

Our Christian names come to us mainly from the Hebrew and Greek of the Bible, from Latin, from French, and from the tongues of the East, as well as from Scandinavian and Old English.

Latin names are rather out of fashion nowadays, for there are fashions in names just as there are in clothes. Rufus—the ruddy-faced one—is occasionally met with, but Caesar, the boxes, is rare. We do, however, find Augustus (the majestic) and Paul (the little fellow) in fairly common use.

Woman's debt to Rome is a larger one. She has borrowed Stella (star), Dulcie (sweet), Vera (truthful), as well as the names of months such as April and May, of goddesses like Diana and Juno, and a whole garden full of flowers such as Rose, Lily, and many others.

Bealoe Farmer George, Greek has given us Philip, the lover of horses, Alexander, the helper of men, Timothy the god-fearing, and Andrew, the manly. Feminine appellations from the same source are Margaret, Marguerite, and Marjorie—all three words are really the same—meaning pearl; Dorothy, the feminine form of Theodore; Katherine or Kathleen, the pure; Agnes, which has the same meaning; and Irene, signifying peace. Jacynth has

rather a curious history. The word denotes a precious stone of blue color and in its proper form, Hyacinth, it was used as a man's name.

Most of the Hebrew men's names have pleasant meanings. John, for instance, stands for the Lord's grace, whilst David is the beloved. Jacob, however, from which comes our James, means the supplanter, and it is curious that in our history a would-be supplanter should have borne it in the person of the old Pretender who made a bid for the Throne in 1715.

Many of the women's names indicate that their lot was no easy one in those early days when they were regarded as vastly inferior to men. Mary or Muriel (they are the same name—signifies bitterness, and Deborah is the bee or the worker. In Anna, Anna, or Hannah, however, there is a more cheerful note, for all these words mean grace. Adam and Eve are Babylonian, not Hebrew words. They mean simply man and breath. Isobel is a Philistine word and the same as Jezebel.

Then we come to the real old English names. Henry should never be henpecked, for his name means ruler of the home. But what is he to do if his wife is called Harriet or Henrietta, both of which have the same significance? Leonard must be as strong as a lion; Richard must be strong, too, but he must rule as well.

Ralph, originally Radulf or Rudolf, is the red wolf. William means the helmet of resolve. Edward is the noble guardian, Frederick is the peaceful ruler.

Ethel should be noble, Freda peaceful, and Leonora lion-hearted. Hilda is the warrior-maiden, and if you add Mat to her name you give her strength, for Matilda, often shortened to Maud, means the maiden strong in battle.

### The Weaver of Rugs.

The Weaver of Rugs has dreamed a dream  
And brooded the summer through;  
With tender love he's plotted his theme  
And now the dream's come true.

He's spread a carpet over the hills;  
Soft is its silken sheen  
Of red and the color of daffodils,  
Of rose and orange and green.

And a patch of blue reflecting  
The color of autumn skies;  
The pattern vague, but beyond compare  
Are these clear, mysterious dyes.

Its knotted warp in the ground below  
Holds close its shimmering pile,  
The Weaver of Rugs has dreamed it so,  
And this is the Weaver's smile.

The Weaver of Rugs has dreamed a dream,  
And brooded the summer through,  
Over the forest, field and stream,  
And now His dream's come true!

### World's Largest Ship.

The world's largest ship is the White Star line Majestic of 55,000 tons.

She carries enough linen to stretch for 162 miles. There are 77,000 serviettes, 3,000 beds, 2,700 pillows, 13,000 pillow cases, 11,000 sheets, 1,500 bolsters, and thousands of other items. The blankets alone weigh seventeen tons.

More than 100,000 pieces of china and glassware are provided, and it is estimated that if the crockery was piled up it would form a column 1,200 feet high. If the washing and drying were done by hand, it would take five months to accomplish the feat. Ten thousand knives and forks and 50,000 pieces of electro-plate form part of the Majestic's equipment.

### Easy to Answer.

Billy was in tears when he came home from school.

"Teacher whipped me because I was the only one who could answer a question she asked the class," he sobbed.

His mother was indignant.

"Why, I'll see her about that! What was the question, Billy?"

His eyes lighted reminiscently.

"She wanted to know who put the glue in her ink-bottle!"

### Success Nuggets.

Success is not sold on the installment plan. You must pay for what part of it you take.

It is the fear-not, the worry-not, the stew-not, the fret not, that wins out.

Don't daily with your purpose. Not many things indifferently, but one thing supremely is the demand of the hour.

God has mixed a feeling of content with everything finished.

As a rule, what the heart longs for the head and the hands may obtain.

Josh Billings said: "When you strike lie, quit boring. Some keep on until it all runs out on the other side."

A great many people fall because they're so dead sure they are going to. It would be a shame to disappoint them.

"Life is the interval between one breath and another—he who only half breathes only half lives, but he who uses Nature's rhythm in breathing has control over every function of his being."

Every man is the son of his own works.—Cervantes.

One of the first lessons in life is to learn how to get victory out of defeat. Give a man the alphabet and an iron will, and who shall place bounds to his achievements?

It was Phillips Brooks who defined religion as "the life of God in the souls of men."

People who are every now and then "turning a new leaf" go right along musing, and blotting the new with the same stuff that spoiled the old.

### A Resignation.

The clumsy girl, who had been acting as waitress for the Jenkins family, had broken dish after dish, and at last the mistress of the house spoke to her decidedly.

"If you break any more china or glass, Mary, I shall be obliged to dismiss you," she said, "for I cannot afford to keep you."

That very night at dinner there came the sound of a fearful crash from the butler's pantry.

There was a moment of deathly stillness, and then Mary appeared, removing her apron as she emerged from the closet.

"The plates and all is in binders, mum," she said, calmly, "and I'm off!"

### Best of References.

When the language of business is applied to the practices of politics, as in this case, the effect may be instructive as well as tarting.

Two darkeys came up to the outskirts of a crowd where a politician was making a campaign speech. After listening to the speech for about ten minutes, one of them turned to his companion and asked, "Who is dat man, Sam?"

"I don't know what his name is," said Sam, "but he certainly do recomen' hisself mos' highly."

### A Grievance.

Tommy had been punished. "Mamma," he sobbed, "did your mamma whip you when you were little?"

"Yes, when I was naughty."

"And did her mamma whip her when she was little?"

"Yes, Tommy."

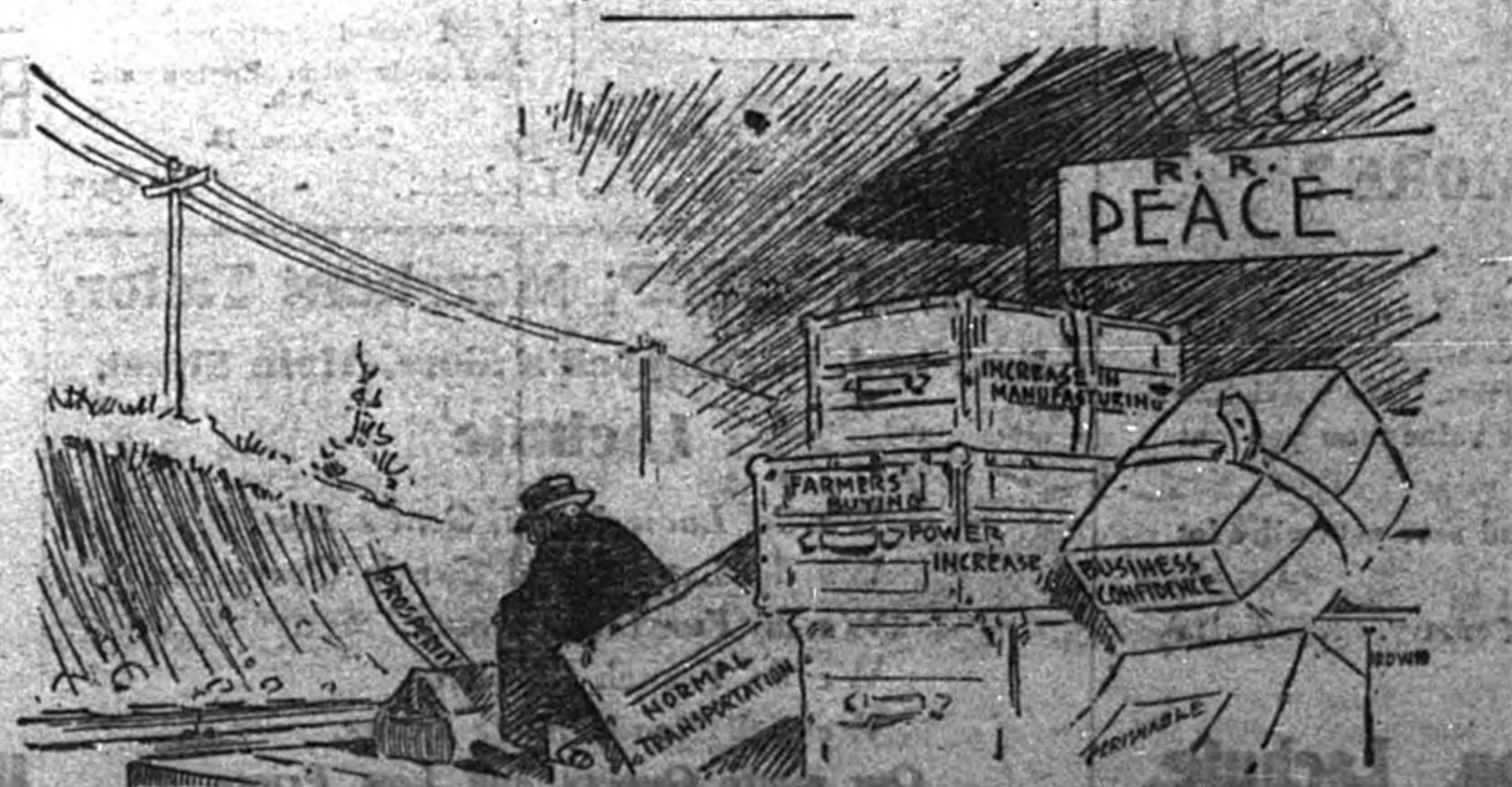
"And was she whipped when she was little?"

"Yes, Tommy."

"Well," asked the child, "who started it, anyway?"

England's oldest road, which must have been made at least 2,000 years ago, runs between Winchester and Canterbury.

## AN IMPORTANT PASSENGER WAITING AT THAT ISOLATED STATION.



AN IMPORTANT PASSENGER WAITING AT THAT ISOLATED STATION.

—Chicago News.



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## RABBIT FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA



A SPLENDID HEARTH RUG MADE FROM 29 TANNED RABBIT SKINS.

MRS. McVicker, of "Tisville," Prospect Lake Vancouver Island, has one of the largest, if not quite the largest, rabbitry in British Columbia, and for the past year has been developing the idea of making yarn from the fine long fur of the beautiful Angora. Another idea is the weaving of rabbit fur rugs with a loom. Mrs. McVicker has kept rabbits on a commercial scale for the past five years.

"I have long got past the playful stage," she remarked, "and many people seem to think keeping rabbits is child's play, but it requires knowledge and experience like everything else if one is to be successful."

It is not only because she is making a success of an industry she is building up out of her own initiative that Mrs. McVicker is widely known. She is a botanist, and has 115 varieties of plants growing in her garden. So remarkable is

this garden of wild flowers that the Natural History Society of British Columbia makes a yearly pilgrimage to her home.

But to return to the rabbits. Among the breeds Mrs. McVicker favors are, besides the Angora, the grey, steel, and black Flemish giants, New Zealand reds, Himalaya, and black Siberians. While she began purely for pleasure, Mrs. McVicker has now gone thoroughly into the business. She is doing all she can to promote the value of the flesh and fur combined assures good profits.

The fur of the rabbits is very fine and close, and Mrs. McVicker has muffs and stoles made up from the black Siberian, blue Flemish and New Zealand reds, and lined with B.C. wool.

Rugs of woven rabbit fur made by Mrs. McVicker are very soft and pliable. Anyone with a loom can do the same. She has also plans for making other uses of the fur. She spins her own yarn from the pluck fur of the Angoras, and has a spinning wheel and reel belonging to her great grandmother.

"GREY BOY" A NINE POUND FLEMISH GIANT

In comparison with imported Angoras, the product of the B.C. bred rabbits favors the latter. Angoras are plucked two or three times a year. They must be hatched separately and kept immaculately clean and well combed so that the long fur is not matted. Otherwise they are cared for the same as other rabbits, and their flesh is a delicacy for the table. Mrs. McVicker's breeds are all white. Some idea of the extent to which Mrs. McVicker goes in for live stock is gleaned by the fact that in addition to the big rabbitry she keeps chickens and pigeons among which are a pair of Blue Runts weighing 4 1/2 pounds; 18 dogs and a Toggenburg goat.

## Advertise your want adds in the Watchman.

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In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie,  
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Balance of Wash Goods Gingham,  
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We do Ladies' and Gent's Overcoats.  
We do Fur Lined Coats.  
We do French Cleaning.  
We Sell Ready-made Pants.  
Our motto Quality and Low Prices.

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Here Every Day.  
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I have just received a large as-  
sortment of Serge and Tricotine  
Dresses.  
Ladies' and Men's Sweat-  
ers in all sizes.  
Don't forget that we take products in exchange.  
J. D. Lemay  
Bethany Street, Lachute.

### ARUNDEL.

The Church services on Sunday  
next, 29th inst., will be as follows:—  
ANGELICAN.  
Grace Church, Arundel, 10.30 a.m.  
Rockway, 2.30 p.m.  
Weir, 7.00 p.m.  
Sunday School, Arundel, 2.30 p.m.  
Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector.  
ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH.  
Crystal Falls, 3.00 p.m.  
Arundel, 7.00 p.m.  
Sunday School, Arundel, 10.30 a.m.  
Rev. Albert Johnson, Pastor.

Mr. J. M. Nelson, who was in  
Montreal for a couple of days, returned  
home on Monday evening, 23 inst.

We regret to say, that the resi-  
dence of Mrs. Meunick, at Weir, was  
destroyed by fire, on Tuesday morn-  
ing, 24th inst.

Mr. Edward Graham, whose home  
is in the West, and who has been  
here for some time visiting his uncle  
Mr. W. D. Graham, has left for a  
visit to friends in London, Ont.

Heavy rain fell practically all day,  
on Monday 23rd, but towards evening  
it cleared and the thermometer fell  
rapidly. The ground, all day on  
Tuesday was quite hard frozen, making  
ploughing rather difficult.

The "Chicken Supper," in Stan-  
forth's Hall, on Monday 30th inst.,  
will be under the Auspices of the  
Ladies' Union of the Union Church,  
and promises to be a very enjoyable  
affair. In the past, these suppers  
have been abundantly supplied with  
good things, and this one will be fully  
up to the standard. Following the  
Supper, an excellent programme of  
Songs, Choruses, Music, etc., will be  
carried out and a good time is pro-  
mised to all who attend. Be sure  
and have your Supper in Stanforth's  
Hall, next Monday.

The prices of admission, including  
Supper will be:—For Adults 50 cts.;  
and for Children under 12 years of  
age, 25 cts.

The Social and Concert, under the  
Auspices of the Ladies of Grace  
Church, (Anglican) and the members  
be held on Saturday evening, Nov.  
4th, in Stanforth's Hall, and will be  
of the local branch of the W.A., will  
up to the high standard of the past.  
An excellent programme of Songs,  
Choruses, Instrumental Quartettes,  
Dialogues, etc., is in course of prepara-  
tion, and in addition there will be  
other attractions, amongst which, will  
be the popular "Fish Pond."

A fine Quilt will be drawn for  
during the evening, and refreshments  
will be served during the intermis-  
sion.

The prices of admission to the Hall,  
will be:—For Adults 35 cts.; and for  
Children 20 cts., or two for 35 cts.  
So bring along all the Children and  
some money!!

### WELL DRILLING

Surest and best process, best of  
service guaranteed. I drill all win-  
ter. If in need of well drilled, phone  
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prietor of six drilling machines. Price  
reduced. Phone 18, L'Orignal, Ont.

### If Baby is Fat—

watch well for chafing and  
irritations of the skin. Many  
skin troubles will be avoided  
by careful washing with

BABY'S OWN  
SOAP

Best for Baby Best for You

ALBERT SOAPS LIMITED - MONTREAL

### NOTICE

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

Ladies' Suits.—A good line for fall.  
Prices are very low now.  
N. Banford & Son